

A
CENTURY
of
POPULATION
GROWTH
in the
UNITED STATES
1790-1900

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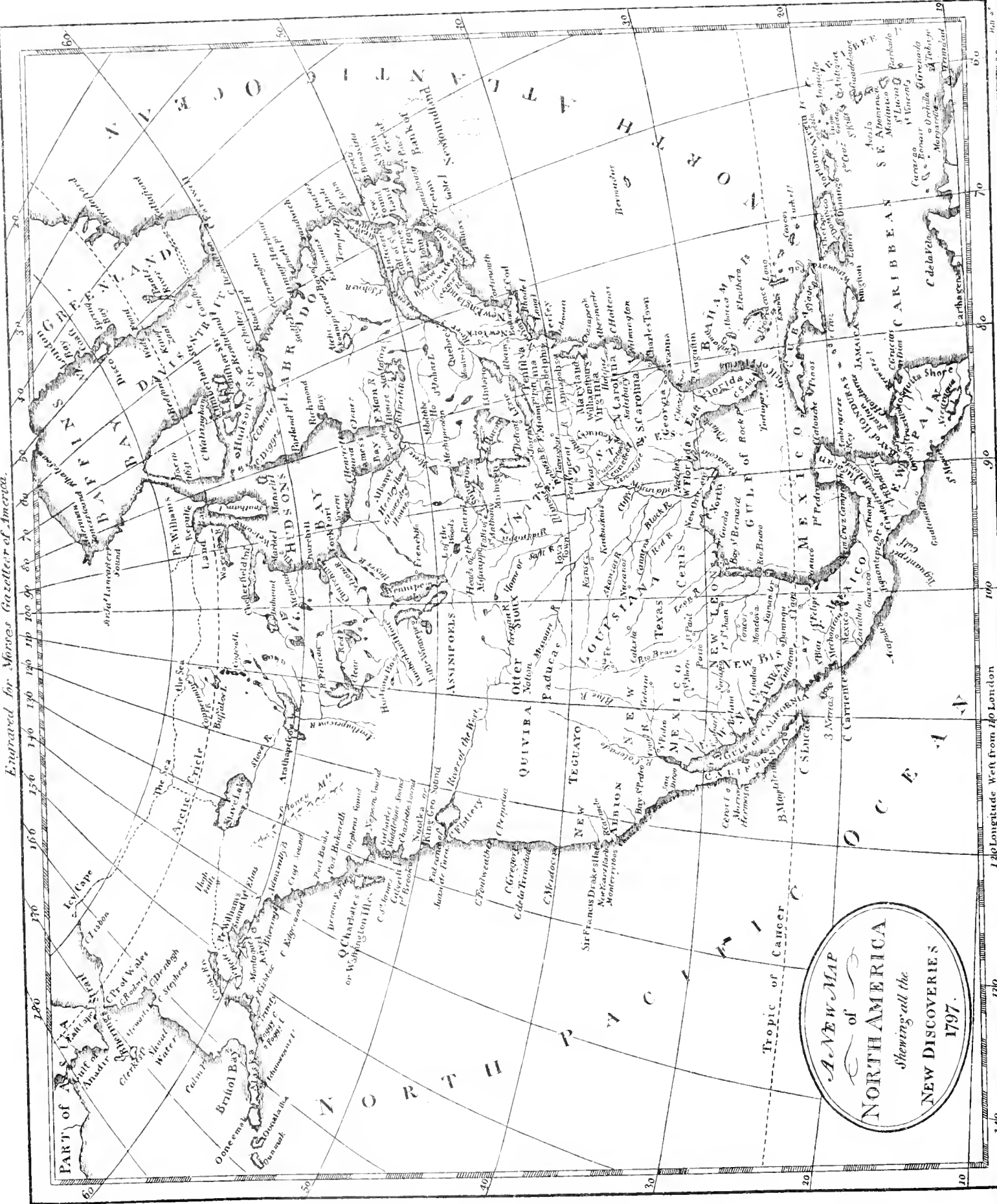


A CENTURY OF
POPULATION GROWTH



1790-1900

Engraved for Moore's Gazetteer of America.



A NEW MAP
of
NORTH AMERICA
Shewing all the
NEW DISCOVERIES
1797.

140 Longitude West from 140 London

140 150 160 170 180
10 20 30 40 50 60

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

S. N. D. NORTH, DIRECTOR

A CENTURY OF
POPULATION GROWTH

FROM THE FIRST CENSUS OF
THE UNITED STATES TO
THE TWELFTH
1790-1900



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1909.

SIR:

In accordance with an act of Congress passed in 1903, the Department of the Interior transferred to the custody of the Director of the Census the records relating to the successive censuses of the United States. Among these records were the original schedules of the First Census for 11 of the 17 states and territories comprised in the United States in 1790.

The schedules of the First Census were prepared by underpaid assistant marshals, who furnished their own stationery, and naturally gave no thought to the permanent preservation of the manuscript, which to them merely represented the fulfilling of their task. In consequence, after the lapse of more than a century, the remaining schedules of the First Census show evidences of serious deterioration. This has been increased by the wear and tear resulting from frequent use for reference.

The states for which the schedules still exist are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The states and territories for which the schedules are lacking are New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and the Southwest Territory (Tennessee). It is possible that some of the missing schedules were never in the custody of the Federal Government; others doubtless were obtained during the first half of the nineteenth century, and were either destroyed during the invasion of Washington by the British or in the Patent Office fire, which subsequently occurred, or were lost or mislaid during a period when the Federal records did not receive the intelligent care now accorded them.

In order permanently to preserve the valuable but vanishing census records which still remain, relating to the first year of constitutional government, and in response to urgent requests from many patriotic societies and public-spirited individuals, Congress authorized, in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1907, the publication, by the Director of the Census, of the names of heads of families returned at the First Census. The Director was instructed to sell these publications at such price as in his opinion was just, and to report to Congress the proceeds. In accordance with the authority thus granted (and subsequently renewed), as the resources available for the printing requirements of the Bureau of the Census permitted, the Director of the Census published, from time to time during the succeeding year and a half, a part, or volume, for each of the states for which the schedules are in existence. For Virginia it was found that partial returns were available from the state enumerations of 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1785. These lists, which comprise most of the names of heads of families for nearly half of the state, were therefore included as a part, or volume, uniform with the returns of the Federal census for the other states.

After the publication of these volumes, the sale of which had been considerable, it became evident that this unique series (which is not included among the regular publications of the Census) would not be complete without a final section, or volume, discussing the historical aspects of the First Census and presenting such statistics as could be compiled from the limited returns of the first enumeration of the population. The results of the First Census were originally published in summarized form in a small volume, and it was recalled that no attempt had ever been made to present returns of that census in full detail, nor had the Federal Census Office ever attempted to analyze the returns, or to compare them with the corresponding figures at later censuses. The Director accordingly assigned to Mr. W. S. Rossiter, chief clerk of the Census, the task of compiling a report which should meet the requirements above noted. The results are embodied in the following pages.

Systematic inspection and analysis of the returns of the First Census revealed the fact that some of the tabulations would result in the presentation of figures basic in their relation to statistical science. Other statistical information proved to be available—in some instances easily deducible from the returns of the First Census, and in others resulting from assumptions believed to be justifiable, and for which the reasons

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

are fully stated. A second and perhaps more important series of tables resulted from an inspection of the names of the heads of families at the First Census. The tables thus secured present many facts—with respect to both nomenclature and nationality—that are of great interest to persons descended from the population enumerated in 1790. It is also hoped that this publication will prove of equal interest to those who have not the personal interest resulting from the enumeration of their ancestors at the First Census. In these pages will be found tabular analysis and discussion indicating the two great streams of population which have united to form the population of the Republic at the beginning of the twentieth century.

As work on this publication progressed it became evident that the scope had broadened and that it should constitute a review of the growth of the population during the century of census taking. Some changes were made, therefore, in the form of presentation and the volume thus became more general in character than was first intended.

Acknowledgment is made of the faithful and efficient work of Miss Martha W. Williams in the construction of tables, of Miss Joyce Lee in the formation of tables and in criticism, and of Mr. Charles P. Smith in extended historical research and criticism. I desire also to make grateful acknowledgment of the valuable assistance rendered this Office by Mr. William Nelson, secretary of the Historical Society of New Jersey, in clearing up many doubtful points in connection with a state for which no census returns exist; by Mr. Joseph Fornance, president, Historical Society of Montgomery county, Pa.; by Judge Harman Yerkes, Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.; by Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.; by Mr. Boyd Crumrine, Washington county, Pa.; by Rev. Horace Edw. Hayden, corresponding secretary and librarian, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and of assistance in the preparation of the lists of minor civil divisions at the date of the First Census, rendered by Mr. William G. Stanard, corresponding secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society; by Prof. Charles Lee Raper, president of the Historical Society of North Carolina; by Mr. Robert T. Quarles, state archivist of Tennessee; by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, secretary of the Kentucky State Historical Society; by Mr. Henry C. Conrad, president of the Historical Society of Delaware; and by Mr. Richard H. Spencer, corresponding secretary of the Maryland Historical Society.

Very respectfully,



Director.

Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

FROM THE FIRST TO THE TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790-1900.

By W. S. ROSSITER, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of the Census.

INTRODUCTION.

The results of a modern census have been accurately defined as a national account of stock. Early censuses were merely counts of inhabitants; additional facts relating to population were next secured; and the most recent step in census taking, especially in the United States, has been to include practically all lines of human activity. The modern census is thus the result of evolution.

In this evolution, however, civilized nations have not advanced equally. A decided and rather significant difference of opinion exists as to the practical value of census taking. Some nations attach great importance to statistics, and take accurate and detailed censuses at frequent and regular intervals; others manifest little interest, and make their enumerations at irregular intervals, with the result that such statistics as are obtained are neither comparable nor satisfactory.

The attitude of a nation toward a census is largely the result of education. A considerable element in every community fails to perceive the influence exerted by statistics upon legislation, and even morals; and it is only when a sufficient number of the citizens of a country have become educated to the value of accurate statistical information, either by their own national requirements or by observation of valuable results which have followed census taking in other countries, that periodic enumerations of population are instituted. It does not always happen, however, that nations composed of highly educated, methodical, and businesslike communities reach the greatest perfection in census taking, and obtain the most accurate and illuminating statistics.

The marked differences in the attitude of communities toward the systematic collection of statistics are well illustrated by the various states of the United States. Some maintain statistical bureaus and take a state census for the quinquennial year in each decade, while others depend entirely upon the Federal census for such statistical information as they require. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York have taken state censuses for many years; certain neighboring states, as Connecticut and Pennsylvania, have

never done so. At the present time the state censuses of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are elaborate, scientific, and accurate, and in some of their details surpass the Federal census. Although eleven other states¹ make an intercensal enumeration, with varying degrees of accuracy and detail, no other state approaches these two in the amount and variety of information secured.

In view of the great importance to which statistical science has attained in nearly all civilized nations at the present time, it is interesting to note that the practice of making periodic censuses, or enumerations, of population is of comparatively recent origin. Except in Sweden (where a count of inhabitants has been made at stated intervals since the middle of the eighteenth century), accurate and periodic enumerations of population were practically unknown, alike upon the continent of Europe and in the British Isles, until the nineteenth century.²

In both France and Great Britain, the first census was taken in 1801. It is probable, in view of the supremacy of Napoleon at that time, that in France the motive for making an enumeration was principally to determine the military resources of the French nation. In Great Britain, however, while the census was in some degree the result of a demand for definite information of value to the military authorities, it was also the result of the great interest in the study of statistics aroused by the results of important economic researches described in publications that had appeared toward the

¹ Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

² We know also that the three Scandinavian countries have been making enumerations ever since those of 1750 and 1769; that the United States of America, which began the series of their decennial enumerations in 1790, also preceded France in this respect; and that England commenced these enumerations the same year as France. Other nations have followed the example little by little, and the subject-matter has increased. There are only a very small number of civilized countries which do not undertake at a fixed time, or which have not undertaken at least once, the enumeration of their population; and almost all, in Europe at least, publish the statements of the movement of their population. We recall that the first census having a really scientific character is that of Belgium in 1846, and that it is due in large measure to Quetelet and Heuschling. The first census of the same kind taken in Germany is that of 1871." *Levasseur, La Population Française, vol. 1, page 292.*

close of the eighteenth century. The most important of these were Adam Smith's *Inquiry into the Nature and Sources of the Wealth of Nations*, which appeared in 1776, and Malthus's *Essay on the Principle of Population*, which appeared in 1798. These two books raised new problems as to the increase or decrease in wealth and in population, which could not be intelligently discussed without the aid of accurate statistics.

The enumerations of 1801 in France and Great Britain undoubtedly formed an object lesson to the other nations of Europe and served to turn their attention to the importance of obtaining precise statistical information. There were also other factors at work. The beginning of the nineteenth century was marked by extraordinary military activity; changes in the boundaries of countries resulted, and consequently great changes in national population—on the one hand by loss through war, and on the other by gain through the acquisition of new territory. Statesmen began to appreciate the value of having definite information concerning military strength and national resources. Moreover, the marked increase in population and the industrial awakening which were concurrent early in the century made the estimates with which previous generations had been content increasingly unreliable. As all these factors operated over a large area, it is not surprising that several countries entered upon an era of census taking at nearly the same period.

The dates at which various European countries made the first complete enumeration of their inhabitants were as follows:

Sweden.....	1749
Spain.....	1798
France.....	1801
Great Britain.....	1801
Prussia.....	1810
Norway.....	1815
Saxony.....	1815
Baden.....	1816
Austria.....	1818
Bavaria.....	1818
Greece.....	1836
Switzerland.....	1860
Italy.....	1861
Russia.....	1897

The first census of the entire United States was taken in 1790, or nearly ten years before the first census in any European country, except Sweden. Because of this fact the United States has received much credit. The French statistician, Moreau de Jonnés, declared that the United States presents a phenomenon without a parallel in history—"that of a people who instituted the statistics of their country on the very day when they founded their government, and who regulated by the same instrument the census of inhabitants, their civil and political rights, and the destinies of the nation."

Against such a position, it has frequently been claimed that the United States did not undertake a

systematic periodic enumeration with a deliberate statistical purpose; that, on the contrary, the statistical results of Federal census taking were merely a by-product of an enumeration of population provided for in the Constitution for purposes of apportionment, as a prerequisite to representative government. From this, it is claimed, resulted the statistics of population which accidentally placed the United States in the position of having led the way in the most important economic evolution of the age—periodic census taking.

While there is an element of truth in this contention, it is significant that several of the states composing the young Republic had formed the habit of making frequent enumerations of their inhabitants during their existence as colonies. It is probable that none of these enumerations was made for purposes of apportionment. At many of them the information secured was as full as at the first Federal census, and at several the statistics obtained were far more complete and significant. It was reasonable to expect, therefore, that consideration of the earlier censuses taken in America should lead the representatives of the states in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 to incorporate in the organic law of the nation a requirement for a periodic census. It was equally consistent that the members of the First Congress, in providing for the first Federal enumeration, influenced by the earlier practice of census taking, should require more than the mere count of inhabitants specified by the Constitution.

James Madison, who was instrumental in securing the expansion of census inquiry under the first act from a mere count of inhabitants to a schedule covering name of head of family, two age groups of white males, and freedom or servitude of the colored population, was an influential member of the Constitutional Convention, and the author of the Madison papers, which are accepted as the most authoritative record of the deliberations of that convention. It is reasonable to suppose that the enlightened and statesmanlike position assumed by Mr. Madison in the congressional debates upon the First Census act reflected convictions held and possibly expressed by him during the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention.

The influence of pre-Constitutional censuses upon the subsequent statistical history of the United States is a subject that hitherto has received but little consideration. So far as the present Census authorities are aware, the subject has never been discussed in the report of any census except that of 1850. In view of their peculiar historical significance, and their evident influence and bearing upon the beginnings of census taking in the United States, it is believed that a discussion of pre-Constitutional enumerations, with reproductions of all the authentic returns of such enumerations, forms a fitting introduction to a discussion of the history and statistics of the first Federal census, and the growth of national population.

I. POPULATION IN THE COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PERIODS.

CENSUS PROCEDURE IN COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PERIODS—POPULATION PRIOR TO 1790—RECENT ESTIMATES OF EARLY POPULATION—POPULATION OF CITIES—CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION 1710 TO 1900.

Enumerations of population, more or less accurate, were made in nearly all the Northern colonies during the Colonial period, and several of the states took one or more censuses during the Continental period. Nearly all of these enumerations were more than a simple numbering of the people; in some instances, the inhabitants were classified by race, sex, age, and marital condition.

Colonial period (prior to 1774).—Most of the enumerations of the Colonial period were made at the instance of the British Board of Trade—which at this period exercised many of the functions now vested in a colonial office—in order to obtain information which would be of value in the administration of the affairs of the colonies. Thus, in a sense, the British Board of Trade was the originator of census taking in America.

These enumerations were made under the immediate supervision of the colonial governors, by sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other county or town officers. No enumeration embracing all the colonies was ever made, and in some of the colonies no accurate count of population occurred during the entire Colonial period. At times the board experienced great difficulty in getting the information desired. Its demands were often but partially complied with by the colonies, were sometimes entirely ignored, and were generally a source of friction. In consequence, the population statistics given out were not always reliable. Indeed, the colonial governors encountered so many obstacles in their attempts to make the required enumerations, that in many cases the tables prepared by them to supply the information demanded were based on muster rolls and lists of taxables, rather than on actual counts. Even when actual enumerations were made, they were often incomplete or inaccurate. The small population dispersed over large areas, the difficulties of travel, the independent spirit of the people, and the fact that in many instances the sheriffs and other officers charged with the enumeration received no compensation for their services, were all factors opposed to completeness and accuracy. "Superstition also was an influence opposed to census taking. In 1712 Governor Hunter undertook an enumeration of the inhabitants of New York. In writing to the home government he excused the imperfection of the returns in part by saying that 'the people were deterred by a simple superstition and observation that sickness

followed upon the last numbering of the people.' Governor Burnett, of New Jersey, in a communication to the British board in 1726, alluding to an enumeration made in New York three years before, said, 'I would have then ordered the like accounts to be taken in New Jersey, but I was advised that it might make the people uneasy, they being generally of a New England extraction, and thereby enthusiasts: and that they would take it for a repetition of the same sin that David committed in numbering the people, and might bring on the same judgments. This notion put me off at that time, but, since your lordships require it, I will give the orders to the sheriffs that it may be done as soon as may be.'"¹

Continental period (1774-1789).—The Colonial period in North America had covered more than a century and a half, and the policy of the board of trade in demanding exact returns of population at frequent intervals during this period doubtless had great weight in educating the people of the colonies to an appreciation of the value of accurate statistical information. It is significant, at least, that the states which took censuses in the Continental period upon their own initiative, after having thrown off the yoke of Great Britain, were those in which, as colonies, enumerations had been made by British authority; while those states which made no such enumerations were in the main those in which no colonial enumerations had been made. The Continental censuses are of great interest, and, so far as accuracy and completeness are concerned, probably compare well with the first Federal census. Especially to be noted is the Rhode Island census of 1774, in which the schedule of enumeration is almost identical with that of the Federal census of 1790.

The necessity for a national census, comprehending all the states, became apparent early in the Continental period. During the War of the Revolution, the Continental Congress had authorized and directed the issue of \$3,000,000 in bills of credit. It had also resolved that the credit of the Thirteen United Colonies should be pledged for the redemption of these bills; that each colony should provide ways and means to redeem its proportion in such manner as it should see fit; that the proportion of each colony should be determined by the number of its inhabitants

¹Johnston's New Universal Encyclopaedia, vol. 1, page 845

of all ages, including negroes and mulattoes; and that it should be recommended to the colonial authorities to ascertain in the most confidential manner their respective populations, and to send the returns, properly authenticated, to Congress. Massachusetts and Rhode Island took a census upon this recommendation in 1776, but most of the colonies failed to comply. In November, 1781, a resolution was introduced in Congress recommending to the several states that they make an enumeration of their white inhabitants pursuant to the ninth article of the Confederation. The resolution failed to pass and the article was inoperative. Several of the states, however, made an enumeration about this time. The question of a settlement of the national debt became continually more serious, and the unwillingness of some of the states to order a general census and assume their equitable proportion made it apparent that a complete enumeration of the inhabitants of the country could never be made except by a central directing authority. Hence, when the Constitutional Convention met, all members seem to have been agreed that a provision for a Federal census at stated intervals should be incorporated in the Constitution.

CENSUSES PRIOR TO 1790.

The following table shows the number of official censuses of the inhabitants, of which record has been found, made in each of the colonies before 1790:

COLONY.	NUMBER OF CENSUSES.					
	Total.	Colonial period.				Continental period.
		1600 to 1649.	1650 to 1699.	1700 to 1749.	1750 to 1773.		1774 to 1789.
All colonies.....	38	1	1	14	11	11
New England colonies.....	20			3	8	9
Maine.....	2				1 ¹	1 ²
New Hampshire.....	4				2	2
Vermont.....	1				3 ¹	
Massachusetts.....	2				1	2 ¹
Rhode Island.....	7			3	1	3
Connecticut.....	4				2	2
Middle colonies.....	14		1	10	2	1
New York.....	11		1	7	2	1
New Jersey.....	3			3		
Pennsylvania.....						
Delaware.....						
Southern colonies.....	4	1		1	1	1
Maryland.....	2			1	1	
Virginia.....	2	1				2 ¹
North Carolina.....						
South Carolina.....						
Georgia.....						

¹ Taken as part of a census of Massachusetts.

² Partly estimated.

³ Taken as part of a census of New York.

⁴ Of these, 2 were partly estimated.

⁵ Census of polls and taxable property. There are four incomplete lists of polls made during this period and still in existence, but only one appears to have been used as a basis for an estimate of population.

The table shows that 38 censuses of various colonies were taken, within the area of the original thirteen states, before the first enumeration was made in Great

Britain. Apparently the British Government desired more definite statistical information regarding its colonies than it required concerning the British Isles.

New York and Rhode Island developed the greatest aptitude for census taking; of the total of 38 enumerations made before the date of the first Federal census, 18, or more than half, were made in these two colonies—11 in the former and 7 in the latter. The people of Massachusetts and Connecticut manifested considerable opposition to census taking, seeing no advantage in it to themselves, and fearing that in some way the information obtained would be used by the British authorities to their disadvantage. The first census embracing all the inhabitants of Connecticut was taken in 1756, and the first in Massachusetts not until 1764—when the general court, after continued demands from the governor, and fearing longer to irritate British authority, ordered a general census. Pennsylvania and Delaware, as well as the Southern colonies, present a marked contrast to New York; so far as appears, the Federal census of 1790 was the first thorough enumeration ever made within the borders of any of them, except Virginia.

The records of enumerations before 1790 are in many cases fragmentary; often totals only are given, and in some instances the results of the same enumeration are reported differently by different authorities. It must be remembered, however, that correct enumeration of any community is at best a difficult task, and the results of early censuses in every country have been inaccurate and disappointing. The later censuses in the Colonial period and most of those of the Continental period, were more accurate, and compare well with the first Federal census.

The following paragraphs present, for each of the colonies in turn, the general results of all known enumerations up to 1790, together with the estimates made by colonial governors and other officials which appear to possess a fair degree of accuracy, and also certain estimates by modern students of Colonial population. The results of all pre-Constitutional censuses are presented in detail on pages 149 to 185. In the summaries and more extended tables which follow, the population as shown by the first Federal census, 1790, is included for comparison.

New Hampshire.—None of the figures given below include the Vermont towns.

YEAR.	Estimates.	Censuses.
1641.....	1,000	
1675.....	4,000	
1689.....	6,000	
1716.....	9,000	
1721.....	9,500	
1732.....	12,500	
1742.....	24,000	
1749.....	30,000	
1761.....	38,000	
1767.....		52,700
1773.....		72,092
1775.....		81,000
1786.....		95,755
1790.....		141,899

The census of 1775 was taken in order to ascertain the quantity of arms and ammunition in the province, and to correct the wild estimate made by Congress of 102,000 inhabitants, exclusive of slaves.

Massachusetts (including Maine).—The first census in Massachusetts was one of the "negro slaves, both males and females, 16 years old and upward," ordered in 1754, and finished in the beginning of 1755. The earliest recorded movement for a census of all the inhabitants was begun in 1760, and the resulting census was taken in 1764-65. This census was comprehensive in its scope, and the schedule of information strikingly resembles that of the first Federal census. It was ordered in 1764, and by the terms of the act was to have been completed by the last of that year; but the selectmen in some of the towns were negligent and dilatory, and did not send in their returns as required. On March 5, 1765, an act was approved by the governor by which the selectmen were required to complete the census and make their returns before May 25 following, under a penalty of £50. But even then, either some towns failed to make returns or else the returns have been lost.¹

This census was taken according to the following schedule:

- White people, under 16 years { Male.
- { Female.
- White people, above 16 years { Male.
- { Female.
- Families.
- Houses.
- Negroes and mulattoes { Males.
- { Females.
- Indians { Males.
- { Females.

The following are contemporary estimates of the combined population of Massachusetts and Maine (including New Hampshire in 1665):

1632.....	2,300
1643.....	16,000 to 17,000
1665.....	30,000
1675.....	33,000
1692.....	60,000
1721.....	94,000
1735.....	145,000
1742.....	165,000
1751.....	165,000
1755.....	200,000

The estimate given for 1735 includes 2,600 negroes, and that for 1755 includes from 4,000 to 5,000. The fact that the population remained stationary during the nine years from 1742 to 1751 is ascribed to "a great depopulation by smallpox and war."

The totals reported at the three pre-Constitutional censuses of Massachusetts and Maine are compared below with the results of the Federal census of 1790. The census of 1784 was a count of polls only. The

population figures given are estimates by Doctor Chickering,² based on the results of the count.

CENSUS.	Both colonies.	Massachusetts.	Maine.
1764-65.....	209,711	245,718	23,003
1775.....	328,047	241,147	47,520
1784.....	408,059	346,453	61,406
1790.....	475,199	378,556	96,643

Rhode Island.—Of the seven pre-Constitutional censuses of Rhode Island, that of 1774 was particularly elaborate, giving the names of the heads of families, white males and white females over and under 16 years, negroes, and Indians. The results of this census were published in detail in 1858. Because of Rhode Island's share in the slave trade, the proportion of colored persons in the population was large—one person in every nine being either a negro or an Indian.

YEAR.	Estimate.	Censuses.
1658.....	1,200	
1663.....	2,000	
1675.....	3,000	
1689.....	5,000	
1708.....		7,181
1730.....		17,935
1742.....	30,000	
1748.....		34,000
1755.....		40,636
1774.....		59,707
1776.....		55,011
1782.....		52,400
1790.....		69,112

Of the population at the census of 1730, 985 were Indians. The decreases in population from 1774 to 1782 were directly due to the war, during which a large portion of the state was in the possession of the British forces. Indeed, the census of 1782 specifically excluded one whole town which was still in the enemy's hands.

Connecticut.—The number of official enumerations was much smaller in Connecticut than in Rhode Island. The growth of population, however, was more regular. The information desired by the British Board of Trade was furnished more often from estimates than from enumerations.

YEAR.	Estimates.	Censuses.
1643.....	5,500	
1665.....	9,000	
1679.....	14,000	
1689.....	20,400	
1713.....	31,000	
1730.....	51,400	
1749.....	100,000	
1756.....		130,612
1761.....		146,520
1774.....		196,088
1782.....		208,870
1790.....		267,655

Of the population reported at the census of 1761, 930 were Indians. The stunted growth in the later years appears to have been due to the heavy emigration from Connecticut to New York and to the West.

¹ Dr. J. Belknap (Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, Vol. LV, page 198) says that this census, being an unpopular measure, was not accurately taken.

² Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts from 1763 to 1840, page 7.

New York and Vermont.—Eleven enumerations were made in New York prior to 1790—a larger number than in any other colony. The first of these, made in 1698, was the first census of any magnitude on the continent. There is no evidence that Vermont was included in any of the colonial censuses of New York, except that of 1771.

YEAR.	Estimates.	Censuses.
1664.....	7,000.....	.....
1673.....	10,500.....	.....
1689.....	20,000.....	.....
1698.....	.....	18,067.....
1703.....	.....	20,748.....
1712.....	28,000.....	22,608.....
1715.....	31,000.....	.....
1723.....	.....	40,564.....
1731.....	.....	50,289.....
1737.....	.....	60,437.....
1745.....	.....	70,000.....
1749.....	.....	73,448.....
1756.....	.....	96,790.....
1771.....	.....	168,006.....
1775.....	190,000.....	.....
1786.....	.....	238,805.....
1790.....	.....	340,241.....

The date of the first estimate, 1664, is the year of the British Conquest. Governor Hunter's census, in 1712, met with so much opposition, from a superstitious fear that it would breed sickness, that only partial returns were obtained. The census of 1746 also was incomplete; Albany county was reported as "not possible to be numbered on account of the enemy." The census of 1749 was taken by Governor Clinton, who volunteered the information that the returns, in common with those of preceding censuses, might not be strictly accurate, since the officers received no pay for this service, and it was performed reluctantly and carelessly.

Of the population reported at the census of 1771, 163,337 was reported for New York and 4,669 specifically for certain Vermont towns. At the Federal census of 1790 the population of New York was 340,241 and that of Vermont was 85,341.

New Jersey.—There is very little information concerning the population of the colony of New Jersey, only three enumerations having been made before the first Federal census. Census taking was unpopular, because of the religious prejudices and superstition of the people.

YEAR.	Estimates.	Censuses.
1702.....	15,000.....	.....
1726.....	.....	32,442.....
1737.....	.....	47,369.....
1745.....	.....	61,383.....
1749.....	60,000.....	.....
1754.....	78,500.....	.....
1774.....	120,000.....	.....
1784.....	146,434.....	.....
1790.....	.....	184,139.....

Of the population reported at the census of 1745, 4,606 were slaves. The estimate for 1749 is for whites only; the estimates for 1754 and 1784 include 5,500 and 10,500 blacks, respectively.

Pennsylvania and Delaware.—The census of 1790 appears to have been the first thorough enumeration ever attempted in either Pennsylvania or Delaware. Accordingly estimates of the population are subject to a large margin of error. In the case of some of the estimates given below, for years prior to 1770, it is uncertain whether the inhabitants of Delaware are included.

1681.....	500.....
1685.....	7,200.....
1700.....	20,000.....
1715.....	45,800.....
1730.....	49,000.....
1731.....	69,000.....
1740.....	100,000.....
1750.....	150,000.....
1757.....	200,000.....
1760.....	220,000.....

The 500 inhabitants given as the estimate for 1681—before the arrival of Penn's settlers—were whites, and mainly Swedes, on the banks of the Delaware. The 1730 estimate, made by Governor Gordon, is probably too small.

The following are estimates made separately for the two colonies of Pennsylvania and Delaware, together with the returns of the Federal census of 1790:

YEAR.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.
1770.....	250,000.....	25,000.....
1775.....	302,000.....	.....
1780.....	.....	37,000.....
1782.....	350,000.....	.....
1790.....	433,611.....	59,046.....

Maryland.—Maryland presents, throughout its colonial history, a uniform and gradual growth, which strikingly resembles that of Connecticut.

YEAR.	Estimates.	Censuses.
1660.....	5,000.....	.....
1676.....	16,000.....	.....
1701.....	32,258.....	.....
1712.....	.....	46,073.....
1715.....	50,200.....	.....
1719.....	61,000.....	.....
1748.....	130,000.....	.....
1755.....	.....	153,564.....
1761.....	164,007.....	.....
1775.....	200,000.....	.....
1783.....	254,000.....	.....
1790.....	.....	319,728.....

The population reported at the census of 1712 included 8,330 negroes, and the total reported for 1755 was composed of 107,208 whites, 42,764 negroes, and 3,592 mulattoes. The estimates for 1719, 1748, and 1761 include 11,000, 36,000, and 49,675 blacks, respectively.

Virginia.—The first of all the colonies to be founded, Virginia, had a feeble growth at the start, but soon became the leader in population.

YEAR.	Estimates.	Censuses.
1616.....	371	.....
1620.....	2,300	.....
1628.....	3,064	.....
1635.....	.....	5,119
1640.....	7,617	.....
1648.....	15,000	.....
1659.....	30,040	.....
1671.....	40,000	.....
1689.....	60,000	.....
1717.....	100,000	.....
1754.....	284,090	.....
1772.....	475,000	.....
1775.....	550,000	.....
1782.....	.....	567,614
1790.....	.....	737,616

For the four years 1782 to 1785, inclusive, there are in existence lists of polls in some of the Virginia counties. The population given above for 1782 is the estimate made by Thomas Jefferson, based on the list for that year.¹

The meager data on which Mr. Jefferson's estimate was based were that in 1782, in all but 8 of the Virginia counties, there were 53,289 free males 21 years of age and over, 211,698 slaves (of both sexes and all ages), and 23,766 "tithable slaves" (apparently slaves 16 years of age and over); and that in the 8 counties not included in the list of polls there were, in 1779 and 1780, 3,161 militia.

Mr. Jefferson made five assumptions: (1) That the number of persons under 16 years of age equaled the number 16 years and over; (2) that the number of males from 16 to 20 years of age, inclusive, was equal to the number of unmarried men in the militia (males between 16 and 50 years), which was one-third of the total number in the militia, or about one-fourth of all males 16 years and over; (3) that the number of females equaled the number of males; (4) that the number of free males 16 years of age and over in 1782, in the 8 counties not included in the list of polls, was equal to the number of the militia in those counties in 1779 and 1780; (5) that the ratio of free to slave population was the same in these 8 counties as in the rest of the state.

With the facts and the basis outlined above, Mr. Jefferson evolved the following data:

Population of Virginia in 1782.

POPULATION.	The state.	Counties included in list of polls.	Other counties.
Total population.....	567,614	543,438	24,176
Free population.....	277,852	284,208	12,644
Males.....	148,426	142,104	6,322
Under 16 years.....	74,213	71,052	3,161
16 years and over.....	74,213	71,052	3,161
16 to 20 years.....	18,553	17,763	790
21 years and over.....	55,660	53,289	2,371
Females.....	148,426	142,104	6,322
Slave population.....	270,762	259,230	11,532

It will be observed that Mr. Jefferson's estimate is smaller than either the population at the Federal

¹Thomas Jefferson: Notes on the State of Virginia, pages 94 and 95.

census of 1790 or the estimate for 1775 would indicate. He made the very conservative assumption, in (4), that the number of the militia (males between 16 and 50) equaled the number of free males 16 years of age and over; had he assumed that the number of the militia equaled the number of free males 21 years of age and over—in accordance with the proportions which can readily be obtained by analyzing (2)—his estimate would have been increased to 301,068 free persons and 274,608 slaves, or a total of 575,676.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.—No thorough enumeration was ever made in these colonies during the Colonial or the Continental period. Accordingly all of the population figures given below, except for the Federal census of 1790, are estimates.

North Carolina.

YEAR	Estimated population.
1677.....	4,000
1701.....	5,000
1711.....	7,000
1717.....	10,000
1752.....	39,000
1754.....	90,000
1764.....	135,000
1774.....	260,000
1790.....	335,000

¹Census.

The estimate given for 1732 includes 6,000 negroes, and that for 1754 includes 20,000 negroes.

South Carolina.

YEAR.	ESTIMATED POPULATION		
	Total.	White.	Negro.
1682.....	2,200	(1)	(1)
1708.....	5,500	4,000	1,500
1714.....	15,300	6,300	10,000
1720.....	20,828	9,000	11,828
1749.....	67,000	25,000	39,000
1763.....	105,000	35,000	70,000
1773.....	175,000	65,000	110,000
1790.....	224,673	140,178	1108,895

¹Not estimated separately.

²Census.

The decrease in the number of negroes between 1773 and 1790—which was accompanied by a marked decrease in the proportion they formed of the total population—was due to a large deportation of negroes by British authority during the War of the Revolution.

Georgia.

YEAR.	ESTIMATED POPULATION		
	Total.	White.	Negro.
1752.....	5,000	(1)	(1)
1760.....	9,000	0	3,000
1766.....	18,000	10,000	8,000
1773.....	33,000	18,000	15,000
1776.....	70,000	(1)	(1)
1790.....	182,548	152,886	129,000

¹Not estimated separately.

²Census.

RECENT ESTIMATES OF POPULATION PRIOR TO 1790.

Attention has already been called to the fact that at no time prior to 1790 was there a simultaneous enumeration of all the colonies. Estimates for various years have been made, however, by a number of historians and statisticians. In the preparation of this report valuable assistance was obtained from the exhaustive study made by Prof. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, of Yale University, of population in the several American colonies. Estimates in Bancroft's History of the United States also proved helpful. Mr. Bancroft, however, says of one of his estimates that it "rests on the consideration of many details and opinions of that day, private journals and letters, reports to the board of trade, and official papers of the provincial governments." Professor Dexter apparently depended less on British sources of information, and put more credence in official enumerations and in estimates based on militia rolls and lists of polls.

It is interesting to compare the estimates of the two authorities mentioned above with the estimates prepared by Mr. J. B. D. De Bow, Superintendent of the Seventh Census (1850), and published in the report of that census. Accordingly the various estimates obtainable from these three sources are summarized in the following statement:

Estimates of colonial population: 1640 to 1780.

YEAR.	Dexter.	Bancroft.	De Bow.
1640.....	25,000		
1660.....	80,000		
1688.....		200,000	
1701.....			262,000
1721.....	500,000		
1743.....	1,000,000		
1739.....			1,040,000
1750.....	1,207,000	1,200,000	
1754.....	1,428,500	1,428,500	
1760.....	1,610,000	1,605,000	
1767.....	2,000,000		
1770.....	2,205,000	2,312,000	
1775.....			2,803,000
1780.....	2,580,000	2,945,000	

Professor Dexter's first estimate relates to the period when Parliament gained the ascendancy in England; at that time, he states, "60 per cent of the inhabitants were in New England and most of the remainder in Virginia." His second estimate indicates that at the time of the Restoration the population had more than trebled, "the greatest gain being in the most loyal divisions, Virginia and Maryland, which now comprehended one-half the whole." Concerning a group of his later estimates Professor Dexter says: "A round half million appears to have been reached about 1721, with the Middle colonies showing again the largest percentage of growth and New England the least. A million followed in twenty-two years more, or in 1743, this figure being doubled in turn twenty-four years later, or in 1767, the latter reduplication being delayed a little, doubtless by the effect of intervening wars."

Mr. Bancroft says, concerning his estimate for 1754: "The board of trade reckoned a few thousand more and revisers of their judgment less." He also makes a subdivision by color for each of his estimates, except that for 1688, as follows:

Bancroft's estimate of population, by color.

YEAR.	Total.	White.	Black.
1750.....	1,200,000	1,040,000	220,000
1754.....	1,428,500	1,165,000	263,500
1760.....	1,605,000	1,385,000	310,000
1770.....	2,312,000	1,850,000	462,000
1780.....	2,945,000	2,383,000	562,000

For two years, 1688 and 1754, Mr. Bancroft presented estimates for each of the colonies. These are deemed of sufficient interest and importance to be presented in full.

Bancroft's estimates of population, by colonies.

COLONY.	1688 ¹	1754 ²		
		Total.	White.	Black.
All colonies.....	200,000	1,428,500	1,165,000	263,500
New Hampshire.....	6,000	263,000	50,000	6,000
Massachusetts and Maine.....	44,000	39,500	207,000	4,500
Rhode Island.....	6,000	136,500	35,000	3,500
Connecticut.....	19,000	96,000	133,000	11,000
New York.....	20,000	78,500	73,000	5,500
New Jersey.....	10,000	206,000	195,000	11,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware.....	12,000	25,000	148,000	44,000
Maryland.....	25,000	50,000	168,000	116,000
Virginia.....	50,000	80,000	70,000	20,000
North Carolina.....		80,000	40,000	40,000
South Carolina.....	8,000	7,000	5,000	2,000
Georgia.....				

¹History of the United States, Vol. I, page 602.²History of the United States, Vol. II, page 389.

Concerning the estimates for 1754, Mr. Bancroft says: "Nearly all are imperfect. The greatest discrepancy in judgments relates to Pennsylvania and the Carolinas."

Mr. De Bow's estimates for the several colonies in 1701, 1749, and 1775—which, it will be remembered, are the only statements concerning pre-Constitutional population hitherto published in a Federal census report—are as follows:

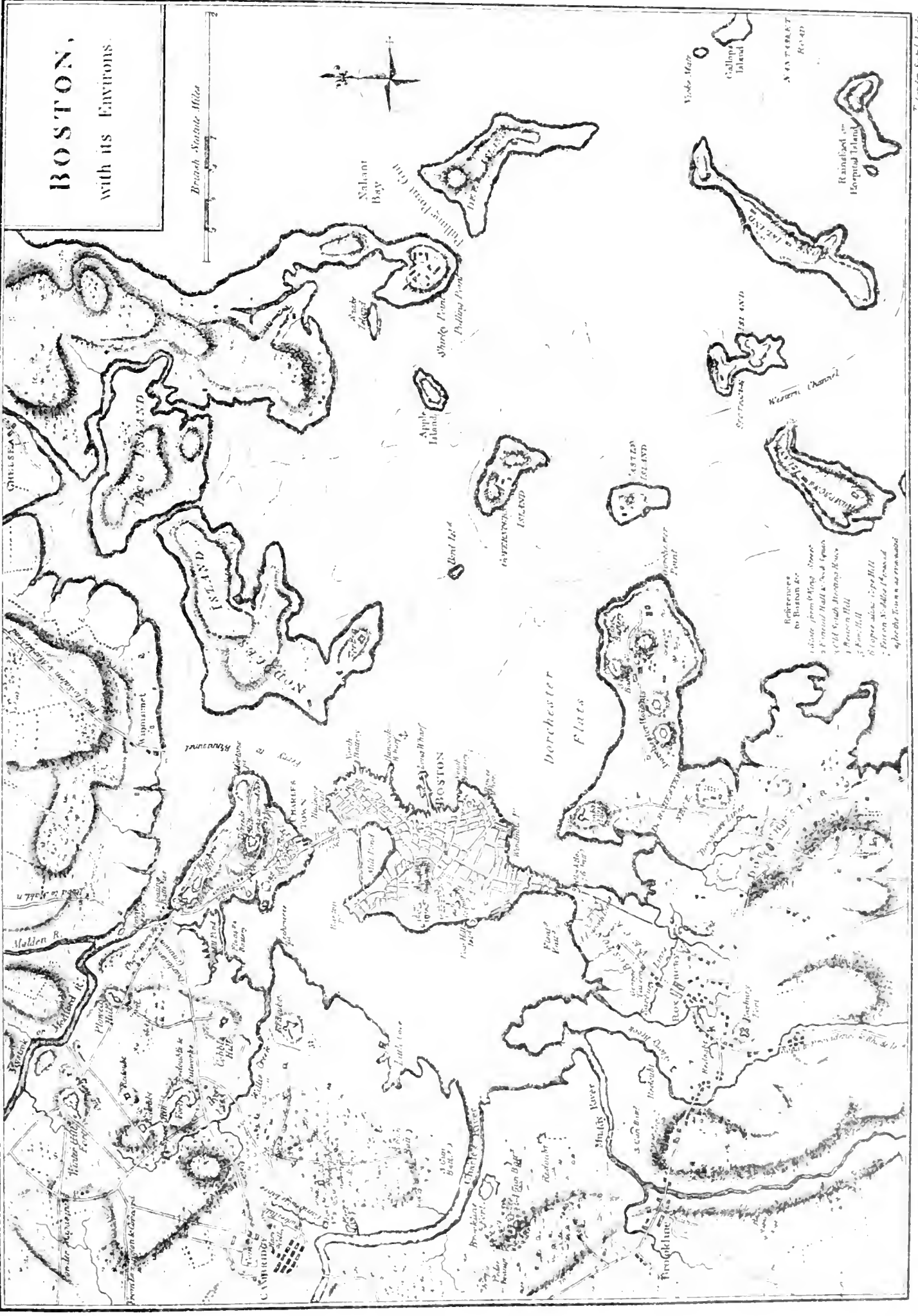
De Bow's estimates of population, by colonies.

COLONY.	1701	1749	1775
All colonies.....	202,000	1,046,000	2,803,000
Slaves, estimated.....			500,000
New Hampshire.....	10,000	30,000	102,000
Massachusetts (including Maine).....	70,000	230,000	352,000
Rhode Island.....	10,000	35,000	58,000
Connecticut.....	30,000	100,000	262,000
New York (including Vermont).....	30,000	100,000	238,000
New Jersey.....	15,000	60,000	138,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware.....	25,000	250,000	378,000
Maryland.....	25,000	85,000	171,000
Virginia.....	40,000	85,000	300,000
North Carolina.....	5,000	45,000	181,000
South Carolina.....	7,000	30,000	93,000
Georgia.....		6,000	27,000

The estimates given above were made by the colonists at the dates referred to, and at the time Mr. De Bow wrote were the most reliable in existence. When

BOSTON, with its Environs.

British Statute Miles



- References to Boston &c.
- 1. Bunker Hill Monument
 - 2. Faneuil Hall & South Church
 - 3. Old South Meeting House
 - 4. Beacon Hill
 - 5. Fort Hill
 - 6. Upper and Lower Mills
 - 7. Fort on S. Hill of ground after the Town was evacuated

they are considered, however, in the light of accepted investigations and discussions in progress during the last half century, they prove to be in many cases much too generous. It seems advisable, therefore, after the lapse of more than half a century since this subject was discussed in a Census report, to present a new series of estimates, based upon the best information now obtainable. Indeed, it is unlikely that another publication will be issued by the Federal Census Office in which a discussion of this character will be so appropriate as in connection with the reproduction of the returns of the First Census. Moreover, unless some future discovery is made of enumerations or of extensive statistical material, at present unknown, there is little probability that the figures given below will be materially changed hereafter.

The following tables represent the first attempt, within the knowledge of the Census authorities, to trace the population of the colonies by decades, upon the basis of enumerations and contemporary and other estimates.¹ In all consideration of these tables (with the exception of the actual returns for 1790) it must, of course, be remembered that the population shown for each colony is in nearly every case merely an estimate.

These estimates are derived from enumerations at neighboring dates, or from the nearest enumeration or estimate of that period;² they must be accepted, therefore, simply as approximations in the absence of

definite returns. They can be defended, however, not only as being the closest approximations to the population of that period which it is possible to secure after a careful consideration of many authorities, but also on the ground that they are probably more accurate than earlier estimates. Study by many distinguished students of history and statistics has resulted in much discussion; many old records have been examined, and comparisons have been made between the population estimates of early writers and those of modern experts, so that extreme or unreasonable estimates, which in some cases stood for many years, have been eliminated. In consequence, the estimates of early population presented in the following tables may be accepted as expressing the best judgment of students of history and statistics at the present period.

¹The free population of 1790 was 3,250,000. In 1688 the whole population is estimated by Mr. Bancroft to have been 200,000. If we take the free population of that day at 185,000 and add thereto one-third for each decennial period, we shall obtain the amount given by the census in 1790, as follows:

YEAR.	Population.	YEAR	Population.
1690.....	185,000	1750.....	1,035,000
1700.....	236,000	1760.....	1,380,000
1710.....	328,000	1770.....	1,840,000
1720.....	437,000	1780.....	2,453,000
1730.....	582,000	1790.....	3,270,000
1750.....	776,000		

—H. C. Carey, *Principles of Political Economy* (1839), Part III., pages 25 and 26.

²See tables 76 to 103, pages 149 to 185.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED POPULATION DURING COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PERIODS: 1610 TO 1790.

STATE.	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690
Total.....	210	2,100	5,700	27,947	51,700	81,800	114,500	155,000	213,500
Maine.....			400	700	1,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire.....			500	800	1,400	2,300	3,000	4,000	5,000
Vermont.....									
Massachusetts.....	90		1,300	11,000	18,000	125,000	120,000	140,000	154,000
Rhode Island.....				300	800	1,500	2,500	4,000	5,000
Connecticut.....				2,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	13,000	18,000
New York.....			500	1,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	14,000	20,000
New Jersey.....							2,500	6,000	9,000
Pennsylvania.....									12,000
Delaware.....									(2)
Maryland.....				1,500	4,500	8,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Virginia.....	210	2,100	3,000	7,647	17,000	33,000	40,000	49,000	58,000
North Carolina.....						1,000	2,500	4,000	3,000
South Carolina.....								1,100	4,500
Georgia.....									
Kentucky.....									
Tennessee.....									

STATE.	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
Total.....	275,000	357,500	471,788	651,950	889,000	1,207,000	1,640,000	2,095,000	2,781,000	3,929,625
Maine.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31,000	53,500	90,043
New Hampshire.....	6,000	7,500	9,500	12,000	22,000	31,000	38,000	69,000	81,500	141,899
Vermont.....								25,000	39,000	85,341
Massachusetts.....	170,000	180,000	192,000	1125,000	1,158,000	1,180,000	1,223,000	205,000	307,000	378,536
Rhode Island.....	6,000	8,000	11,000	16,000	21,000	35,000	44,000	53,000	52,000	69,112
Connecticut.....	21,000	31,000	39,000	55,000	74,000	100,000	112,000	145,000	213,000	237,655
New York.....	19,000	26,000	36,000	49,000	65,000	88,000	113,000	161,000	209,000	310,241
New Jersey.....	14,000	20,000	26,000	37,000	52,000	66,000	91,000	110,000	137,000	181,139
Pennsylvania.....	20,000	25,000	34,000	45,000	60,000	79,000	104,000	136,000	175,000	233,611
Delaware.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	25,000	37,000	59,096
Maryland.....	31,000	48,000	62,000	82,000	105,000	137,000	162,000	209,000	259,000	339,728
Virginia.....	72,000	87,000	116,000	173,000	281,000	275,000	316,000	419,000	520,000	774,610
North Carolina.....	5,000	7,000	13,000	30,000	50,000	80,000	115,000	230,000	360,000	595,005
South Carolina.....			20,826	30,000	45,000	68,000	95,000	140,000	190,000	249,072
Georgia.....	8,000					5,000	9,000	29,000	55,000	82,548
Kentucky.....									45,000	77,077
Tennessee.....										35,691

¹Maine included with Massachusetts.

²Delaware included with Pennsylvania.

Vermont included with New York.

⁴Kentucky included with Virginia.

TABLE 2. PER CENT OF INCREASE OF ESTIMATED POPULATION DURING COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PERIODS: 1610 TO 1790.

STATE.	1610 to 1620	1620 to 1630	1630 to 1640	1640 to 1650	1650 to 1660	1660 to 1670	1670 to 1680	1680 to 1690	1690 to 1700	1700 to 1710	1710 to 1720	1720 to 1730	1730 to 1740	1740 to 1750	1750 to 1760	1760 to 1770	1770 to 1780	1780 to 1790
Total	1,090.0	128.1	390.3	85.0	64.0	35.0	35.9	37.2	28.8	30.0	32.7	38.1	35.7	35.8	33.4	37.0	26.1	41.3
Maine			75.0	42.9													63.2	74.1
New Hampshire			60.0	75.0	64.3	30.4	33.3	25.0	20.0	25.0	26.7	26.3	83.3	40.9	22.6	57.9	40.8	67.9
Vermont																	60.0	113.4
Massachusetts		1,213.1	976.9	28.6	38.9	20.0	33.3	35.0	29.6	14.3	15.0	35.9	26.4	13.9	30.6	12.8	15.8	23.3
Rhode Island				166.7	87.5	66.7	60.0	25.0	20.0	33.3	37.5	54.1	41.6	45.8	25.7	25.0	15.5	32.9
Connecticut				200.0	33.3	25.0	30.0	38.5	33.3	29.2	29.1	37.5	27.3	42.9	42.0	23.2	16.0	17.1
New York			100.0	200.0	100.0	50.0	55.6	42.9	15.0	36.8	38.5	36.1	28.6	27.0	41.3	41.6	25.0	70.1
New Jersey							140.0	50.0	55.6	42.9	30.0	42.3	40.5	26.9	37.9	20.9	24.6	24.4
Pennsylvania									66.7	75.0	37.1	35.4	53.8	50.0	46.7	13.6	34.0	28.4
Delaware																	48.0	59.7
Maryland				200.0	77.8	87.5	33.3	25.0	24.0	38.7	44.2	32.3	28.0	30.5	18.2	23.5	25.0	27.9
Virginia	1,042.9	25.0	154.9	122.3	94.1	21.2	22.5	18.4	24.1	20.8	33.3	31.9	30.7	37.5	25.8	30.1	15.6	43.8
North Carolina						150.0	60.0	125.0	66.7	40.0	86.6	129.7	66.7	60.0	43.8	100.0	30.4	31.7
South Carolina								309.1	77.8	62.5	60.2	44.0	50.0	51.1	39.7	47.4	14.3	55.7
Georgia															80.0	188.9	111.5	50.1
Kentucky																		63.7
Tennessee																		

¹ Decrease.

These tables comprehend approximately two-thirds of the period which has elapsed since the establishment of English settlements upon the North Atlantic coast of America. They begin with the population of Virginia in 1610—the first population in a decennial year forming part of a continuous series—consisting of 210 souls maintaining a precarious foothold upon an unexplored continent; and end, after the lapse of approximately two centuries, with an aggregate population of 3,929,625 inhabitants, possessing more than 800,000 square miles of territory, as shown by the Federal census of 1790.

While percentages of increase in population can be accepted only as suggestions of approximate growth, it will be observed that those which are shown in Table 2 tend to confirm the impression concerning the growth of population natural under the conditions which prevailed at this period.¹ For the first half century, or until the middle of the seventeenth century, percentages obviously have little significance as indicating normal growth, because they were violently affected by every shipload of colonists that arrived. From 1660 to the close of the century, as the population began to assume greater proportions and to extend over larger areas of territory, the percentages of increase, both in individual colonies and in the aggregate for all the colonies, tend to become more uniform, and thus to reflect the influence of natural increase as compared with artificial increase by additions from Europe.² In the eighteenth century there was a noteworthy uniformity of per-

centages of increase, with the exception of the reduced increase shown for the decade from 1770 to 1780, a variation which unquestionably reflects the period of warfare and privation through which the colonists were then passing.

Incidentally it should be stated that in the making of these tables the population assigned at each decade to each of the colonies has been computed without the least regard to the total population or the percentage of increase in total population which would be shown; the result for each colony has been prepared independently, from the historical sources previously mentioned, so as to reflect as closely as possible the population conditions actually prevailing at the dates specified. Hence the interesting uniformity of increase from decade to decade shown by the aggregate for all colonies tends to strengthen confidence in the accuracy of the estimates presented. Moreover, it will be noted that the similarity in percentages of increase remains practically the same from decade to decade during the first half century of actual enumeration (1790 to 1840), as during the latter half of the period covered by the above tables.

It is of additional interest to observe the geographic grouping of population during the early history of the colonies. The following table shows the number and the proportion of inhabitants in each of the three geographic groups of colonies at the beginning and the end of the pre-Constitutional period, and at half century intervals:

¹ "He who will construct retrospectively general tables (of Colonial population) from the rule of increase in America, since 1790, will err very little."—*Bancroft: History of the United States, ed. 1852, Vol. IV, page 128, note.*

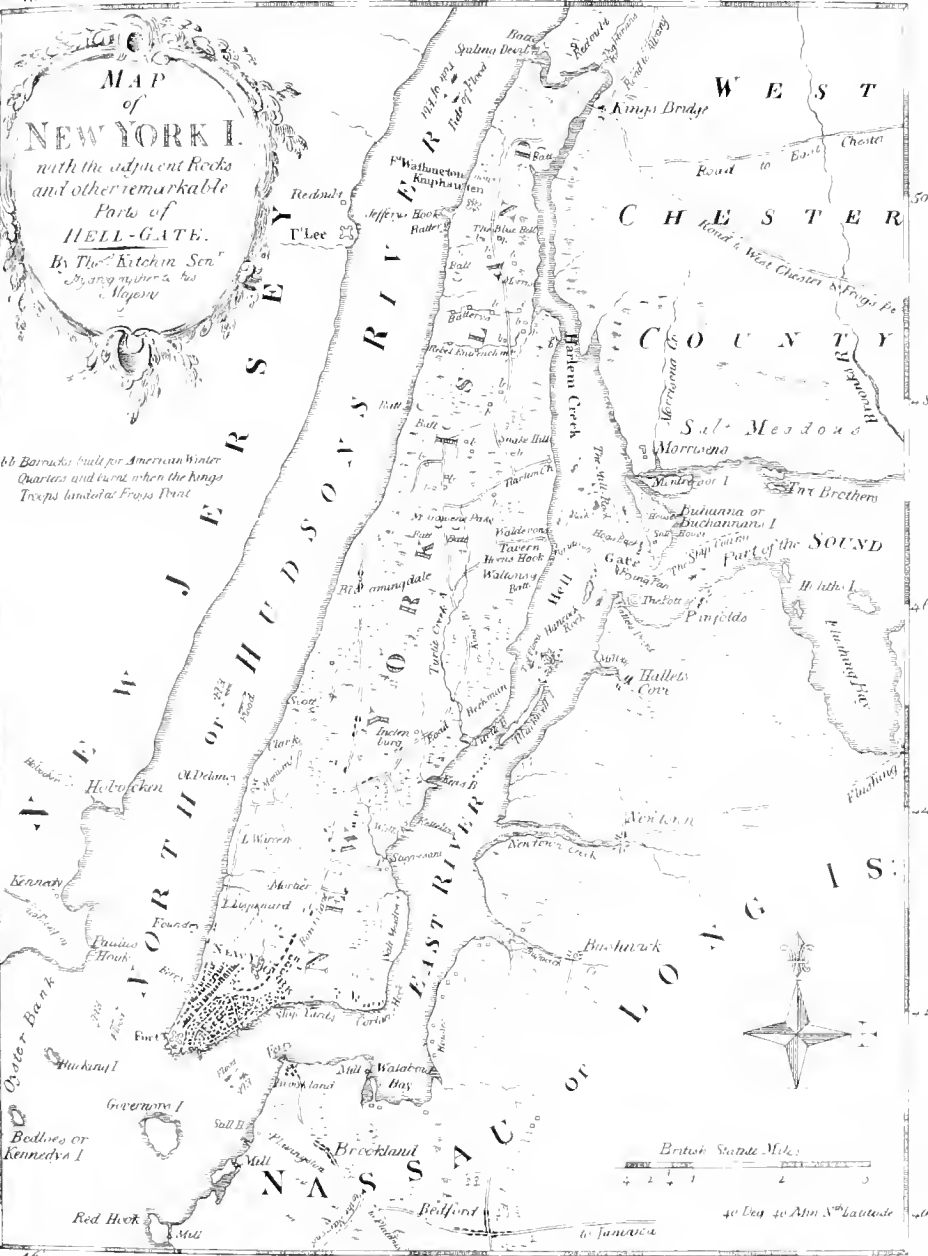
² "In the Northern states of America, where the means of subsistence have been more ample, the manners of the people more pure, and the checks to early marriages fewer than in any of the modern states of Europe, the population has been found to double itself, for above a century and a half successively, in less than each period of twenty-five years.

"In the back settlements, where the sole employment is agriculture, and vicious customs and unwholesome occupations are little known, the population has been known to double itself in fifteen years. * * *

"It appears from some recent calculations and estimates that from the first settlement of America to the year 1800 the periods of doubling have been but very little above twenty years."—*Malthus: Essay on the Principle of Population, vol. 1, pages 6 and 7: London, Edition 1806.*

MAP
of
NEW YORK I.
with the adjacent Rocks
and other remarkable
Parts of
HELL-GATE.
By *Thos. Kitchen Scut*
Surveyor of the
City of New York

*See Barracks built for American Winter
Quarters and used when the Kings
Troops landed from France*



For the London Magazine 1778

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN THE PRE-CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD, OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

GEOGRAPHIC GROUP.	1610		1650		1700		1750		1790	
	Population.	Percent.	Population.	Percent.	Population.	Percent.	Population.	Percent.	Population.	Percent.
Area enumerated in 1790.....	270	100.0	51,700	100.0	275,000	100.0	1,207,000	100.0	3,929,625	100.0
New England.....			27,200	52.6	106,000	38.5	346,000	28.7	1,000,206	25.7
Middle colonies.....			5,000	9.7	53,000	19.3	296,000	24.5	1,017,087	25.9
Southern colonies.....	210	100.0	21,500	41.6	116,000	42.2	565,000	46.8	1,903,332	48.4

In 1610 the total white population in the original area of the United States was located in the single colony of Virginia; but in 1650 more than half of all the colonists were located in New England, and most of the remainder in Virginia. From that date the proportion in the New England colonies steadily declined, and the proportion in the Southern colonies steadily increased. The remarkable increase in the proportion in the Middle colonies during the period from 1650 to 1700 was due to the settlement of Pennsylvania and extensive immigration into that colony.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

Three cities which have continued to the present time to be leaders in population were preeminent during the Colonial and Continental periods, not only in the number of their inhabitants, but also in prosperity and influence. These cities were New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. From its foundation, in 1630, until the middle of the eighteenth century, Boston was the most populous town in the American colonies. Philadelphia (including suburbs) then took the lead, which it retained until it in turn was passed by New York, in 1810. Hence, each of these three cities has been the leader in population at some period.

The two tables which follow present the population, from the earliest records up to 1790, of the 7 cities which had acquired a population of 8,000 inhabitants prior to the Federal census of 1790, or which reported a population of approximately that figure in that year. The first table gives the results of censuses, contemporary estimates, and modern estimates based on contemporary data—as poll lists or counts of dwellings. The second table gives, for each decennial year from 1710 to 1790, the population of all cities which had reached, or practically reached, the minimum of 8,000 inhabitants. Figures given in the second table, but not in the first, are estimates based on the most reliable sources of information.

The most significant facts reflected by the following tables are the continual uncertainty concerning increase or decrease of population during the whole of the eighteenth century and the insignificant increase recorded in each of the 7 cities during the entire period from 1710 to 1790. The variations in population which are shown during different periods for each of these cities are frequently violent.

Population of cities of the United States to and including 1790.

YEAR.	Philadel- phia (in- cluding suburbs).	New York.	Boston.	Charles- ton.	Balti- more.	Salem.	Newport.
1656.....		1,000					
1680.....			4,200				
1683.....	1,500						
1690.....			7,000				
1698.....		4,937					
1700.....	14,500		6,760				
1703.....		4,436					
1708.....							2,333
1710.....			9,000				
1712.....		5,540					
1720.....			11,000				
1722.....			14,397				
1723.....		7,248					
1730.....			13,000				4,640
1731.....		8,622					
1737.....		13,663					
1740.....			17,000				
1742.....			16,382				
1745.....		11,717					
1748.....							6,708
1749.....	13,600	14,294					
1750.....			17,731				
1752.....					200		
1753.....	14,503						
1755.....							6,753
1756.....		13,050					
1760.....	18,726		15,631				
1765.....			15,520			4,427	
1769.....	28,042						
1770.....			15,520	10,863			
1771.....		21,863					
1773.....				12,680			
1774.....							9,209
1775.....					5,734		
1776.....	34,400					5,337	5,290
1777.....	229,000						
1780.....			10,000				5,520
1782.....							
1783.....	337,800						
1786.....		24,614					
1787.....				15,000			
1790.....	42,444	33,131	18,038	16,359	13,503	7,921	6,716

¹ Estimated on the assumption that the number of persons to each dwelling, as shown on page 13, was 6.3.
² Estimated from Lord Howe's census.

Population of cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants, for each decennial year from 1710 to 1790.

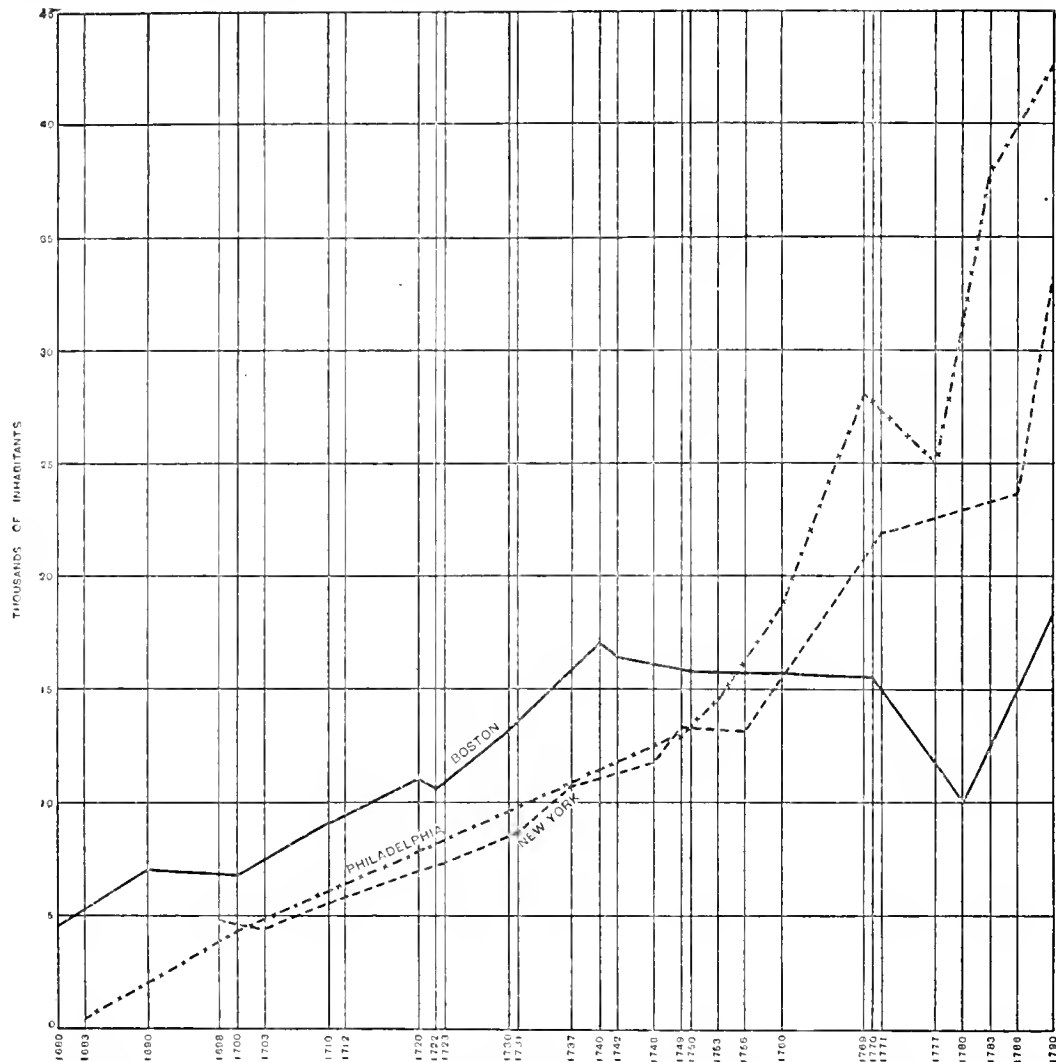
YEAR.	Philadel- phia (in- cluding suburbs).	New York.	Boston.	Charles- ton.	Balti- more.	Salem.	Newport.
1710.....			9,000				
1720.....			11,000				
1730.....	8,500	8,700	13,000				
1740.....	10,500	11,000	17,000				
1750.....	13,400	13,300	15,731				
1760.....	18,726	14,060	15,631	8,000			
1770.....	28,000	21,000	15,520	10,863			9,000
1780.....	30,000	18,000	10,000	10,000			
1790.....	42,444	33,131	18,038	16,359	13,503	7,921	

Changes, whether of increase or decrease, were generally due to local conditions, explained by the historians of the time. The lack of sanitary appliances and of skillful physicians exposed the American cities, especially in the eighteenth century, to attacks of contagious maladies, which in several instances

greatly reduced the population, either by death or by enforced removal of citizens. Such fluctuations of population must be regarded as incidents inseparably

connected with the early life of urban communities in which the inhabitants are engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle for existence.

DIAGRAM I.—POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 1790.



It will be observed that the maximum population of the city of Newport prior to 1790 was reached in 1774; and that the population of Salem even in 1790 had not attained the minimum city population of 8,000—falling short of that number by 70 souls. But as it has been the custom of previous Census authorities to include Salem in the list of cities having a distinctly urban population in 1790, it is here included in the list of those having a population of 8,000 inhabitants.

Four out of the 6 cities having a population of 8,000 or more in 1790 were located in the Northern states; Baltimore was upon the edge of the Northern states; and only one city—Charleston—was situated in the distinctly Southern states. In Virginia, the oldest of the colonies, no city possessed in 1790 a population greater than 4,000. Indeed, with the exception of the city of Charleston, above noted, all of the great area

lying south of the Potomac must be regarded as distinctly rural at that period. The marshal who supervised in 1790 the taking of the Federal census for North Carolina, in making his returns, accompanied them with the observation that in that large commonwealth there was no community the population of which exceeded 2,000 inhabitants.

In 1700 the aggregate population of the 3 leading cities—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—was approximately 15,500. Ninety years later the aggregate population of these 3 cities was 95,000, having increased sixfold. The striking change which has taken place since 1790 in all the conditions which tend to increase urban population is illustrated by the fact that in 1900, or at the close of the succeeding century, the population of these 3 cities was 5,291,791, having increased more than fiftyfold in the second period of one hundred and ten years. The rates of increase

PLAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



- REFERENCES**
- Fig. 1 Federal Hall
 - 2 St. Pauls Church
 - 3 Trinity Do
 - 4 Old Presbyterian Do
 - 5 Exchange House
 - 6 North Church
 - 7 New Presbyterian Do
 - 8 St. Georges Chapel
 - 9 St. Peters Church
 - 10 College
 - 11 St. Pauls Church
 - 12 Old Dutch Church
 - 13 New Dutch Do
 - 14 Jews Synagogue
 - 15 Old Quaker Meeting
 - 16 Methodist Do
 - 17 Baptist Do
 - 18 German Cal. Church
 - 19 Lutheran Do
 - 20 French Do
 - 21 New Quaker Meeting
 - 22 Seced. Do
 - 23 Moravian Do
 - 24 The Government House
 - 25 Fly Market
 - 26 Orange Do
 - 27 Bear Do
 - 28 Peck Slip Do
 - 29 New Do
 - 30 Bowlerwell
 - 31 City Alms House
 - 32 Prison
 - 33 Hospital
 - 34 Theatre
 - 35 Jews Burying Ground
 - 36 Lower Barracks
 - 37 Upper Do
 - 38 New Methodist Church

Scale of four Feet
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

From the Original Copy published 1789

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here noted reflect the differing tendencies of the two centuries under consideration. Rapid increase in urban population is generally regarded as one of the results of the unprecedented growth in commercial and industrial activity, characteristic of the nineteenth century.

The proportion of the population living in cities showed a significant uniformity from the beginning of the eighteenth century to 1820. Indeed, the proportion in 1730 was almost precisely the same as that shown for 1820—nearly a century later. The low proportion shown for 1780 was obviously the result of the Revolutionary War, in which practically all the principal cities suffered from the ravages of war or pestilence, or both. The movement of population toward the cities, a movement which gathered momentum after 1830, may be regarded primarily as the result of industrial expansion. From that date the growth of population in manufacturing centers uninterruptedly kept pace with the growth in number of industries and in value of products.

The principal facts regarding the early population of the cities shown in the tables on page 11, including reference to some of the causes which led to violent increase or decrease, will be found in the following summaries.

Philadelphia.—The colonial population of Philadelphia can not be stated with precision. Dr. James Mease, in his "Picture of Philadelphia," gives the following table:

YEAR.	Dwelling houses.	Popula- tion.
1683.....	80	.....
1700.....	700	.....
1749 ¹	2,076	.....
1753.....	2,300	14,563
1760.....	2,964	18,756
1769.....	4,474	28,042
1776.....	5,470	.....
1783.....	6,099	.....
1790.....	6,451	.....

¹ The enumeration of 1749 was made by citizens of the first respectability. Mulberry ward, by Doctor Franklin; Dock ward, Joseph Shippen; Lower Delaware, William Allen (Chief Justice); Upper Delaware, Thomas Hopkinson; South ward and Southern suburbs, Edward Shippen; High street, Thomas Lawrence, jr.; Walnut, William Humphreys; Chestnut, Joseph Turner; North ward and Northern suburbs, Dr. William Shippen; Middle ward, William Coleman. The alteration of the division of the wards in 1800 renders it impossible to judge of the comparative increase of population in the several quarters of the city." *James Mease, M. D.: The Picture of Philadelphia (1811), pages 31 and 52.*

The data given for 1760 are confirmed by a passage from "Burnaby's Travels," written in 1759. Mr. Burnaby visited Philadelphia in that year, and reported that it contained about 3,000 houses and from 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.

The only census before 1790 was taken about October, 1777, for Lord Howe, when he held possession of the city; it yielded 5,470 dwellings (587 of which were empty) and 21,767 inhabitants, exclusive of the army and strangers. At all times when both the number of houses and inhabitants were given, except during the Revolution, the number of inhabitants bore to the number of houses a ratio of from 6.2 to 6.4. The population figures omitted from Mease's table have

been computed for the tables of pre-Constitutional population of cities, on page 11, by applying to Doctor Mease's data as to number of dwellings a ratio of 6.3.

New York.—Twelve censuses of the city of New York were taken prior to 1790, the first being taken in 1656. Hence, the population figures for New York as shown on page 11 may all be accepted as accurate.

Boston.—From the time of its founding until about 1755, Boston was the most populous town in the American colonies. The first recorded enumeration of the inhabitants of Boston was made in 1722, during a pestilence of smallpox; the population was found to be 10,567. A second census was taken in 1742 and a third in 1765. In connection with a report on a census of Boston taken in 1845, Mr. Lemuel Shattuck made a very thorough study of the early population of that city,¹ from which he deduced the figures given for decennial years in the table on page 11.

The decrease in the population from 1740 to 1750 was due to depopulation by smallpox and war. The decrease from 1770 to 1780 was due to the occupation of Boston by the British; according to Mr. Shattuck, in 1776 Boston contained only 2,719 white inhabitants, many of the former inhabitants having been dispersed in the country. In 1777 there were 2,863 males 16 years of age and over—"of whom," says the record, "11 were Quakers, 7 belonged to the castle, 188 were colored, 36 in Charlestown, Falmouth, and Newport, 200 at sea, and 543 in the army." The number of males 16 years of age and over actually living in Boston was therefore only 1,878; and of these, many were said to be old, infirm, and decrepit.

Charleston.—The fourth city in size in 1790 was Charleston, S. C. Before the Revolution this was an important commercial center. Lieutenant-Governor Bull reported that on November 30, 1770, the number of houses in Charleston was 1,292, and its population was 10,863—5,030 whites and 5,833 blacks (domestic servants and mechanics). De Brahm, three years later, reported that the city contained about 1,500 houses and more than 12,000 souls, more than half of whom were negroes and mulattoes. The Revolution seriously affected the prosperity and the population of the city. Morse's Gazetteer, published in 1789, says that in 1787 the city contained 1,600 houses and a population of 15,000—9,600 white inhabitants and 5,400 negroes.

Baltimore.—An inventory of this town in 1752 indicated 25 houses and 200 inhabitants. In 1775 a census showed 564 houses and 5,934 inhabitants. Brissot de Warville, who passed through the city in 1788, states that it "was but a village before the war; but during that period a considerable portion of the commerce of Philadelphia was removed to this place."

Salem.—Founded in 1628, Salem had a slow growth during the first century of its existence. There were

¹ Report by the committee of the city council, appointed to obtain the census of Boston for the year 1845, page 5.

two censuses before 1790; the population in 1765 was 4,427, and in 1776 it was 5,337. A somewhat accelerated growth after the war, due to the importance of Salem's foreign commerce, brought the population in 1790 up to 7,921.

Newport and Providence.—It is easy to trace the population of the city of Newport and of the town of Providence from the summaries of the censuses given for Rhode Island in Table 85. The population of Newport in 1774 was 9,209—a figure which it did not attain again until the census of 1850. The city never recovered its commercial prosperity lost at the time of the Revolution.

New Haven, New London, and Norwich.—These Connecticut towns were populous and prosperous during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and carried on an important coastwise and West Indian commerce. The commerce of all three, however, was greatly injured during the Revolutionary War, and New Haven, at least, never fully regained her former rank as a shipping center.

YEAR.	New Haven.	New London.	Norwich.
1756.....	5,085	3,171	5,540
1774.....	8,295	5,888	7,327
1782.....		5,088	7,325

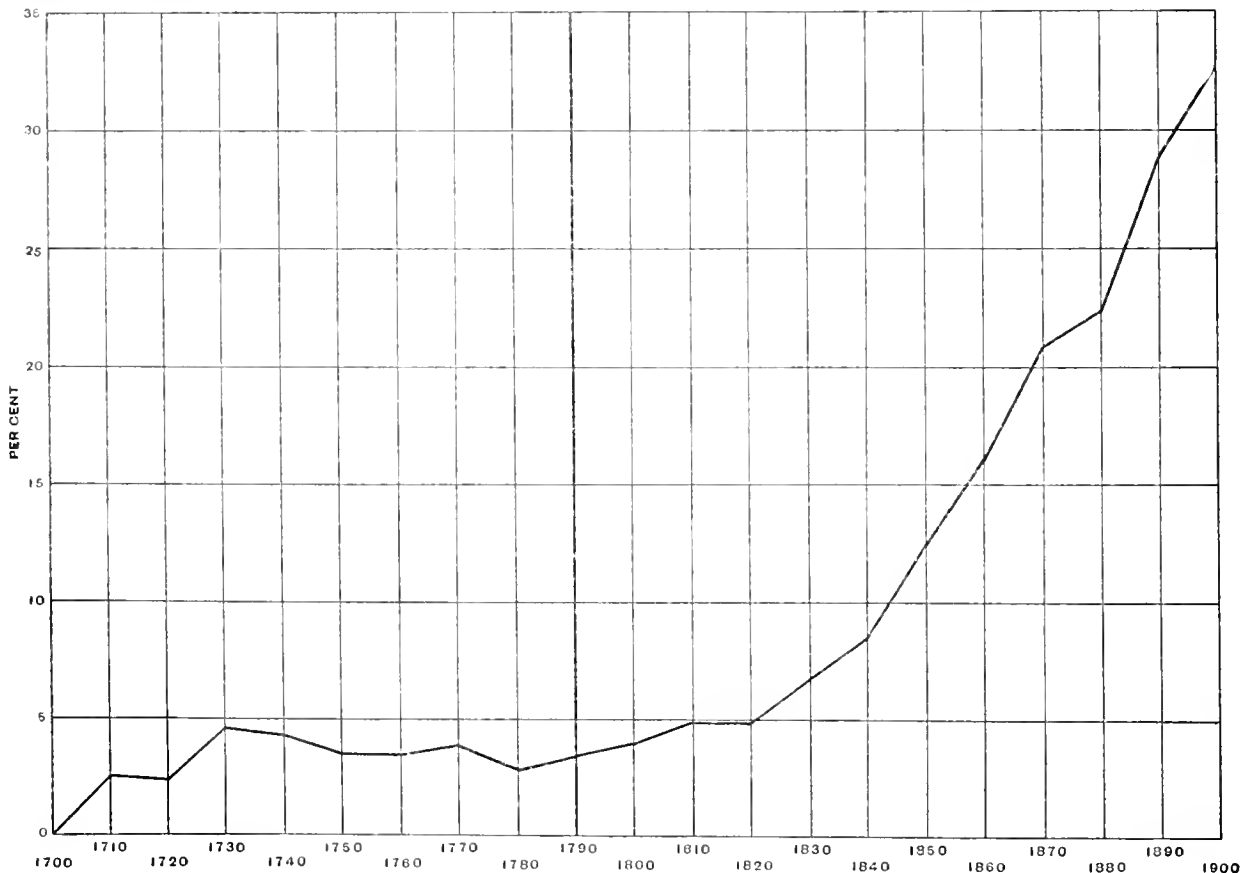
The city of New Haven was incorporated on January 8, 1783; in 1787 its population was 3,364.¹ Scott's United States Gazetteer, published in 1795, states that the city of New London contained 340 dwellings and the city of Norwich 450 dwellings; this would indicate a population of about 2,000 for New London and about 3,000 for Norwich.

COMPARISON OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

While the population figures shown in Table 1 are to some extent based upon estimates, they may be accepted as reasonably accurate for the purpose of making a general separation of the inhabitants of the colonies in early years into the two main classes of urban and rural. Even at the close of the eighteenth century the urban communities were merely country towns as compared with the urban communities of the present time. Nevertheless, it is not to be doubted that the distinction between the dwellers in the cities, small as they were, and the dwellers in the strictly rural districts, was clearly marked. By adopting the community of 8,000 as a minimum, the following table has been constructed for a period covering two

¹ There are between 300 and 400 neat dwelling houses in the city, principally of wood. The streets are sandy but clean. Within the limits of the city are 4,000 souls."—*Morse: Gazetteer of the United States, 1797.*

DIAGRAM 2. —PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION OF UNITED STATES IN CITIES OF 8,000 POPULATION AND OVER.



urban

PERCENT OF
TOTAL

POPULATION OF AREA
AS PERCENT OF
TOTAL POPULATION OF
UNITED STATES.

Urban.

100.0
100.0
95.2
92.3
91.8
87.5
82.3
77.8
68.9
66.1
59.4
58.6



centuries. The estimates of which the figures for years 1700 for the total population in Table 1, and for the urban prior to 1790 are composed have already been given—population in tables on page 11.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION (ON THE BASIS OF PLACES OF 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE) OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE AREA ENUMERATED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1700 TO 1900.

YEAR.	FOR TOTAL AREA			FOR AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.			PER CENT POPULATION OF AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790 FORMS OF POPULATION OF UNITED STATES.	
	Total population.	Places of 8,000 and over.		Total population.	Places of 8,000 and over.		Total.	Urban.
		Number.	Population.		Per cent of total.	Number.			Population.	Per cent of total.
1700.....	275,000							
1710.....	357,500	1	9,000					
1720.....	474,388	1	11,000					
1730.....	654,950	3	30,000					
1740.....	889,000	3	38,500					
1750.....	1,297,000	3	12,451					
1760.....	1,610,000	4	56,387					
1770.....	2,205,000	5	84,383					
1780.....	2,781,000	5	76,000					
1790.....	3,929,625	6	131,396	3,929,625	6	131,396	3.3	100.0
1800.....	5,398,483	6	210,873	5,247,355	6	210,873	4.0	98.8
1810.....	7,239,881	11	356,929	6,779,308	10	339,678	5.0	93.6
1820.....	9,638,453	13	475,135	8,293,869	13	438,317	5.2	86.0
1830.....	12,866,020	25	864,569	10,210,232	24	793,596	7.5	79.6
1840.....	17,069,453	34	1,453,991	11,781,231	30	1,272,330	10.4	69.0
1850.....	24,191,876	85	2,897,586	11,599,584	68	2,385,216	15.7	62.8
1860.....	31,443,321	141	5,072,256	17,326,157	106	3,948,039	21.8	55.1
1870.....	38,558,371	226	8,071,875	19,687,501	139	5,561,692	27.1	51.1
1880.....	50,155,783	286	11,318,547	23,505,639	168	7,485,723	29.9	47.7
1890.....	62,947,714	447	18,272,503	28,188,321	243	10,854,778	36.8	41.8
1900.....	75,991,575	545	21,962,199	33,553,630	285	11,656,083	41.7	34.2

Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

II. THE UNITED STATES IN 1790.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA—CURRENCY—
TRANSPORTATION—THE POSTAL SERVICE—
INDUSTRIES—EDUCATION—NEWSPAPERS
AND PERIODICALS—SLAVERY—INDIANS.

The taking of the First Census of the United States brought home to each citizen the practical operation and influence of the newly adopted Constitution of the United States. It was the beginning of a series of distinctly Federal operations, recurring decennially, and increasing constantly in importance and in statistical value, which unquestionably have exerted great influence in unifying the states and demonstrating their community of interests. It will be appropriate, therefore, to describe briefly the area of the Republic and the conditions that prevailed at the beginning of constitutional government, with which, for all practical purposes, the First Census was coincident.

The year 1790 was an important one in the history of the principal nations of Europe, as well as of the young Republic in America. Monarchies responsible in but small degree to the people were rapidly becoming intolerable. In all civilized nations the growth of enlightened sentiment had been greatly accelerated by the results of the recent conflict in America. Europe was in a state of unrest, and was already upon the verge of the French Revolution and the continental wars which followed. In England George III—a man of 52 years, and little considered in the affairs of the nations of Europe—still occupied the throne; William Pitt was prime minister, and the energies of the nation, which had been somewhat impaired by the fruitless war in America, were being recruited for more profitable operations upon the Continent. In Prussia Frederick William II reigned as king, having succeeded his father, Frederick the Great. Catherine II—dissolute, but brilliant and powerful—was Empress of Russia. In France Louis XVI clung to a tottering throne, and endeavored by ill-judged and fruitless concessions to placate a nation which was drifting toward revolution and anarchy.

In the United States less than a year of the first administration of the first President had elapsed, General Washington having been inaugurated in New York city, April 30, 1789. Indeed, when the First Census was ordered the machinery of Federal Government was but just constructed, and was undergoing its first and most critical test. The executive branch of the Government included four departments—State, Treas-

ury, War, and Justice. Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General. Congress consisted of 91 members, 26 in the Senate and 65 in the House of Representatives—the numbers specified by the Constitution—pending the enumeration of the inhabitants of the states.

On the 9th of July, 1790, Congress, then in session at New York, passed a bill selecting the District of Columbia as the permanent capital of the nation, but declaring that for ten years from the end of that session the Government should be located at Philadelphia. Under this act the seat of government was removed to Philadelphia in September, 1790. Congress assembled in the following December in that city, its sessions being held in the state house, on Chestnut street; and by the close of the year the Government was established in the temporary capital. The executive departments were located in small rented houses. In the Department of State,¹ there were, indeed, only five clerks.

According to Biddle's Directory, published in 1791, President Washington resided at No. 190 High street, below Sixth, in the mansion built by Richard Penn and occupied during the Revolution by General Howe, Benedict Arnold, and Robert Morris. Vice-President Adams lived in the Hamilton mansion at Bush Hill.²

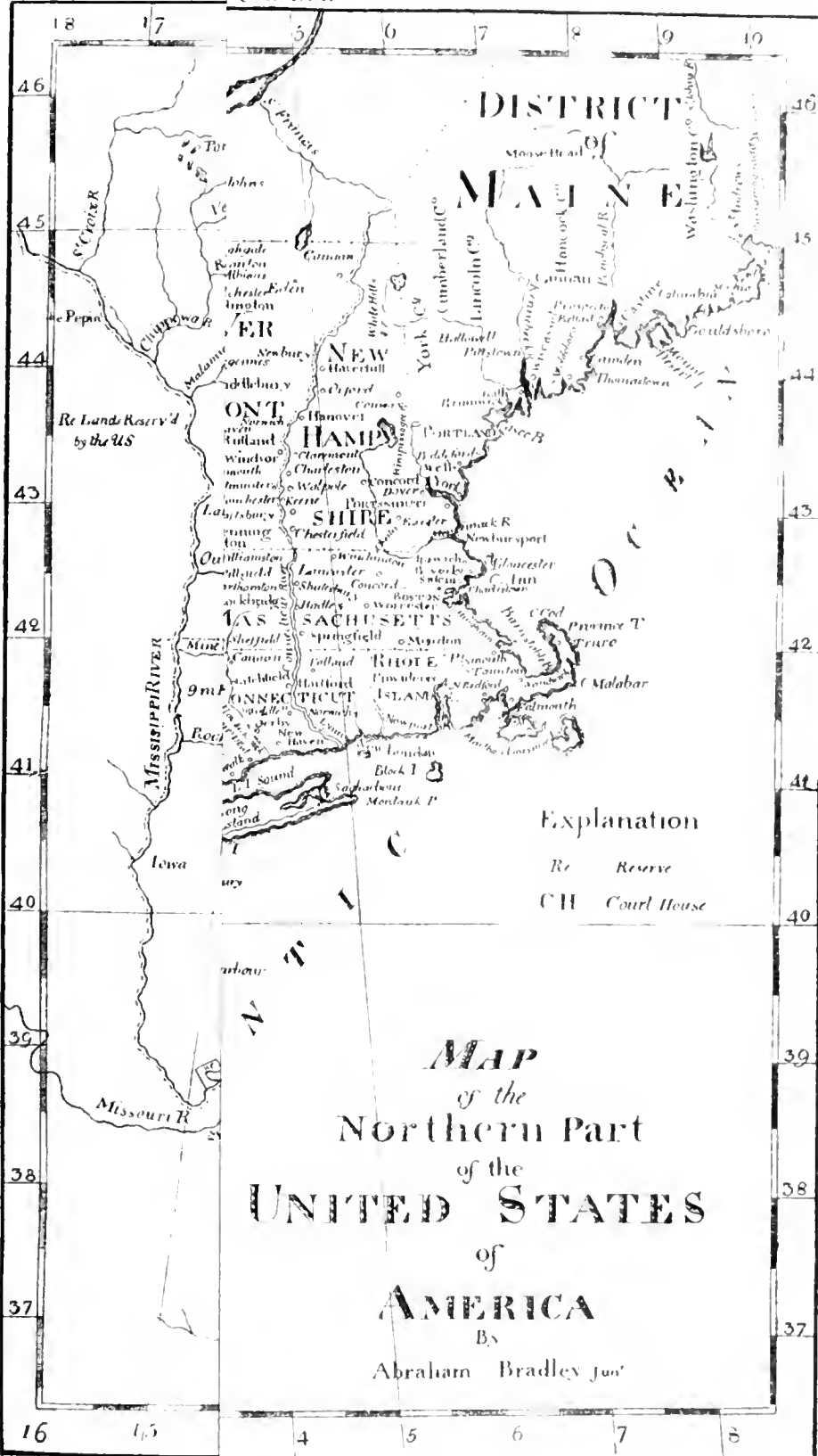
The year 1790 was probably the most critical year of General Washington's administration.³ It was the first complete year of the Federal Government under

¹ "The force of the department at the time of the adoption of the Constitution was the Secretary, the chief clerk, and three subordinates, at a total cost of \$6,500. During the First Congress the salary of the Secretary of State was fixed at \$3,500, the chief clerk at \$800, and clerks at not to exceed \$560 each. In 1800 the salary of the Secretary was increased to \$5,000, but the total pay roll only amounted to \$12,950."—*John W. Foster: A Century of American Diplomacy, page 130.*

² Scharf and Westcott, *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884, page 462.*

³ "No man ever entered with a higher sense of responsibility upon a task which was to tax his wisdom, patience, and reputation to the utmost. In his inaugural address he said that no event could have filled him with greater anxiety than the notification of his election, and that the magnitude and difficulty of the trust, to which the voice of his countrymen called him, awakened a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications."—*John W. Foster: A Century of American Diplomacy, page 136.*

QUEBECK



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the Constitution. Precedent was being made at every step. No office of the Government, not even the Presidency, had been in existence long enough to command any respect, except such as was imparted by the personality of the official himself. Political party lines, which became clearly defined by 1792, had not yet appeared. Many divisions of sentiment, however, had already developed, especially in connection with the interpretation of the Constitution. Every freeholder was deeply interested in such questions as slavery, Federal assumption of state debts, and the taxation necessary for raising the revenues required to conduct the National Government.

No service performed by General Washington in the successful prosecution of the Revolutionary War compared with that which he rendered in saving the Republic from itself during the early days of his administration.¹ The operation of the Government under the new Constitution had thus far proceeded without serious friction, but with considerable criticism and unrest. Popular confidence in and respect for President Washington, the hero of the Revolution, was probably the principal factor which prevented the early occurrence of serious disagreements. While the success of the struggle for liberty in America had profoundly impressed the nations of Europe, on the other hand the theories proclaimed by the radicals in France had already attracted attention in the United States and seriously affected a large element of the population. Indeed, French revolutionary ideas were destined to become of some political importance during the administration of President Washington, a consideration which doubtless caused the patient and sagacious President periods of grave anxiety. In fact, in 1790 problems arose on all sides. It appears to have been an open question, at times, whether a dozen self-willed commonwealths, having different views upon many questions of public policy, and great independence of thought and action, ever could be brought to bend submissively to the control of a constitution created for the good of all, but requiring of necessity many mutual concessions and considerable breadth of view.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

In 1790 the Union consisted of 13 states—Rhode Island, the last of the original 13 to enter the Union, being admitted on May 29. Vermont, the first addi-

tion, was admitted in 1791, before the census had been completed. Massachusetts included Maine, Virginia included West Virginia and nominally included Kentucky. Georgia included parts of Alabama and Mississippi. The present state of Tennessee, formed out of territory ceded to the Union by North Carolina, was known as the Territory South of the Ohio River, or Southwest Territory. The vast area between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Great Lakes—comprising the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with part of Minnesota—was called the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, or Northwest Territory.

The United States in 1790 was bounded on the west by the Mississippi river, beyond which stretched a vast unexplored territory claimed by the Spanish king. On the south was the Spanish colony of Florida, of which the northern boundary was in dispute, but between which and the settlements in Georgia stretched an uninhabited region containing vast swamps. The northern boundary also was in dispute for long distances; the boundary between Maine and the Dominion of Canada was a fertile source of contention; as a result of the fact that the water line through the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes was undefined, some of the islands in those waters were claimed by both the United States and Great Britain; and the discovery that the Mississippi river did not extend as far north as the Lake of the Woods revealed a gap in the boundary line of the Northwest. It was not until more than fifty years later, by the Ashburton treaty, that the boundary of Maine was fully determined and the boundary through Lake Superior and thence to the Lake of the Woods agreed upon.

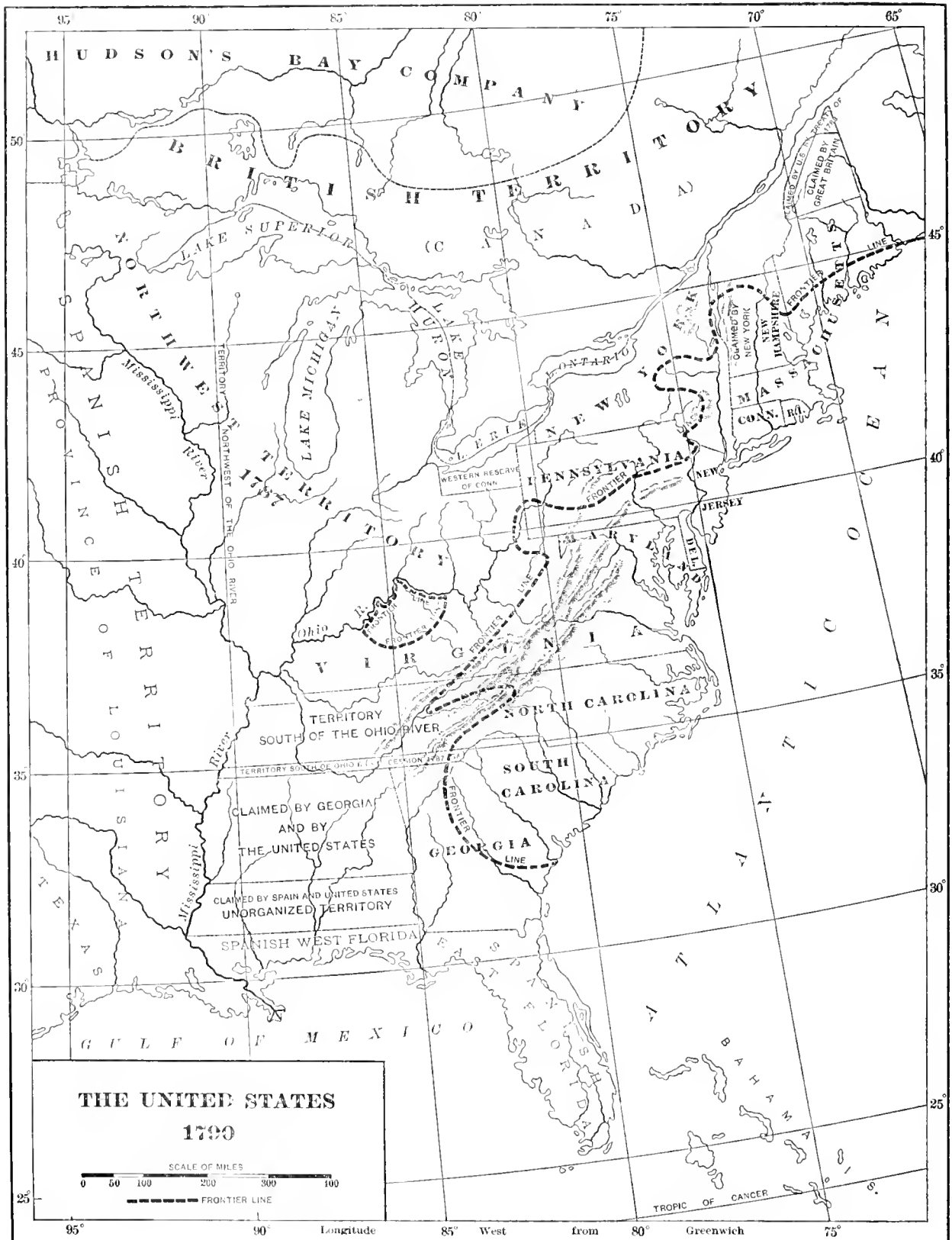
The gross area of the United States in 1790 was 820,377 square miles, but the settled area was only 239,935 square miles, or about 29 per cent of the total. The thickly populated areas were along the seaboard and in the valleys of the larger rivers. Western New York was a wilderness; rude frontier forts occupied the present sites of Oswego and Utica; and Binghamton and Elmira were outposts of civilization, the former having been settled in 1787 and the latter in 1788. Much of western Pennsylvania, also, was a wilderness.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence only 6 of the 13 American states—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland—had definite boundaries. Each of the others laid claim, on the strength of early and often very conflicting grants of territory, to large and ill-defined areas in the vast unexplored region west of the Appalachian mountains.

The ownership of these western lands by individual states was opposed by those states which did not share in their possession, mainly on the ground that the resources of the General Government, to which all contributed, should not be taxed for the protection and development of this region, while its advantages would inure

¹ "While the American Union was forming itself, some of the worst symptoms of social and political dissolution were manifesting themselves * * *. The greatest revelation rendered to all subsequent generations by these opening years of the American Republic is in the constant proof they exhibit of the prevailing power of the people for self-government * * *. It was reserved for the sagacity of Hamilton—an alien genius, a rare creation independent of race or time—to see through to the end, to uphold the possibilities of an empire. But the men of the time, the concrete actual personification of these godlike faculties, inchoate and dimly perceived in common men, was George Washington."—*Weeks: Economic and Social History of New England, Vol. II, pages 864 to 967.*

INHABITED AREA IN UNITED STATES IN 1790.



to the benefit of but a favored few. On this ground several of the states refused to ratify the Constitution until this matter had been settled by the cession of these tracts to the General Government.

Moved by these arguments, as well as by the consideration of the conflicting character of the claims, which must inevitably lead to trouble among the states, Congress passed, on October 30, 1779, the following act:

Whereas the appropriation of the vacant lands by the several states during the present war will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the state of Virginia to reconsider their late act of assembly for opening their land office; and it be recommended to the said state, and all other states similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war.¹

By 1790 Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia had ceded to the Federal Government all right and title to lands claimed by them in the Northwest Territory, with the exception of what was known as the "Connecticut Reserve;" North Carolina and South Carolina had yielded up their claims to territory extending to the Mississippi; and Maine, Vermont, and Kentucky were sufficiently distinct to be reported separately at the First Census. Georgia still held out, but Georgia's western territory was practically a wilderness, the enumerated area being merely that part of the present state which lies along the seacoast.

In 1790 the claim of the Federal Government to ownership of the vast areas between the Appalachian mountains and the Mississippi river was still subject, to some extent, to the rights of the Indians; but such rights had never been seriously regarded in the past, and in fact subsequently proved of little consequence in the settlement of the territory.

The greatest length of the Northwest Territory was about 900 miles, and its greatest breadth, approximately 700. It was bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, on the southeast by the Ohio river, and on the north and west by the international boundary. By contemporary writers it was estimated to contain 220,000,000 acres of land surface. This land, with the exception of a few tracts, was held by the Federal Government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. One exception was the narrow strip known as the "Connecticut Reserve," bordering on Lake Erie and stretching 120 miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania. This tract belonged to the state of Connecticut. Title to about one-sixth of it was given to citizens of Connecticut who had lost property in the Revolution, and the remainder was sold by the state, in 1795-96, to the Connecticut Land Company, for \$1,200,000, the proceeds being used for the support of schools and colleges in that state. It was not until the year 1800 that Connecticut relinquished jurisdiction over this region in favor of the Federal Government.

By an act of Congress passed on the 13th of July, 1787, the Northwest Territory was erected, for the pur-

poses of temporary government, into one district—subject, however, to a division when circumstances should make it expedient. The fifth article of this act provided that there should be formed in the territory not less than 3 nor more than 5 states. Under its terms tentative state boundaries appear to have been constructed for the maximum number, which are shown upon contemporary maps as First State, Second State, etc. The First State roughly coincided with the present state of Ohio, the Second with a part of the present state of Indiana, the Third with a part of Illinois, the Fourth with a part of Michigan, and the Fifth with more than the present state of Wisconsin. In 1790, therefore, the foundations of 5 great states may be said to have been laid.

Beginning on the meridian line which forms the western boundary of Pennsylvania, seven ranges of townships had been surveyed and laid off by order of Congress. In a portion of the territory the Indian title had been extinguished and 4 counties had been laid off by June, 1790—Washington, erected on July 26, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; St. Clair, April 27, 1790; and Knox, June 20, 1790. Of these, Washington and Hamilton counties were located in the present state of Ohio, Knox county in Indiana (north of Vincennes), and St. Clair county in Illinois.

The Northwest Territory contained but a few thousand inhabitants, nearly all of whom were in the fertile valley of the Ohio. Bands of marauding savages contested the advance of settlers and made the life of the pioneers hazardous and often tragic. Cincinnati was settled in 1780 and Marietta in 1788; but for years Cincinnati was only a garrison, and the first white child was not born there until 1790. The westernmost settlement on the Ohio was at Louisville. All of the Great Lake ports were in the hands of the British. Across the mountains, south of the Ohio, the only considerable settlements were in Kentucky and western Tennessee, whither settlers had been led by Daniel Boone and other hardy hunters, to make homes for themselves in the fertile blue grass regions. Only about one-twentieth of the people of the country lived west of the crest of the Appalachian mountains. The western country was so vast, and the facilities for transportation and communication so meager, that Jefferson predicted it would be a thousand years before the country as far west as the Mississippi would be thickly settled.

Local organization.—The states differed widely in local government, and hence in the geographic subdivision of their counties. In New England the county was a corporation which existed for judicial rather than for political purposes. The political unit was the town, which received its charter from the state legislature, elected its own officers, and managed its local affairs in its own way.

In the Middle states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—the county was of much

¹ Henry Gannett, United States Geological Survey, "Boundaries of the United States," third edition, page 30.

greater importance than in New England; on the other hand, the subdivision of the county called the township (except in Delaware, where it is called the hundred), was of less importance than the New England town. In New York the township was created by the county board; in New Jersey, by the state legislature; in Pennsylvania, by the county court of quarter sessions; in Delaware there appears not to have been any definite and systematic subdivision of the counties. New York adjoined New England, and a large part of the population of the state were persons who had migrated from that section, and naturally had carried with them the idea of the town system of local government; consequently, in 1790, the township limits in New York were better defined than those in any other state outside of New England, with the possible exception of New Jersey, the only Middle state in which the township was created by the state. In Pennsylvania the township, as a geographic area, was less important than in New York. The principal maps of Pennsylvania at the period under consideration show the location of mountains and rivers in detail, the names of counties, and the names of the more prominent towns and cities, but do not define the township boundaries. Population was increasing and extending with great rapidity, existing townships were being subdivided, and new ones were being created. Under these conditions the boundaries of the townships in the more thinly settled portions were very unstable.

In the Southern states the county was the political unit, fulfilling all the functions of both the county and town in New England. Subdivision into townships was made for administrative purposes only;¹ in some instances these subdivisions corresponded to the election precincts of the present day.

CURRENCY.

The close of the War of the Revolution found the finances of the country in almost hopeless confusion, and affairs had improved but little by 1790. There was no mint, and but little specie, and much of the trade, especially in the interior, was carried on by barter. All the coins in circulation were foreign, and many were badly worn and mutilated.

The commonest coin was the Spanish "milled dollar," or "piece of eight," which was obtained in trade from the West Indies; after the Revolution this coin, with its subdivisions, was the recognized unit of account. The coins of Great Britain were in limited circulation in all the states, and reckoning was often in pounds, shillings, and pence; but because of the

limited supply of English coins, and from other causes, the value of the pound and shilling differed materially in the different states. Hence it was often necessary, in business transactions, to name the state of exchange. The principal gold coins in use, other than the British pieces, were the French guinea and pistole, the Portuguese moidores and johannes, or "joe," and the Spanish doubloon and pistole; but the number of these was small. The silver coins in circulation, besides British pieces and the Spanish dollar, were chiefly the crown and livre of France. The copper coins were principally those of Great Britain. The supply of fractional currency was inadequate to the demand, and silver pieces were often cut into halves and quarters in order to make change.

In 1785 Congress adopted as the currency basis the silver dollar, on a decimal system, as exemplified in the Spanish dollar; and by 1790, in making exchanges, the value of all coins was quite generally referred to this standard. The system of reckoning in shillings and pence, however, persisted in some places and with some people. The equivalent of the dollar in New England and Virginia was 6 shillings; in New York and North Carolina, 8 shillings; in South Carolina, 32½ shillings; in Georgia, 5 shillings; and in the four other colonies, 7½ shillings.

In addition to specie, there was a large amount of paper money in circulation. During the Revolution, and in the succeeding years of the Continental period, both the Confederation and the individual states had made large issues of paper money, and, being unable to redeem it, had refunded now and then by new issues. This was never worth its face value, and steadily depreciated from the date of issue. In March, 1780, the Continental currency had fallen to such a point that one dollar in silver was worth 65 dollars in paper. "Not worth a continental" came to be the phrase used for anything practically worthless. There can be no doubt that this paper money had much to do with the demoralization of industry during the Continental period. A contemporary writer and close observer of the times—Peletiah Webster, of Philadelphia—says: "We have suffered more from this cause than from any other cause of calamity. It has killed more men, perverted and corrupted the choicest interests of our country more, and done more injustice, than even the arms and artifices of our enemies." And again he says: "If it saved the state, it has violated the equity of our laws, corrupted the justice of our public administration, enervated the trade, industry, and manufactures of our country, and gone far to destroy the morality of our people." M. de Warville, in his travels in America in 1788, inveighed against the paper money of Rhode Island and New Jersey in tones no less uncertain. As a climax to the whole, Congress even refused to accept its own paper money in payment of postage.

¹In most of the county-system states the local subdivisions, by whatever name known, are created by the county authorities. They are but skeletons and exist only for convenience as districts for holding elections, for fixing the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace, or for determining the militia-company organization. Justices of the peace and constables are found in these districts, but the districts are in no sense political organs. (Hinsdale: *The American Government*, page 404.)

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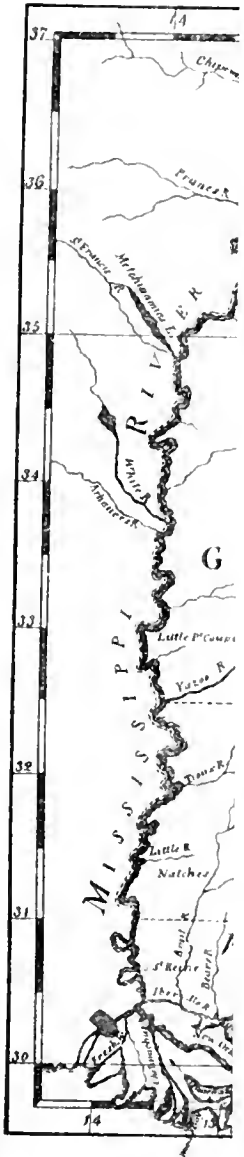
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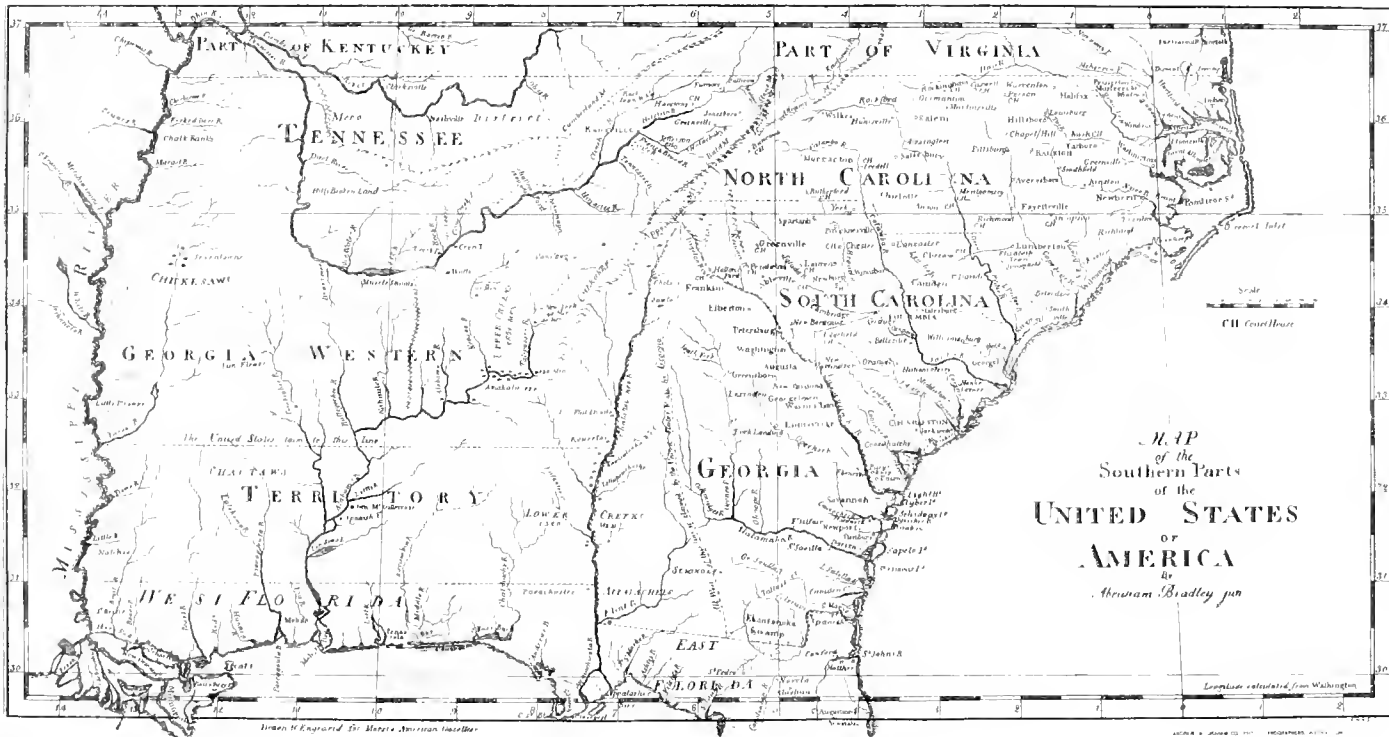
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In Virginia the lack of specie was supplied largely by paper currency called "tobacco money." This was a genuine asset currency, the notes being simply the public warehouse receipts for the tobacco placed therein. They circulated freely in the state, according to the known value of the tobacco.

In 1790 there were but three banks in the United States: The Bank of North America, established in the city of Philadelphia; the Bank of New York; and the Bank of Massachusetts, in Boston. Of these three, the first-named is the only one which had at any time a direct relation with the Federal Government.

TRANSPORTATION.

The common mode of travel before the Revolution was by boat or horse. The river valleys are usually the portions of a country first settled, and in the newer portions of America travel was often by river routes. Many persons did not own carriages or wagons; in consequence, a considerable proportion of the population had no requirement for wagon roads. This was particularly the case in the South, where the plantations were situated along the banks of navigable streams and products were marketed by boat.

With the growth of the colonies, and an increasing requirement for intercommunication, the extension of stagecoach systems was very rapid, and became especially marked after the Revolution. As might be expected, such extension was coincident with the opening of many new roads and the improvement of existing highways. In 1790, however, there remained many sections of the country in which there were no roads. On the maps of the states published during the last decade of the eighteenth century, no highways are shown in the eastern part of Maine, and but few in northern New England, northern and western New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, and throughout the mountainous regions of the South. Many highways were such in name only—often little more than bridle paths or blazed trails running through otherwise unbroken wildernesses. Even the more pretentious roads were poor, and often impassable. Bridges were all but unknown in the thinly settled portions; and in the fall and spring, when the rivers were covered with unsafe ice or were full of floating ice, travel was extremely dangerous.

Between important towns, especially in New England, better conditions prevailed. From Boston, roads branched off in many directions. A broad highway extended westward through Marlboro, Worcester, Spencer, and Springfield; another passed through Lynn, Salem, Portsmouth, and Portland, to the headwaters of the Kennebec; other roads led to Providence, Lowell, and Concord. Roads followed both banks of the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers; and an important road ran from Concord and Ashburnham, Mass., through Rutland, Vt., and along the

eastern shore of Lake Champlain. Over these highways the products of the surrounding country for long distances were brought to Boston for export.

The maps of Rhode Island and Connecticut at this period present a network of highways. From Providence a road skirted the western coast of Narragansett bay and followed the Sound to New York. In the Connecticut valley, also, there were many important roads.

In New York the Albany post road ran from New York city along the eastern bank of the Hudson river to Albany, and thence northward to Plattsburg and into Vermont. Through Albany passed the western highway from Massachusetts to the Mohawk valley, over which, in 1790, numbers of emigrants journeyed daily. In the wilds of western New York this road dwindled to a trail, and as such continued to Fort Niagara.

Across the state of New Jersey there were many roads, but the principal highway extended from New York through Newark, Elizabethtown, and Brunswick to Trenton. Another road skirted the eastern and southern shores of New Jersey. From Trenton a road passed through Burlington, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Havre de Grace, Baltimore, Alexandria, and then southward.

Philadelphia was a common center of highways for a wide radius. This city was a great market for the sale of farm produce; in the autumn and winter the highways were filled with heavily loaded wagons from the surrounding farms, bound for Philadelphia. The main road from Philadelphia westward passed through Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Bedford, and Pittsburg. Several other roads crossed or nearly crossed the state, converging at the mountain passes and centering upon Pittsburg.

The maps of the Southern states show many roads, but the most important were along the seacoast. Leaving Alexandria, an important road ran through Fredericksburg and Jamestown, Va., Hertford, Newbern, and Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., thus completing a chain of highways from the Kennebec river to Georgia.

Several roads crossed the mountain barriers of Virginia and North Carolina to the West, those that were not lost on the banks of rivers being centered upon Lexington, Danville, Clarksville, Knoxville, and Nashville. One of the most famous of these was the "Wilderness road," which passed through the Cumberland Gap. It was the only direct overland route into Kentucky, and was marked out by Daniel Boone. Not until 1795 was this road widened into a wagon track.

Bridges over even the larger rivers were not common, and the smaller streams were usually forded; but by 1790 many bridges had been built near the large cities and on the principal roads. The greatest

engineering feat in the Republic was the bridge over the Charles river, connecting Boston and Charlestown. This bridge was built in 1786, and was then the longest bridge in the world. The Charles river was about as wide at that point as the Thames river at the famous London bridge.

Stagecoaching days had not arrived at their zenith by 1790, but the stagecoach was fast coming to be the common mode of inland travel. The system was developed to the greatest extent in New England, where the population was comparatively dense. As early as 1765 there were two stage routes between Providence and Hartford. In 1769 a coach was announced between Hartford and Norwich, "a day's journey only," and two coaches a week between Providence and Boston, which journey also was accomplished in a day. In 1793 there were daily stages between Boston and Providence, the fare being but a dollar. In 1790 stages ran between Newburyport and Boston three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter; between Boston and New York, by the way of Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford, three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter; between New York and Philadelphia, five times a week; between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and between Baltimore and Alexandria, three times a week; and between many other cities at less frequent intervals.

Mr. Levi Pease started the first line of stages between Boston and New York shortly after the conclusion of peace in 1783.¹ He also obtained the first government contract within the United States for carrying the mails by stage, and the first mail in this new service passed through Worcester on January 17, 1786.²

The distance between Boston and New York was covered under ordinary conditions in four days, and

¹ Stages from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, to Savannah in Georgia:

There is now a line of stages established from New Hampshire to Georgia, which go and return regularly, and carry the several mails, by order and permission of Congress.

The stages from Boston to Hartford in Connecticut set out, during the winter season, from the house of Levi Pease, at the sign of the New York Stage, opposite the Mall, in Boston, every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at 5 o'clock, go as far as Worcester on the evenings of those days, and on the days following proceed to Palmer, and on the third day reach Hartford; the first stage reaches the city of New York on Saturday evening following.

The stages from New York for Boston set out on the same days, and reach Hartford at the same time as the Boston stages.

The stages from Boston exchange passengers with the stages from Hartford at Spencer, and the Hartford stages exchange with those from New York at Hartford. Passengers are again exchanged at Stratford ferry, and not again until their arrival in New York.

By the present regulation of the stages it is certainly the most convenient and expeditious way of traveling that can possibly be had in America, and in order to make it the cheapest, the proprietors of the stages have lowered their prices from four pence to three pence a mile, with liberty to passengers to carry fourteen pounds baggage.

In the summer season the stages are to run with the mail three times in a week instead of twice, as in the winter, by which means those who take passage at Boston, in the stage which sets off on

the time of the "diligence" between New York and Philadelphia was two days. Intelligence of Washington's election to the Presidency of the United States, in New York, on April 7, 1789, was conveyed to him at Mt. Vernon by Charles Thomson, the clerk of Congress, on April 14. Washington died on December 14, 1799, and news of an event of such great interest was probably forwarded with all possible dispatch: yet this news did not reach Boston until December 24.

The most traveled road in the country was doubtless the highway across New Jersey connecting New York and Philadelphia. For most of the distance this road was kept in excellent repair. For part of the distance, from New York to Newark, it represented considerable engineering enterprise, being built wholly of wood in the midst of water and "on a soil that trembled when stepped upon." The stagecoach used was a kind of open wagon, hung with curtains of leather and woolen, which could be raised or lowered at pleasure. It had four benches and would seat twelve persons. Light baggage was put under the benches, and the trunks were attached behind.

The highway from Philadelphia to Baltimore was less traveled, and, because of the character of the soil, was often in an almost impassable condition.³

Samuel Breck, speaking of travel between New York and Boston in 1787, says:

In those days there were two ways of getting to Boston: One way by a clumsy stage that travels about 40 miles a day, with the same horses the whole day; so that rising at 3 or 4 o'clock and prolonging the day's ride into the night, one made out to reach Boston in six days; the other route was by packet-sloop up the Sound to Providence and thence by land to Boston. This was full of uncertainty, sometimes being traveled in three and sometimes in nine days. I myself have been that length of time (nine days) going from New York to Boston.

Monday morning, may arrive at New York on the Thursday evening following, and all the mails during that season are to be but four days going from Boston to New York, and so from New York to Boston.

Those who intend taking passage in the stages must leave their names and baggage the evening preceding the morning that the stage sets off, at the several places where the stages put up, and pay one-half of their passage to the place where the first exchange of passengers is made, if bound so far, and if not, one-half of their passage so far as they are bound.

N. B.—Way passengers will be accommodated when the stages are not full, at the same rate, viz, 3 pence only per mile.

Said Pease keeps good lodging, etc., for gentlemen travelers, and stabling for horses.

Boston, January 2, 1786.—*Massachusetts Spy, or the Worcester Gazette, January 5, 1786.*

² Alice Morse Earle: *Stage Coach and Tavern Days*, pages 295 to 297.

³ A Frenchman who made a journey from Philadelphia to Baltimore in November, 1788, thus describes a portion of his trip: "From thence (Hayre de Grace) to Baltimore are reckoned 60 miles. The road in general is frightful, it is over a clay soil, full of deep ruts, always in the midst of forests; frequently obstructed by trees overset by the wind, which obliged us to seek a new passage among the woods. I can not conceive why the stage does not often overset. Both the drivers and their horses discover great skill and dexterity, being accustomed to these roads."—*Brisson de Warville: Travels in the United States of America (1788).*

At that time there was scarcely a town along the coast of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey that was not connected by sailing sloops with New York. The fare from Providence to New York by packet was \$6. From ports in New-England, sloops made frequent trips to Boston; and from the southern ports, to the nearest principal cities. All through the advertisements in the newspapers of that period were notices of the regular or occasional sailings of sloops to different seacoast towns. These sloops had accommodations for passengers, and were generally comfortable, but with head winds the time of arrival was very uncertain. Meals were charged for at high rates — sometimes in excess of the fare; and it was often claimed that the skipper delayed the voyage when there were many passengers, in order to profit at their expense.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The post office system established during the Continental period was continued when the Federal Government was established. This system was based upon an "Ordinance for Regulating the Post Office of the United States of America," passed by the Continental Congress, October 18, 1782. In 1790 there were 75 post offices and 1,875 miles of post roads; for the first quarter of that year the receipts were \$37,935 and the expenditures \$32,140, which left a surplus of \$5,795.

The main post road ran from Wiscasset, Me., through Boston, Springfield, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, Wilmington, and Charleston, to Savannah. With this as a main system, crossroads branched off, connecting the principal settlements; but a large number of important towns, and even entire states, had no communication by post. Many of the post roads were marked by milestones, set up when Franklin was Postmaster-General, to assist the postmasters in ascertaining the postage. Indeed, some of these milestones are still in existence.

Most of the mail was carried by stages, the Postmaster-General being instructed to favor stage lines in awarding contracts.¹ The only portions of the main system served by postriders were from Wiscasset, Me., to Newburyport, Mass., and from Georgetown, S. C., to Charleston, S. C. Postriders still rode, however, on several of the crossroads.

¹ "The mail is now carried in stagecoaches in which there are generally several passengers, sometimes as many as six, and it is supposed that many more letters go by the passengers than by the mail; it is to be supposed that most persons would wish to be excused from the trouble of carrying these letters, and if this section passes they will be furnished with an excuse for not taking them; and it appears very unreasonable and absurd that the public should pay the proprietors of the stages for transporting the mail, and in this way be defrauded out of that revenue which they are undoubtedly entitled to receive."—*Mr. Livermore, of House of Representatives, June, 1790.*

At this time there were about twenty different contracts for carrying the mail, and this had a tendency to confuse the system.² The Postmaster-General states, in a report submitted to Congress in 1790, that "every contractor consults his own interest as to the days and hours of arrival and departure of the mail, without having a due regard to the necessary connection of the post office. A regular system of days and hours of departure has never been established farther southward than Alexandria."

The revenue of the post office at this period arose "principally from letters passing from one seaport to another." The amount of postage depended upon the distance the letter was to be carried. The postage on letters was usually collected at the place of delivery, but the postmaster had authority to collect it at the place of posting if he desired to do so.

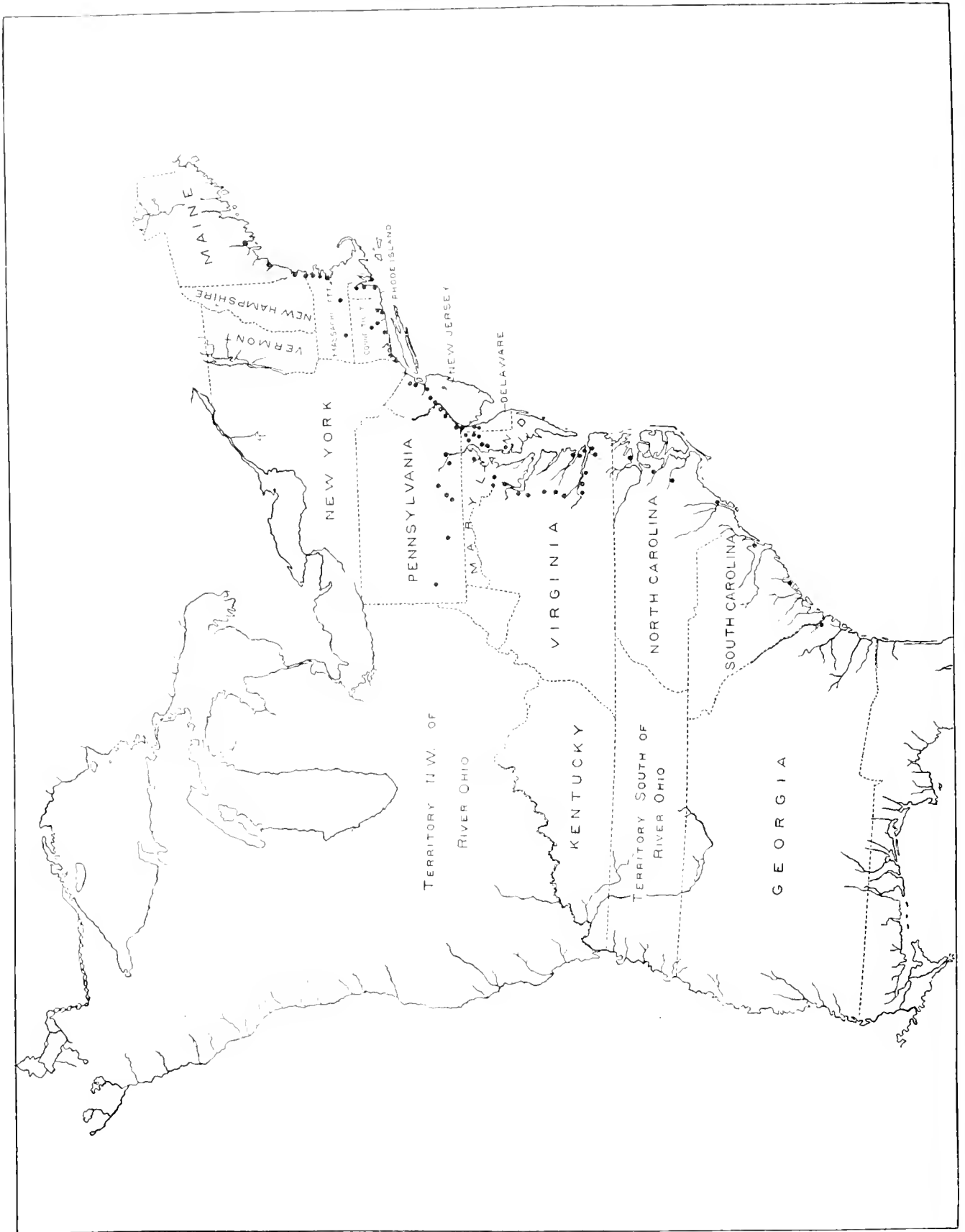
In 1787 the postage on letters established in the ordinance of 1782 was reduced 25 per cent, and the Postmaster-General was instructed to fix such rates for the carriage of large packages as he judged would be most likely to induce persons to patronize the post. These rates continued in force until 1792.

It has been asserted by many historians that newspapers were not sent by post at this period, but the ordinance quoted seems to make provision for them to be so sent. Moreover, the Postmaster-General states that "newspapers, which have hitherto passed free of postage, circulate extensively through the post offices; one or two cents upon each would probably amount to as much as the expense of transporting the mail."

By a law approved February 20, 1792, the following rates of postage went into effect: For the postage of every single letter—under 30 miles, 6 cents; 30 to 60 miles, 8 cents; 60 to 100 miles, 10 cents; 100 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; 150 to 200 miles, 15 cents; 200 to 250 miles, 17 cents; 250 to 350 miles, 20 cents; 350 to 450 miles, 22 cents; over 450 miles, 25 cents. "And every double letter shall pay double the said rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce avoirdupois, to pay at the rate of four single letters for

² "No letters from the northward or eastward of this, bearing date between the 15th and 30th of May, have come to my hands; and having abundant evidence, before I reached Charleston, of the slow movement of the mail, through the three southernmost states, I did, before I left that place, on the 9th of that month, direct that all letters which might be for and following me, be returned to Frederickburg, as the first place I should touch the post line upon my return. But, these directions not arriving in Richmond in time, as I conjecture, the letters of that interval agreeably to the superscriptions, which I am informed were on them, were forwarded from that place to Taylor's Ferry in expectation of meeting me there. But to this circumstance, which was unknown to me, and to finding from better information than I set out with, that it would be more convenient to cross James river higher up than at Taylor's, is to be ascribed my missing the communications, which were made between the 15th and 30th of May, as mentioned before. These dispatches I may be long without, and perhaps never get; for there are no cross posts in those parts, and the letters, which will have to pass through many hands, may find some who are not deficient in curiosity."—*The Writings of George Washington, Vol. XII, page 45.*

POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1790.



each ounce, and in that proportion for any greater weight."

The rate on newspapers was fixed at one cent for carriage under 100 miles, and one and one-half cents for a greater distance. But every printer of newspapers was allowed to send one paper free to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General should provide. These rates continued until 1816. The franking privilege at this time was quite extensive, and undoubtedly made serious inroads upon the revenue.

Postage could not be paid in paper currency; specie alone was receivable. As the coins in the different states varied, the payment was attended with some confusion. The Postmaster-General, in his report to Congress in 1790, states that "the postage on a single letter from New York to Philadelphia is one penny-weight eight grains, or sixpence two-thirds Pennsylvania currency. This can not be made out in any pieces of coin current in the United States. The letters are charged with seven pence, which is right; for if there must be a fraction, it ought always to be taken in favor of the post office." He further stated that the postage on letters probably averaged about fifteen cents.

The 75 post offices which had been established up to 1790 were distributed as follows:

Maine.—Wiscasset, Portland.

New Hampshire.—Portsmouth.

Massachusetts.—Newburyport, Ipswich, Salem, Worcester, Springfield.

Rhode Island.—Providence, Newport, East Greenwich, South Kingstown.

Connecticut.—Hartford, Middletown, New Haven, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New London, Norwich.

New York.—New York.

New Jersey.—Newark, Elizabethtown, Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton.

Pennsylvania.—Bristol, Philadelphia, Chester, Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Pittsburg.

Delaware.—Wilmington, Duck Creek, Dover.

Maryland.—Elkton, Charlestown, Havre de Grace, Harford, Baltimore, Bladensburg, Georgetown, Warwick, Georgetown Cross Roads, Chestertown, Chester Mills, Easton.

Virginia.—Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Bowling Green, Hanover Court House, Richmond, Petersburg, Cabinpoint, Smithfield, Suffolk, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Hampton, Norfolk.

North Carolina.—Edenton, Washington, Newbern, Wilmington.

South Carolina.—Georgetown, Charleston.

Georgia.—Savannah.

It appears from this analysis that the state of Vermont, the district of Kentucky, and the Southwest Territory (Tennessee) possessed no postal facilities whatever; and that three states, including the prominent state of New York, had but one post office each. It is evident, however, that the postal conditions at the date of the First Census were generally regarded as inadequate and unsuited to the requirements of the country. The act of 1792, which was an attempt to

effect a material improvement in the postal conditions, resulted in the prompt increase in the number of post offices. The number reported by the Post Office Department in 1796 was 503.

Analysis of the geographic location of the post offices in existence in 1790.

United States.....	75
New England states.....	22
Maine.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1
Vermont.....	1
Massachusetts.....	6
Rhode Island.....	4
Connecticut.....	9
Middle states.....	19
New York.....	1
New Jersey.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	10
Delaware.....	3
Southern states.....	34
Maryland.....	12
Virginia.....	15
West Virginia.....	4
North Carolina.....	4
South Carolina.....	2
Georgia.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Southwest Territory.....	1

It will be observed that in 1790 just about half of the post offices were situated in the Southern states. An analysis of the larger number reported in 1796 shows a similar proportion, suggesting an apparent desire on the part of the Federal Government to maintain equal postal facilities in the various sections of the Republic.

INDUSTRIES.

During the period of constitutional government in the United States the inhabitants of the Republic have derived their support, and individuals and communities have accumulated wealth, principally from three main classes of industries—agriculture, manufactures, and mining. To these should be added the fisheries, and also commerce—both interstate and foreign; the last-named class, however, depends largely upon the products of the other callings.

The conditions which prevailed in 1790 in connection with each of these great industries were the beginnings of the operations which, steadily increasing in magnitude during the nineteenth century, have attained proportions that have attracted the attention and admiration of other nations.

Problems which were confronted at that period in connection with marketing foodstuffs and merchandise were entirely different from those which prevailed after the lapse of a few decades. In the interior, laborious journeys by horse or in stage or wagon, along newly broken highways, formed the sole means of communication by land. Water transportation was afforded by sailing vessels making trips which were usually without schedule and almost always uncertain. Hence, each state depended principally upon its own

products not only for food, but for most of the other requirements of its communities.

Merchandise and produce that could not stand a freight charge of \$15 per ton could not be carried overland to a consumer 150 miles from the point of production; as roads were, a distance of 50 miles from market often made industrial independence expedient. Where the produce of the farms could not be sold, where wood and lumber were not marketable, the people had no resource but to raise their own wool and flax, and spin and weave and make their own clothing. Other crafts felt these influences, although the working of wood and metals and leather fell to skilled artisans in the villages rather than to the household. The local store had a small traffic in articles that could not be produced, and in luxuries. Salt fish was widely distributed; rum went everywhere; salt was a universal necessity; tools and utensils and furniture were imported; a few articles of dress carried the style of the city to the hamlet, so insignificant was the traffic uniting the country town to the great world.¹

In all callings the changes which have been in progress from 1790 to 1900 have been in the direction of the utilization of the services of others and the employment of labor saving machinery to increase product and the profit of the employer. These changes have been particularly marked in connection with manufacturing and mining enterprises. In commerce—a calling in which the services of others were freely employed at the close of the eighteenth century—the change in this particular has been much less pronounced.

Although the commerce of the United States has assumed enormous proportions during the century or more which has elapsed since 1790, the greatest development of the nation has been in the three main classes of occupations—agriculture, manufactures, and mining. In fact, analysis of the population statistics of the United States in 1900 shows that of the 30,000,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations, approximately 20,100,000, or 67 per cent, claimed some connection with one of these three classes.

It is unfortunate that there are no industrial statistics for 1790. It is possible, however, to sketch with some degree of accuracy the relative importance to the community of each of the industries mentioned as a source of subsistence and wealth.

Agriculture.—The economic conditions which prevailed in 1790 present a marked contrast with those which have developed since and which prevailed universally in 1900. In 1900 the proportion of those engaged in agriculture was only about one-third of all persons gainfully employed. At the close of the eighteenth century the greater part of the inhabitants of the United States derived their support from this industry. It is probable that nine out of every ten breadwinners were engaged in some form of agriculture during the greater part of the year; indeed, in the Southern states the proportion was somewhat larger.

Horses, cattle, and swine, in numbers proportionate to the needs of the population, were raised in every

state. Sheep were raised principally in the New England and Middle states. The principal wheat producing state was Pennsylvania. The staple crop of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina was tobacco, and that of South Carolina was rice. Cotton was but little cultivated. Some hemp and flax were raised in the New England and Middle states.

The more thrifty and capable citizens engaged in agriculture in 1790 were doubtless obtaining a modest return, but it is unlikely that any large fortunes were being amassed from distinctly agricultural operations. In the South, it is true, some planters owned very large plantations and large numbers of slaves; but it is probable that few individuals had acquired great wealth. In the North slave labor was unprofitable for numerous reasons; thus it came about that in the Northern states nearly every farmer tilled his own land, and, not being able to secure labor when he wanted it, was unable to accumulate wealth by utilizing systematically the services of others.

Manufactures.—During the Colonial period the mother country had discouraged the ambitions of the colonists in the direction of manufactures. At that time Great Britain was upon the threshold of the extraordinary industrial activity which developed during the nineteenth century; it was obviously to her advantage to prevent the colonies from securing independence in manufactures, in order to maintain and extend the market for her own products. During the Revolution this source of supply was suddenly cut off, and under the pressure of necessity many manufacturing enterprises sprang up in the rebellious colonies. Upon the conclusion of peace in 1783, however, the English manufacturers flooded the American market with their manufactured products. This state of affairs for a time embarrassed and discouraged native manufacturers.

At the period under consideration manufactures in the United States consisted almost entirely of neighborhood industries, or hand trades. The modern factory system, involving division of labor and the employment of labor saving machinery, was practically unknown. In several of the shoe shops of Lynn and other New England cities, some division of labor had been introduced, but for the most part each workman made an entire shoe. Practically the same conditions obtained in other branches of manufacture.

In January, 1790, when President Washington delivered his first annual message to Congress, he was clad in a suit made of broadcloth woven at Hartford, Conn. In this message the subject of the promotion of manufactures in the young Republic was commended to the attention of Congress, and in pursuance of this suggestion Congress requested the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a report upon the state of manufacturing industries, in order to render the United States industrially independent of other nations, so

¹ Wilbert Lee Anderson: *The Country Town*, page 20.

far as practicable. In accordance with this request Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in the following year (1791) submitted to Congress a report which added materially to his reputation as a statesman. This report was twice reprinted by order of Congress.

Already the ingenuity of the citizens of the United States had created, here and there in the New England and Middle states, infant industries which subsequently developed far beyond the dreams of that period. Indeed, the number of specific industries noted as in existence in 1790 was more than double the number of those which were known to have existed prior to the Revolution.

Mr. Tench Coxe, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, estimated the value of manufactures in the United States in 1790 at more than \$20,000,000. Three years later he reported that the value of manufactures was, in his opinion, double the value of the exports of native commodities, and much greater than the value of all imports.¹

A large proportion of the manufactured goods included by Secretary Hamilton and Mr. Coxe was produced in households. In many villages and upon farms, during periods of the year in which their services were not actively required in agricultural pursuits, entire families devoted their time to spinning, weaving, and making up coarse cloths. It was estimated that in many localities from two-thirds to four-fifths of the clothing of the inhabitants was made by themselves. The primary demand for such products was of course domestic, but a large surplus found its way into the markets.

The textile industry had made but a small beginning in 1790. Because of competition with the factory product of England, where the making of textiles had already reached a high degree of perfection, the progress of the manufacturers in the young Republic was slow and discouraging. A cotton mill was established at Beverly, Mass., in 1787, but did not long survive. In Rhode Island, however, Samuel Slater, who had emigrated from England, constructed at Pawtucket a factory with machinery on the English plan. This establishment was a success from the outset, and formed the first successful cotton mill in the United States. Thereafter the growth of textile industries was steadily away from household toward factory product.

In 1790 the shipbuilding industry had attained considerable proportions. The success of this industry was, in large measure, due to the facilities for the construction of vessels and ships of all sizes, resulting from excellent harbors, with timber growing to the water's edge. Mr. Coxe observed in 1793 that the shipbuilding industry in the United States had grown more rapidly in 1792 than in any prior year since the settlement of the country. Generally speaking, shipbuilding had

never been better understood and had never been carried to greater perfection, than at that period and in the early decades of the nineteenth century.

Manufactures of iron, also, were of considerable importance. In 1790 this industry centered in the Middle states and Virginia, though considerable quantities of manufactured iron were produced in Massachusetts, where in 1784 there were 76 iron works—most of which, however, were small. In a debate in the House of Representatives in the First Congress, while a tariff upon spikes, nails, etc., was under consideration, Representative Ames, of Massachusetts, said: "This manufacture, with very little encouragement, has grown up remarkably. It has become common for the country people in Massachusetts to erect small forges in their chimney corners, and in winter, and on evenings when little other work can be done, great quantities of nails are made, even by children. These people take the rod iron of the merchant and return him the nails, and in consequence of this easy mode of barter the manufacture is prodigiously great. These advantages are not exclusively in the hands of the people of Massachusetts. The business might be prosecuted in a similar manner in every state exerting equal industry."

Paper making was pursued extensively in several of the states. In 1790 there were 53 paper mills within range of the Philadelphia market. In the First Congress it was stated in debate that the paper mills of Pennsylvania produced annually 70,000 reams of various kinds of paper, which competed favorably with the imported product.

Glass was manufactured in considerable quantities in several of the states, among which Virginia was prominent. The manufacture of boots and shoes, the curing and dressing of fish, the production of soap, of tobacco products, and of various articles of necessity, utility, or comfort were well under way. But at that period little or nothing was manufactured in the United States solely for luxury or elegance.

Mining.—At the close of the eighteenth century the mineral resources of the United States, as they are known to-day and have been known for many years, were practically unsuspected. Probably no section of the continent is richer in mineral resources than that including Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and portions of contiguous states; yet the inhabitants of the United States in 1790 had no knowledge of the great natural wealth of these areas. The existence of petroleum in Pennsylvania and of extensive deposits of coal and iron in that state and in Virginia was known, and iron works were numerous in many states; but little of the coal was mined, and the use and value of petroleum were unknown.

This ignorance concerning the mineral resources of the country, however, is not surprising; the territory containing the greatest mineral wealth was either thinly settled or an unexplored wilderness. Nor is it surprising that the mineral resources known to exist

¹ First Century of the Republic (Harper's), page 161.

were not developed. Mining operations as understood to-day were unknown, and the mining and treatment of ores was conducted in the most primitive fashion. The steam engine had not yet become the servant of the miner, either at the mine or upon rails. Indeed, the cost of transportation was so great that mining was unprofitable unless conducted near large cities or waterways.

Coal was consumed in the United States in very small quantities. Ignorant of the vast stores of this mineral which underlie entire counties, those who required coal imported it. The quantity brought into the country during the year ending September 30, 1790, was 183,677 bushels. But bituminous coal was being mined at Spottsylvania, in the Richmond basin, in Virginia, and by 1789 some of this found its way into the northern markets; in 1789 Virginia coal sold in Philadelphia at 1s. 6d. a bushel. Bituminous coal was mined, or rather shoveled, from the earth, also, in the Pittsburg district in Pennsylvania; but none of this found its way across the mountains. Seams of anthracite had been discovered at Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Kingston, and Exeter, in Luzerne county, and at several places in Schuylkill county, Pa., and along the Hudson river, in New York. Some smiths are said to have used this material in their forges, but the value of anthracite as a fuel was practically unknown.¹ A newspaper of the time stated that these seams might some day become valuable on account of the possible existence of fossils embedded in them.

Iron ore was mined in the American colonies as early as the seventeenth century. Practically all of the American product was made with charcoal. In 1790 the production of iron in this country appeared to be fully equal to the consumption. The exports of pig iron in that year amounted to 3,555 tons.

Iron was mined in nearly every state. Bog and pond ores were obtained in eastern Massachusetts; rich iron ore was mined at Cumberland Hill, R. I., at Lime Rock and other places in Connecticut, in Orange county, N. Y., and in many places in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Morris county, N. J., was particularly prominent in the production of iron. Mr. J. M. Swank quotes from Jedediah Morse the following record of iron enterprises which were in existence in New Jersey between 1790 and 1795:

The iron manufactories are, of all others, the greatest source of wealth to the state. Iron works are erected in Gloucester, Burlington, Morris, and other counties. The mountains in the county of Morris give rise to a number of streams necessary and convenient for these works, and at the same time furnish a copious supply of wood and ore of a superior quality. In this county alone are no less than seven rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore suffi-

cient to supply the United States; and to work it into iron, are two furnaces, two rolling and slitting mills, and about thirty forges, containing from two to four fires each. These works produce annually about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pigs, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet iron, and nail rods. In the whole state it is supposed there is yearly made about 1,200 tons of bar iron, 1,200 ditto of pigs, 80 ditto of nail rods, exclusive of hollow ware and various other castings, of which vast quantities are made. Steel was manufactured at Trenton in time of the war, but not considerably since.²

In Pennsylvania rich deposits of iron were known to exist in at least 11 of the 22 counties, and considerable quantities of pig iron were produced in Berks, Chester, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Millin, and Washington counties.

In "Notes on the State of Virginia," written in 1781 and 1782, Thomas Jefferson mentioned several iron mines on the south side of the James river and at other places in the state, and estimated the annual output of the mines of that state at approximately 5,000 tons.

Lead was found in Herkimer county, N. Y., and in the mountains of Virginia, but the quantity produced was small. The area which is now southwestern Missouri, but which in 1790 was not a part of the United States, contained lead mines of considerable importance at that period; from about the middle of the eighteenth century to the year 1800 the output of these mines is said to have aggregated 8,000 tons.

Several attempts had been made to mine gold, silver, and copper in different states; but for the most part they were financial failures and were soon abandoned. Copper mines in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland had been worked intermittently during the eighteenth century; but none were in operation in 1790, with the possible exception of one at Belleville, N. J.

Montgomery county, N. Y., supplied small amounts of sulphur, and caves of Virginia considerable quantities of saltpeter.

Fisheries.—In 1790 the United States had 539 vessels and 3,287 seamen engaged in the cod fishery, all in Massachusetts—Marblehead and Gloucester being the leading towns in this industry.

The whaling industry, also, was confined almost entirely to Massachusetts. Whaling operations were carried on principally in the waters of the North Atlantic, as far as Greenland. The sperm whale of the South Atlantic was but little hunted at this period. It was not, indeed, until a few years later that the whaling industry assumed large proportions.

Only about 40 whaling vessels were fitted out each year, most of them from Dartmouth (which then included New Bedford), Wellfleet and other Cape Cod ports, and Nantucket. Probably less than 1,000 seamen were employed; but the industry gave rise to dependent industries, which afforded employment to a considerable number in addition.

¹ "In 1812 Col. George Shoemaker, of Pottsville, Pa., loaded nine wagons with coal from his mines at Centreville and hauled it to Philadelphia, where with great difficulty he sold two loads at the cost of transportation and gave the other seven loads away. He was by many regarded as an impostor for attempting to sell stone as coal."—*J. M. Swank: Iron in All Ages, page 474.*

²J. M. Swank, *Iron in All Ages*, page 162.

The cod and whale fisheries represented almost the whole fishing industry in 1790, though herring were caught on the New England coast, and oysters were gathered in the South for local consumption.

The total tonnage of the fishing vessels of each state is given in Table 5, on page 30.

Commerce.—Attention has already been called to the fact that by 1790 the shipbuilding industry had attained considerable proportions in the United States. At first the ships constructed were disposed of in England. In time, however, the colonies awoke to the possibilities of profitable trade, and a maritime class arose, bringing about an extensive interchange of products between the inhabitants of North America and those of other lands.

In 1790 commerce offered the most promising field for the profitable investment of capital, and was the chief outlet for business ability and capacity. It also afforded the principal opportunity for the accumulation of great individual wealth. John Jacob Astor had already acquired, in the fur trade, a fortune (amounting to \$1,000,000) of great magnitude for that period. In all the large seaboard towns were to be found merchants who owned vessels plying to foreign ports. In these ships they transported merchandise, either on their own account or on that of others. Many of the merchants in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia had amassed fortunes which enabled them to live in a style of luxury and elegance; John Hancock, of Boston, and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, were examples of this class of citizens.

The prosperity of the mercantile and commercial interests of the colonies had not been viewed with favor in England. Many restrictions were placed by the British Government upon the commerce of the colonies. But in the face of these restrictions—many of which were often disregarded—the colonies had succeeded in maintaining a considerable commerce up to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. This contest brought disaster to the commercial interests of the country, especially to the commercial state of Rhode Island and to many ports in other New England states. After the conclusion of peace, the volume of commerce grew rapidly, but the centers of commercial prosperity did not continue the same as they were before the war.

By the close of the eighteenth century the commerce of the young Republic had greatly increased. American vessels had pushed to the Orient and to the coasts of Africa, and had established a profitable trade with those regions.

The following extract affords an idea of the commercial activities of the time:

Our public papers vaunt the magnificence of the European nations, who make discoveries and voyages round the world; the Americans do the same thing; but they boast not of their exploits with so much emphasis. In September, 1790, the ship *Columbia*,

Captain Gray, sailed to discover the northwest of this continent; this is his second voyage round the world; the brig *Hope* has sailed for the same object. Our papers have resounded with the quarrels of the English and Spaniards for the commerce of Nootka Sound. The Americans make no quarrels; but they have already made a considerable commerce on the same coast in furs and peltry. They were there trading in the year 1789, in good intelligence with both parties. In the same year no less than forty-four vessels were sent from the single town of Boston to the northwest of America, to India, and to China. They bound not their hopes here; they expect, one day, to open a communication more direct to Nootka Sound. It is probable that this place is not far from the headwater of the Mississippi; which the Americans will soon navigate to its source, when they shall begin to people Louisiana and the interior of New Mexico.¹

According to American State Papers, the imports into and exports from the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1790, were each valued at a little over \$20,000,000, or about \$5 per capita. Exports to the value of \$6,888,978.50 were sent to Great Britain and Ireland; to the value of \$2,077,757.50, to the British West Indies; and to the value of \$3,284,656, to the French West Indies.

The principal imports into the country subject to duty during the same period, in order of value, were distilled spirits, wines, molasses, sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails and spikes, steel (unwrought), candles, cheese, and soap.

The principal articles of export for that year, arranged according to value, were flour, tobacco, rice, wheat, corn, dried fish, potash, indigo, staves and heading, horses, meal, beef, and boards.

The changes in the value of foreign commerce between 1790 and 1907 are indicated in the following table:

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Total.	Per capita.	Total.	Per capita.
1790.....	\$20,000,000	\$5.09	\$20,205,156	\$5.14
1907.....	1,134,421,425	16.55	1,880,851,078	21.60

¹ August, 1789, to September 30, 1790.

² The value of imports subject to ad valorem duties was \$15,388,409.11. The American State Papers do not give the value of those which were subject to specific duties and those which were free, but responsible historians have stated that the value of the total imports for 1790 was slightly in excess of \$20,000,000.

³ Tench Coxe, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, in making his report on the value of the exports for the fiscal year 1790, says: "In addition to the foregoing, a considerable number of packages have been exported from the United States, the value of which, being omitted in the returns from the custom-houses, could not be introduced into this abstract."

It will be observed that the changes in per capita averages in a century amounted to a threefold increase in imports and more than a fourfold increase in exports.

The following data as to the tonnage of American and foreign vessels entering the ports of the United States in 1790 are taken from Burnaby's Travels:²

¹ M. de Warville, Travels in North America, 1791.

² Burnaby's Travels through North America, third edition, Appendix No. 2.

TABLE 5.—TONNAGE OF VESSELS WHICH ENTERED THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1790, BY STATE OF ENTRY.

STATE.	Principal ports.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS BELONGING TO—								
		All nations.	United States.			United States with some foreign country.	Foreign countries.			
			Total.	Vessels in the over-sea trade.	Coasting vessels of over 20 tons.		Fishing vessels.	Total.	Great Britain and Ireland.	All other.
United States		766,091	502,526	363,093	113,181	26,252	651	262,914	225,495	37,419
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	17,011	13,519	11,376	1,670	473		3,492	3,159	33
Massachusetts	Boston, Salem	197,368	177,022	99,123	53,073	21,826		20,346	19,493	853
Rhode Island ¹	Newport	9,842	9,526	7,062	1,626	838		316	96	220
Connecticut	New Haven, New London	33,173	30,617	21,287	6,330			2,556	2,556	
New York	New York	92,114	48,274	42,071	6,203			43,810	36,917	6,923
New Jersey		5,861	5,511	2,085	3,129			347	267	80
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	199,918	56,997	50,942	6,055		651	52,270	42,604	9,666
Delaware		5,924	4,142	2,681	1,461			1,782	1,782	
Maryland	Baltimore	88,255	55,431	39,272	16,099	60		32,824	23,340	9,484
Virginia	Norfolk, Alexandria	103,893	43,529	33,560	9,911	55		60,364	56,273	4,091
North Carolina ²	Wilmington, Newbern	35,126	29,941	24,218	5,723			5,185	4,942	243
South Carolina ³	Charleston	40,361	17,380	16,872	508			22,981	18,725	4,256
Georgia	Savannah	27,245	10,634	9,544	1,090			16,611	15,041	1,570

¹ Returns from June 21, 1790.² Returns from March 11, 1790.³ Returns for Charleston are for three-fourths of the year only.

The ports of Massachusetts show a larger total tonnage and also a larger tonnage of United States vessels (both over-sea and coastwise) than those of any other state; and to this large proportion should be added nearly all the vessels engaged in the fisheries.

The countries owning the foreign vessels for which the tonnage is included in Table 5, and the tonnage brought in the vessels of the different countries, arranged in the order of their importance, were as follows:

COUNTRY.	Total tonnage.
All foreign countries	262,914
Great Britain	222,347
Ireland	3,148
France	13,435
Netherlands	8,815
Spain	8,551
Portugal	2,925
Denmark	1,619
Germany	1,369
Prussia	394
Sweden	311

Most of the imports and exports were landed in or sent from a few ports. The most important of these were Salem, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston. About one-fifth of the value of imports was landed in New York, while about one-third of that of exports was shipped from Philadelphia.

Salem was the headquarters for the Pacific ocean and East Indian trade. More than forty ships were employed in this trade, principally from that port. The exports were ginseng, shipped direct to China, and beef, pork, flour, and wheat, generally disposed of at intermediate ports, on the outward passage.

From Boston the principal articles of export were rum, potash, pearlsh, lumber, fish, and the products of the fisheries, particularly whale oil, whalebone,

soap, and candles. Rum was sent everywhere, but principally to Africa and its islands; most of the potash and pearlsh, to Great Britain; lumber, principally to Great Britain and the West Indies; dried and pickled fish, to the French and Dutch West Indies; and whale oil, principally to France.

The shipping from Newport, New Haven, and New London was carried on principally with the West Indies, and was not extensive. The exports were lumber, live stock, grain, and other farm produce. From New Haven occasional cargoes of flaxseed were sent to Ireland.

Much of the commerce of New York was carried on with the West Indies. The principal exports from this city were wheat, flour, lumber, beef, pork, and live stock.

The exports from Philadelphia exceeded in value those from any other port, largely because of the great quantities of flour and wheat exported. The West Indies afforded the principal market for flour, most of which was carried in American bottoms; Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal consumed the greater part of that sent to Europe. Nearly all of the wheat was sent to Europe. Other important exports were Indian corn, meal, live stock, beef, and pork.

The chief exports from Baltimore were tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and flour. The tobacco trade was conducted principally by foreign agents, with European capital, and largely in foreign shipping; most of the tobacco was sent to Great Britain and Holland. Wheat went in large quantities, in foreign vessels, to Spain and Portugal. Indian corn went chiefly to Portugal, though much of the corn was sent in American craft to the Eastern and Southern states.

Charleston was by far the most important port of the South. The foreign commerce was large, and

about three-fifths of it was carried in foreign vessels. From Charleston was sent nearly all the rice and indigo exported. Great Britain, Germany, Holland, France, and the West Indies took most of the rice, and Great Britain and Holland nearly all the indigo. Other exports were tar, pitch, turpentine, tobacco, lumber, and cotton.

The exports from Savannah were much the same

as those from Charleston, and were carried principally in foreign vessels.

The following table, from American State Papers, shows whence the incoming tonnage came. The data do not agree with those shown in Table 5—Burnaby's table having been compiled later, and probably from revised figures.

TABLE 6.—TONNAGE OF VESSELS WHICH ENTERED THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR¹ ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1790, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY BY WHICH OWNED AND TRADE IN WHICH EMPLOYED.

OWNED BY—	TONNAGE IN OVER-SEA TRADE, FROM PORTS IN							TONNAGE OF COASTERS,		Tonnage of foreign vessels (included in the foregoing) from ports into which vessels of the United States are not admitted.		
	Total tonnage.	All foreign countries.	Europe and its islands. ²	Asia and its islands. ³	Africa and its islands. ³	Foreign America.		Total.	Licensed.		Un-licensed.	
						West Indies.	All other.					
All countries.....	726,591	542,962	240,485	4,842	384	268,735	4,632	23,884	183,599	113,181	70,418	115,428
United States.....	457,468	287,616	113,203	4,667	305	167,400	281	1,760	169,852	113,181	59,671	
United States with some foreign country.....	964	964	964									
Foreign countries.....	268,129	254,382	126,318	175	79	101,335	4,351	22,124	13,747		13,747	115,428
United Kingdom.....	229,893	220,116	103,993			92,876	1,260	21,987	9,777		9,777	110,952
Great Britain.....	226,747	217,183	101,665			92,331	1,290	21,987	9,594		9,594	110,407
Ireland.....	3,146	2,933	2,328			545			213		213	545
France.....	13,892	11,875	7,512	175	79	4,075		34	1,927		1,927	34
Netherlands.....	6,941	6,332	4,568			1,764			699		699	
Spain.....	8,772	8,582	3,996			1,595	2,918	103	190		190	4,269
Portugal.....	2,850	2,850	2,432			245	173					173
Denmark.....	2,416	1,749	1,067			682			667		667	
Hanse towns.....	1,948	1,948	1,948									
Prussia.....	394								394		394	
Sweden.....	311	128					128		183		183	
All other.....	802	802	802									

¹ Returns for North Carolina, from March 11, 1790; those for Rhode Island, from June 21, 1790.

² Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verde islands are included with Europe, instead of with Africa.

³ Cape of Good Hope and islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and St. Helena are included with Asia, instead of with Africa.

The countries shown in the foregoing table as owners of the foreign shipping are the same, and are in the same order, as those given in the tabular statement on page 30, except that Germany in the statement mentioned is replaced by the Hanse towns in Table 6. Of the over-sea commerce of 542,962 tons, more than half was carried in ships belonging to the United States (most of them being owned in Massachusetts), and the bulk of the remainder in British vessels. Nearly one-half of the imports from Europe were brought in vessels belonging to the United States.

Particularly noticeable is the fact that nearly one-half of all imports were from the West Indies, and that much more than one-half of the West Indian imports were brought in vessels belonging to the United States, chiefly from the French West Indies. Most of the remainder was brought in British vessels, from British West Indian ports into which the ships of the United States were not allowed to enter; it was in consequence of this fact that in 1790 measures were being agitated in Congress with a view to discriminating duties on cargoes of British vessels.

EDUCATION.

In all of the Northern states, laws were in force in 1790 which provided for the education of children in

the rudiments of knowledge. In New England nearly everyone possessed a common school education, and a person of mature years who could not read and write was rarely to be found. Every Massachusetts town having 50 householders or more was required to maintain a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write; and every town that had 100 families was required to maintain a grammar school.¹

In the Middle states there were fewer state laws relating to compulsory education, but public schools were common. There were very few freeborn illiterates in these states. In Pennsylvania and parts of New Jersey there were large numbers of Germans, and in isolated localities the German language was in com-

¹ "A few academies with limited resources prepared lads for Harvard or Yale. The great body of the people were educated in the district school, two months in the winter by a man, two months in summer by a woman. The three R's were taught there by a poor scholar generally, or by a youth who was earning means to complete his own education. The range of books was very limited. Stout old Ezekiel Cheever's Latin Accidence had held the ground during the century for the upper class of pupils. Noah Webster's spelling book was just coming into use, with Webster's Selections, Morse's Geography, and the Youth's Preceptor. The Bible was the groundwork of all reading. The helps to the pupils being few in comparison with modern resources and methods, the self-help and reliance developed by this crude system of education was something remarkable. This appeared in average characters and ordinary minds."—Weeden: *Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789*, Vol. II, page 861.

mon use and was taught in the schools. It would appear, however, that the literacy was quite as high among the Germans as among the English.

In the Southern states there were but few free public schools, because of the dispersed situation of the inhabitants; and in the larger towns there were but few academies. Education was confined largely to the wealthier classes. Wealthy men were accustomed to send their sons to the colleges in the Northern states or to Europe to complete their education. In the thinly settled western sections a large proportion of the people were illiterate. Among the slaves, illiteracy was almost the universal condition.

Higher education in the United States in 1790 consisted largely in the study of the classics. The graduating classes of 1789 in all the colleges aggregated only about 170. The following list shows the most important colleges and universities in the United States in 1790, and in most instances gives the approximate number of students.

INSTITUTION.	Location.	Date of founding.	Students in 1790.
Dartmouth College.....	Hanover, N. H.....	1769	152.
Harvard University.....	Cambridge, Mass.....	1636	120 to 150.
Rhode Island College (Brown University).	Providence, R. I.....	1764	About 60.
Yale College.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1700	150 to 250.
Columbia College.....	New York, N. Y.....	1754	30 to 40.
Nassau Hall (Princeton University).	Princeton, N. J.....	1746	About 70.
Queens (Rutgers) College.....	Brunswick, N. J.....	1766	30 to 40.
University of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1740	.....
Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	1783	About 80.
Franklin College.....	Lancaster, Pa.....	1787	.....
Washington College.....	Chestertown, Md.....	1782	.....
St. Johns College.....	Annapolis, Md.....	1784	.....
Georgetown University.....	Georgetown, Md.....	1789	.....
William and Mary College.....	Williamsburg, Va.....	1693	About 30.

Law, theology, and medicine were about the only professions in the United States in 1790. New England was the seat of learning in law and theology; and Philadelphia—through the influence of Franklin—in medicine¹ and science. Some of the colleges doubtless offered professional courses; but there were only two medical schools in the country, and no regular school of law. At that period it was customary to acquire a professional education by a period

¹ The physician had not then become the priest and natural confessor of the American household, as he is to-day; but he was of great importance in the social system. His education through books was scanty, judged by modern standards, while a large knowledge of human kind drawn from direct observation served to bring him into close accord with his patients. Apothecaries were hardly known outside the largest towns; for the doctors' saddlebags carried the simple pharmacy to the remotest hut. Cheerfully these public servants toiled over the hardest roads, in every season and in all weather, to attend rich and poor alike; the country doctor could not choose his patients if he would. A rigid standard of custom gave his services to all who needed them, fees being hardly considered when anyone needed medical attendance.

The fees were very modest. Even in Boston, prior to 1782, the ordinary visit was charged at 1 shilling 6 pence to 2 shillings. Half a dollar was only charged 'such as were in high life.' In that year a club of the leading physicians fixed the common fee at 50 cents, in consultation at \$1. Night visits were doubled; midwifery was at \$8; capital operations in surgery, at £5 lawful money; medicines were charged at very high prices, comparatively."—*Weeder; Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789, Vol. II, page 863.*

of study in the office of some one who had become eminent in law or medicine, as the case might be.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The newspapers and periodicals known to have been published in the United States during some part of the year 1790 number 103. This number comprises those publications which are fully authenticated, and of which a complete list will be found on page 33. It is believed to include all publications issued in several of the states, and the more influential and important newspapers and periodicals published in the remaining states. The list, however, is probably incomplete. It is not to be doubted that there were a considerable number of publications of which, after the lapse of more than a century, all record has vanished. In some instances, indeed, references are made by local historians to publications which were evidently in existence in 1790, but of which no further trace can be found.

The following table analyzes, by period of issue, the publications in each state in 1790:

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States in 1790, classified by period of issue.

STATE.	Total.	Daily.	Semiweekly.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Bimonthly.	Unknown.
United States.....	103	8	12	73	6	1	3
New England states.....	37	.....	3	32	2	.....	.....
Maine.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	6	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	14	.....	2	10	2	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Middle states.....	42	7	6	22	4	1	2
New York.....	14	3	4	4	1	.....	2
New Jersey.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	23	4	2	14	3	.....	.....
Delaware.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Southern states.....	24	1	3	19	.....	.....	1
Maryland.....	9	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Carolina.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Of the 103 publications reported, 96 were newspapers and 7 were periodicals. More than one-third of the whole number were published in New England, and two-fifths in the Middle states. Most of the newspapers published south of the Potomac are credited to Maryland and Virginia.

An examination of the proportions of daily, semi-weekly, weekly, and monthly publications in 1790 naturally suggests the following comparison with the corresponding proportions of the immense volume of publications issued in 1900. The most striking fact revealed by this comparison is the growth of the daily

paper and the monthly periodical at the expense of weekly and semiweekly papers.

PERIOD OF ISSUE.	1790	1900
Daily.....	7.8	13.2
Semiweekly.....	13.6	2.5
Weekly.....	68.9	31.9
Monthly.....	5.8	31.6
All other.....	3.9	11.8

In 1790 the contents of newspapers were chiefly advertisements, notices of auction sales, shipping news, short clippings from papers in other states, letters from places in the West and from the West India Islands, and extracts from European newspapers. There were also a few broad jokes and anecdotes scattered through the pages. Events of local interest were seldom published, and editorial remarks were few in number, although sometimes vigorous in expression.

During the sessions of Congress the debates were published at length in all the daily papers, and important bills were given in full, even to the signatures of the President and Vice-President. But there were no news collecting agencies, and little of the news published seems to have come to the knowledge of the editors through any systematic efforts of their own. Very few, if any, of the papers had correspondents in different sections of the country.

The weekly paper was in many cases the only

outlet for literary activity. There were long disquisitions on religious and political topics, and essays after the manner of the Spectator were frequent. There were also numerous communications from local writers. These were never signed by the writer, but with some such classical pseudonym as Publicola, Nestor, or Cicero; they usually abounded in classical allusions and quotations, and were on all subjects—religion, politics, law, medicine, and morals.

In no instance was the circulation of a newspaper published in 1790 very large; it probably did not exceed 1,000 copies per issue in the case of the most prosperous publication. In 1789 not less than 30,000 copies of newspapers were printed every week in New England;¹ they circulated in almost every town and village.

Newspapers were usually distributed by newsboys, or by postboys who made long trips through the rural districts on horseback, performing other errands along their routes. Drivers of stagecoaches sometimes received subscriptions for papers, and distributed them on regular trips.

Some of the newspapers published in 1790 have survived to the present time; but most of those which are still published are issued under names which have been partially or completely changed, and some have been merged in other publications.

¹Gazetteer of the United States, Jedediah Morse.

Newspapers and periodicals published in 1790.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION AND TITLE IN 1790.	Period of issue in 1790.	Date when established.	First publisher.	Publisher in 1790.	Remarks.
MAINE.					
Portland: The Cumberland Gazette.....	Weekly.....	Jan. 1, 1785.....	Benjamin Titcomb and Thomas B. Wait.....	Thomas B. Wait.....	Consolidated Sept. 3, 1796; in existence in 1895.
Gazette of Maine.....	Weekly.....	Oct. 1, 1790.....	Benjamin Titcomb.....	Benj. Titcomb.....	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Concord: The Concord Herald and New-hampshire Intelligencer.....	Weekly.....	Jan. 6, 1790.....	George Hough.....	George Hough.....	Discontinued Oct. 30, 1805.
Dover: Political and Sentimental Repository, or Strafford Recorder.....	Weekly.....	July 15, 1790.....	Eliphalet Ladd.....	Eliphalet Ladd.....	Discontinued in 1829.
Exeter: New Hampshire Gazetteer.....	Weekly.....	Aug. —, 1789.....	Henry Ranlet.....	Henry Ranlet.....	Discontinued in 1797.
Keene: The New Hampshire Recorder and the Weekly Advertiser.....	Weekly.....	Aug. 7, 1789.....	James D. Griflith.....	James D. Griflith.....	Discontinued in 1792.
Portsmouth: The New-Hampshire Gazette, and the General Advertiser.....	Weekly.....	Oct. 7, 1756.....	Daniel Fowle.....	John Melcher.....	Became weekly edition of Daily Chronicle in 1861. In existence in 1895.
Osborne's New Hampshire Spy....	Semiweekly....	Oct. 24, 1786.....	Geo. Jerry Osborne.....	Geo. Jerry Osborne.....	Discontinued in 1793.
VERMONT.					
Bennington: The Vermont Gazette.....	Weekly.....	June 5, 1783.....	Anthony Haswell and David Russell.....	Anthony Haswell and David Russell.....	In existence in 1879.
Windsor: Vermont Journal and Universal Advertiser.....	Weekly.....	Aug. 7, 1783.....	George Hough and Allen Spooner.....	George Hough (?) and Allen Spooner.....	Vermont Journal in 1909.
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Boston: The Boston Gazette and the Country Journal.....	Weekly.....	Apr. 7, 1755.....	Benjamin Edes and John Gill.....	Benjamin Edes and Benj. Edes, jr.....	Discontinued Sept. 17, 1798.
Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser. ¹	Weekly.....	Aug. 2, 1768.....	Samuel Hall.....	Thomas Adams.....	Merged in Boston Daily Advertiser in 1831.
American Herald; And The Washington Gazette.....	Weekly.....	Oct. 27, 1781.....	Edward E. Powars.....	Edward E. Powars.....	Probably consolidated with the Herald of Freedom in 1791 or 1792.
The Columbian Centinel.....	Semiweekly....	Mar. 24, 1784.....	William Warden and Benjamin Russell.....	Benjamin Russell.....	Merged in Boston Daily Advertiser, May 1, 1840.

¹Established at Salem.

Newspapers and periodicals published in 1790—Continued.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION AND TITLE IN 1790.	Period of issue in 1790.	Date when established.	First publisher.	Publisher in 1790.	Remarks.
MASSACHUSETTS—continued.					
Boston—Continued.					
The Gentlemen and Ladies' Town and Country Magazine.	Monthly.	May, 1784.	Job Weeden and William Barrett.	Nathaniel Coverley.	Discontinued in December, 1790.
The Herald of Freedom.	Semiweekly.	Sept. 15, 1788.	Edmund Freeman and Loring Andrews.	Edmund Freeman.	In existence June 28, 1793.
The Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Museum.	Monthly.	Jan. 1789.	Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews.	Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews.	Discontinued in December, 1795.
Newburyport: The Essex Journal and New Hampshire Packet.	Weekly.	Dec. 1, 1773.	Isaiah Thomas and Henry W. Tinges.	John Mycall.	Became the Morning Star in April, 1794. Discontinued before 1800.
Northampton: The Hampshire Gazette.	Weekly.	Sept. 6, 1786.	William Butler.	William Butler.	Berkshire County Eagle in 1900.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Chronicle and Massachusetts Intelligencer.	Weekly.	May 8, 1788.	Roger Storrs.	Roger Storrs.	In existence in 1900.
Salem: The Salem Gazette.	Weekly.	Oct. 14, 1786.	John Dabney and Thomas C. Cushing.	Thomas C. Cushing.	In existence in 1895.
Springfield: The Hampshire Chronicle.	Weekly.	Mar. 1, 1787.	Zephaniah Webster.	Ezra Waldo Weld.	In existence in 1795.
Stockbridge: The Western Star.	Weekly.	Nov. —, 1789.	Loring Andrews.	Loring Andrews.	In existence in 1898.
Worcester: Thomas's Massachusetts Spy; or The Worcester Gazette. ¹	Weekly.	July 17, 1770.	Isaiah Thomas.	Isaiah Thomas.	The Massachusetts Spy in 1900.
RHODE ISLAND.					
Newport: The Newport Mercury.	Weekly.	Sept. —, 1758.	James Franklin, jr.	Henry Barber.	In existence in 1900.
Newport Herald.	Weekly.	Mar. 1, 1787.	Peter Edes.	Peter Edes.	Discontinued in 1791.
Providence: The Providence Gazette and Country Journal.	Weekly.	Oct. 20, 1762.	William Goddard.	John Carter.	Merged in Rhode Island American in October, 1825.
United States Chronicle.	Weekly.	Jan. 1, 1784.	Bennett Wheeler.	Bennett Wheeler.	Discontinued in 1802.
CONNECTICUT.					
Danbury: The Farmer's Journal.	Weekly.	Mar. 18, 1790.	Nathan Douglas and Edwards Ely.	Nathan Douglas and Edwards Ely.	Republican Farmer (Bridgeport) in 1900.
Hartford: The Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer.	Weekly.	Oct. 29, 1764.	Thomas Green.	Barzillai Hudson and Geo. Goodwin.	In existence in 1900.
The American Mercury.	Weekly.	July 12, 1784.	Joel Barlow and Elisha Babcock.	Elisha Babcock.	Merged in the Independent Press in 1833.
Litchfield: The Weekly Monitor; and American Advertiser.	Weekly.	Dec. 21, 1784.	Thomas Collier and Copp.	Thomas Collier.	Discontinued in 1806.
Middletown: Middlesex Gazette or Federal Advertiser.	Weekly.	Nov. 5, 1785.	Woodward and Green.	Moses H. Woodward.	Discontinued in May, 1834.
New Haven: Connecticut Journal.	Weekly.	Oct. 23, 1767.	Thomas and Samuel Green.	Thomas and Samuel Green.	Connecticut Herald and Weekly Journal in 1900.
The New Haven Gazette.	Weekly.	Jan. 5, 1790.			Discontinued June 29, 1791.
New London: Connecticut Gazette.	Weekly.	Aug. 8, 1758.	Timothy Green.	Timothy Green.	Discontinued in 1844.
Norwich: The Norwich Packet and the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island Weekly Advertiser.	Weekly.	Dec. 16, 1773.	Alexander Robertson & James Robertson and John Trumbull.	John Trumbull.	Discontinued in 1804.
NEW YORK.					
Albany: The Albany Gazette.	Semiweekly.	May 28, 1784.	Charles R. Webster.	Charles R. Webster.	Discontinued Apr. 14, 1845.
The Albany Register.	(2)	—, 1788.	Robert Barber.	John and Robert Barber.	Merged in New York Standard.
Goshen: The Goshen Repository.		—, 1788.	David Matheville.		Discontinued in 1804.
Hudson: Hudson Gazette.	Weekly.	Apr. 7, 1785.	Charles R. Webster and Ashbel Stoddard.	Charles R. Webster and Ashbel Stoddard.	In existence in 1900.
Lansingburg: Federal Herald.	Weekly.	May 5, 1788.	Babcock and Hickok.	Babcock and Hickok.	In existence in 1890.
New York: The New York Journal and Patriotic Register.	Semiweekly.	May 29, 1796.	John Holt.	Thomas Greenleaf.	Discontinued in 1810.
The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser.	Daily.	May 29, 1796.	John Holt.	Thos. Greenleaf.	Discontinued in November, 1810.
New York Packet.	Semiweekly.	Jan. 4, 1776.	Samuel Loudon.	Samuel Loudon.	In existence in 1835.
The Daily Advertiser.	Daily.	Mar. 1, 1785.	Francis Childs.	Philip Freneau.	Merged in Express in 1836.
The New York Daily Gazette.	Daily.	Dec. 29, 1788.	John and Archibald M'Lean.	Archibald M'Lean.	In existence in 1828.
Gazette of the United States.	Semiweekly.	Apr. 15, 1789.	John Fenno.	John Fenno.	Merged in North American in 1847.
New York Magazine.	Monthly.	Jan. 1790.	Thomas and James Swords.	Thos. and Jas. Swords.	Discontinued in 1797.
Weekly Museum.	Weekly.				In existence in 1816.
Poughkeepsie: Poughkeepsie Journal.	Weekly.	—, 1734.	John Holt.	Nicholas Power.	United with Poughkeepsie Eagle in 1814. In existence in 1850.
NEW JERSEY.					
New Brunswick: The Brunswick Gazette.	Weekly.	Sept. —, 1786.	Shelly Arnett.	Abraham Blauvelt.	In existence in 1816.
Elizabethtown: New Jersey Journal, and Political Intelligencer.	Weekly.	—, 1779.	Shepard Kollock.	Shepard Kollock.	Elizabeth Daily Journal in 1900.
The Christian's, scholar's, and farmer's magazine.	Bimonthly.	Apr. —, 1789.	Shepard Kollock.	Shepard Kollock.	Discontinued in March, 1791.

¹ Established at Boston.² Weekly in 1792.³ Removed to Philadelphia Oct. 13, 1790.⁴ Established in New York City.

Newspapers and periodicals published in 1790—Continued.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION AND TITLE IN 1790.	Period of Issue in 1790.	Date when established.	First publisher.	Publisher in 1790.	Remarks.
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Carlisle: The Carlisle Gazette, & the Western Repository of Knowledge.	Weekly	Aug. 10, 1785	Kline and Reynolds	Kline and Reynolds	In existence June 9, 1790.
Chambersburg: Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly.	Weekly	June —, 1790	William Davison	Wm. Davison	Franklin Repository in 1900.
Germanstown: Die Germantauer Zeitung	Weekly	Aug. 20, 1789	Christopher Saur	Michael Billmeyer	Discontinued in 1809.
Harrisburg: The Oracle of Dauphin	Weekly	—, 1789	T. Roberts and Co.	T. Roberts and Co.	Discontinued about 1832.
Lancaster: Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung und Anzeigs-Nachrichten.	Weekly	Aug. 8, 1787	Stierner, Albrecht, and Lahn	Johann Albrecht & Co.	Discontinued in 1791.
Philadelphia: The Pennsylvania Gazette	Weekly	Dec. 24, 1728	Samuel Keimer	David Hall and William Sellers.	Became Saturday Evening Post in 1821. In existence in 1900.
The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser.	Semiweekly	Dec. 2, 1742	William Bradford	William and Thos. Bradford.	Discontinued in 1795.
The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser.	Daily	Oct. 28, 1771	John Dunlap	John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole.	Merged in the North American in 1840. In existence in 1900.
The Arminian Magazine.	Monthly	Jan. —, 1778	Priehard and Hall		In existence in 1790.
The Freeman's Journal, or the North American Intelligencer.	Weekly	Apr. 25, 1781	Francis Bailey	Francis Bailey	Discontinued in 1792.
Gemelnützige Philadelphische Correspondenz.	Weekly	May 21, 1781	Melchior Steiner	Melchior Steiner	Discontinued in 1810.
Independent Gazetteer, or the Chronicle of Freedom.	Daily	Apr. 13, 1782	Eleazer Oswald	Eleazer Oswald	Discontinued in 1799.
Pennsylvania Mercury and The Universal Advertiser.	Weekly	Aug. 20, 1784	Daniel Humphreys	Daniel Humphreys	
Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine.	Monthly	Sept. —, 1786	Matthew Carey, T. Siddons, C. Talbot, W. Spotswood, & J. Tenchard.		Discontinued in December, 1792.
The American Museum; or Universal Magazine.	Monthly	Jan. —, 1787	Matthew Carey	Matthew Carey	Discontinued Dec. 31, 1792.
The Federal Gazette and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.	Daily	Mar. 8, 1788	Andrew Brown	Andrew Brown	Merged in North American in 1810.
Der General-Posthothe an die Deutsche Nation.	Semiweekly	Nov. 27, 1789	Melchior Steiner	Melchior Steiner	Discontinued about July, 1790.
Die Chesnutheller Wochenschrift.	Weekly	Oct. 8, 1790	Samuel Saur	Samuel Saur	In existence in 1794.
The General Advertiser and Political, Commercial, Agricultural and Literary Journal.	Daily	Oct. —, 1790	Benjamin Franklin Bache	Benjamin Franklin Bache	Merged in Pennsylvania Gazette in 1828.
Farmers' Weekly Museum	Weekly	—, 1790			In existence in 1790.
Pittsburg: Pittsburg Gazette	Weekly	July 29, 1786	John Sculland Joseph Hall		Commercial Gazette in 1900.
Reading: Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung und Anzeigs-Nachrichten	Weekly	Feb. 18, 1789	Johnson, Barton, and Jungmann.	Barton and Jungmann	Discontinued in 1816.
York: Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser.	Weekly	Jan. 7, 1789	James Edie, John Edie, and Henry Wilcocks.	James Edie, John Edie, and Henry Wilcocks.	In existence in 1799.
DELAWARE.					
Wilmington: Wilmington Gazette	Weekly	—, 1784			In existence in 1880.
The Delaware Gazette	Weekly	Mar. —, 1785	Peter Brynberg and Samuel Andrews.	Peter Brynberg and Samuel Andrews.	In existence in 1894.
MARYLAND.					
Annapolis: Maryland Gazette	Weekly	Jan. 17, 1745	Jonas Green	Frederick and Samuel Green.	Discontinued in 1839.
Baltimore: The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.	Semiweekly	Aug. 20, 1773	William Goddard	Wm. Goddard and James Angell.	Baltimore American in 1900.
The Maryland Gazette; or the Baltimore Advertiser.	Semiweekly	May 16, 1783	John Hayes	John Hayes	In existence in 1791.
Easton: Maryland Herald and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.	Weekly	May 16, 1790	James Cowan	James Cowan	In existence in 1804.
Frederick: The Maryland Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser.	Weekly	Jan. 4, 1786	Matthias Bartgis	Matthias Bartgis	In existence in 1824.
The Maryland Gazette and Frederick Weekly Advertiser.	Weekly	Mar. 1, 1790	John Winter	John Winter	In existence in 1791.
Georgetown: The Times and the Patowmack Packet.	Weekly	Feb. —, 1789	Charles Fierer	Charles Fierer and Thos. S. Fostick.	In existence in 1791.
Georgetown Weekly Ledger	Weekly	Mar. —, 1790	Day and Hancock	Day and Hancock	In existence in 1793.
Hagerstown: Washington Spy	Weekly	Jan. 1, 1790	Stewart Herbert	Stewart Herbert	In existence in 1797.
VIRGINIA.					
Fredericksburg: The Virginia Herald and Fredericksburg Advertiser.	Weekly	—, 1787	Timothy Green	Timothy Green	In existence in 1836.
Martinsburg: Potomak Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser.	Weekly	Nov. —, 1790	Nathaniel Willis	Nathaniel Willis	In existence in 1896.
Norfolk: The Norfolk and Portsmouth Chronicle.	Weekly	Aug. 29, 1789	Prentis and Baxter	Prentis and Baxter	In existence in 1793.
Petersburg: The Virginia Gazette and Petersburg Intelligencer.	Weekly	July —, 1786	Miles Hunter & William Prentis.	William Prentis	In existence in 1890.

¹ See also Gazette of the United States, which was published in New York city until Oct. 13, 1790, when it was removed to Philadelphia.
² Now in the District of Columbia.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

Newspapers and periodicals published in 1790—Continued.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION AND TITLE IN 1790.	Period of issue in 1790.	Date when established.	First publisher.	Publisher in 1790.	Remarks.
VIRGINIA—continued.					
Richmond: Virginia Gazette and Independent Chronicle. ¹	Weekly.....	Aug. 6, 1736.....	William Parks.....	John Dixon.....	In existence in 1793.
The Virginia Gazette and Weekly Advertiser.	Weekly.....	—, 1782.....	Thomas Nicolson and William Prentiss.	Thomas Nicolson.....	In existence in 1793.
The Virginia Independent Chronicle and General Advertiser.	Weekly.....	—, 1786.....	Augustine Davis.....	Augustine Davis.....	Discontinued in 1809.
Winchester: The Virginia Gazette, and Winchester Advertiser.	Weekly.....	July 11, 1787.....	Bartgis & Willecks.....	Bartgis & Co.....	In existence in 1790.
The Virginia Centinel; or the Winchester Mercury.	Weekly.....	Apr. 2, 1788.....	Richard Bowen and Co.....	Richard Bowen and Co.....	In existence in 1800.
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Fayetteville: The Fayetteville Chronicle or North Carolina Gazette.					In existence in 1790.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Charleston: The State Gazette of South Carolina. The City Gazette or Daily Advertiser.	Semiweekly. Daily.....	Apr. —, 1777..... Mar. —, 1783.....	Peter Timothy..... John Miller.....	Ann S. Timothy..... Markland and M' Iver.....	Discontinued in 1800. In existence in 1817.
GEORGIA.					
Augusta: The Augusta Chronicle and Gazette of the State.	Weekly.....	Oct. 2, 1786.....	John E. Smith.....	John E. Smith.....	In existence in 1900.
Savannah: Georgia Gazette.....	Weekly.....	Apr. 17, 1763.....	James Johnston.....	James and Nicholas Johnston.	Discontinued in 1802.
KENTUCKY.					
Lexington: Kentucke Gazette.....	Weekly.....	Aug. 11, 1787.....	John Bradford.....	John Bradford.....	Discontinued in 1848.

¹ Established at Williamsburg.

SLAVERY.

Slavery was introduced into the colonies in August, 1619, when 20 African negroes were brought to Jamestown by Dutch traders and sold to the planters of Virginia. At that time the sale of Africans who had been captured or purchased was sanctioned by the leading European nations, and formed a very profitable business. The slave traders, taking advantage of the new field opened to them by the colonization of the coast of North America, introduced slavery into most of the colonies soon after they were founded. The only colony established with ordinances against this institution was Georgia; and this state also was soon forced, by social contact and business competition with the neighboring settlements, to legalize the holding of slaves.

The actual importations of slaves can only be estimated. Mr. Carey, author of a work on the slave trade, is the authority for the following estimate of the number of slaves imported:

PERIOD.	Number of slaves.
Total.....	333,000
Prior to 1715.....	30,000
1715 to 1750.....	90,000
1751 to 1760.....	35,000
1761 to 1770.....	74,000
1771 to 1790.....	34,000
1791 to 1808.....	70,000

It is claimed, however, that this total is too small, and that a closer estimate would bring the number to 370,000 or even 400,000. Mr. Carey's figures indicate that the average annual importation was about 2,500 between 1715 and 1750, and 3,500 for the period from 1751 to 1760. The following decade was the period of greatest activity, the importation reaching an average of 7,400 a year. For the twenty years from 1771 to 1790 the average fell to 1,700, but for the period immediately preceding the legal abolition of the slave traffic in the United States it was more than double that number. By 1790 the survivors and descendants of the African slaves imported numbered 757,208, according to the Federal census of that year.

Early in the history of the Southern colonies the planters realized that slave labor could be utilized to good advantage in the cultivation of tobacco and some other crops.¹ At the beginning of the eighteenth century negro slavery was considered by the settlers of all of the colonies as a usual and routine matter, and in the New England and Middle colonies, as well as in the South, the possession of slaves was generally

¹ The cotton crop, which later furnished an extensive field for slave labor, did not assume great importance until the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. After that date the employment of slaves in the cultivation of cotton became especially profitable, since this crop furnishes work for a considerable portion of the year, and makes it possible to utilize to advantage the services of women and children.

accepted as an evidence of wealth and of importance in the community.

By 1750 negro slavery was recognized by law in every North American colony. At the time of the Declaration of Independence the British possessions had local enactments protecting slave property and providing special codes and tribunals for slaves. Some of the slave codes were extremely severe, because of the fear of negro insurrections.

Although slavery became the presumptive status of every negro, most of the colonies recognized the status of free negroes. But the presence of a free negro was believed to have an unfavorable influence on the slaves in the neighborhood, and hence many of the colonies made the conditions surrounding manumission so exacting that slave owners seldom took advantage of the legal right to free their slaves. There are, however, numerous instances of negroes who were freed by their masters, and some cases of negroes who were given their freedom by the state on account of some public service performed by them; but no data are available as to the aggregate number of slaves manumitted.

Free negroes were allowed property rights, and consequently some of them became slave owners. Often a manumitted negro would purchase the freedom of the members of his family or of friends, and unless he went through the formality of manumission these persons were legally his slaves.

The growth of the antislavery movement forms an interesting phase of the history of the Colonial, Continental, and early Federal periods. The antislavery sentiment which existed in the Southern colonies in the early part of the eighteenth century was, as a rule, the result of economic causes; when these colonies feared the growth in the number of negroes, or desired more revenue, attempts were made by the legislatures to cut off or to tax the importation of slaves. On the other hand, in the North the feeling of antagonism toward human slavery, which grew rapidly and was voiced by men of high principle and strong religious belief, was based largely on moral grounds. The claim is often made that this attitude of the Northern colonies in connection with the slave problem did not become general until after these communities had disposed of all of their slaves. But, while there is an element of truth in this, the fact remains that from a condition of dependence upon slaves for menial services of various kinds, the people of the New England and Middle states steadily and completely changed their point of view, taking the position that slavery was both unwise and immoral, and disposed of their slaves. The demand for labor was supplied mainly by apprentices and by "redemptioners"—men and women who, being unable to pay the expenses of their passage to this country, were "bound" to persons buying their services for a period usually lasting from three to five years.

The first petition against slavery recorded in American history was made in 1688, by Friends, in Germantown, Pa. The agitation against slavery was continued by other Quakers, by the Puritans, and by groups of individuals here and there. As the direct result of this movement, prohibitive duties on the importation of slaves were imposed by Pennsylvania in 1712, and also by other colonies from time to time.¹

Since the slave trade was a source of revenue to British merchants, and even to the Crown, legislation against it was distasteful to the British Government, and objections were raised on account of the legislative action of the colonies. The governors sent to South Carolina in 1756 and 1761 bore instructions prohibiting the enactment of any law imposing duties on imported negroes.

By 1778 legislative measures prohibiting the slave trade had been passed by all of the New England and Middle states, and by Maryland and Virginia; by 1798, similar action had been taken by every other state, although the trade was afterwards revived in South Carolina.

The first assumption of national control of the slave trade came in 1774, when the Continental Congress passed a resolution to abolish it. In 1789 the convention that framed the Constitution made plans for the abolition of this traffic in 1808, and later the first day of 1808 was chosen as the time when the slave trade should become illegal.

The first action against the ownership of slaves was taken by Vermont. In its Declaration of Rights, in 1777, this colony declared for the freedom of all persons at the age of maturity; a few years later it took a more definite stand, abolishing slavery outright. By 1783 slavery had been prohibited in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Gradual emancipation was provided for in acts passed by Pennsylvania in 1780 and by Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1784. In 1787 slavery was forbidden in the Northwest Territory by congressional legislation, although the courts held that the ordinance did not free the slaves already held in the territory. By the date of the first Federal census laws providing for the extinction of slavery had been put into operation in all states north of Maryland, with the exception of New York and New Jersey.

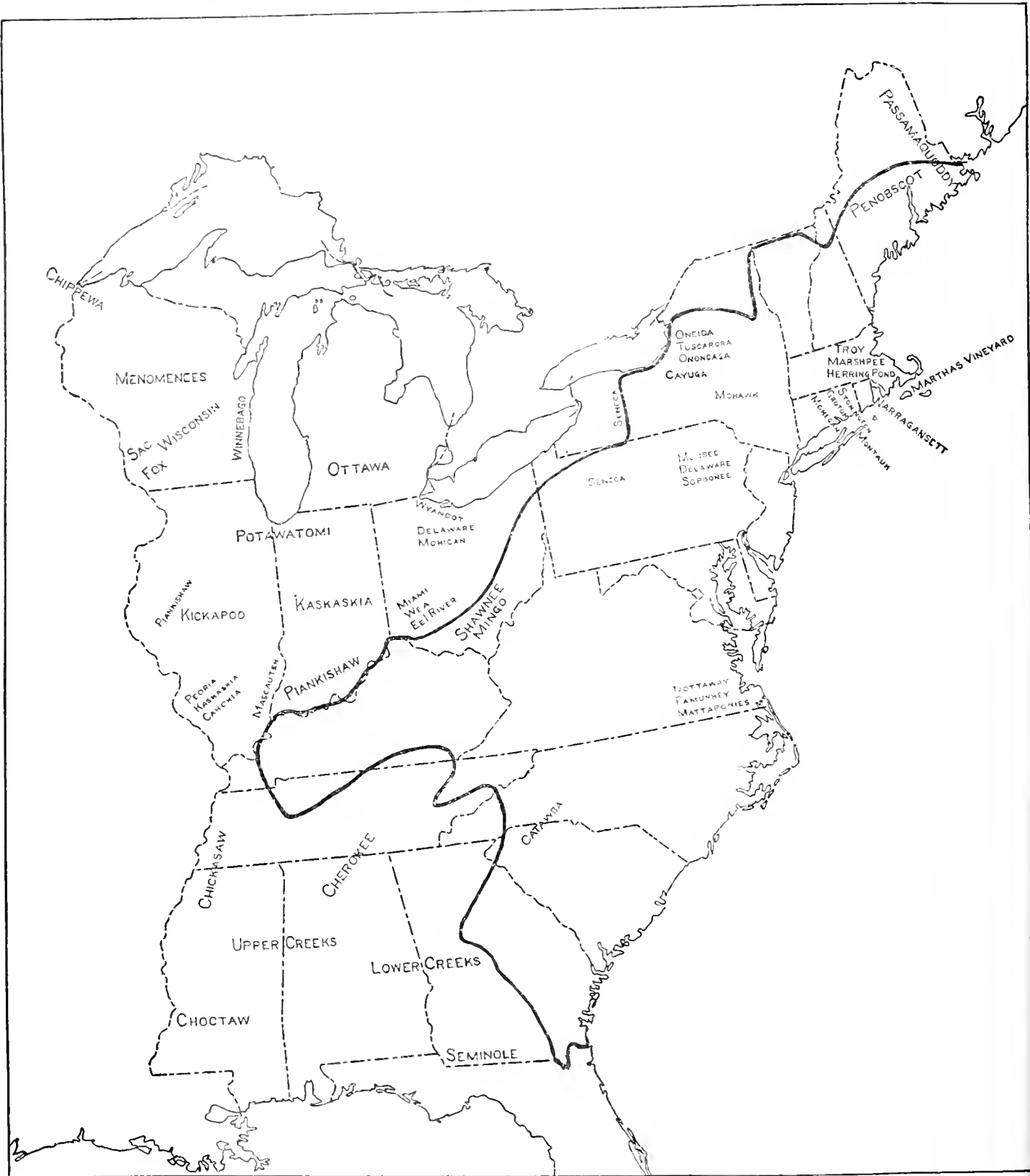
INDIANS.

In 1790 the Indian had ceased to be a factor of any consequence in the affairs of the states enumerated at the First Census. The Indians living in the area enumerated consisted of a few scattered remnants of once powerful tribes. Frequent conflicts

¹ In some colonies the duty on a slave brought from another colony was several times that on a slave imported directly from Africa or from the West Indies; the impression appears to have existed that slaves were sent from one colony to another because of undesirable qualities, or because they had committed crimes, and that the colony which deported them was taking this way of ridding itself of their presence.

LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES: 1790.

[The heavy line marks the division between the area free from hostile Indians and that still in possession of Indians.]



with the white settlers, and the adoption of all of the vices and few, if any, of the virtues of the newcomers upon their soil, had reduced the number of Indians east of the Allegheny mountains to a few thousands. Remnants of the original tribes still remained in 4 New England states, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina; but in most instances—especially in New England—they were reduced to small villages or even to a few wanderers (for the most part half-breeds), whose numbers may be accepted as almost a negligible quantity. Only in New York and Pennsylvania—upon reservations established in those states—and in the lands to the west of the frontier settlements, were the Indians still sufficiently numerous to maintain tribal relations or to occupy any considerable extent of territory.

From time to time futile attempts were made to civilize and educate the Indians in the East. Indeed, provision was made for their education at Harvard University early in its history. Several Indians entered that institution, but nearly all of them died before they had been long in attendance.

West of the Alleghenys the white man had established a few settlements, especially in Kentucky and eastern Tennessee; but for the most part the country was a wilderness, still in the undisputed possession of Indian tribes. In this area the Indians still maintained their independence and a considerable strength in numbers—sufficient, indeed, to present to the officials of the young Republic a problem of some magnitude, and to exercise a decidedly deterrent effect upon immigration. But since, in the desultory warfare which they maintained against the whites, the Indians were the principal sufferers, their numbers were constantly diminishing.

Only a small part of the territory occupied by white men had been acquired from the Indians by actual purchase. In the early history of the colonies, purchases of land from the Indians, and treaties made with them, appear to have resulted from a desire to obtain immunity from the uncertainties of Indian warfare and depredation, rather than from any recognition of the right of the Indians to the soil of which they were being deprived. The pioneer settlers habitually disregarded Indian treaties, and in general the Indians derived little benefit from them; even where purchases of land were negotiated by treaty, in many cases this action was not taken until after the land had been settled. In general, the Indian had received but small consideration from the white man during the entire Colonial period, being regarded merely as a dangerous incumbrance upon fair regions which it was the purpose of the white man to occupy as speedily as his numbers permitted.

In 1795, shortly after the First Census, in an attempt to put an end to the continued warfare with the Federal Government and doubtless also for the purpose of encouraging settlements in that region, General Wayne

negotiated a treaty with the Indians living in what was then called the Northwest Territory.¹ The developments resulting from this policy were similar to what had previously occurred east of the Alleghenys—the Indians retreated step by step before the advancing pioneers, more and more of their territory was occupied by white settlements, and their numbers were constantly decreased by contact with the whites and by warfare among themselves.

Indians in the United States in 1790.

STATE OR TERRITORY AND TRIBE.	Number.	Place of residence.
Maine:		
Passamaquoddy		Near the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay.
Penobscot	300	On Penobscot river, from head of tide water northward.
Massachusetts:		
Herring Pond	1120	Sandwich, on Cape Cod, 59 miles south of Boston.
		Troy, Bristol county, 50 miles south of Boston.
Wampanoag	2280	Mar-sh-poo, on Cape Cod, 78 miles southeast of Boston.
	400	Marthas Vineyard Island.
Rhode Island:		
Narragansett	500	Charlestown, 40 miles southwest of Providence.
Connecticut:		
Mohican and other tribes		Stonington, southeast corner of Connecticut. Groton, adjoining Stonington. Between Norwich and New London.
New York:		
Montauk		Montauk Point, east end of Long Island.
Six Nations:		
Cayuga	500	Reservation of 1,000 square miles at northern end of Cayuga Lake.
Mohawk	(3)	Fort Hunter, on Mohawk river.
Oneida	700	Oneida reservation.
Onondaga	500	Reservation of over 100 square miles on Onondaga Lake.
Seneca	2,000	Chiefly on Genesee river; also a town on Buffalo creek, and 2 small towns in Allegheny river.
Tuscarora	400	On Tuscarora or Oneida creek.
Pennsylvania:		
Delaware, Munsee, and Saponoe	1,300	On north branch of Susquehanna river.
Virginia:		
Mattaponi, Nottaway, and Pamunkey	100	Southampton county, southeastern Virginia.
Seneca	150	Two towns on French creek.
South Carolina:		
Catawba	450	At Catawba, on Catawba river, on the boundary line between North Carolina and South Carolina.
Northwest Territory:		
Chippewa		Coasts of Lake Superior.
Delaware, Mohican, and Wyandot		Northern Ohio.
Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Peoria		Near Kaskaskia river, Illinois.
Kickapoo		Central Illinois.
Mascouton		Neighborhood of Piankashaws.
Menomence		Around Green bay.
Miami, Wea, and Eel River Indians		Vicinity of Miami river.
Ottawa		Southern peninsula of Michigan.
Piankashaw		Wabash river and branches, and Illinois river.
Potawatomi		Southern shores of Lake Michigan.
Sac and Fox		Mouth of Wisconsin river.
Shawnee		Southern Ohio, on Scioto river and a branch of the Muskingum.
Winnebago		Around Winnebago bay. On Wisconsin river.
Southwest Territory:²		
Cherokee	3,000	Northern Georgia and southern Tennessee.
Chickasaw		Western Tennessee.
Choctaw		Between Alabama and Mississippi rivers.
Creek nation	22,000	
Upper Creek	11,000	On upper waters of Alabama river.
Lower Creek	11,000	On Apalachicola river and its two branches—the Chattahoochee and the Flint.
Seminole		

¹ If of mixed blood.

² Only about 40 or 50 were pure Indian.

³ Only one family in the United States.

⁴ Migrated from North Carolina in 1715, and adopted by the Oneidas, a related tribe.

⁵ Including the area of Alabama and Mississippi.

⁶ The Indian tribes with whom this treaty was negotiated were the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatomis, Miamis, Eel River Indians, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias.

The names of the Indian tribes in each state and territory in 1790, together with the approximate numbers in the various tribes, so far as they can be determined, are shown in the list on page 39.

The law authorizing the first Federal census made no provision for the enumeration of any Indians except those who were taxed; and there were probably but few who were included in that category. The best information available concerning the number of Indians within the United States in 1790 is the estimate of Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War under President Washington, who placed the total Indian population in 1789 at 76,000. Of this number he located 20,000 between the Great Lakes and the Ohio river, and 56,000 south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. The warriors—or gun men, as they were termed at that time—were assumed to represent one-fourth of the total Indian population.

The following paragraphs present, for some of the states and territories, facts which are of interest but could not readily be incorporated in the foregoing list:

Maine.—The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts had reserved to the Penobscot tribe a tract of land 12 miles wide, intersected by the Penobscot river. The tribe, numbering about 100 families, was settled along the banks of the river from the head of tide water northward. Their principal town was Indian Old Town, situated on an island of about 200 acres in the Penobscot river, 12 miles north of Bangor. It is probable that the vast wilderness in that part of Maine north and west of the narrow inhabited strip along the coast supported numbers of Indians, many of whom doubtless roamed at will across the Canadian border, as whim or scarcity of food determined.

Massachusetts.—In this state there were still a few hundred Indians. Along the coast of Cape Cod they remained, notwithstanding their small numbers, in comparatively undisturbed possession of considerable areas.

New York.—From the Mohawk valley westward, some remnants remained of the once powerful Six Nations of the Iroquois. The state authorities of New York had made treaties with these Indians, and had reserved to them certain restricted areas. The Oneidas were located on Oneida creek, 21 miles west of Fort Stanwix; with them resided the remnants of the Tuscaroras and Mohegans. Most of the Senecas dwelt along the Genesee river. One family only of the Mohawks was known to be living in New York in 1790, the remainder of the tribe having migrated to Canada. The Onondagas were located on Onondaga Lake, the Cayugas on Cayuga Lake, while the Delawares, like the Mohawks, were practically extinct in this state.

New Jersey.—In this state there were probably not more than one hundred Indians all told. About half of these were located on a state reservation at Evesham, called "Brotherton;" the remainder were scat-

tered through the state, many of them being held as slaves. In 1801 the Brotherton Indians were invited by the Mohegans to locate with them at Stockbridge, near Oneida Lake, New York, and the invitation was accepted.¹

Pennsylvania.—In addition to the remnants of three tribes living on the north branch of the Susquehanna river, there were probably roving bands from the Iroquois tribes in the northwestern portion of the state.

South Carolina.—The Catawbias, descendants of a once powerful tribe, had become degenerate from contact and association with the whites. They owned a tract 15 miles square, lying on both sides of the Catawba river; a part of this land they had leased to the whites for a period of ninety-nine years.

Northwest Territory.—W. Winterbotham, in a "View of the United States of America" (1796), estimated the number of Indians in this territory in 1792 at 65,000. The tribes inhabiting the territory he enumerated as "the Piantias, on both sides of the Mississippi; the Casquerasquias, on the Illinois; the Piankashaws and other tribes, on the Wabash; the Shawanese, on the Scioto; the Delawares, the Miamis, the Ouiscons, Mascoutens, Sakies, Sioux, Mekekonakis, Pilans, Powtowatamis, Messagues, Ottawas, Chipewas, and Wiandots."

Incited by the British and French on the north, these Indians kept up almost continual warfare against the settlers. In the vicinity of the Wabash were several warlike tribes which made frequent incursions across the Ohio into Kentucky, killing cattle and horses and murdering the inhabitants; by their hostile attitude these Indians deflected southward, to the valley of the Ohio and especially to Kentucky, the stream of migration from New York and Pennsylvania to the West.

Southwest Territory (including area of Alabama and Mississippi).—As already stated, the tribes of greatest numerical importance in 1790 inhabited the southern and southwestern portion of the Republic. Among these were the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws.

The Upper Creeks dwelt principally on the upper waters of the Alabama and the Lower Creeks on the Apalachicola and on its two branches, the Chattahoochee and the Flint; the Seminoles, a branch of the Lower Creeks, extended into Florida. In 1789 the number of warriors in the whole Creek nation was estimated not to exceed 4,500, and the number of women, children, and old men 18,000; the Lower Creeks were rather more numerous than the related Seminole tribe, and these two together about equaled the Upper Creeks in number. The towns or subtribes of the Creeks, including both divisions of the nation, were about eighty in number, but differed widely in population and importance. A few towns,

¹ William Nelson: Indians of New Jersey, pages 118 and 119.

called "mother towns," had the principal direction of affairs.

Though the Creeks were in a great measure hunters, they possessed cattle, horses, and a few slaves, cultivated some Indian corn and potatoes, and in some instances had introduced the plow. Being nearer to the settlers in the Southern states than any other tribe, they had awakened to the value of their lands, and under the leadership of a shrewd half-breed, Alexander McGillivray, they kept up a fitful war against the advance of the settlers. On August 7, 1790, they concluded a treaty with the United States which clearly defined the boundary of the Indian lands, beyond which the white settlers should not pass. Article 6 of this treaty reads:

If any citizen of the United States or other person, not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the Creeks' land, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Creeks may punish him or not, as they please.

North of the Creeks were the Cherokees. They were located principally on the headwaters of the Tennessee river, but their hunting grounds extended from the Cumberland river along the frontiers of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and part of Georgia. Commissioners sent to treat with them in 1785 estimated that they could muster 2,000 warriors. In 1789 the number had decreased to about 600, undoubtedly as a result of wars with the whites.

West of the Creeks, and within the confines of the present state of Mississippi, was the populous nation of the Choctaws. Being far removed from the settlements on the Atlantic, they were of little concern to the white inhabitants. In 1789 they were estimated to number about 15,000, as compared with nearly 30,000 a few years earlier.

The Chickasaws, in western Tennessee, numbered about 3,500.

III. THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE FIRST CENSUS ACT—DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS—PROVISIONS OF THE ACT—EXECUTION OF THE LAW—THE ENUMERATION—THE RETURNS—THE ENUMERATORS' SCHEDULES.

The provision under which the Federal census is taken is contained in Article I, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, which directs that—

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The debates in the Constitutional Convention do not afford any evidence that the scope of the census was seriously considered. There is reason to believe, however, that many members of the convention had in mind more than a mere count of the inhabitants. Several of them contended that representatives and direct taxes should be apportioned according to wealth as well as population. Mr. Ellsworth introduced a motion "that the rule of contribution by direct taxation, for the support of the Government of the United States, shall be the number of white inhabitants, and three-fifths of every other description in the several states, until some other rule, that shall more accurately ascertain the wealth of the several states, can be devised and adopted by the legislature."¹ Mr. Williamson introduced a motion "that, in order to ascertain the alterations that may happen in the population and wealth of the several states, a census shall be taken of the free white inhabitants, and three-fifths of those of other descriptions," etc.²

THE FIRST CENSUS ACT.

The provision of the Constitution quoted above does not clearly define the scope of the census, and the question whether it is restrictive—that is, whether the words "actual enumeration" apply exclusively to the objects mentioned—has never been considered judicially. But the provision has often been interpreted as restrictive, and the question has been raised whether Congress has not transcended its constitutional pow-

ers in authorizing purely statistical inquiries other than those for the single purpose of apportioning representatives and direct taxes.³ In this connection the debates in Congress on the bill providing for the First Census are of especial interest.

On May 18, 1789, soon after the convening of the First Congress, a committee was appointed in the House of Representatives to prepare and bring in a bill providing for the "actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, in conformity with the Constitution;" this committee never reported. On January 11, 1790, another committee, consisting of ten members (one from each state), was appointed for the same purpose; it reported a bill on January 19.

The House debates on this bill are reported in the *Annals of Congress*, First Congress, second session. From Mr. Madison's remarks it is evident that the schedule reported by the committee provided for only a bare enumeration of the inhabitants.

Mr. Madison observed that they had now an opportunity of obtaining the most useful information for those who should hereafter be called upon to legislate for their country, if this bill was extended so as to embrace some other objects besides the bare enumeration of the inhabitants; it would enable them to adapt the public measures to the particular circumstances of the community. In order to know the various interests of the United States, it was necessary that the description of the several classes into which the community is divided should be accurately known. On this knowledge the legislature might proceed to make proper provision for the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, but without it they could never make their provisions in due proportion.

This kind of information, he observed, all legislatures had wished for, but this kind of information had never been obtained in any country. He wished, therefore, to avail himself of the present opportunity of accomplishing so valuable a purpose. If the plan was pursued in taking every future census, it would give them an opportunity of marking the progress of the society and distinguishing the growth of every interest. This would furnish ground for many useful calculations, and at the same time answer the purpose of a check on the officers who were employed to make the enumeration, for as much as the aggregate number is divisible into parts, any imposition might be discovered with proportionable ease. If these ideas meet the approbation of the House, he hoped they would pass over the schedule in the second clause of the bill, and he would endeavor to prepare something to accomplish this object.

The House granted Mr. Madison's request, and he formulated a more elaborate schedule. Just what his

¹The Madison Papers, page 1082.

²Elliott's Debates on the Federal Constitution, vol. 5, page 295.

³Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. 5, page 339.

plan was in detail is not stated in the Annals of Congress, but the issue of the Boston Gazette and the Country Journal for February 8, 1790, in its report of the proceedings of Congress, contains the following:

Mr. Madison proposed the following as the form of a general schedule, in lieu of that in the bill, viz:

Free white males under 16.

Free white males above 16.

White females.

Free blacks.

Slaves.

He then proposed that a particular schedule should likewise be included in the bill, specifying the number of persons employed in the various arts and professions carried on in the United States.

When the bill again came up for discussion, on February 2—

Mr. Livermore apprehended this (Madison's) plan was too extensive to be carried into operation and divided the people into classes too minute to be readily ascertained. For example, many inhabitants of New Hampshire pursued two, three, or four occupations, but which was the principal one depended upon the season of the year or some other adventitious circumstance; some followed weaving in the spring and summer, but the making of shoes was the most predominant in the fall and winter; under what class are these people to be thrown, especially if they joined husbandry and carpenter's work to the rest? He was confident the distinction which the gentlemen wished to make could not be performed. He was therefore against adding additional labor, and consequently incurring additional expense, whether the work was executed or not. Besides this, he apprehended that it would excite the jealousy of the people; they would suspect that the Government was too particular, in order to learn their ability to bear the burden of direct or other taxes, and under this idea they may refuse to give the officer such a particular account as the law requires, by which means you expose him to great inconvenience and delay in the performance of his duty. * * *

Mr. Page thought this particular method of describing the people would occasion alarm among them; they would suppose the Government intended something, by putting the Union to this additional expense, besides gratifying an idle curiosity; their purposes can not be supposed the same as the historian's or philosopher's—they are statesmen, and all their measures are suspected of policy. If he had not heard the object so well explained on this floor, as one of the people, he might have been jealous of the attempt, as it could serve no real purpose, for, he contended, if they were now acquainted with the minutiae they would not be benefited by it. He hoped the business would be accomplished in some other way. * * *

Mr. Madison thought it was more likely that the people would suppose the information was required for its true object, namely, to know in what proportion to distribute the benefits resulting from an efficient General Government.

It is significant that in the discussion of Madison's schedule there is no suggestion recorded in the Annals of Congress that it was unconstitutional; but the Boston newspaper quoted above has this paragraph:

Mr. White said that tho' he should be pleased with obtaining an enumeration on the gentleman's plan, he rather supposed that Congress is not authorized by the Constitution to call for so particular an account. The Constitution refers only to a census for the more perfectly equalizing the representation.

This objection had apparently little weight, and the bill passed with Madison's schedule and all of his amendments.

In the Senate the provision for ascertaining the occupations of the people was rejected—on what grounds is not known, for the debates of that body at that time were behind closed doors.

In the debate in the House with regard to the time to be allowed for completing the enumeration, six, four, and three months were proposed. Mr. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, believed that since so long a time was to elapse before the assistants were to enter upon their duties the work of preparation should be completed in two or three months, and possibly one month would be sufficient. It was argued that the longer the time allowed the less accurate would be the returns.

Mr. Madison observed that the situation of the several states was so various that the difficulty of adopting a plan for effecting the business upon terms that would give general satisfaction could only be obviated by allowing sufficient time. Some of the states have been accustomed to take the enumeration of their citizens; others have never done it at all. To the former the business will be easy, and may be completed within the shortest period; in the others it will be attended with unforeseen difficulties.

Six months was agreed upon by the House, but in the Senate this was changed to nine months. The bill passed the Senate on February 22 and was approved by the President on March 1, 1790.

Provisions of the act.—By the First Census act the marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States were authorized and required to cause the number of the inhabitants within their respective districts to be taken, "omitting Indians not taxed, and distinguishing free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, from all others; distinguishing also the sexes and colors of free persons, and the free males of 16 years and upward from those under that age." The inquiries regarding the color of free persons, the sex of the whites, and the separation of white males into those above and those below 16 years of age were outside of the constitutional requirement of the enumeration, and reflect the efforts of Madison to obtain a comprehensive census. The last inquiry was undoubtedly instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the industrial and military strength of the country.

For the purpose of this enumeration, which was to be commenced on the first Monday in August, 1790, and completed within nine calendar months, the marshals were empowered to appoint within their respective districts as many assistants or enumerators as should appear to them necessary, assigning to each a certain division of his district, which "shall consist of one or more counties, cities, towns, townships, hundreds, or parishes, or of a territory plainly and distinctly bounded by water courses, mountains, or public roads."

In the case of Rhode Island and Vermont subsequent legislation was had July 5, 1790, and March 2, 1791, respectively, by which the terms of the act providing for the first enumeration were extended to these two districts. The enumeration in Vermont was to com-

mence on the first Monday in April, 1791, and to close within five calendar months thereafter. By an act of November 8, 1791, the time for the completion of the census in South Carolina was extended to March 1, 1792.

Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the marshals and assistant marshals were required to take an oath to cause to be made, or to make, as the case might be, "a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons" residing within their several districts.

For the purpose of settling all doubts which might arise respecting the persons to be returned and the manner of making the returns, it was provided that every person whose usual place of abode was in any family on the aforesaid first Monday in August should be returned as in such family; that any person without any "usual place of abode" was to be enumerated in the district in which he was on the first Monday in August; and that any person who at the time of the enumeration was temporarily absent from his usual place of abode should be returned as belonging to that place in which he usually resided. The act further provided that every person 16 years of age and over who refused or failed to render a true account when required by the enumerator to answer questions in contemplation of the act, was liable to a fine of \$20. Penalties were prescribed also for the failure of an enumerator or marshal to comply with the provisions of the act.

The amount of compensation prescribed for the marshals of the districts varied from \$100 to \$500, as follows:

- \$100—Rhode Island, Delaware.
- 200—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey.
- 300—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina.
- 350—North Carolina.
- 500—Virginia.

The rate of compensation allowed the assistants was \$1 for every 300 persons in cities and towns containing more than 5,000 persons, and \$1 for every 150 persons in country districts; but in those districts where, "from the dispersed situation of the inhabitants," \$1 for 150 persons should seem inadequate, the marshals were authorized, subject to the approval of the judges of their respective districts, to increase the compensation to \$1 for not less than 50 persons returned.

One of the peculiar provisions of the law, worthy of notice, was that each assistant, before making his return to the marshal, was required to "cause a correct copy, signed by himself, of the schedule containing the number of inhabitants within his division to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, there to remain for the inspection of all concerned," for which work, upon satisfactory proof, he was entitled to receive \$4.

Each assistant was required to make his returns to his marshal within the allotted time, on a properly

ruled schedule "distinguishing the several families by the names of their master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein," and showing for each family the number of free white males 16 years and upward, including heads of families, free white males under 16 years, free white females, including heads of families, all other free persons, and slaves.

The marshals were required to transmit to the President of the United States on or before September 1, 1791, "the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts," and to file the original returns of their assistants with the clerks of their respective district courts, "who are hereby directed to receive and carefully preserve the same." The total cost of the First Census was \$44,377.28.

EXECUTION OF THE LAW.

Upon the President, whose duties at that period included active supervision of all the routine affairs of government, devolved the task of making the first enumeration. Just what method he followed in putting the First Census law into operation is not definitely known. It is generally supposed that he or the Secretary of State dispatched copies of the law to the different marshals, with orders to take the census; but a search of the correspondence files of the State Department, made to ascertain whether this theory could be substantiated, did not reveal any record of correspondence with the marshals for 1790 other than that in connection with the transmission of their commissions.

It has been suggested by some writers that the marshals may have received their instructions through the governors of the several states. During the early years of the country's history it was customary to transmit to the governor of each state, to be communicated to the legislature, copies of all important Federal laws. In the files of the State Department there is a record that in March, 1790, a circular letter containing two copies of the census act was sent to the governors of the several states, and it has been suggested that this letter may have contained directions to the governors to issue instructions to the marshals; but the fact that no such instructions are included in the list of inclosures given in the following copy of this letter, which was published in the Archives of Pennsylvania,¹ seems inconsistent with this theory:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

March 31st, 1790.

SIR:

I have the honor to send you, herewith enclosed, two copies, duly authenticated, of the Act providing for the enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States; also of the Act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; also of the Act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year 1790, and of being, with sentiments of the most perfect respect.

Your Excellency's most obed't & most h'ble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

His Excellency The President of Pennsylvania.

¹ Vol. 11, page 679.

This letter does not conclusively disprove the theory, for other letters containing the instructions may have been sent to the governors; but all of the important correspondence of the governor of Pennsylvania for the year 1790 is apparently published in the Archives, and although other letters from Jefferson are included, in none is the subject of the census mentioned. In short, there is little reason to doubt that the Federal Government dealt directly with Federal representatives in the several states and territories.

The First Census law omitted to make provision for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the Northwest and Southwest territories. There is no record of any enumeration of the Northwest Territory in 1790. At that time the governor was actively engaged in Indian warfare, and doubtless it was impossible for him to undertake a census. At any rate, so far as is known there was no correspondence between Secretary Jefferson and Governor St. Clair relative to the subject.

In the case of the Southwest Territory, which was fast being settled, it seems to have occurred to Secretary Jefferson, as an afterthought, that an enumeration of the inhabitants would be of value, and he accordingly sent the following letter to Governor Blount:

PHILADELPHIA, *March 12, 1791.*

SIR:

I am honored with your favor of February 17, as I had been before with that of November 26, both of which have been laid before the President.

Within a few days the printing of the laws of the 3d. session of Congress will be completed, and they shall be forwarded to you as soon as they are so.

As the census of all the rest of the Union will be taken in the course of this summer, and will not be taken again under ten years, it is thought extremely desirable that that of your Government should be taken also, and arranged under the same classes as prescribed by the Act of Congress for the general census. Yet that act has not required it in your Territory, nor provided for any expense which might attend it. As, however, you have Sheriffs who will be traversing their Districts for other purposes, it is referred to you whether the taking of the census on the general plan, could not be added to their other duties, and as it would give scarcely any additional trouble, whether it would require any additional reward, or more than some incidental accommodation or advantage, which, perhaps, it might be in your power to throw in their way. The returns by the Sheriffs should be regularly authenticated first by themselves, and then by you, and the whole sent here as early in the course of the summer as practicable. I have the honor to be with great esteem and respect, Sir, &c

TH. JEFFERSON.

As there was no marshal for this territory, for the purpose of this enumeration Governor Blount was virtually both governor and marshal. Hence this letter can hardly be accepted as throwing any light on the question whether the marshals received their instructions from the Secretary of State or from the state governors.

The suggestion has been advanced that the First Census act was considered self-explanatory. The above letter affords no evidence that Governor Blount received any instructions regarding the enumeration

other than those contained in the census act. It is probable that the marshals and assistant marshals were allowed to interpret the act for themselves. The form of the returns and of the marshals' summaries is all but conclusive on this point, since there is no uniformity among them. The census act indicated the form of schedule which should be used by the enumerators, and so far as known all the returns were made in accordance with this form, except those for Maine and the Southwest Territory. It also instructed the marshal to show in his summary the aggregate number of each description of persons within his district, but it did not indicate what subdivisions of the district should be made. Some of the returns give only the information required by the census act, while others give much additional information, such as the number of houses and of families, the excess of males or of females, and the population of towns, townships, and principal places.

The enumeration.—The enumeration was ordered to commence on August 2, 1790, and to close within nine calendar months. The census law did not require, however, that the enumerators should prosecute their work continuously to completion. The dates upon which the assistants swore to their returns indicate that many must have worked intermittently; some of the returns were attested only a few weeks after August 2, but the majority bear dates several months later.

Although the area enumerated at the census of 1790 was only a fraction of the area of enumeration at the present time, it presented serious difficulties for the enumerator. The boundaries of towns and other minor civil divisions, and in some cases of counties, were ill defined, so that the enumerator must often have been uncertain whether a family resided in his district or in an adjoining district. This condition existed particularly in the newly settled portions of the country, where the local government had not been fully organized. In many sections the danger from hostile Indians doubtless made travel unsafe for the enumerator.

The pay allowed the enumerator for his work was very small, the highest rate under any conditions being only \$1 for 50 persons, out of which the enumerator had to furnish schedules properly ruled. In some cases this was barely enough to pay the expenses of the enumerator, and in at least one state the marshal had difficulty in getting enumerators at the established rates of pay. Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to suppose that many of the isolated households of pioneers were not enumerated.

One difficulty encountered by the enumerators in certain sections of the country was the unwillingness of the people to give the information required. Many persons had never before been enumerated. Some were superstitious regarding a census. An early colonial enumeration in New York had been followed

by much sickness; and the people, recalling that a similar experience had befallen the children of Israel as the result of an enumeration made by King David, ascribed this sickness directly to the census. But a very much more potent factor in arousing opposition to the enumeration was the belief that the census was in some way connected with taxation.

As predicted in the debate which preceded the adoption of the census act in the House of Representatives, the enumeration proceeded more rapidly in those states which had already taken a census than in those which had not. Samuel Bradford, the enumerator for the city of Boston and some outlying districts, began work on August 2, 1790, and on August 21 had completed the enumeration of the city. His notebook shows that the work required seventeen working days, and that he enumerated on an average more than one thousand persons per day. As his compensation was \$1 for every 300 persons enumerated, his earnings amounted to more than \$3 per day—compensation about equal to that of enumerators to-day, and, with few if any exceptions, greatly in excess of that earned by the other enumerators at the First Census.

The enumerators published the results for their districts as soon as their work was completed, and many of the newspapers of that period contained frequent statements concerning the population of different places. The population for the whole of the state of Massachusetts was first published in the *Columbian Centinel* of February 26, 1791. The population of several towns in Rhode Island was published early in October, 1790, and the population of the city of Charleston, S. C., appeared in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for November 12 of that year.

It is probable that in all the states, except Vermont and South Carolina, the enumeration was completed within the nine months allowed by the census act. In Vermont the enumeration did not commence until the first Monday in April, 1791, and was not required to be completed for five months.

In South Carolina the marshal experienced difficulty in getting assistants at the lawful rate of pay, and the enumeration met with some opposition from the people. In September, 1791, the grand jury of the Federal district court for Charleston made a presentment against six persons for refusing to render an account of persons in their families as required by the census act, and also a presentment against one of the enumerators for neglect of duty in not completing his district in conformity with the act.¹ In October of that year the Representatives of South Carolina in Congress stated that the census in that state had been nearly completed, but that the rate of pay was so small and the conditions such that for certain sections of the state the marshal had been unable to secure enumerators; an extension of time and a higher rate

of pay were asked for. An extension of time to March 1, 1792, was readily granted, but a higher rate of pay was refused. It was stated that as the marshals of some other states, who had complained of the inadequacy of the compensation allowed, had nevertheless contrived to get the work done at the prescribed rates, it would be inequitable for Congress to make an exception in the case of South Carolina. The marshal's return for this state is dated February 5, 1792, which was eighteen months and three days after the date when the enumeration was scheduled to commence.²

The census in the Southwest Territory was taken by the captains of the militia, apparently without compensation, on the last Saturday of July, 1791, and Governor Blount dated his return for the territory September 19, 1791, stating that five of the captains had not then reported. From this it would appear that the census was taken with more dispatch in this territory than in some of the organized states.

THE RETURNS.

The returns of the enumerators were made to the marshals. These officials, after having made a summary showing the "aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts," as required by law, deposited them, as directed, with the clerks of the district courts for safe-keeping. The marshals' summaries were sent direct to the President, by whom they were turned over to the Secretary of State, who made or caused to be made copies thereof, which were sent to the ministers of the United States abroad. The President also sent to Congress, on October 27, 1791, a tabular statement of the results of the census in each of the states except South Carolina, where the enumeration had not then been completed. The return for this state was subsequently communicated on March 3, 1792.

The First Census report contained a return of population for all the states by counties; in the returns for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Southwest Territory, the counties were grouped under districts. For some states the population was given also by minor civil divisions. Detailed information of this character was printed wherever the return was made in detail by the marshal to the Department of State. In many instances, however, the marshal did not furnish the Federal Government with the details which had been supplied to him by the enumerators under his supervision; consequently, for a large part of the territory enumerated, no detailed information was published—nor, indeed, has the population of the minor civil divisions within the states for which such

²The enumeration, therefore, must have included some persons not in existence in 1790. It is probable, however, that the delayed schedules were from the more remote and sparsely settled sections of the state and added but little to the total population. Thus to a very small extent the census of 1790 perhaps overstates the population, with the result that the census of 1800 fails to show the actual decennial increase.

¹ *New York Daily Advertiser*, November 1, 1791.



EARLY TEN. HER. LEL.



information existed but was not published, been available heretofore to students, except by consulting the original schedules.

In Table 104, page 188, is published for the first time a complete return of the population, at the First Census, of all the states and territories by counties and minor civil divisions, so far as the schedules still in existence permit.

The published returns.—The results of the census, exclusive of the returns for South Carolina, were first published in book form in 1791, in what is now a very rare little octavo volume of 56 pages; later editions, published in 1793 and 1802, included the report for South Carolina. For the preparation of this volume little tabulation was required, and no extra clerical force was employed; the marshals' summaries were sent direct to the printer, and published in the form in which they were received, with a summary showing the population of the United States by states.

For the district of Maine the returns relate only to the total population, without any of the subdivisions required by the act. In the returns for the Southwest Territory, the white males are divided into those 21 (instead of 16) years and over and those under 21 years. The printed returns of the marshals of all the

other states cover the details required by the census act as to the number of each class of persons enumerated, but do not present these details by cities and towns, except for the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and part of New Jersey. The printed results for the remaining districts are confined to the counties and a few of the larger cities and towns.

In addition to the information prescribed by the census act, the marshal for the district of Massachusetts gave the number of dwelling houses and of families in each city and town covered by the report. The marshal for the district of New York included in his returns the excess of males or females among the white population of each city and town for which report was made. In Pennsylvania the enumerators of the city of Philadelphia furnished the occupations of all heads of families enumerated.¹

¹Clement Biddle, the marshal for the state of Pennsylvania, published in 1791 a directory of the city of Philadelphia, in which the names and occupations of many, if not all, of the inhabitants of the city proper are the same as those of the heads of families shown in the census schedules. It is possible and perhaps probable that the occupations of the heads of families were obtained in the census enumeration for use in this directory.

TABLE 7.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AS RETURNED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY STATES: 1790.

DISTRICT.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont.....	22,435	22,328	40,505	255	116	285,539
New Hampshire.....	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885
Maine.....	24,384	24,748	46,870	538	None.	96,540
Massachusetts.....	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	None.	378,787
Rhode Island.....	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825
Connecticut.....	60,523	54,463	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946
New York.....	83,769	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey.....	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139
Pennsylvania.....	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,757	434,373
Delaware.....	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	259,094
Maryland.....	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia.....	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610
Kentucky.....	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677
North Carolina.....	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751
South Carolina.....	35,576	37,722	66,880	1,801	107,094	249,073
Georgia.....	13,163	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Total number of inhabitants of the United States exclusive of Southwest and Northwest territories.....	807,094	791,850	1,541,263	59,150	694,280	3,893,635

	Free white males of 21 years and upward.	Free males under 21 years of age.	Free white females.	All other persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Southwest Territory.....	6,271	10,277	15,365	361	3,417	35,691
Northwest Territory.....						

¹The census of 1790, published in 1791, reports 16 slaves in Vermont. Subsequently, and up to 1890, the number is given as 17. An examination of the original manuscript returns shows that there never were any slaves in Vermont. The original error occurred in preparing the results for publication, when 16 persons, returned as "free colored," were classified as "slave."

²Corrected figures are 85,425, or 114 less than figures published in 1790, due to an error of addition in the returns for each of the towns of Fairfield, Milton, Shelburne, and Williston, in the county of Chittenden; Brookfield, Newbury, Randolph, and Stratford, in the county of Orange; Castleton, Clarendon, Hubbardston, Poultney, Rutland, Shrewsbury, and Wallingford, in the county of Rutland; Dummerston, Guilford, Halifax, and Westminster, in the county of Windham; and Woodstock, in the county of Windsor.

³Corrected figures are 59,096, or 2 more than figures published in 1790, due to error in addition.

The varied form of the summaries was probably due to the fact that the marshals received no instructions as to the form the summaries should take, other than a copy of the census act. Most of the variations which occurred could have been overcome readily by correspondence and judicious editing, but the Secretary of State appears to have accepted the marshals' summaries as final, making no attempt to secure uniformity. Moreover, little attention seems to have been given to the preparation of the printed report of the First Census, for in some instances the columns of figures are added incorrectly, indicating either errors in proof reading or—more probably—inaccuracies in the manuscript delivered to the State Department and lack of editorial examination.

Attention is especially invited to the fact that for some unexplained reason the age classification specified under the act authorizing the census—the subdivision of white males into those 16 years of age and over and those under 16 years—was varied in the enumeration of the Southwest Territory, the total number of white males being divided into those 21 years of age and over and those under 21 years. This fact makes it impossible to classify the total white population of the nation by sex and age.

The total population reported by the First Census caused considerable disappointment. The following quotations from Jefferson clearly reflect the confident expectation of the people that a decidedly larger figure would be realized.

Under date of January 23, 1791, Jefferson wrote:

The census has made considerable progress, but will not be completed till midsummer. It is judged at present that our numbers will be between four and five millions. Virginia, it is supposed will be between 7 and 800,000.¹

On August 24, 1791, he wrote to William Carmichael as follows:

I enclose you a copy of our census, which, so far as it is written in black ink, is founded on actual returns, what is in red ink being conjectured, but very near the truth. Making very small allowance for omissions, which we know to have been very great, we may safely say we are above four millions.²

And again, on August 29, 1791, to William Short he wrote the following:

I enclose you also a copy of our census, written in black ink so far as we have actual returns, and supplied by conjecture in red ink, where we have no returns; but the conjectures are known to be very near the truth. Making very small allowance for omissions, which we know to have been very great, we are certainly above four millions, probably about four millions one hundred thousand.³

It is interesting to note that Washington shared

Jefferson's views as to the incompleteness of the returns. Under date of July 28, 1791, he wrote to Gouverneur Morris as follows:

In one of my letters to you, the account of the number of inhabitants which would probably be found in the United States on enumeration was too large. The estimate was then founded on the ideas held out by the gentlemen in Congress of the population of the several states, each of whom (as was very natural), looking through a magnifier, would speak of the greatest extent to which there was any probability of their numbers reaching. Returns of the census have already been made from several of the states, and a tolerably just estimate has been now formed in others, by which it appears that we shall hardly reach four millions; but this you are to take along with it, that the real number will greatly exceed the official return, because, from religious scruples, some would not give in their lists; from an apprehension that it was intended as the foundation of a tax, others concealed or diminished theirs; and from the indolence of the mass and want of activity in many of the deputy enumerators, numbers are omitted. The authenticated number will, however, be far greater, I believe, than has ever been allowed in Europe, and will have no small influence in enabling them to form a more just opinion of our present growing importance than have yet been entertained there.⁴

The enumerators' schedules.—It is impossible to trace clearly the history of the original, or enumerators', schedules. The census act states that the marshals shall deposit them, under a heavy penalty for failure to do so, with the clerks of the district courts of their respective districts. The acts for the censuses of 1800, 1810, and 1820 contained the same provisions. By an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, the clerks of the several district courts of the United States were directed to transmit to the Secretary of State such schedules of the first four censuses as were in their respective offices.⁵ The schedules were kept in the custody of the Secretary of State until the organization of the Interior Department, in 1849, when they were transferred, together with the returns of the succeeding censuses, to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior. They were kept in a fireproof vault in the Patent Office until June, 1904, when they were transferred to the Census Office, where they have since remained.

Some of the volumes appear not to have been as carefully preserved as the census acts required; from some volumes sheets have been torn out and lost, while others are stained, illegible, and partly burned. In 1897 the schedules for all censuses prior to 1890 were carefully examined, and it was ascertained that for the censuses of 1790 to 1820, inclusive, the files were incomplete. The missing schedules for the states and

¹ The Writings of Washington, Vol. X, pages 176 and 177.

² It is not certain that the first four census acts had been observed by the marshals and that this resolution was complied with in all cases by the clerks of the district courts. The schedules for the census of 1790 for Rhode Island, however, were forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington in compliance with the resolution, for bound in the schedules is the affidavit dated June 22, 1830, of the clerk of the district court of that state to the effect that he is forwarding the said schedules.

¹ The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. VIII, page 122.

² *Ibid.*, page 229.

³ *Ibid.*, page 236.

territories included in the area of the United States in 1790 are indicated by asterisks in the following table:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Rhode Island.....	*	*	*	*
New Jersey.....	*	*	*	*
Delaware.....	*	*	*	*
Virginia.....	*	*	*	*
South Carolina.....	*	*	*	*
Georgia (including Alabama) and Mississippi.....	*	*	*	*
Kentucky.....	*	*	*	*
Southwest Territory (Tennessee).....	*	*	*	*
Northwest Territory ¹ (Ohio, ² Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin).....	*	*	*	*

¹ The schedules for Alabama in 1820 are not in existence.
² There is no evidence of any enumeration of Northwest Territory in 1790.
³ The schedules for Ohio in 1820 are in existence.

Of the schedules for all the remaining states and organized territories, those for Arkansas in 1820 alone are missing.

With a view to ascertaining the whereabouts of the missing volumes, the Department of the Interior conducted a correspondence with the heads of the several Executive Departments at Washington, with the governors of the several states, and, through the Department of Justice, with the clerks of the courts in said states. None of them could be recovered, however, nor was it possible to procure any information regarding them.

There is a record that the 1790 returns for Virginia were destroyed when the British burned the Capitol at Washington during the War of 1812. But it is a question whether anything more than the marshal's summary was burned; if the First Census law was complied with, the original returns must have been in the custody of the clerk of the district court of Virginia.

Doctor Chickering, in his "Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts,"¹ published in 1846, states that a copy of the 1790 schedules for Massachusetts was lost in the destruction of the Patent Office by fire on December 15, 1836, and that soon afterwards the original schedules in the district clerk's office in Massachusetts were ordered to be sent to Washington to replace the copy destroyed. But the Patent Office fire here referred to was not discovered until it had gained such great headway that the persons in the building barely escaped with their lives. It is probable that all the census returns were kept together; and, if so, the burning of any of the returns would doubtless have meant the destruction of the entire series. Moreover, a report made to Congress by the Commissioner of Patents, December 28, 1836, giving what purports to be a complete list of everything lost in the fire, makes no mention of any census schedules being burned.

Fortunately, the 1790 schedules for the states which were most populous at that period, with the exception of Virginia, are still in existence; and the place of those for Virginia is taken in some measure by lists of inhabitants at state enumerations made near the close

of the Revolutionary War. As shown by the aggregate returns for the six inquiries at the First Census, the relative importance of the omitted states (including Virginia) is as follows:

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	Total returns.	RETURNS FOR WHICH SCHEDULES ARE		
		Lost.		Per cent of total returns.
		Preserved.	Number.	
Total population.....	3,929,625	2,684,470	1,245,126	31.7
White population.....	3,172,444	2,327,292	845,182	26.6
Free white males 16 years and upward, including heads of families.....	815,098	600,926	214,172	26.3
Free white males under 16 years.....	800,663	580,114	220,549	27.5
Free white females, including heads of families.....	1,556,683	1,146,222	410,461	26.4
All other free persons.....	59,557	38,253	21,304	35.8
Slaves.....	667,624	318,984	378,640	54.3

For each of the inquiries relating to white persons, the proportion represented by the lost schedules is about one-fourth; for free negroes, one-third; and for slaves, slightly more than one-half. Most of the slaves for which the schedules are lost were reported by Virginia.

The schedules of the First Census on file in the Census Office are as follows:

Maine.....	1 volume.
New Hampshire.....	2 volumes.
Vermont.....	2 volumes.
Massachusetts.....	1 volume.
Rhode Island.....	1 volume.
Connecticut.....	3 volumes.
New York.....	4 volumes.
Pennsylvania.....	8 volumes.
Maryland.....	2 volumes.
North Carolina.....	2 volumes.
South Carolina.....	1 volume.
Total.....	27 volumes.

These volumes differ widely in shape and size. The paper for the schedules was furnished by the enumerators themselves, and is of many different kinds. It varies from 4 to 36 inches in length, the longer sheets requiring several folds. Many enumerators used merchants' account books, journals, or ledgers; others used large sheets of paper, neatly ruled and folded. The headings were generally written in by hand, but printed headings were used on the schedules for Massachusetts and for one district of New York. All of the schedules for Massachusetts are on printed blanks of uniform size, a fact which suggests that the blanks were furnished or sold to the enumerators by the marshal. Most of the volumes contain the schedules of several enumerators, though a few enumerators handed in schedules sufficient to fill a whole volume. For a binding sometimes an old newspaper, heavy wrapping paper, or a piece of wall paper was used.

In 1897 the 1790 schedules were paged, arranged, and indexed by the Department of the Interior, and carefully repaired with transparent silk to prevent further deterioration.

In the returns of some of the enumerators the names of heads of families are arranged alphabetically, indicating that they were copied from preliminary notes gathered while making the enumeration. In many cases the name of a minister, as being the chief personage in a town, heads the list, regardless of alphabetical or other arrangement. Many of the entries are picturesque. Few men had more than one Christian name; hence, in order to make it clear what person was meant, additional information was often

given, as "Leonard Clements (of Walter)," "Sarah Chapman, (Wid. of Jno.)," "Walter Clements (Cornwallis Neck)." In the Southern states there were many plantations whose owners were absent at the time of the enumeration; frequently the name of the owner was given, with large holdings of slaves, but not one white person enumerated. Some slaves who were living apart from their owners, either alone or as heads of households, were entered separately, as "Peter, negro (Chas. Wells property)." Heads of free colored families were often stated to be "free," as "Ruth, Free negro," "Brown, John (free mulatto)." Some enumerators obtained the number of free colored males, as well as of free whites, above and below 16 years of age.

IV. AREA AND TOTAL POPULATION.

AREA—POPULATION—POPULATION BY AREAS
OF ENUMERATION—BY STATES AND TER-
RITORIES—DENSITY OF POPULATION.

In the preceding pages of this publication the origin of census operations has been pointed out from the historical point of view, and there have been successively considered the population of the several colonies in the Colonial and Continental periods, the extent and the material condition of the Republic in the year in which the First Census was taken, and the enactment and operation of the First Census legislation.

The tables and text in this chapter and in those which follow are based upon analysis and inspection of census returns, and constitute the first systematic discussion of the results of the First Census. In many instances the figures presented may be accepted as basic, and thus as furnishing data by which can be measured the changes that have occurred during more than a century of American census taking, in connection with the subjects considered; in others they are offered frankly as approximations, substantially accurate, and bearing upon economic subjects which are of great importance but for which no figures of any kind have ever before been presented.

Prior to 1850 census reports contained no analysis of census returns. The officials of the Department of State, who were charged with the taking and publishing of the Federal census, were content to present tabulations without making any attempt to point out the most important results. A period of more than half a century elapsed after the First Census before the economic significance of census returns—the importance of which had been pointed out by Mr. Madison in the debate in the First Congress upon the act providing for the enumeration—was even partially appreciated.

Under the most favorable conditions, however, comparatively little could have been written in 1792 concerning the results of the First Census. The science of statistics was in its infancy, and analysis and interpretation of statistics were nowhere attempted. Moreover, had the officials of the Federal Government presented an analysis of the returns, the entire discussion necessarily would have been confined to pointing out the more noteworthy facts indicated by the actual census data derived from the five

inquiries comprising the schedule. The chief value of census statistics lies in a comparison of the returns of one period with those of another; but as this was the first census of the United States, no comparable figures existed by which to measure change, unless the partial enumerations and the estimates of population available from the later Colonial and Continental periods be regarded as roughly comparable.

It is clear, therefore, that an analysis and comparison of the meager information secured at the First Census can be made most effective after the lapse of at least a century of periodic census taking. Hence such conclusions as can be drawn from the studies which appear in this publication probably possess greater value, because they cover an entire century of perspective, than conclusions which might have been drawn at some earlier period.

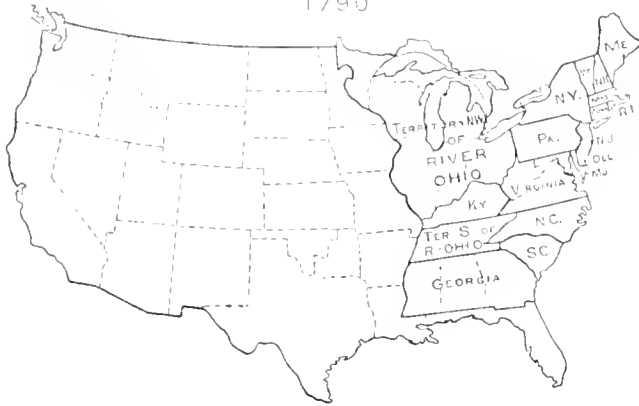
Consideration of the basic facts relating to population which were secured at the First Census confirms the belief that the returns obtained, when carefully tested and examined, supply practically all the statistical information that reasonably could have been expected of that period. In 1790 the United States was a sparsely settled country, and great value attached even to a mere count of population. But as social and economic problems grew more complex with the increase of population, the importance of detailed knowledge concerning the human units comprising the nation became much greater. Moreover, increase in wealth and political influence has created economic problems which were unknown in 1790.

AREA.

The Republic began its career as a nation nominally possessing an area of 843,246 square miles, of which 820,377 square miles constituted land area. Of the latter total, however, only 417,170 square miles are included within the limits of the states and territories which were enumerated in 1790. The total area of the United States in 1900 was more than four times, and that of continental United States was nearly four times, the total area in 1790. The enumerated area within

CHANGES IN AREA FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS

1790



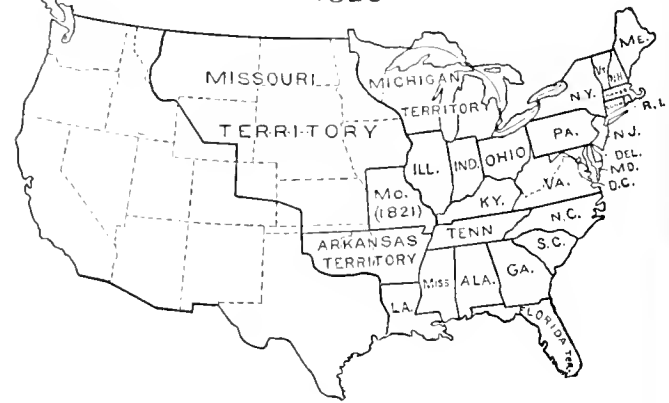
1800



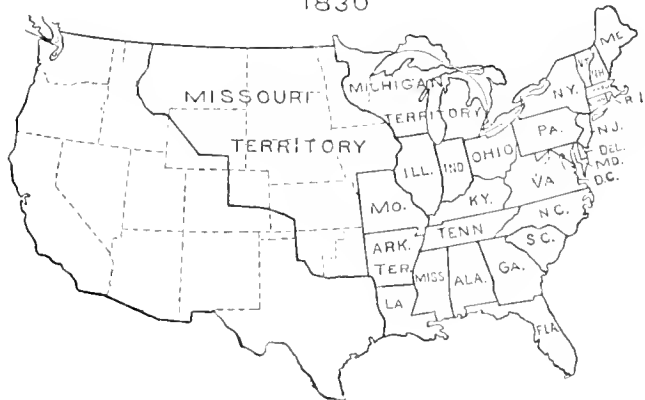
1810



1820



1830



1840

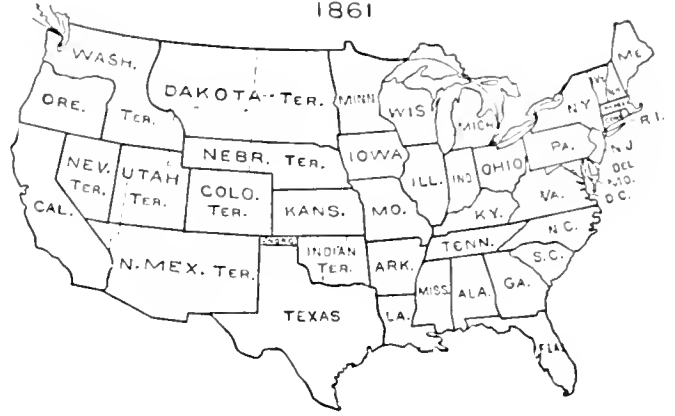


CHANGES IN AREA FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

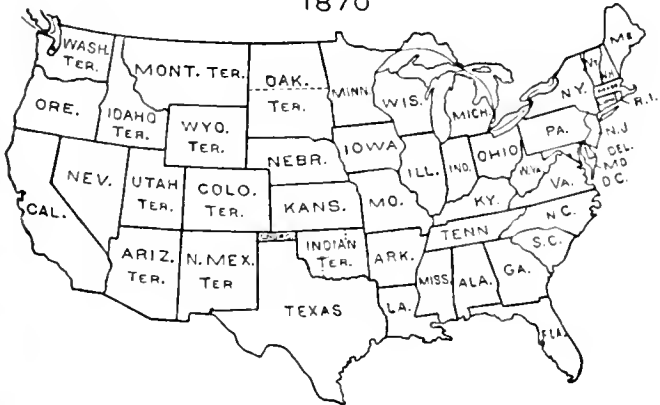
1850



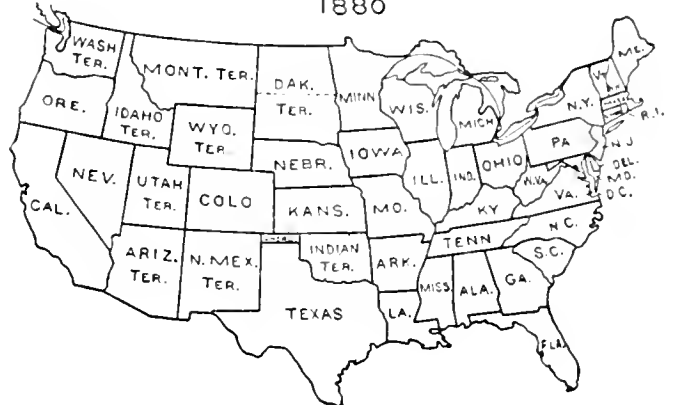
1861



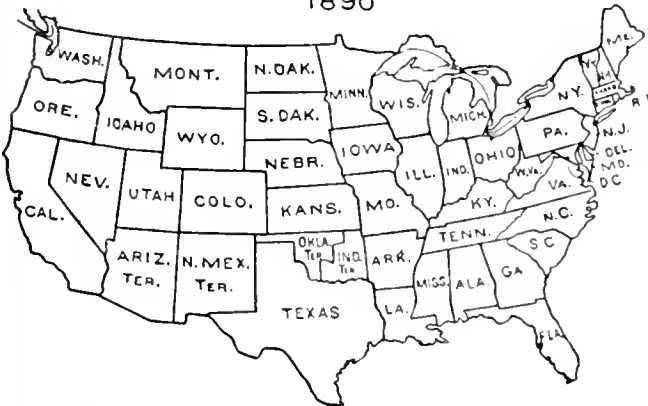
1870



1880



1890



1900



continental United States increased more than seven-fold during the century.

According to the Twelfth Census Statistical Atlas, the "settled" area of the country in 1790—that is, the area having a population density of at least 2 persons per square mile—comprised 239,935 square miles, while in 1900 the settled area of continental United States was 1,925,590 square miles. Deducting 1,000 square miles for settled areas in the Northwest

Territory, which was not enumerated in 1790, it appears that areas having a density of less than 2 persons per square mile formed nearly 43 per cent of the enumerated area in 1790, and but little over 35 per cent of the enumerated area within continental United States in 1900.

The following table embodies the result of an attempt to estimate the area of enumeration within continental United States at each census:

TABLE 8.—LAND AREA OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, OF AREA OF ENUMERATED IN 1790 AND OF ADDED AREA: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	LAND AREA (SQUARE MILES) OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.									
	Total.	Enumerated.						Unenumerated.		
		Continental United States.		Enumerated in 1790. ²		Added to area of enumeration since 1790.		Total.	Settled (at least 2 persons per square mile). ³	Unsettled. ³
		Total.	Settled (at least 2 persons per square mile). ¹	Unsettled.	Settled (at least 2 persons per square mile).	Unsettled.	Total.				Settled (at least 2 persons per square mile).	Unsettled.^{3}
1790.....	820,377	441,170	238,935	178,235	238,935	178,235	17,500				10,000	7,500	403,207
1800.....	820,377	444,670	365,708	128,962	295,708	121,462	138,840	78,000	60,840	385,707
1810.....	1,099,761	556,010	407,945	148,065	329,945	87,225	271,500	150,000	121,500	1,143,751
1820.....	1,754,622	688,670	508,717	179,953	358,717	58,453	460,000	250,000	210,000	1,065,952
1830.....	1,754,622	877,170	632,717	244,453	382,717	34,453	706,700	410,000	356,700	877,452
1840.....	1,754,622	1,183,870	807,292	379,578	397,292	19,878	1,102,000	580,000	522,000	570,752
1850.....	2,943,142	1,519,170	979,249	539,921	399,249	17,921	1,534,350	795,000	739,350	1,423,972
1860.....	2,974,159	1,951,520	1,194,754	756,766	399,754	17,416	1,709,120	872,000	837,120	1,022,639
1870.....	2,974,159	2,126,290	1,272,239	854,651	400,239	16,931	2,310,284	1,196,000	1,144,284	847,869
1880.....	2,974,159	2,727,454	1,560,565	1,157,889	403,565	13,605	2,556,989	1,540,000	1,016,989	6246,705
1890.....	2,974,159	2,974,159	1,947,280	1,026,879	407,280	9,890	2,556,989	1,540,000	1,016,989	.....
1900.....	2,974,159	2,974,159	1,925,590	1,048,569	410,590	6,580	2,556,989	1,515,000	1,041,989	.....

¹ Twelfth Census Statistical Atlas, Plates 2 to 13 and pages 26 to 36. The separation into the area enumerated in 1790 (column 5) and the added area (column 8) is estimated.

² For each census, the sum of columns 5 and 6 is 417,170. See footnote 4.

³ Estimated from the settled area (column 8) by the use of a graduated series of percentages—from 75 per cent in 1800 to 96 per cent in 1870.

⁴ The land area shown as enumerated in 1790 includes an estimate of 17,841 for those counties of Georgia which were enumerated in that year; for all other states and territories included in the area of enumeration the total land area is used, because some portion of every county was enumerated.

⁵ Excluding an estimate of 1,000 square miles for the settled area in the Northwest Territory, which was not enumerated in 1790.

⁶ Land area of Indian Territory and Oklahoma—69,414 square miles, according to Census Bulletin 71—together with the area of Indian reservations in states and organized territories added to the area of enumeration since 1790—amounting to 177,291 square miles, according to the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1880.

POPULATION.

March 3, 1792, President Washington reported to Congress that the population of the Republic was 3,929,214. A recount in 1908 of the population enumerated at the First Census, from all those schedules in which the handwriting remains sufficiently legible to indicate that no error of tabulation need occur because of mutilation or age, shows that the official figures reported to Congress and published in 1792 should have been increased by at least 411 persons. It was possible to revise accurately the returns of only nine of the states, since, as it will be remembered, the schedules for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and the Southwest Territory are no longer in existence. Those for Maryland and South Carolina, although for the most part

in existence, are in some cases mutilated or illegible, making it impossible to attempt revision of the returns for those states.

So far as is now known, no enumeration was made in the territory northwest of the Ohio river; in fact, an historian of a little later period declares that "the number of inhabitants in this large tract of country has never been ascertained."¹ Governor St. Clair estimated that in 1790 the territory contained only about 4,000 inhabitants, widely scattered in detached settlements between which there was but little communication, and which were so hedged about by hostile Indians that for many years their chief concern was to protect themselves against uprisings and massacres. Jedediah Morse estimated the white pop-

¹ Winterbotham: View of the United States of America (1796), Vol. II, page 487.

ulation of the territory in 1792 at 7,820,¹ scattered among a few frontier settlements and outposts.

¹ From the best data the author has received, the population may be estimated, five years ago, as follows:

Indians (supposed).....	65,000
Ohio Company purchase.....	2,500
Colonel Symmes's settlements.....	2,000
Gallopolis, French settlements opposite Kanlaway river.....	1,000
Vincennes and its vicinity, on the Wabash.....	1,500
Kaskaskias and Cahokia.....	680
At Grand Ruisseau, village of St. Philip, and Prairie-du-rochers.....	240
Total.....	72,820

In 1790 there were in the town of Vincennes about 40 American families and 31 slaves, and on the Mississippi, 40 American families and 73 slaves, all included in the above estimate. On the Spanish or western side of the Mississippi there were in 1790 about 1,800 souls, principally at Genevieve and St. Louis. The lands on the various rivers which water this territory are interspersed with all the variety of soil which conduces to pleasantness of situation and lays the foundation for the wealth of an agricultural and manufacturing people.—*Jedediah Morse: American Gazetteer, Boston, 1797.*

Accepting Governor St. Clair's conservative estimate of 4,000 inhabitants in the Northwest Territory, allowing a population of 1,000 for the five districts of the Southwest Territory—three in Greene county, one in Davidson county, and one south of the French Broad river—for which no returns were ever received, and correcting the known shortage of 411, the total population of the United States in 1790 was 3,934,625.

Population by areas of enumeration.—The advance of population with each decade, as, little by little, vast areas of territory were added to the national domain, is shown in the following table:

TABLE 9.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY AREAS OF ENUMERATION: 1790 TO 1900¹

AREA ENUMERATED—	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890 ²	1900 ²
In 1900.....												876,303,387
In 1890.....											62,979,766	76,058,167
In 1880.....										59,189,209	62,721,109	75,267,779
In 1860 and 1870.....								31,143,321	38,558,371	59,155,783	62,689,057	75,204,181
In 1850.....						13,191,876	31,260,793	37,929,731	48,122,957	58,904,079	70,867,006	
In 1840.....						17,060,453	12,800,466	30,079,246	36,247,719	45,212,066	54,320,914	64,809,611
In 1830.....					12,866,020							
In 1810 and 1820.....			7,239,881	9,638,453	12,825,972	17,019,800	12,602,175	19,332,310	34,033,183	42,807,174	51,088,334	60,823,367
In 1800.....	5,308,183	7,142,180	9,404,187	12,439,390	16,131,726	21,105,027	26,766,422	31,493,554	38,026,939	45,786,958	54,494,971	
In 1790.....	3,929,625	5,247,355	6,779,318	8,293,809	10,240,232	11,781,231	14,569,584	17,326,157	19,687,504	23,955,439	28,188,321	33,553,630
Total added area.....		61,128	466,573	1,344,581	5,625,788	15,288,222	8,622,292	14,117,164	18,870,867	26,203,570	34,791,145	52,749,757
First in 1800.....		61,128	363,172	1,110,318	2,199,158	4,350,495	6,535,443	9,440,265	11,806,650	14,701,291	17,592,007	20,441,341
First in 1810.....			97,401	234,266	386,582	833,687	1,409,703	2,335,464	2,932,081	3,910,851	4,955,984	5,798,854
First in 1830.....					440,048	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	548,542
First in 1840.....						49,563	198,191	846,936	1,433,716	2,405,988	3,122,580	3,983,247
First in 1850.....							391,119	1,181,547	1,682,022	3,010,295	4,583,165	6,069,392
First in 1860.....								182,518	628,640	1,932,826	3,784,978	4,337,178
First in 1880.....										33,426	32,052	43,592
First in 1890.....											2,538,657	2,760,391
First in 1900.....												2,243,220

¹ In compiling this table it was first determined what states, or parts of states, were included within the area of enumeration added to continental United States during each decade. The population of each added area was then compared with the total population of the same states at each succeeding census. The area added during each decade is briefly described in the following paragraphs:

- 1790 to 1800: The five states entirely within the limits of the Northwest Territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—together with western Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Practically all of this area was within the limits of the United States in 1790, but was not enumerated.
- 1800 to 1810: Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. The rest of the Louisiana Purchase (1803) was not enumerated in 1810.
- 1810 to 1820: There was no new state or territory added to the area of enumeration. Florida was purchased in 1819, but was not enumerated in 1820.
- 1820 to 1830: Florida.
- 1830 to 1840: Minnesota and Iowa.
- 1840 to 1850: Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California. Beginning with 1860, the population of the Gadsden Purchase (1853) is included with this area because it could not be obtained separately.
- 1850 to 1860: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Nevada.
- 1860 to 1870: There was no new state or territory added to the area of enumeration. Alaska was purchased in 1867, but was not enumerated in 1870.
- 1870 to 1880: Alaska.
- 1880 to 1890: Indian Territory and Oklahoma.
- 1890 to 1900: Hawaii.

² The population of Indian reservations, which were first enumerated in 1890, is here included with that of the areas in which located.

³ Including 91,219 persons stationed abroad, in the military and naval service of the United States.

⁴ Including 6,100 persons stationed abroad, in the military and naval service of the United States.

⁵ Including 5,318 persons stationed abroad, in the military and naval service of the United States.

Upon comparing the growth, in extent and in population, of the area enumerated in 1790 with that of continental United States as a whole, it appears that the gradual decline in the proportionate extent and population of the original area, as compared with the whole of continental United States, is merely a reflection of the growth of the added area in extent and population.

The added area had outstripped the original area in extent by 1830, but its population did not pass that of the original area until 1880. Increase in the

younger states continued to outstrip increase in the older states, so that in 1900 the original area formed less than one-seventh of the area of continental United States, and its population was less than half of the total. In 1900 the total population of the added area exceeded that of the original area by more than nine millions, the excess being more than one-third of the total population of the original states at the Twelfth Census, and almost three times the entire white population of the Republic in 1790.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 10. COMPARISON OF GROWTH IN AREA AND POPULATION, FOR THE TOTAL AREA OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790: 1790 TO 1900.

YEAR.	AREA OF ENUMERATION.		POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.		PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.				
	Square miles.	Per cent area enumerated in 1790 forms of total area enumerated at each census.	Total.	Of area enumerated in 1790.		Total.	For area enumerated in 1790.		Total.	For area enumerated in 1790.	For added area.
				Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.			
1790.....	417,470	100.0	3,929,625	3,929,625	100.0						
1800.....	434,670	96.0	5,398,483	5,247,355	98.8	1,378,858	1,317,730	95.6	35.1	33.5	653.5
1810.....	536,010	75.0	7,239,881	6,779,308	93.6	1,931,398	1,514,561	79.3	36.4	29.2	191.9
1820.....	688,670	66.6	9,638,453	8,293,869	86.0	2,398,572	1,514,561	63.1	33.1	22.3	95.3
1830.....	877,170	47.6	12,866,020	10,240,252	79.6	3,227,567	1,946,363	60.3	33.5	23.5	101.4
1840.....	1,183,870	35.2	17,069,453	11,781,231	69.0	4,293,433	1,540,999	36.7	32.7	15.0	63.0
1850.....	1,519,170	27.5	23,191,876	14,569,384	62.8	6,122,423	2,788,353	45.5	35.9	18.9	63.7
1860.....	1,951,520	21.4	31,443,321	17,326,157	55.1	8,251,445	2,756,573	33.4	35.6	13.6	39.2
1870.....	2,126,290	19.6	38,558,371	19,687,504	51.1	7,115,050	2,361,347	33.2	30.2	21.5	32.5
1880.....	2,727,454	15.3	50,189,209	23,925,639	47.7	11,630,838	4,238,135	36.4	25.5	17.8	32.5
1890.....	2,974,139	14.0	62,979,766	28,188,321	44.8	12,790,557	4,262,682	33.3	21.2	19.0	22.9
1900.....	2,974,139	14.0	76,303,387	33,533,630	44.0	13,323,621	5,365,309	40.3			

For every decade the percentage of increase in number of inhabitants was less for the area enumerated in 1790 than for the United States as a whole. During the first half of the century, with one exception, the increase in the area enumerated in 1790 was approximately from one-fourth to one-third. Since that period it has exceeded 20 per cent only once—in 1880. The effects of the Civil War and of migration to the West and Southwest are shown by an increase of but 13.6 per cent for 1870. The percentage of increase for 1900, however, was higher than that shown for 1890, and was close to the percentage for 1880—the highest percentage shown during the last half century. This fact suggests certain comparatively recent causes of increase in the original area, some of which are alluded to elsewhere in this report.¹

Up to 1860 the increase in the population of the added area is not significant, because the continual accessions of territory affect the comparability of the returns. Since that year large areas nominally included within the territory enumerated have been opened up to settlement, but the only definite geographic area added to the area of enumeration is that comprised in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Since 1860 the percentage of increase in the population of the added area has not reached 40 per cent; from 1880 to the Twelfth Census the percentage steadily diminished until, converging from widely separated extremes in the earlier decades of the century, in 1900 the percentage of increase in both sections had become nearly the same. This fact reflects the rapid settlement of continental United States, and the disappearance of any considerable areas which could be regarded as

unsettled regions. At the close of the century every portion of the national domain had been erected into states, or into territories the boundaries of which are not likely to change materially upon acquiring statehood; and these were again fully subdivided into counties, cities, and towns. In consequence, toward the close of the century conditions in the added area tended to resemble more and more closely those long existing in the original area.

Population by states and territories.—Table 11 presents the marvelous growth in population, during the one hundred and ten years which have elapsed, of the states and territories enumerated in 1790.

Attention has already been called, in a preceding chapter, to the significant constancy in the percentage of increase in the population of the colonies for nearly a century and a half prior to the First Census of the United States. The accompanying diagram illustrates this fact and the continuance of practically uniform percentages from 1660 to 1860.

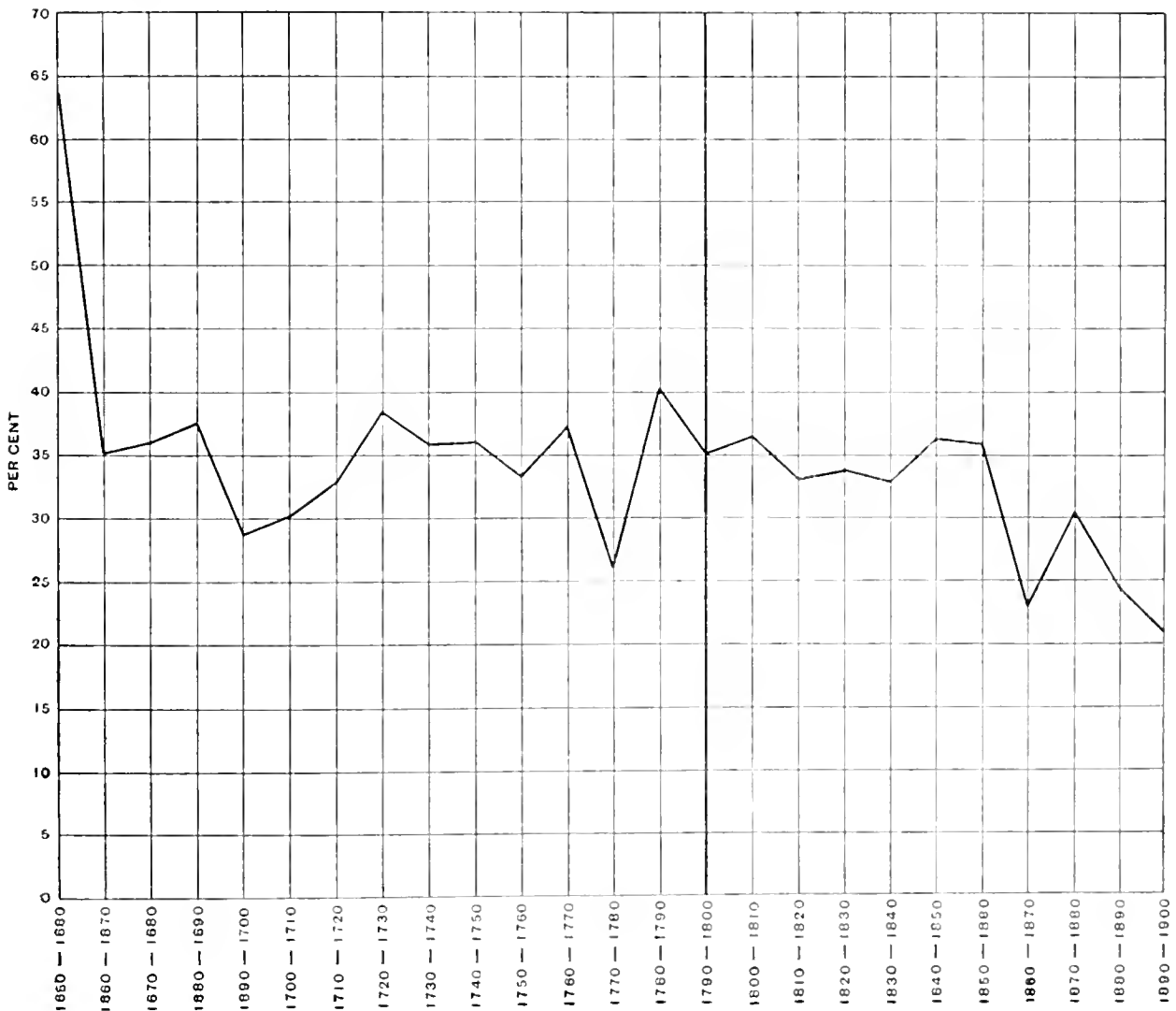
From the First Census to the Twelfth the aggregate population of the states enumerated in 1790 increased almost tenfold. This increase resulted both from the contributions of the original elements (those persons, both white and negro, enumerated at the First Census) and from the addition of large numbers of foreigners arriving after 1790 and locating in the New England and Middle states. In view of the generous contributions which the original states of the Union were making toward the development and peopling of the vast areas opened to settlement (and for the most part erected into states) since 1790—nearly eight times as great as the entire area actually enumerated in 1790—this achievement, during the brief period of one century, must be regarded as a remarkable one.

¹ See page 127.

TABLE 11.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF EACH STATE OR TERRITORY ENUMERATED IN 1790: 1790 TO 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
United States.....	3,929,625	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,189,209	62,979,766	76,303,387
Area enumerated in 1790.....	3,929,625	5,247,355	6,779,308	8,263,809	10,246,232	11,781,231	14,599,584	17,326,157	19,687,504	23,925,639	28,188,321	33,573,630
New England.....	1,069,206	1,233,011	1,471,973	1,990,071	1,954,717	2,234,822	2,728,116	3,135,283	3,487,924	4,010,529	4,709,719	5,592,017
Maine.....	96,643	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	691,396
New Hampshire.....	141,899	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	338,300	346,991	376,530	411,588
Vermont.....	85,341	154,465	217,895	335,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	335,998	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641
Massachusetts.....	378,556	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,099	961,514	1,231,066	1,157,354	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,316
Rhode Island.....	69,112	69,122	76,931	83,659	97,169	108,830	117,545	171,648	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556
Connecticut.....	237,655	251,002	261,942	275,218	287,655	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,248	908,420
Middle states.....	1,017,087	1,466,838	2,087,376	2,772,594	3,664,412	4,604,345	5,990,267	7,571,201	8,935,821	10,643,486	12,874,713	15,636,413
New York.....	340,241	589,051	959,649	1,372,812	1,918,668	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,755	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,288,891
New Jersey.....	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,555	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,635	906,096	1,131,116	1,441,933	1,883,699
Pennsylvania.....	433,611	602,365	810,091	1,019,158	1,348,233	1,724,633	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115
Delaware.....	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,718	78,685	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	181,735
Southern states.....	1,903,332	2,547,596	3,219,959	3,861,294	4,621,163	4,942,664	5,851,291	6,619,673	7,293,759	9,271,621	10,612,859	12,322,200
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	319,728	355,641	404,569	410,389	486,874	513,731	634,721	762,129	912,594	1,112,567	1,272,782	1,496,762
Virginia and West Virginia.....	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,967,177	2,131,022	2,418,774	2,812,984
North Carolina.....	395,005	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	899,639	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,917,949	1,893,810
South Carolina.....	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	593,398	668,507	703,708	705,666	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316
Georgia.....	82,548	161,414	201,567	226,739	243,841	231,681	272,151	299,411	327,490	441,659	529,052	649,538
Kentucky.....	73,677	230,955	406,511	561,317	687,937	779,828	982,405	1,155,984	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,437	2,137,174
Tennessee.....	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616
Added area.....		61,128	599,573	1,344,584	2,625,788	5,288,222	8,622,292	14,117,164	18,870,867	26,263,550	34,791,445	42,749,757

DIAGRAM 3.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION BY DECADES FROM 1650 TO 1900.



Dividing the area enumerated in 1790 into three geographic groups, it is found that between 1790 and 1900 the population of the New England states increased slightly more than fivefold; that of the Middle states, more than fifteenfold; and that of the Southern states, more than sixfold. This record of population change suggests that the most striking increase has taken place in the two states which are the greatest centers of commerce, mining, and manufacturing—New York and Pennsylvania.

The per cent of decennial increase in the total population of the United States from 1790 to 1900 was as follows:

1790 to 1800.....	35.1
1800 to 1810.....	36.4
1810 to 1820.....	33.1
1820 to 1830.....	33.5
1830 to 1840.....	32.7
1840 to 1850.....	35.9
1850 to 1860.....	35.6
1860 to 1870.....	22.6
1870 to 1880.....	30.1
1880 to 1890.....	25.5
1890 to 1900.....	21.2

It is significant that from 1790 to 1860, a period of seventy years, the percentages of decennial increase in total population remained reasonably constant. This is illustrated by the fact that the increase of population for the first decade, 1790 to 1800, was 35.1 per cent, while the increase for the seventh decade, 1850 to 1860, was 35.6 per cent.

Such noteworthy uniformity of increase naturally led to opinions and prophecies concerning the future population of the Republic which proved to be erroneous. President Lincoln, in his annual message to Congress in 1862,¹ fell into the error of assuming that the increase of population, because constant for more than half a century, would so continue, and upon that assumption predicted for 1900 a population much greater than was actually realized.

From 1850 to 1900 the decennial percentage of increase for the total population steadily declined, except for the decade 1870 to 1880, following the Civil War; for the last decade of the century only 21.2 per cent increase was shown. It is probable, moreover, that the downward tendency here shown has not been arrested.

Density of population.—In 1790 the density of the enumerated area was a little less than 10 persons per square mile. With the passage of the century the

¹“At the same ratios of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first national census of 1790 until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415 (in 1910, 138,918,526). And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room—our broad, natural homestead—is our ample resource. * * * Our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory, at 73½ persons to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 217,186,000”—*Messages of the Presidents, Vol. VI, pages 138, 139.*

density of the same area has increased practically ninefold, and that of continental United States as a whole has nearly trebled.

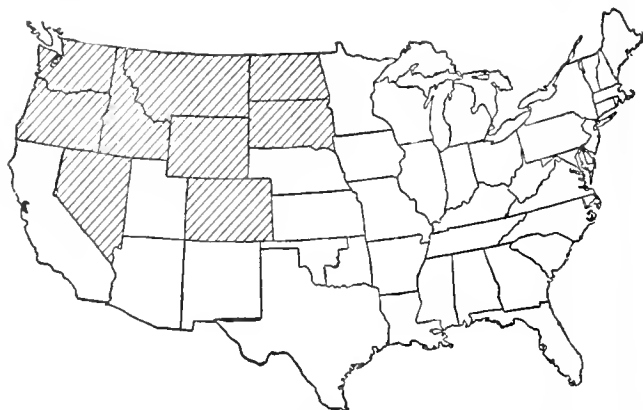
TABLE 12.—*Density of population per square mile: 1790 and 1900.*

	1790	1900
Continental United States.....	9.4	25.6
Area enumerated in 1790.....	9.4	80.4
New England states.....	16.3	90.2
Maine.....	3.2	23.2
New Hampshire.....	15.8	45.7
Vermont.....	9.3	37.6
Massachusetts.....	47.1	348.9
Rhode Island.....	63.4	407.0
Connecticut.....	49.1	187.5
Middle states.....	10.0	153.2
New York.....	7.1	152.6
New Jersey.....	24.7	250.3
Pennsylvania.....	9.6	140.1
Delaware.....	30.2	94.3
Southern states.....	7.5	49.4
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	32.2	147.9
Virginia and West Virginia.....	11.5	43.4
North Carolina.....	8.1	39.0
South Carolina.....	8.3	44.4
Georgia ¹	4.6	35.9
Kentucky.....	1.8	53.7
Tennessee.....	0.9	48.4
Added area ¹		16.7

¹ Georgia counties covering an area of 17,841 square miles were enumerated in 1790. The rest of the state is included in the added area.

In 1790 Rhode Island, the smallest state enumerated, reported the largest number of inhabitants per square mile, and in 1900 it still retained first position. But the density of this state increased less than sevenfold during the century; and that of Massachusetts, which was second in rank in 1900, increased less than eightfold. The great increase in density shown during the century for the entire area enumerated in 1790 was contributed principally by those portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and the Southern states which were sparsely populated in 1790. For example, Kentucky increased thirtyfold and Tennessee fiftyfold.

States showing density, in 1900, less than average for U. S. in 1790.



Upon inspecting the density of population in the states comprising the Union in 1900, as shown in the Population Reports of the Twelfth Census,² it becomes

²Twelfth Census, Report on Population, Part I, page xxxiii.

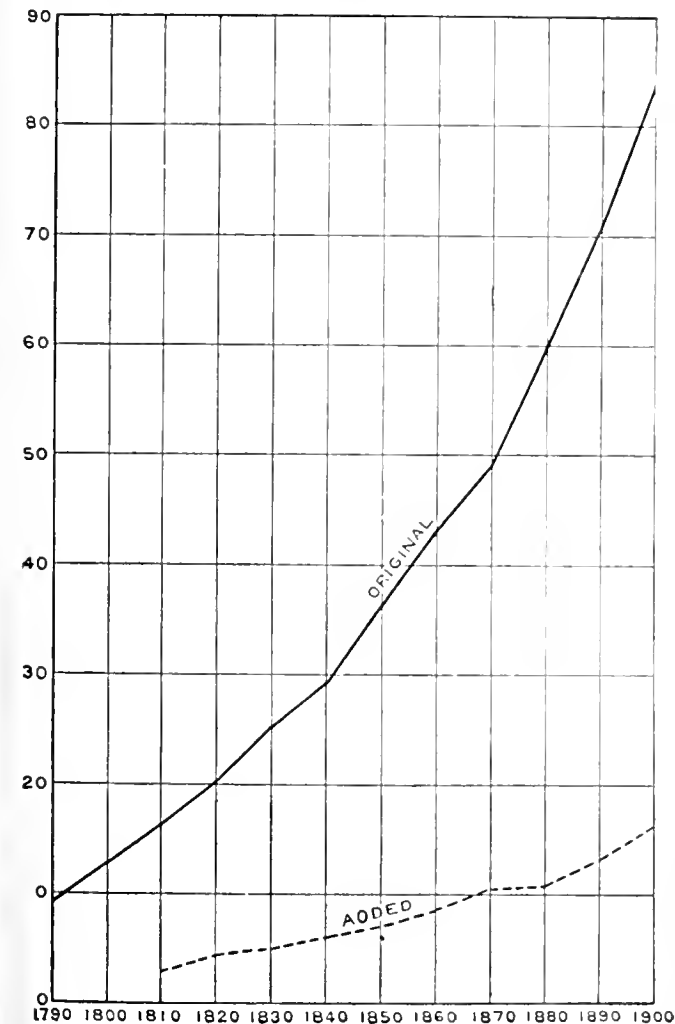
evident that no states except Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the Western states now have a density of less than 10 persons per square mile, or, in other words, a density as low as the density of popula-

tion for the entire area enumerated in 1790. Applying to the population of the different areas of enumeration in continental United States the land area of the states and territories included, the following figures result:

TABLE 13.—DENSITY OF POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AREAS OF ENUMERATION WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1900.

AREA ENUMERATED—	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
In 1890 and 1900.....											21.2	25.6
In 1860, 1870, and 1880.....							10.8	13.3	17.3	21.6	25.9	34.4
In 1850.....						11.3	15.2	18.4	23.4	28.6	34.4	
In 1840.....					14.7	19.7	26.0	31.3	39.0	46.9	55.9	
In 1830.....				12.6	16.6	22.1	28.6	33.8	41.9	50.0	59.5	
In 1810 and 1820.....			7.5	10.0	13.3	17.5	23.3	30.1	35.6	44.0	52.4	62.3
In 1800.....		6.6	8.9	11.7	15.5	20.1	26.3	33.4	39.3	48.2	57.2	68.0
In 1790.....	9.4	12.6	16.3	19.9	24.5	28.2	34.9	41.5	47.2	57.4	67.6	80.4
Total added area.....		0.2	0.8	2.4	4.3	7.1	5.3	5.7	7.6	10.6	13.6	16.7
First in 1800.....		0.2	0.9	2.9	5.7	11.3	17.0	24.6	30.8	38.3	45.8	54.6
First in 1810.....			0.6	1.4	2.3	5.0	8.5	14.0	17.6	23.5	29.6	34.8
First in 1850.....					0.6	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.4	4.9	7.1	9.6
First in 1840.....						0.3	1.5	6.2	12.0	17.6	23.6	29.2
First in 1850.....							0.4	1.3	1.9	3.3	5.1	6.7
First in 1860.....								0.2	0.7	2.3	4.5	5.1
First in 1890.....											2.0	8.3

DIAGRAM 4.—Increase in density in original and added area: 1790 to 1900.



Between 1790 and 1900 the density of population in the area enumerated in 1790 increased nearly nine-fold. In the same period the density of the added area as a whole increased from nothing to 16.7, so that in 1900 it was about one-fifth as great as that of the original area.

The above table shows very clearly that detailed comparisons between the original and the added area are likely to be misleading, because of the composite character of the latter. The areas added in 1800, 1810, and 1840, which together comprise practically all of the states lying in the fertile valley of the Mississippi and east of that river, had attained in 1900 a density of from 30 to 50 persons per square mile. In Florida, which includes large areas of swamp land, the density after seventy years was only 9.7 persons per square mile. West of the Mississippi the density is not very great; but it has doubled in the twenty years since 1880, and will doubtless continue to increase.

The changes in density during the century illustrate effectively the influence of industrial development upon the growth and the movement of population. In several states of the original area this influence has produced conditions, and resulting densities, which approximate those of some of the countries of Europe. Thus, the density of Rhode Island (107.0) in 1900 was nearly the same as that of Holland (106.4) in 1899; the density of Massachusetts (348.9) corresponded with that of the United Kingdom (341.6) in 1901; and the density of Connecticut (187.5) corresponded with that of France (190.7) in 1901. Had the density of continental United States been as great as that of Russia in Europe (50.3) in 1897 the population of continental United States in 1900 would have been approximately 150,000,000; had it been as great as that of France, the population would have been more than 500,000,000.

V. POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS.

COUNTY AREAS MADE COMPARABLE—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—NAMES OF TOWNS NOT RETURNED SEPARATELY AT THE FIRST CENSUS—POPULATION OF CITIES.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

In 1790 there were 292 counties in the area enumerated; in 1900 there were 784 counties in the same area. Of the 292 counties enumerated in 1790, however, few were even approximately the same in area as the counties bearing the same name a century later. In order, therefore, to determine what changes have occurred in county population, it is necessary first to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the 1900 areas comparable with those which existed under the same county names in 1790.¹

The population in 1900 of the counties included in the area enumerated in 1790 is presented in Table 105 (page 201), in comparison with the returns for 1790. As this adjustment has been made in connection with the classification of population by color, sex, and age, some reference to the more important facts indicated will be found in the section dealing with that classification.

The statement has frequently been made that many of the counties in the area enumerated in 1790 have decreased in population during the nineteenth century. The following analysis of county areas in the several states enumerated in 1790, according to the amount of increase or decrease, is based upon the comparable areas presented in Table 105:

¹ The changes in most cases have been in the direction of organizing new counties from the area existing under the county name in 1790; in Maine, for example, 5 counties only had been erected in 1790, as compared with 16 in 1900. Wherever a 1790 county line passed through a town having over 500 inhabitants in 1900, estimated parts of such population were assigned to the counties on each side of the line.

For determining the changes in county areas which have occurred during the century, three general sources of information are available: (1) The statutes of the several states; (2) maps made in 1790, or sufficiently near that year to show with reasonable accuracy the counties as they were at the time; and (3) gazetteers, yearbooks, and state histories and manuals. Beginning with the Ninth Census (1870) the Federal census reports upon population have recorded the changes made in the area of counties during the decade preceding the publication of the report. This material was useful to supplement similarly detailed information for the period from 1790 to 1860, when the latter could be secured.

The statutes of the several states must be accepted as the most reliable source of information for this analysis. In cases where natural boundaries, such as rivers, bays, mountain ridges, etc., are specified as county limits, these can be readily located upon recent maps, and hence the county boundaries as they existed in 1790 can easily be determined. Such natural features bounded in whole or in part the counties of Maryland and Kentucky at the close of the eighteenth century. For these states, therefore, little evidence was required in addition to that derived from state statutes. In most instances, however, the statutes in defining county lines refer to landmarks which have long since vanished, such as "a stick and stones," or "three trees," or to the property of persons long since deceased, which can not now be easily identified. Determination of the exact location of such landmarks would have required much detailed research, involving great expense, and was obviously impracticable. Hence, in such cases it has been necessary to rely

TABLE 14.—Counties enumerated in 1790, classified according to the amount of increase or decrease of population within their boundaries from 1790 to 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of counties.	Number of counties decreasing.	NUMBER OF COUNTIES INCREASING—			
			Less than 25 per cent.	From 25 to 100 per cent.	From 100 to 500 per cent.	Over 500 per cent.
Area enumerated in 1790.....	292	10	15	51	122	94
New England.....	41	1		10	16	14
Maine.....	5				1	4
New Hampshire.....	5			2	3	
Vermont.....	7			2	3	2
Massachusetts.....	11	1		2	3	5
Rhode Island.....	5			1	2	2
Connecticut.....	8			3	4	1
Middle states.....	52			2	23	27
New York.....	15			1	5	9
New Jersey.....	13				9	4
Pennsylvania.....	21				7	14
Delaware.....	3			1	2	
Southern states.....	199	9	15	39	83	53
Maryland.....	19	1	3	6	6	3
Virginia ¹	78	8	11	23	24	12
North Carolina.....	54			6	34	14
South Carolina.....	20		1	4	9	6
Georgia.....	11				4	7
Kentucky.....	9				2	7
Tennessee.....	8				4	4

¹Includes West Virginia.

upon maps of the 1790 period and upon the secondary sources of information above mentioned.

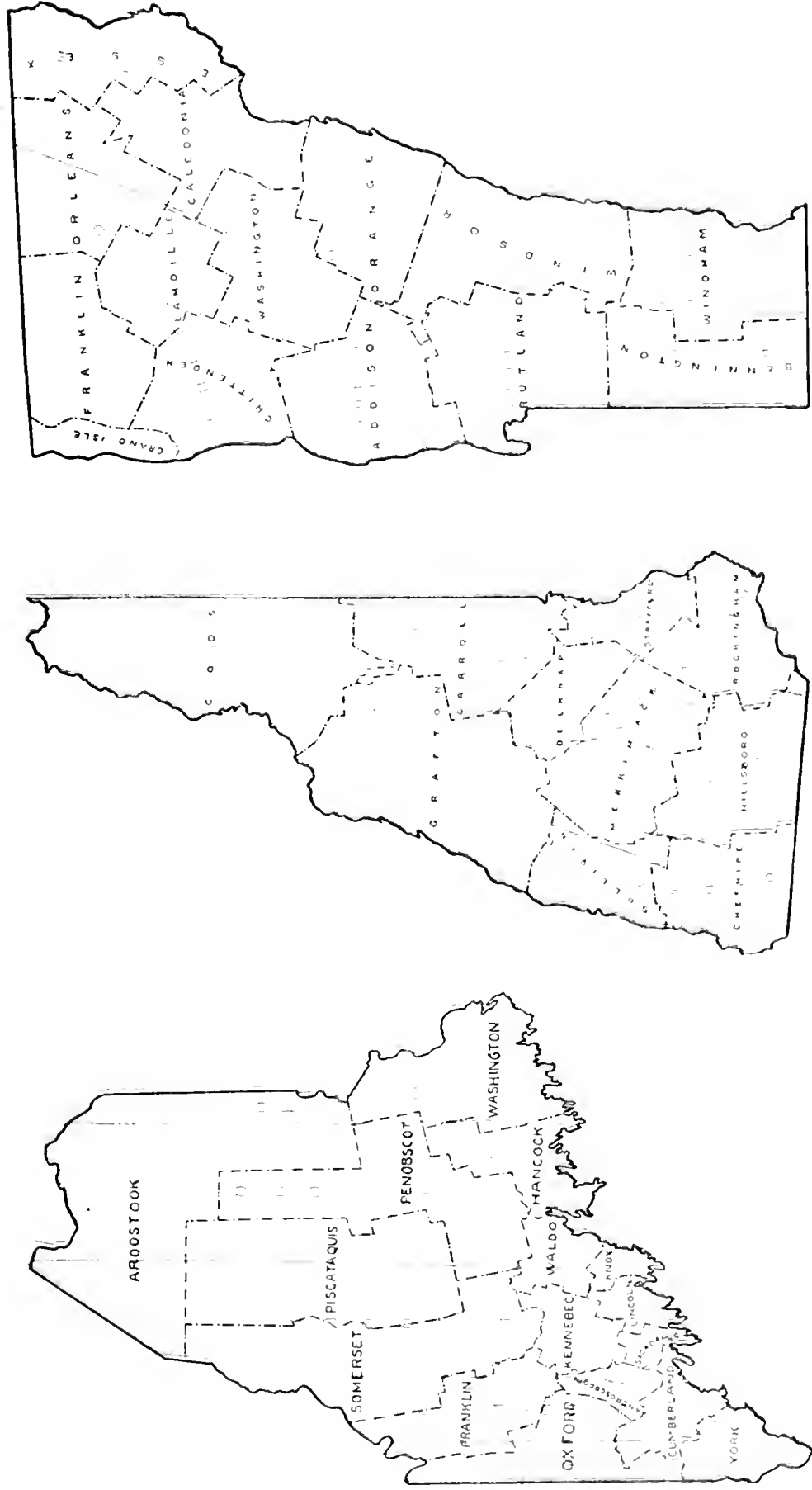
Maps for 1790, or for years close to that date, are available for most of the states enumerated in 1790. But the best maps of the period are to some extent incorrect both in boundaries and in areas; few of them indicate the boundaries of counties, and even these sometimes proved useless on account of inaccuracy. For the states of Virginia and Georgia no maps containing the county lines could be found, and it is probable that none are in existence. It is curious that Virginia, in which the oldest settlements and the largest population existed at the First Census, should be one of the states for which such important information is entirely lacking.

Gazetteers, yearbooks, and state histories and manuals proved useful as guides and as a secondary source of information, and data thus secured were freely used as a basis for constructing county lines where more direct evidence was lacking or could not be secured without great expenditure of clerical labor. A few of the state manuals contain carefully compiled data recording all changes in the areas of counties; for example, the manual of the state of Massachusetts specifies the date of transfer of all towns or parts of towns from one county to another. But in general, publications of this character contain merely a list of the counties, with the date of formation and the county or counties from which formed. Such information proved helpful, however, because it facilitated the work of combining the 1900 counties, or parts of counties, which were formed from any county enumerated in 1790. It was also useful in verifying the boundaries shown in maps and in making clear some of the lines specified in the statutes.

From this explanation of the method of procedure adopted, it is obvious that absolute accuracy has not been secured in the attempt to obtain comparable areas at the first and last censuses. But for the desired purpose—that of establishing a reasonable basis of comparison—the county lines, as shown in the accompanying maps and utilized in the tables, are without question sufficiently accurate.

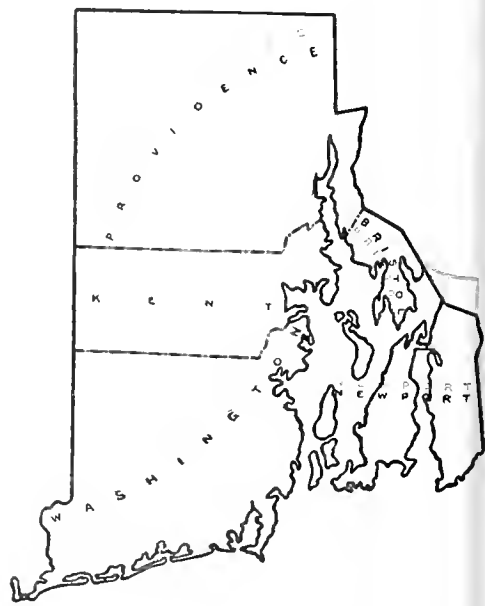
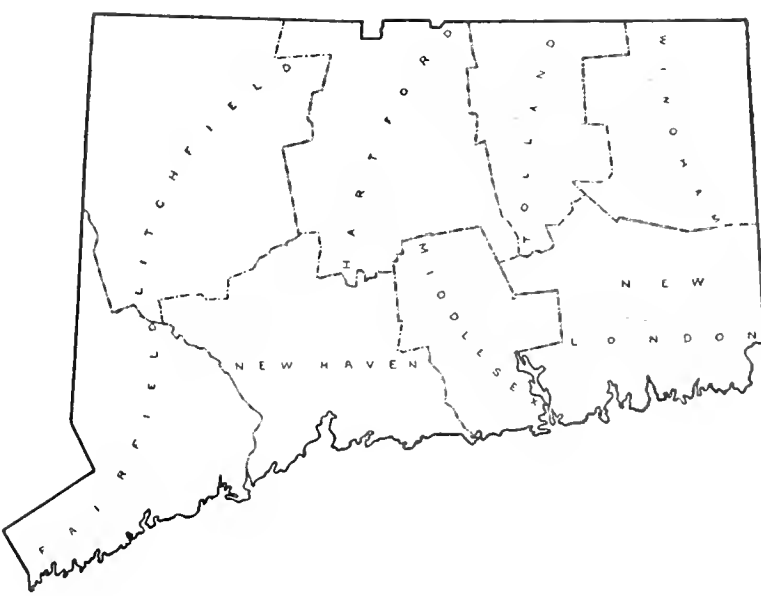
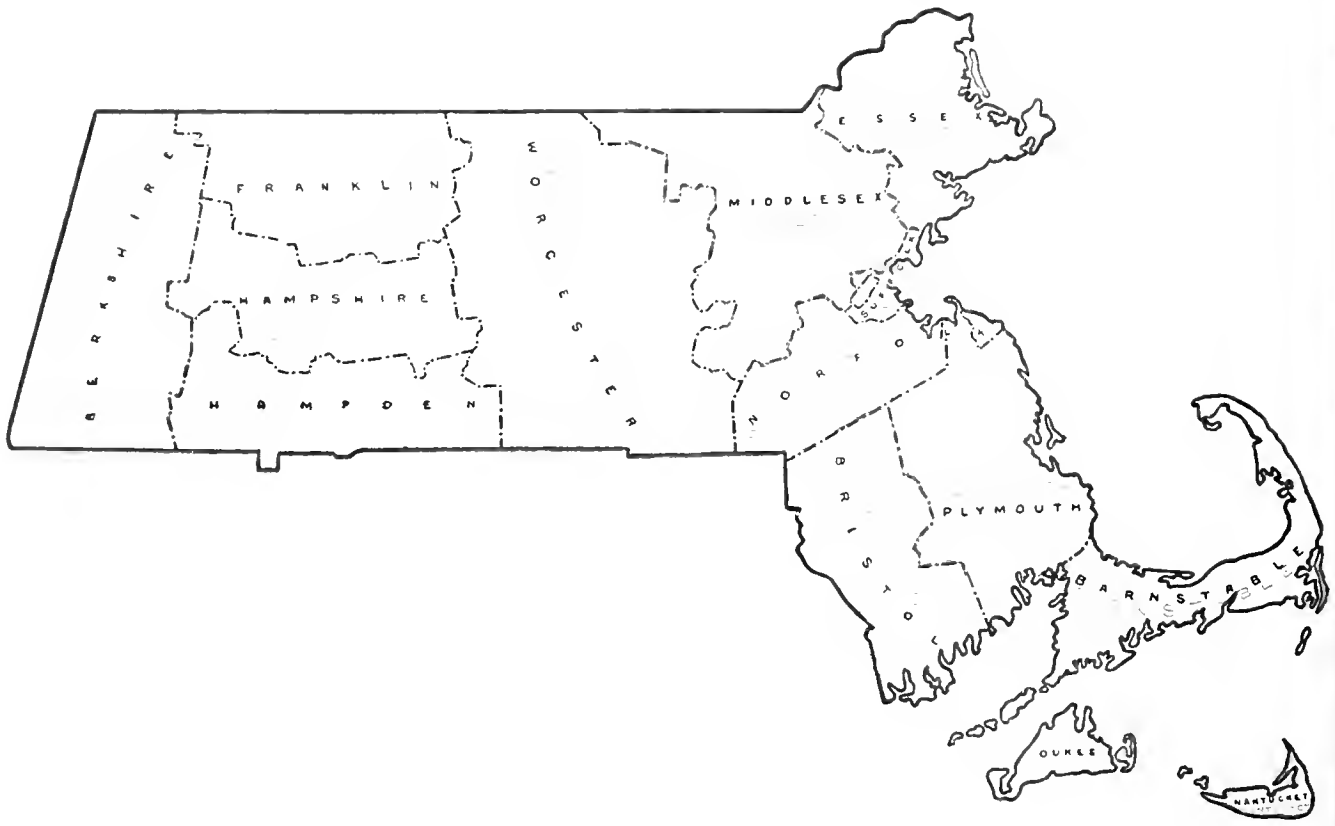
MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND VERMONT—CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES: 1790 AND 1900.

[Red lines indicate 1790 boundaries.]



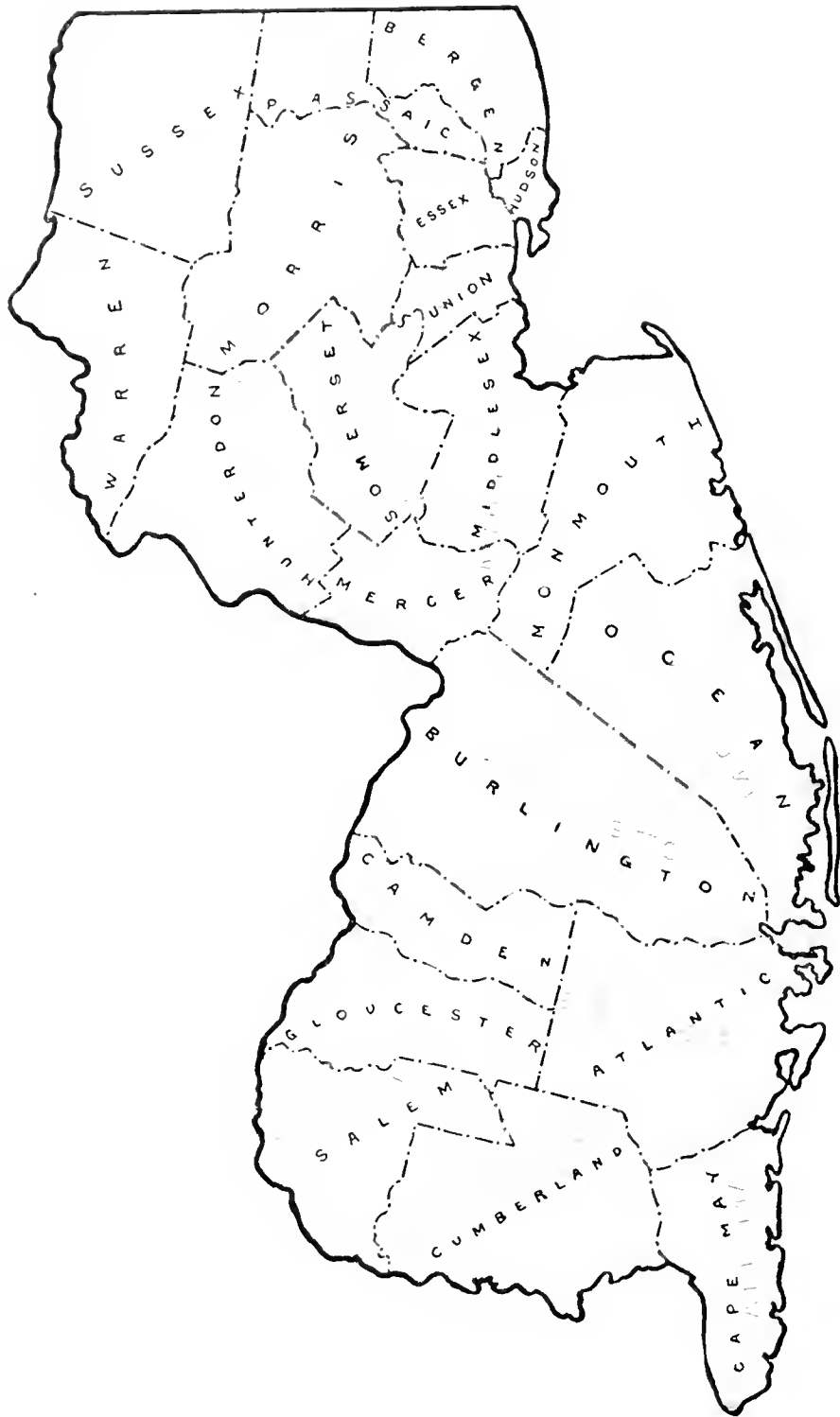
MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, AND RHODE ISLAND—CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES: 1790 AND 1900.

[Red lines indicate 1790 boundaries.]



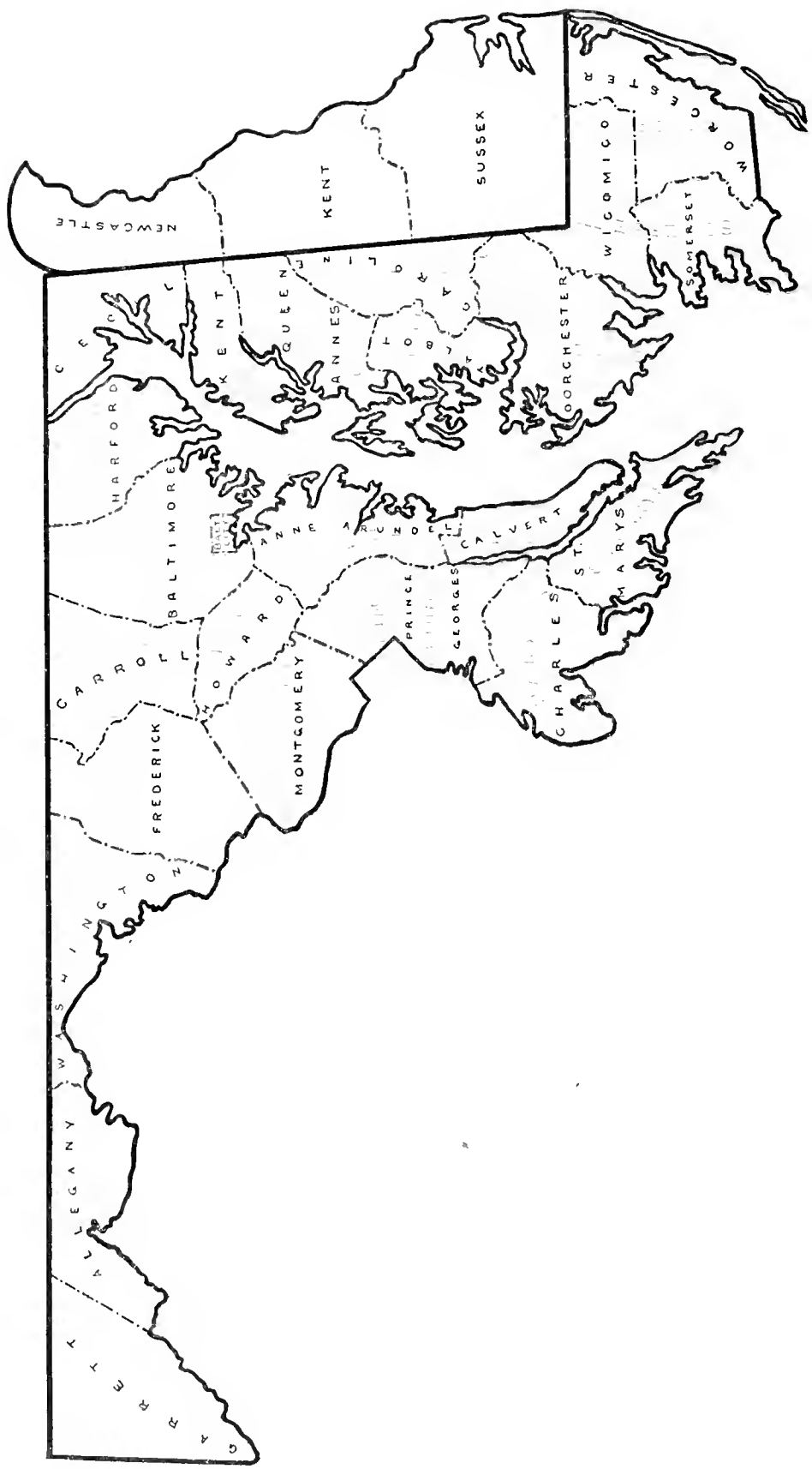
NEW JERSEY—CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES: 1790 AND 1900.

[Red lines indicate 1790 boundaries.]



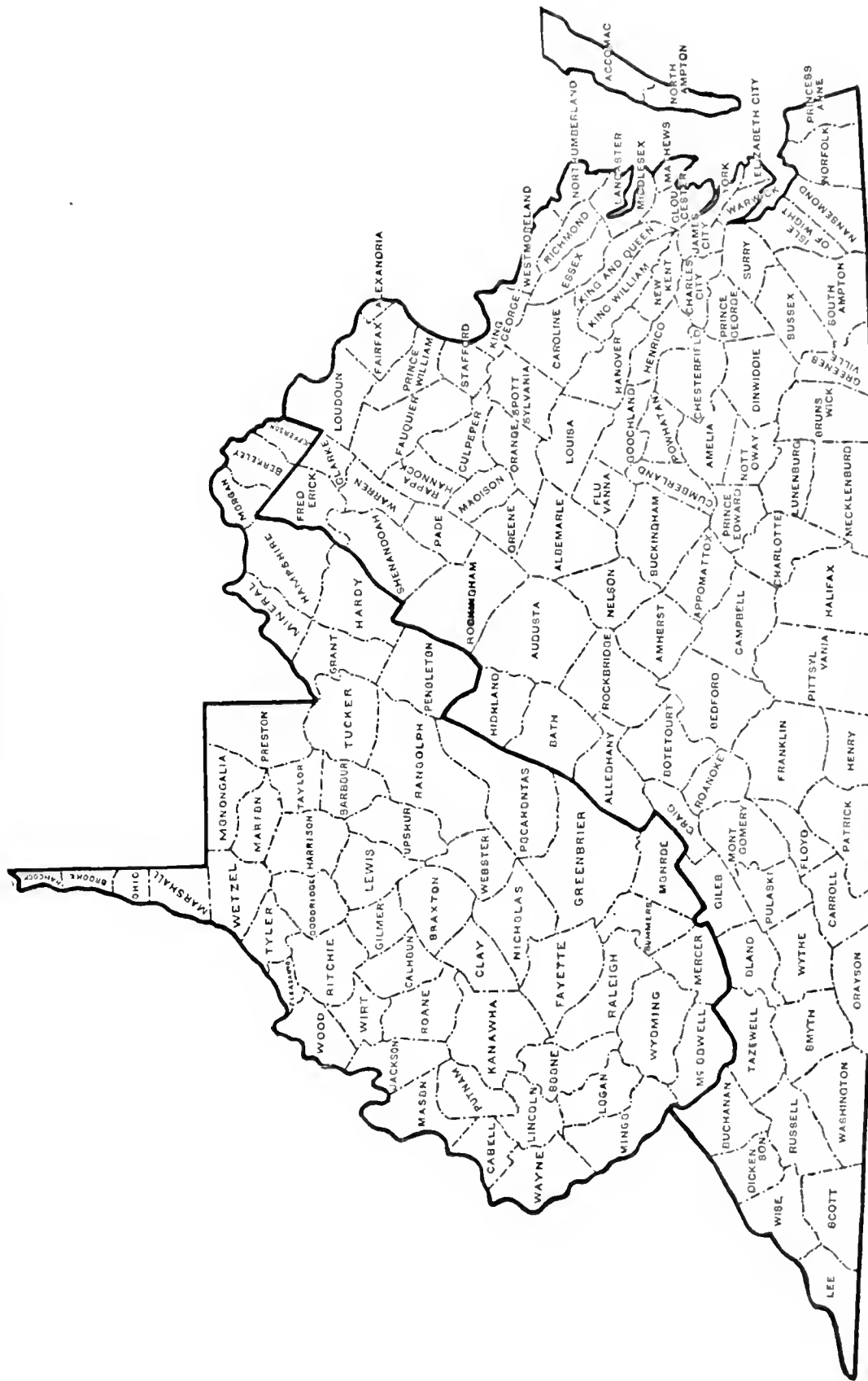
MARYLAND AND DELAWARE—CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES: 1790 AND 1900.

[Red lines indicate 1790 boundaries.]



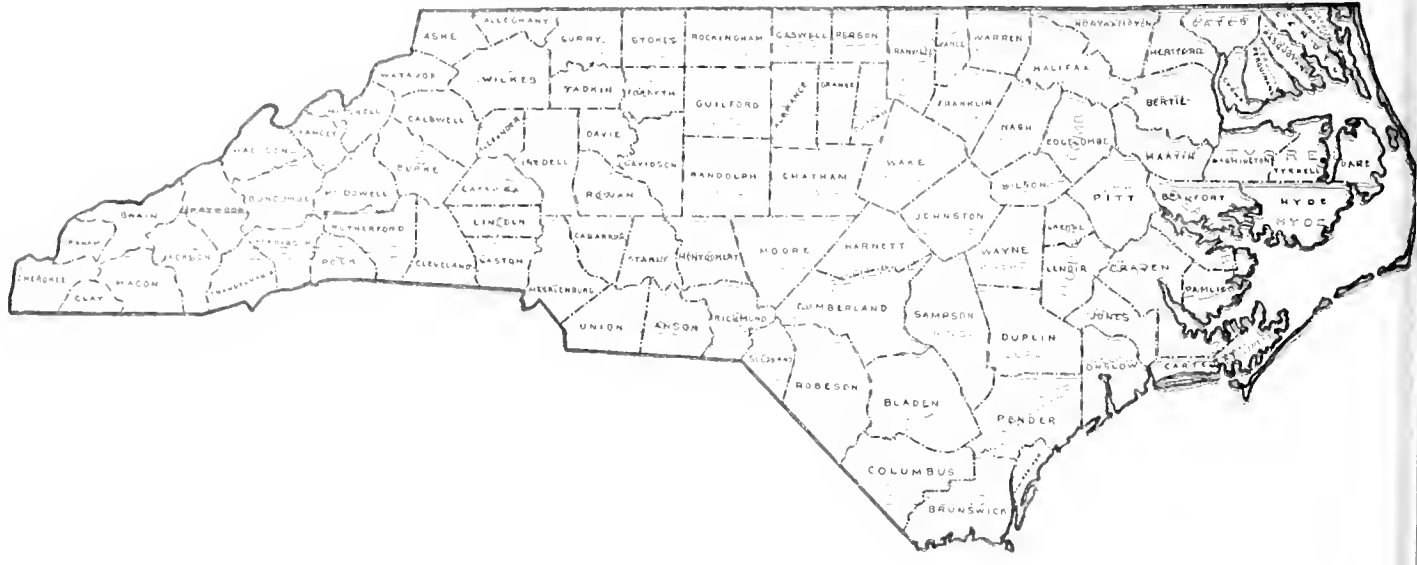
VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA—CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES: 1790 AND 1900.

[Red lines indicate 1790 boundaries.]



NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA - CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES: 1790 AND 1900.

[Red lines indicate 1790 boundaries.]



GEORGIA—CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES: 1790 AND 1900.

[Red lines indicate 1790 boundaries.]



Upon this basis, which is obviously the only correct method of analysis, decreases are shown for only 1 county in New England (Nantucket Island), 1 in Maryland, and 8 in Virginia. In other words, of the county areas enumerated in 1790 only about 3 per cent showed a decrease during the century which has elapsed since the First Census. On the other hand, approximately three-fourths of the entire number have increased much more than 100 per cent, and about one-third showed a population increase of over 500 per cent.

One hundred and forty-eight counties in the area enumerated in 1790 reported a maximum population at some year since 1850 but prior to 1900, without having undergone any change of area sufficient to explain the lower figure. The following table shows that in the aggregate the maximum population of these counties exceeded their population in 1900 by 244,763, or 7.8 per cent. This fact is shown graphically in the map on the next page.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790 REACHING MAXIMUM POPULATION PRIOR TO 1900, WITH THE POPULATION IN 1900, AND THE AGGREGATE MAXIMUM POPULATION OF SUCH COUNTIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of counties.	Population in 1900.	Aggregate maximum population.	NUMBER OF COUNTIES REACHING MAXIMUM POPULATION IN				
				1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Area enumerated in 1790.....	148	3,152,070	3,396,833	11	15	9	0	47
New England.....	24	504,738	637,045	5	6	4	3	6
Maine.....	8	216,362	244,613		3	3	2	
New Hampshire.....	3	54,430	60,161	1	1			1
Vermont.....	10	238,591	263,398	3	1	1	1	4
Massachusetts.....	2	39,832	44,442	1	1			
Rhode Island.....								
Connecticut.....	1	24,523	25,621					1
Middle states.....	43	1,467,648	1,571,390	3	2	3	24	11
New York.....	25	958,851	1,032,815	3	2	3	13	4
New Jersey.....	1	34,507	38,570				1	
Pennsylvania.....	16	441,558	467,131				9	7
Delaware.....	1	32,762	32,874				1	
Southern states.....	81	1,119,684	1,187,838	3	7	2	39	30
Maryland.....	5	99,180	104,444				4	1
Virginia.....	29	339,716	366,970	2	7		15	5
West Virginia.....								
North Carolina.....	9	145,881	153,874				2	7
South Carolina.....								
Georgia.....	16	168,184	177,852	1		1	8	6
Kentucky.....	13	188,678	198,094			1	5	7
Tennessee.....	9	178,045	186,664				5	4

The preponderance of maximum population at the Tenth Census was probably due to the fact that the agricultural prosperity of the original area of the United States reached its highest point about 1880; after that date the competition of the West in agricultural products became rapidly greater, thus increasing

the problems of the eastern farmer, and offering added inducements for removal to more favored sections or for migration to cities.

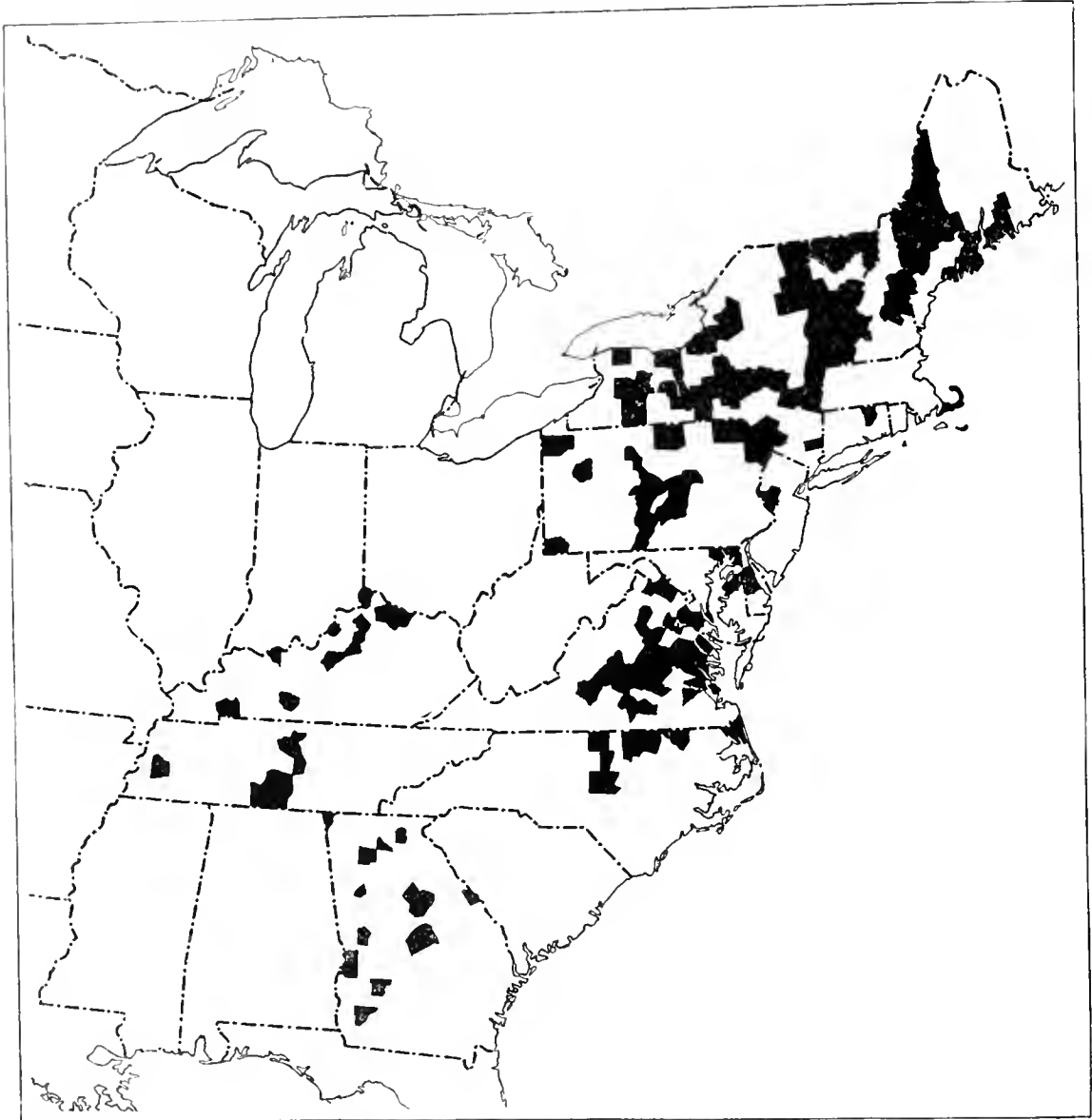
The following table presents a classification of counties by specified sizes at intervals of practically half a century:

TABLE 16.—COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE AS MEASURED BY POPULATION, WITH NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN EACH GROUP: 1790, 1850, AND 1900.¹

LIMITS OF POPULATION.	1790			1850						1900					
	Population.			For total area.			For area enumerated at First Census.			For total area.			For area enumerated at First Census.		
	Coun- ties.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Coun- ties.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Coun- ties.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Coun- ties.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Coun- ties.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All counties.....	292	3,929,625	100.0	1,621	23,191,876	100.0	749	15,203,618	100.0	2,713	72,682,020	100.0	784	32,423,487	100.0
Less than 5,000.....	42	136,755	3.5	436	1,149,920	5.0	71	257,604	1.7	375	979,715	1.3	18	77,237	0.2
5,000 to 10,000.....	106	779,729	19.8	428	3,130,978	13.5	214	1,596,663	10.5	397	3,072,662	4.2	107	845,122	2.6
10,000 to 15,000.....	56	690,538	17.6	303	3,748,171	16.2	168	2,086,184	13.7	417	5,210,957	7.2	127	1,799,431	4.9
15,000 to 20,000.....	38	662,499	16.9	150	2,601,223	11.2	76	1,310,572	8.6	459	7,990,377	11.0	141	2,150,495	6.6
20,000 to 25,000.....	14	312,774	8.0	91	2,011,408	8.7	59	1,367,537	8.6	304	6,784,301	9.3	83	1,862,318	5.7
25,000 to 30,000.....	11	310,259	7.9	66	1,801,398	7.8	39	1,069,812	7.0	219	6,092,795	8.3	67	1,831,416	5.6
30,000 to 40,000.....	15	509,681	13.0	62	2,133,465	9.2	45	1,741,783	10.4	224	7,047,744	10.5	80	2,709,962	8.4
40,000 to 50,000.....	5	222,741	5.7	29	1,272,293	5.5	24	1,050,085	6.9	99	4,426,867	6.1	37	1,655,711	5.1
50,000 and over.....	5	304,667	7.9	56	5,310,680	23.0	53	4,958,798	32.6	219	9,077,234	12.5	124	19,411,875	59.9

¹Limited to areas having organized county government. Not including the District of Columbia, cities independent of county organization, Indian reservations, the districts of Alaska, or the islands of Hawaii.

COUNTIES IN AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, WHICH HAD LESS POPULATION IN 1900 THAN AT SOME PREVIOUS CENSUS SINCE 1850 WITHOUT CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN AREA.



The population conditions prevailing in the United States in 1790—when the two groups of counties having between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants included more than half of the population and two-thirds of the counties—had changed materially by 1850, and by 1900 the class which preponderated in 1790 had become comparatively insignificant. On the other hand, the group which preponderated in 1900—that having a population of 50,000 or over, which included 219 counties and two-fifths of the population—in 1790 included but 5 counties and less than 10 per cent of the population.

In 1900 the area enumerated in 1790 contained 784 counties. A comparison of the population of these counties from decade to decade shows in many instances apparent decrease in inhabitants, but in a large proportion of these cases such decrease is the result of changes in county areas—the tendency, as population grew denser, being to subdivide large counties.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Local organization within counties in 1790 has already been described briefly in Chapter II, in connection with the subjects of boundaries and area of the United States in 1790. Minor civil divisions (subdivisions of the counties) were returned separately at the census of 1790 for the New England states and for a portion of the Middle states, but not for any Southern state. This makes the county the smallest unit available for comparison when the entire Republic is considered.

In 1790, in all settled portions of New England, the boundaries of the towns were specified in the charters, and were well defined. It was therefore natural to expect that the enumerators and marshals would make their returns by towns. All returns were by towns, except for New London county, Conn. The summary of the marshal for Connecticut, however, did not give the population of minor civil divisions in any county.

In the Middle states, except in the more thickly settled sections, the boundaries of the minor civil divisions were less clearly defined than in New England, and more unstable. The county was the important subdivision, and doubtless many of the enumerators, in the absence of definite instructions, considered a return of the minor subdivisions of small consequence even where practicable.

All the enumerators for New York showed the population of the townships under the counties. In the Census report, however, the population of Ontario county—which included all the western portion of the state—is not shown by townships.

The 1790 schedules for New Jersey are not in existence. The marshal for New Jersey included in his summary the names of the townships in the 13 counties which composed the state, but reported the population of individual townships for only 5 counties,

or scarcely more than one-third of the total number. If the enumerators in the remaining 8 counties—which were not confined to any one section of the state—were required to ascertain the population by townships, they probably succeeded in doing so with little or no difficulty. Hence the responsibility for inconsistent returns must have rested with the marshal.

Of the 21 counties in Pennsylvania in 1790, only 9 of the older settled counties were returned by townships or minor civil divisions. For 5 other counties the returns were partly by minor civil divisions and partly grouped under such phrases as "remainder of county" or "eastern (or western) portion of county." For the remaining 7 counties, which were practically unsettled, and might be termed frontier counties, the population was given for the county only, with the comment "not returned by townships."

The returns for Delaware and for all the Southern states were presented by counties only. In the South the roads were poor, even in the more thickly settled districts, and at a distance from the coast they degenerated into trails or ceased entirely, so that the geographers of that period found it difficult to construct maps which would present the physical formation with accuracy; it was not to be expected that an enumeration made under such difficulties could present accurately the population by divisions smaller than counties, even where such divisions existed. In the returns for Virginia and South Carolina the population of the most important places was appended; the returns for the District of Kentucky gave separately the population of 5 towns. Villages existed within the counties, and the boundaries of the larger villages were probably well defined. But inasmuch as they were subject to change by the local authorities at pleasure, it is probable that little importance attached to them as separate units. This is indicated by the fact that in 1790 many villages had two names, as Waltham, or Westham, in Henrico county, Va.; and also by the fact that in many cases the same village is designated by different names on different maps published about that time.

Attempts to ascertain from outside sources the names of townships and of villages or other settlements which existed in 1790 but were not reported at the First Census, made it evident that complete lists of minor civil divisions are not available for any of the Southern states. For Virginia it was possible to compile from a contemporary history a reasonably accurate list of settlements which were in existence in 1790; but the lack of such lists for other states, and the difficulty in securing information upon this subject, justify the inclusion in this publication of the following lists of minor civil divisions, which were compiled, after considerable inquiry and research, from the principal gazetteers, maps, etc., of the period, and from lists of post offices as they existed in 1796. After having been prepared with care, these lists were submitted to officials of state historical societies in Pennsylvania,

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, respectively. Thus they have received the consideration and revision of the most competent authorities in the states considered.

No definite information exists as to the exact legal status of the 436 communities or settlements in the Southern states which possessed sufficient importance to appear in the records of the states, thus justifying inclusion below. Some of them doubtless had a municipal form of government, however small their population; others may have been townships in the geographic sense, possibly without population; still others may have been settlements without any township formation below the county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Those counties for which minor civil divisions are not given in the census returns, or are given in part only.]

Allegheny county:	Bucks county—Continued.
Deer.	Oxford.
Depreciation tract. ¹	Plumstead.
Elizabeth.	Rockhill.
Fayette.	Solebury.
Indiana.	Southampton.
Mitlin.	Springfield.
Moon.	Tinicum.
Ohio.	Upper Makefield.
Pine.	Warminster.
Pitt.	Warrington.
Pittsburgh town.	Warwick.
Plum.	Wrightstown.
Robinson.	Cumberland county:
Ross.	Allen.
St. Clair.	Carlisle.
Versailles.	East Pennsborough.
Bedford county:	Hopewell.
Bedford.	Middletown.
Beliast.	Newton.
Bethel.	Rye.
Brothers Valley.	Tyborn.
Colerain.	Tyrone.
Cumberland Valley.	Westpensboro.
Dublin.	Dauphin county:
Elk Lick.	Bethel.
Hopewell.	Derry.
Londonderry.	East Hanover.
Millford.	Harrisburgh town.
Providence.	Heidleberg.
Turkey Foot.	Lebanon.
Woodberry.	Londonderry.
Bucks county:	Lower Paxtang.
Bedminster.	Upper Paxtang.
Bensalem.	West Hanover.
Bristol.	Franklin county:
Buckingham.	Antrim.
Durham.	Fannet.
Falls.	Greene.
Haycock.	Guildford.
Hilltown.	Hamilton.
Lower Makefield.	Letterkenuey.
Lower Millford.	Lurgan.
Middletown.	Montgomery.
New Britain.	Peters.
Newtown.	Southampton.
Nockamixon.	Washington.
Northampton.	

¹ Lands north of the Ohio river and west of the Allegheny river, ordered to be sold by the state at public auction and to be paid for by certificates issued by the state and representing the depreciation of the currency theretofore paid out by the state.

PENNSYLVANIA—continued.

Huntingdon county:	Montgomery county—Cont'd.
Barree.	Upper Dublin.
Dublin.	Upper Hanover.
Frankstown.	Upper Merion.
Hopewell.	Upper Salford.
Huntingdon.	Whitemarsh.
Shirley.	Whitepaine.
Woodberry.	Worcester.
Luzerne county:	Northumberland county:
Exeter.	Angusta.
Hanover.	Bald Eagle.
Kingston.	Beaver Dam.
Lachawanock.	Buffaloe.
Newport.	Catawessy.
Pitt-ton.	Chillisquaque.
Plymouth.	Derry.
Salem.	Fishing Creek.
Tunkahannock.	Loyalsock.
Tyoga.	Lycoming.
Wilkesbarre.	Mahoning.
Willingborough.	Mahonoy.
Wyalusing.	Muncy.
Mifflin county:	Nepanese.
Armagh.	Penn's.
Derry.	Pine Creek.
Fermanagh.	Point.
Greenwood.	Potters.
Lack.	Shamokin.
Lewistown.	Turbut.
Milford.	Washington.
Upper Bald Eagle.	Whitedeer.
Wayne.	Washington county:
Montgomery county:	Amyell.
Abington.	Chartier.
Cheltenham.	Coecil.
Douglass.	Cross Creek.
Franconia.	Cumberland.
Frederick.	Donegal.
Gynned.	East Bethlehem.
Hatfield.	Fallowfield.
Horsham.	Findlay.
Limerick.	Franklin.
Lower Merion.	Greene.
Lower Salford.	Hanover.
Marlborough.	Hopewell.
Montgomery.	Morgan.
Moreland.	Morris.
New Hanover.	Nottingham.
Norriton.	Peters.
Perkiomen.	Smiths.
Plymouth.	Strabane.
Providence.	Summerset.
Springfield.	Washington.
Toamencing.	West Bethlehem.
	DELAWARE.
Kent county:	Newcastle county—Continued.
Dover.	St. Georges.
Duck Creek.	Stanton.
Frederica.	Wilmington.
Milford.	Sussex county:
Newcastle county:	Dagsboro.
Christiana.	Georgetown.
Middletown.	Lewes.
Newark.	County not specified:
Newcastle.	Cantwell's Bridge.
Newport.	
	MARYLAND.
Allegheny county:	Baltimore town and precincts:
Cumberland.	Baltimore.
Old Town.	Calvert county:
Ann-Arundel county:	Hunting Town.
Annapolis.	Lower Marlborough.
Elkridge.	Prince Frederick.
Hitton.	St. Leonards.
London.	Caroline county:
Baltimore county:	Denton.
Gotham.	Federalburg.
Hookstown.	Greensborough.
Reistertown.	Hillsborough.

MARYLAND—continued.

Cecil county: Charlestown. Elkton. Frederick. French Town. Warwick.	Kent county—Continued. Swantown.
Charles county: Allan's Fresh. Benedict. Bristol. Byran Town. Cedar Point. Newport. Port Tobacco.	Montgomery county: Montgomery C. H. Unity town.
Dorchester county: Bucktown. Cambridge. Hunting-Creek-town. Indian-Town. Newmarket. Vienna.	Prince Georges county: Bladensburg. Nottingham. Piscataway. Queen Anne. Upper Marlborough.
Frederick county: Emmitsburgh. Fredericktown. Leesburg. Liberty-Town. Newmarket. Taneytown. Westminster.	Queen Anns county: Bridgetown. Centreville. Church Hill. Mount Pleasant. Queenstown. Ruthsborough.
Harford county: Abingdon. Bellaire. Coopstown. Harford. ¹ Havre de Gras. Joppa.	St. Marys county: Chaptico. Leonardstown.
Kent county: Bridgetown. Chester. Georgetown. Massy's Cross Roads. St. James. Sassafras.	Somerset county: Princess Ann. Salisbury. Trap.
	Talbot county: Easton. Hole-in-the-Wall. ² Hooktown. Kingston. Oxford. Williamsburg. Trappe.
	Washington county: Elizabeth. ³ Hancock. Jerusalem. ⁴ Margarettsville. Sharpsburg. Williamsport.
	Worcester county: Snowhill.

VIRGINIA.

Accomack county: Accomac (Court House). ⁵ Hornstown.	Campbell county: Lynchburgh.
Albemarle county: Charlottesville. Milton. Warren.	Caroline county: Bowling Green. ⁷ North Wales. Port Royal.
Amelia county: Winterham.	Charlotte county: Charlotte (Court House). ⁸ Jefferson.
Amherst county: Cabellsburg. New Glasgow. Warminster.	Chesterfield county: Bermuda Hundred. Gatesville. Manchester. Pocahantas. Warwick.
Augusta county: Staunton.	Culpeper county: Culpeper (Court House). ⁹ Stevensburg.
Bedford county: Liberty. New London.	Cumberland county: Cartersville. Chester. Cumberland (Court House). Effingham.
Berkley county: Bath (Court House). Bucklestown. Charlestown. Gerardstown. Martinsburg. Middletown. Shepherdstown. ⁶	Dinwiddie county: Petersburg.
Botetourt county: Fincastle. Pattonsburg.	Elizabeth City county: Hampton.
Buckingham county: Greensville. New Canton.	Essex county: Beaufort. Botetourt. Laytons. Tappahannock.

¹ Also called Bush Town.
² Now Hambleton.
³ Also called Hagerstown.
⁴ Also called Funk's town.
⁵ Also called Drummondstown.

⁶ Also called Mecklenburg.
⁷ Originally called New Hope.
⁸ Also called Marysville.
⁹ Formerly called Fairfax.

VIRGINIA—continued.

Fairfax county: Alexandria. Colchester. Matildaville. Philee. Salisbury. Shippandstown.	New Kent county: New Kent (Court House).
Fauquier county: Carolandsville.	Norfolk county: Norfolk. Portsmouth.
Fluvanna county: Columbia.	Northampton county: Northampton. ¹⁷
Franklin county: Rocky Mount.	Northumberland county: Northumberland (Court House).
Frederick county: Frontroyal. Stevensburg. ¹⁰ Winchester.	Ohio county: West Liberty. Wheeling.
Gloucester county: Gloucester.	Orange county: Orange (Court House).
Goochland county: Goochland (Court House).	Pendleton county: Franklin.
Greenbrier county: Lewisburg.	Pittsylvania county: Cooksburg.
Greensville county: Hicksford.	Pittsylvania(Court House). ¹⁸
Halifax county: Halifax (Court House). ¹¹ Peytonsbury.	Powhatan county: Scottville.
Hampshire county: Frankford. Romney. Watson.	Prince Edward county: Prince Edward (Court House).
Hanover county: Hanover (Court House). Hanover-Town. ¹² New Castle.	Prince George county: Blandford. Port Conway.
Hardy county: Moorefields.	Prince William county: Carrborough. Dumfries. Newport.
Harrison county: Clarksburg.	Princess Anne county: Kempsville.
Henrico county: Richmond. Westham. ¹³	Richmond county: Leeds.
Isle of Wight county: Smithfield.	Richmond (Court House). ¹⁴
James City county: Jamestown. Williamsburg.	Rockbridge county: Lexington.
Jefferson county: Charlestown.	Rockingham county: Rockingham(Court House). ²⁰
Kanawha county: Kanawha (Court House). ¹⁴	Shenandoah county: Chester. Miller's Town. New Market. Strasburg. Woodstock.
King George county: New Marlborough.	Southampton county: Jerusalem. ²¹
King William county: Delaware. ¹⁵	Spotsylvania county: Fredericksburg.
Lancaster county: Gordonsville. Lancaster (Court House).	Stafford county: Falmouth. Leesville.
Loudon county: Leesburg. Middleburg.	Surry county: Cabbins Point. Cobham.
Lunenburg county: Dalstonburg.	Washington county: Abingdon.
Mecklenburg county: Mecklenburg. ¹⁶	Westmoreland county: Kinsale. Westmoreland (Court House).
Middlesex county: Urbanna.	Wood county: Belleville.
Monongalia county: Morgantown.	York county: York Town.
Montgomery county: Montgomery (Court House).	County not specified: Goldson's. Harris's. Sweet Springs. ²² Todds.
Nansemond county: Suffolk.	

¹⁰ Also called Newtown.
¹¹ Also called Banister.
¹² Once called Page's Warehouse.
¹³ Also called Waltham.
¹⁴ County seat was later Charles-ton.
¹⁵ Also called West Point.

¹⁶ Now Boydton.
¹⁷ Now called Eastville.
¹⁸ Now Chatham.
¹⁹ Now Warsaw.
²⁰ Now Harrisonburg.
²¹ Now Courtland.
²² Later called Fontville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Anson county: Anson C. H. Wadesborough.	Martin county: Williamston.
Beaufort county: Washington. Woodstock.	Mecklenburg county: Charlotte C. H.
Bertie county: Windsor.	Montgomery county: Montgomery C. H. Stokes.
Bladen county: Elizabeth-Town.	Moore county: Alfordstown. Moore C. H.
Brunswick county: Brunswick. Charlotteburg. Clarendon. Old Town. Smithville.	Nash county: Nash C. H.
Burke county: Morganton.	New Hanover county: Exeter. South Washington. Wilmington.
Camden county: Indian Town. Jonesborough. Sawyer's Ferry.	Onslow county: Swannsborough.
Carteret county: Beaufort.	Orange county: Chapel-Hill. Hillsborough.
Caswell county: Leesburg.	Pasquotank county: Nixonton.
Chatham county: Campbelltown. Chatham C. H. Pittsborough.	Perquimans county: Hertford.
Chowan county: Edenton.	Pitt county: Greenville. Martinsborough.
Craven county: Newbern.	Randolph county: Randolph C. H.
Cumberland county: Averysborough. Fayetteville.	Richmond county: Richmond C. H.
Currituck county: Currituck C. H.	Robeson county: Lumberton.
Dobbs county: Kingston.	Rockingham county: Rockingham C. H.
Duplin county: Cross-Roads. Duplin C. H. Sarecto.	Rowan county: Salisbury.
Edgecombe county: Tarborough.	Rutherford county: Rutherford.
Franklin county: Louisburg.	Sampson county: Sampson C. H.
Granville county: Oxford. Williamsborough.	Stokes county: Bethabara. Bethania. Friedburg. Friedland. Germanton. Salem. Unitas (at head of Gargal's Creek).
Guilford county: Bells Mills. Martinsville. New Garden.	Surry county: Hope. Huntsville. Rockford.
Halifax county: Blountsville. Halifax. Scotland Neck.	Tyrrell county: Plymouth.
Hertford county: Murfreesborough. Princeton. Winton.	Wake county: Raleigh.
Iredell county: Iredell C. H.	Warren county: Warrenton.
Johnston county: Smithfield.	Wayne county: Waynesborough.
Jones county: Trenton.	Wilkes county: Wilkes.
Lincoln county: Lincolnton.	County not specified: Hogantown. Mount Tizrah. Richland.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville county: Abbeville Court House.	Berkley county: St. Johns Parish.
Beaufort district: Beaufort. Coosawatchie. Purysburg. Union.	Camden district: Camden. Columbia. Cowpens. Rugeley's Mills.

SOUTH CAROLINA—continued.

Charleston district: Charleston. Jacksonborough. Middleton. Monks Corner. Wilsons Ferry. Wilton.	Lancaster county: Lancaster.
Cheraw district: Cheraw Court House.	Laurens county: Laurens Court House.
Chester county: Chester Court House.	Newberry county: Newberry Court House.
Chesterfield county: Chatham.	Ninety-six district: Cambridge. Duetts Corner. Londonderry. New Bordeaux. New Windsor.
Claremont county: Statesburg.	Orangeburgh district: Belleville. Granby. Orangeburg.
Dorchester county: Dorchester.	Pendleton county: Pendleton Court House.
Edgefield county: Edgefield Court House.	Spartanburgh county: Spartan Court House.
Fairfield county: Winnaborough.	Union county: Pinckneyville.
Georgetown district: Georgetown. Kingston. Williamsburg.	Not specified by county: Clermont. Dutton's Ford. Radnor. Saxegotha.
Greenville county: Greenville Court House.	

GEORGIA.

Burke county: Fort Telfair. ¹ Louisville. New Gottingen. New Savannah village. Waynesborough.	Liberty county: ² Barrington. ³ Darien. ³ Medway village. New Inverness. Newport Bridge. Sapelo village. Sunbury.
Camden county: Colerain. St. Mary's. St. Patricks.	Oglethorpe county: Georgetown. Lexington.
Chatham county: Savannah.	Richmond county: Augusta. Bedford.
Effingham county: Ebenezer.	Washington county: Golphington. ⁴ Oconee.
Elbert county: Dartmouth. Elberton. Petersburg.	Wilkes county: ⁵ Washington. Wrightsborough.
Franklin county: Carnesville. Eastanallee. Franklin c. h.	County not specified: Abercorn. Hardwick. Old Town. St. Savilla. Talassee.
Glyn county: Brunswick. Frederica.	
Greene county: Greensborough.	

KENTUCKY.⁶

Bourbon county: Bourbonton. ⁷	Lincoln county: Crab Orchard. Knob Lick. Lincoln. Russellville. St. Asaph's. ⁹ Stanford.
Fayette county: Lexington.	
Jefferson county: Bullitt's Lick. Campbelltown. ⁸ Louisville.	

¹ Now Telfairville.² Part shown in 1900 as McIntosh.³ Now shown in McIntosh county.⁴ Not shown on 1900 maps.⁵ Now McDuffie county.⁶ Does not include 99 pioneer stations, known to have been settled before 1790; nor several others probably settled before that date, for which no data could be found.⁷ Established in 1789 as Hopewell; later called Bourbonton; now Paris.⁸ Incorporated in 1785; name changed before 1806 to Shippingport; now part of Louisville.⁹ Called also Logan's Fort.

KENTUCKY—continued.

Madison county: Boonesborough. Milford. Richmond.	Mercer county—Continued. Harrodstown. ² Warwick.
Mason county: Charlestown. Limestone. ¹ Lower Blue Licks. May's Lick. Washington.	Nelson county: Bairdstown. ³ Bealsborough. Hardinsburg. Hartford Station. ⁴
Mercer county: Boiling Spring. Danville.	Woodford county: Frankfort. Georgetown. ⁵ Leestown. Petersburg. ⁶

TENNESSEE.

Davidson county: Nashville.	Washington county: Jonesborough.
Greene county: Greeneville.	County not specified: Brass Town.
Hawkins county: Rogersville.	Chissel. Coyan.
Knox county: Knoxville.	Hawkins Court House. Holston.
Tennessee county: Clarksville.	

¹ Now Maysville.

² Later Oldtown; now Harrodsburg.

³ Now Bardstown.

⁴ Now Hartford.

⁵ Originally called McClelland's Station; later Lebanon. Present name dates from 1790.

⁶ Originally Tanner's Station.

For the northern portion of the country, it is possible to present accurately the total and average population of minor civil divisions at the First and Twelfth censuses. This is done in the next tabular statement.

A threefold increase in the number of minor civil divisions enumerated in 1900, as compared with the number enumerated in 1790, has been attended by practically a threefold increase in the population of such divisions. The average population of minor civil divisions in New England has increased more than threefold, while that of the Middle states has more than doubled. The proportionate change thus favorable to New England is explained by the fact that the population of the states in that group is much denser than elsewhere in the United States, and as the geographic area is small, and was practically all settled in 1790, the increase in the average population of minor civil divisions represents principally the effect of a moderate increase of population within a limited geographic area. In the Middle states the existence of much larger areas, portions of which were entirely unsettled in 1790, has resulted in a much smaller increase in the average.

STATE.	1790			1900			Per cent increase, 1790 to 1900, in number of minor civil divisions.
	Number of minor civil divisions.	Population.		Number of minor civil divisions.	Population.		
		Total.	Average per minor civil division.		Total.	Average per minor civil division.	
Total	1,591	2,026,293	1,273	5,500	21,231,430	3,800	245.7
New England	937	1,009,206	1,077	1,687	5,592,017	3,315	80.0
Maine.....	153	96,643	632	631	694,406	1,101	312.4
New Hampshire.....	197	141,839	720	245	411,588	1,680	24.4
Vermont.....	188	85,341	454	252	343,641	1,364	34.0
Massachusetts.....	279	378,556	1,357	353	2,805,346	7,947	26.5
Rhode Island.....	30	69,112	2,304	38	428,556	11,278	26.7
Connecticut.....	90	237,655	2,641	168	908,420	5,407	86.7
Middle states	654	1,017,087	1,555	3,813	15,639,413	4,102	483.0
New York.....	137	340,241	2,484	974	7,268,894	7,463	610.9
New Jersey.....	94	184,139	1,959	424	1,883,669	4,443	351.1
Pennsylvania.....	407	433,611	1,065	2,382	6,302,115	2,646	485.3
Delaware.....	16	59,096	3,694	33	184,735	5,598	106.3

The list of 436 minor civil divisions in the Southern states approximates, so far as it is possible at the present time to secure such information, to the actual number of towns or settlements included within the

counties composing the states in question. Utilizing the figures for the Southern states thus obtained, the following results appear:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790			1900			Per cent increase, 1790 to 1900, in number of minor civil divisions.
	Number of minor civil divisions.	Population.		Number of minor civil divisions.	Population.		
		Total.	Average per minor civil division.		Total.	Average per minor civil division.	
Southern states	436	1,903,332	4,365	6,167	13,897,993	2,254	1,314.4
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	88	319,728	3,633	273	1,466,762	5,373	210.2
Virginia and West Virginia.....	134	747,610	5,579	801	2,812,984	3,512	457.8
North Carolina.....	88	395,065	4,489	938	1,893,810	1,977	988.6
South Carolina.....	45	249,073	5,535	434	1,310,316	3,088	864.4
Georgia.....	39	82,548	2,117	1,457	2,216,331	1,521	3,635.9
Kentucky.....	31	73,677	2,377	693	2,147,174	3,068	2,135.5
Tennessee.....	11	35,691	3,245	1,551	2,020,616	1,303	14,000.0

Accepting the number of minor civil divisions shown for 1790 as substantially accurate, between 1790 and 1900 the number increased approximately thirteenfold. This, if it represents actual increase, results not merely from the subdivision of existing minor civil divisions, but principally from the establishment of new communities. In 1790 much of the territory included in the Southern states was a wilderness. Kentucky did not reach the dignity of statehood until two years after the census had been taken; Tennessee, then known as the Southwest Territory, was still farther from admission to the Union.

It is probable, however, that the list of minor civil divisions in the South, while fairly accurate so far as the larger settlements are concerned, is very incomplete for the smaller villages, and especially for townships and other rural subdivisions.

It will be observed that the change in average population indicated for the Southern states—a decrease from 4,365 in 1790 to 2,254 in 1900—differs widely from the change shown by the actual figures for the New England and Middle states. In the Southern states the center of activity in 1790 was the plantation, while the economic changes during the century have been continually away from the plantation and toward communities. But if the number of minor civil divisions shown for 1790 is too small, the average population for that year is correspondingly too large.

POPULATION OF CITIES

In 1790 there were but 5 cities having a population of 8,000 inhabitants or more—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston. In 1900 the number of cities included within the area enumerated in 1790 and having a population of 8,000 or more was 286, an increase of more than fiftyfold. Indeed, so great has been the increase of communities of this size that Rhode Island—smallest of all the states—had more cities of 8,000 inhabitants or over in 1900 than were found in the entire Republic in 1790.

The limit of size above established for 1790 admits so many communities in 1900 that it seems best to consider this subject from a different point of view. The following table presents the population of the 47 cities in the area enumerated in 1790 which had in 1900 a population of 50,000 or more, in comparison with the population of the same places at the First Census, so far as the earlier figures are obtainable. Of these 47 cities, 39 were located in the New England and Middle states and 8 in the Southern states. The population in 1790 of 32 of these cities can be presented approximately; 5 did not exist even as independent townships in 1790, but were formed later from parts of other townships and subsequently became cities; 9 appear not to have had any population at the date of the First Census.

Cities having a population of 50,000 or over in 1900 in area covered by enumeration of 1790, by states.

CITY.	POPULATION.	
	1790	1900
Total.....	158,535	10,250,186
Maine:		
Portland.....	2,239	50,145
New Hampshire:		
Manchester.....	362	56,987
Massachusetts:		
Fall River.....	(1)	104,863
New Bedford.....	3,298	62,442
Lawrence.....	(1)	62,559
Lynn.....	2,291	68,513
Springfield.....	1,574	62,059
Cambridge.....	2,109	91,886
Lowell.....	(2)	94,969
Somerville.....	(3)	61,643
Boston.....	18,038	569,892
Worcester.....	2,095	118,421
Rhode Island:		
Providence.....	6,371	175,597
Connecticut:		
Bridgeport.....	910	70,996
Hartford.....	4,072	79,850
New Haven.....	4,487	108,027
New York:		
Albany.....	3,494	94,151
Buffalo.....		352,387
New York.....	32,305	3,437,202
Rochester.....	1,628	162,608
Utica.....		56,383
Syracuse.....		108,374
Troy.....	910	60,651
New Jersey:		
Camden.....		75,935
Newark.....	1,000	246,070
Hoboken.....		59,364
Jersey City.....		206,433
Trenton.....	1,946	73,307
Paterson.....	500	105,171
Elizabethtown.....	1,000	52,130
Pennsylvania:		
Allentown.....		129,896
Pittsburg.....	4,376	321,616
Reading.....	2,225	78,961
Harrisburg.....	880	50,167
Erie.....		52,733
Scranton.....		102,026
Wilkes-Barre.....	300	51,721
Philadelphia.....	28,522	1,293,697
Delaware:		
Wilmington.....	760	76,508
Maryland:		
Baltimore.....	13,503	508,957
Virginia:		
Richmond.....	3,761	85,050
South Carolina:		
Charleston.....	16,359	55,807
Georgia:		
Savannah.....	2,300	54,244
Atlanta.....		89,872
Kentucky:		
Louisville.....	200	204,731
Tennessee:		
Nashville.....	500	80,865
Memphis.....		102,320

¹ Not returned separately.

² Part of Chelmsford, total population 1,144.

³ Part of Charlestown, total population 1,583.

⁴ Original city area only.

⁵ Formed in 1821 of parts from Fairfield and Stafford.

⁶ Morse's Gazetteer.

⁷ Estimated.

⁸ Town and precincts.

⁹ St. Phillips and St. Michael parishes.

It must not be overlooked, in studying tables of this character, that the results are seldom entirely comparable. In nearly all of the 47 cities included in the above table the area has changed materially since 1790, and tends to change from decade to decade, as increasing population requires an extension of municipal boundaries to meet industrial and residential requirements.

Of the 5 cities having the largest population at the First Census—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston—Charleston, the fourth

city in population in 1790, alone of the 5 has failed to maintain its importance as a center of population. The other 4 cities remained leaders in population a century later, with only two rivals—both located outside of the area enumerated in 1790. Chicago, a remote wilderness in 1790 and for nearly half a century afterwards, in 1900 exceeded in population Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore; while St. Louis, in 1790 a small frontier settlement not even within the boundaries of the United States, at the last census slightly exceeded in population Boston and Baltimore.

Although the total population of the United States increased rapidly from 1790 to 1900, the increase of the 4 early leaders in urban population—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore—was relatively even more rapid. In 1790 their combined population was less than 100,000, forming but 2.4 per cent of the population of the Republic; in 1900 it was

5,800,748—nearly 58 times as great as in 1790—and formed 7.5 per cent of the national population, or more than three times the proportion for 1790.

The population reported under the names of these 4 cities, at the beginning and at the end of the century, can not be regarded as strictly comparable, because the limits of each have expanded so that they now include large areas which in 1790 were independent and unconnected. While principally open country at that time, these areas nevertheless supported a population which, if it had been included as urban population at the First Census, would have altered materially the totals reported in 1790. Elsewhere in these pages (see Table 21, page 84) will be found the population in 1900, classified as white and colored, for the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, computed for the areas of these cities as they existed in 1790.

VI. WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION.

SURVIVORS OF 1790—WHITES AND NEGROES IN TOTAL POPULATION—IN FOUR PRINCIPAL CITIES—COMPARISON OF INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE—INCREASE BY IMMIGRATION—NATURAL INCREASE—OF WHITES—OF NEGROES—SUMMARY.

The population of the earliest English settlements in America was composed of two elements, white and negro; these two elements, though subject to entirely different conditions, continue to compose the population of the Republic, and since 1790 have recorded roughly comparable rates of increase. The following

table presents the classification, by color, for continental United States at each census from 1790 to 1900, thus indicating the changes which have occurred in the two racial elements of population during the period of Federal census taking:

TABLE 17.—POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	TOTAL POPULATION.		WHITE POPULATION.		COLORED POPULATION.							
					Negro.			Indian and Mongolian.				
	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Total.		Free.			Slave.		
Number.					Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.
1790.....	3,929,625		3,172,444		757,181		59,557		697,624			
1800.....	5,308,483	35.1	4,306,446	35.7	1,002,037	32.3	108,435	82.1	893,602	28.1		
1810.....	7,239,881	36.4	5,862,073	36.1	1,377,808	37.5	186,446	71.9	1,191,362	33.3		
1820.....	9,658,453	33.1	7,862,166	34.1	1,771,656	28.6	233,634	25.3	1,538,022	29.1		
1830.....	12,866,020	33.5	10,537,378	34.0	2,328,642	31.4	319,599	36.8	2,009,043	30.6		
1840.....	17,069,453	32.7	14,195,805	34.7	2,873,648	23.4	386,293	20.9	2,487,355	23.8		
1850.....	23,191,876	35.9	19,553,068	37.7	3,638,808	26.6	434,495	12.5	3,204,313	28.8		
1860.....	31,443,321	35.6	26,922,537	37.7	4,441,830	22.1	488,070	12.3	3,953,760	23.4	78,954	
1870.....	38,558,371	22.6	33,589,377	24.8	4,880,009	9.9	4,880,009	899.9			88,985	12.7
1880.....	50,155,783	30.1	43,402,970	29.2	6,580,793	34.9	6,580,793	34.9			172,020	93.3
1890.....	62,947,714	25.5	55,101,258	27.0	7,488,676	13.8	7,488,676	13.8			357,780	108.0
1900.....	75,994,375	20.7	66,809,196	21.2	8,833,994	18.0	8,833,994	18.0			351,385	11.8

¹ Includes 4,631 persons returned as "all other persons, except Indians not taxed."

² Decrease.

The total increase from 1790 to 1900 in the aggregate population of continental United States was 1,833.9 per cent. The white population increased 2,005.9 per cent; the negro, 1,066.7 per cent. The changes which are shown in the decennial increase of the white population conform in general with those for the total population, but the fluctuations are not so wide. Obviously, therefore, the changes in the negro population were more decided than those in the white element; the increase in the negro population from 1800 to 1810 was more than twice the increase from 1890 to 1900.

A further distribution of population, by color, for the states and territories both of the area enumerated in 1790 and of the added area, is presented in Table 10S, on page 222. In order to illustrate more effectively the changes occurring in the two main elements of the population in the parent states as compared with the

younger portions of continental United States, the increase in the succeeding table is shown for thirty-year intervals.

In both areas each element of the population showed, with a single exception, a diminishing increase. In continental United States both elements more than doubled in each thirty-year period from 1790 to 1850; but from 1850 to 1880 the increase in the negro element was only 80.9 per cent; and in the succeeding period the increase of the white population was but one-half and that of the negro population but one-third.

Both the white and the negro elements of the population increased more rapidly in the added area than in the original area during the period from 1790 to 1880, but during the last twenty years the total population and both elements have shown a tendency toward similarity of increase in the two areas.

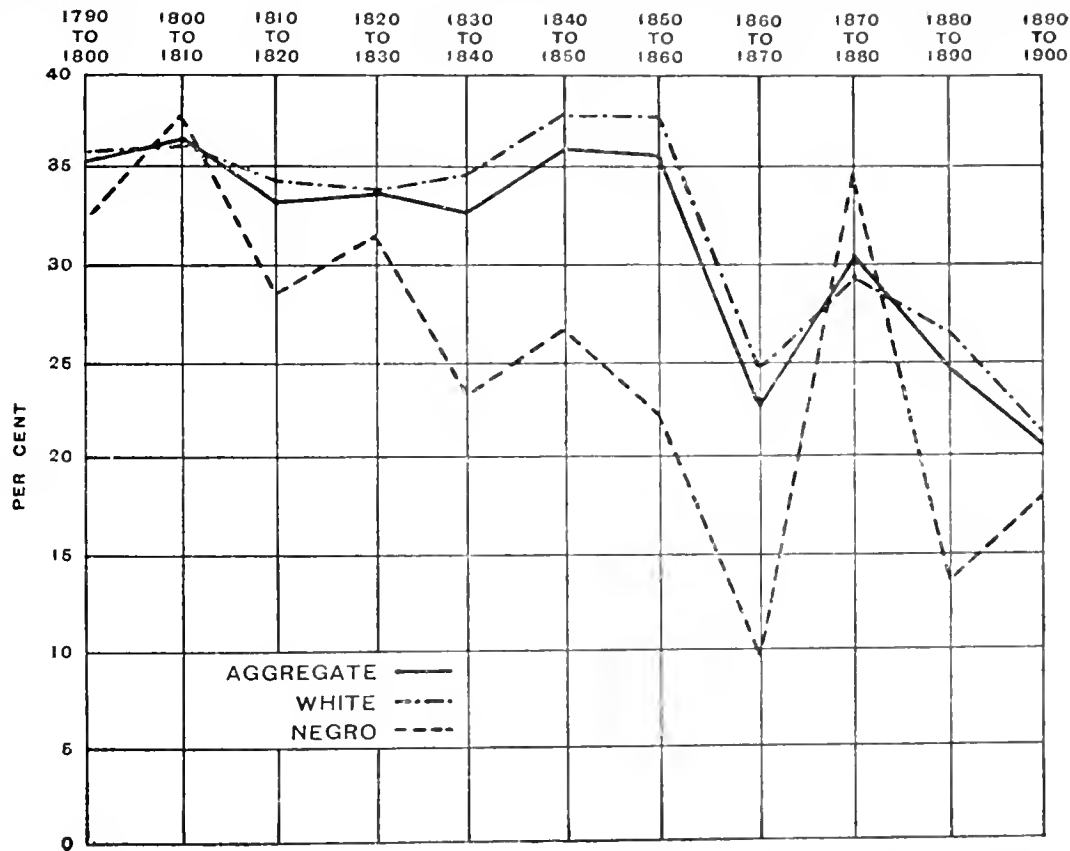
TABLE 18.—PER CENT OF INCREASE, DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, IN THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, AND OF THE ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1790 TO 1820				1820 TO 1850			1850 TO 1880		1880 TO 1900		
	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.			White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.
		Total.	Free.	Slave.		Total.	Free.	Slave.				
Continental United States.....	147.8	131.0	202.3	120.5	118.7	105.4	80.0	108.3	122.0	80.9	53.9	31.2
Area enumerated in 1790..	112.2	105.6	200.8	92.3	83.6	41.6	68.3	37.3	67.3	46.8	42.9	22.3
New England.....	65.1	24.4	59.1	106.1	65.1	10.0	10.8	110.0	16.7	73.4	39.3	48.0
Middle states.....	179.1	70.0	375.0	150.5	119.5	37.1	70.3	188.7	78.4	46.8	46.4	65.2
Southern states.....	98.4	110.9	281.5	103.4	56.9	42.4	77.6	39.5	64.7	46.5	39.5	18.8
Added area.....					536.8	564.5	271.9	793.7	216.1	146.9	63.9	45.8
Northern states ²					526.6	640.6	562.0	671.7	222.0	181.4	52.0	28.6
Southern states ²					504.9	559.4	90.8	588.9	138.0	127.0	67.0	47.7
Western states ²									807.9	851.0	140.2	153.3

¹ Decrease.

² For states included, see Table 36, page 101.

DIAGRAM 5.—INCREASE OF TOTAL POPULATION AND OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION: 1790 TO 1900.



SURVIVORS OF 1790.

Of the white population enumerated at the First Census of the United States, some individuals survived to be enumerated successively at each of the censuses to and including that of 1900. Analysis of the age

periods shown at each census, with adjustments eliminating persons born after 1790, results in the following record of persons enumerated at subsequent censuses and reporting an age which implied that they were born in 1790 or before:

TABLE 19.—White population enumerated at the census of 1790 surviving at each census up to 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	WHITE POPULATION SURVIVING.		DEED OR DEPARTED DURING FOLLOWING DECADE.	
	Number	Percent of number in 1790.	Number.	Percent of number living in year specified.
1790	3,172,444	100.0	350,116	12.0
1800	2,792,328	88.0	392,143	14.0
1810	2,400,185	75.7	340,683	14.2
1820	2,039,500	64.9	474,118	23.0
1830	1,585,322	50.0	455,702	28.7
1840	1,129,020	35.6	393,749	27.4
1850	819,871	25.8	318,161	51.0
1860	401,710	12.7	300,804	74.9
1870	100,906	3.2	89,428	88.6
1880	11,478	0.4	10,887	94.9
1890	591	(1)	568	96.1
1900	23	(1)		

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The foregoing analysis possesses a sentimental rather than a statistical interest. It is impossible to present with entire accuracy the exact number surviving and thus enumerated at each census, because of inability

to segregate, for any census prior to the Twelfth, those inhabitants (of an age which would have entitled them to be enumerated at the First Census, had they been present at that time) who were acquired by accessions of territory, or those who immigrated to the United States after 1790.

Since the United States antedates in periodic census taking all other civilized nations, with one exception, the fact that the lifetime of even a few persons spanned the one hundred and ten years elapsing between the First and the Twelfth censuses reflects in a striking manner the brevity of the period during which census taking has been a stated function of government.

PROPORTION OF WHITES AND NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

A study of the changes in the proportions of whites and negroes in the total population of the states, both of the area enumerated in 1790 and of the added area, develops some significant facts.

TABLE 20.—PER CENT OF WHITE AND COLORED IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1790, 1820, AND 1850, COMPARED WITH THE PER CENT OF WHITES AND NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1880 AND 1900.

[The free colored reported in 1790, 1820, and 1850 include Indians, but it is believed that the numbers are too small to invalidate the comparison between the negro element in 1880 and 1900 and the total colored at the earlier censuses.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790				1820				1850				1880 ¹		1900 ¹	
	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.			White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.
		Total.	Free.	Slave.		Total.	Free.	Slave.		Total.	Free.	Slave.				
Continental United States.....	80.7	19.3	1.5	17.8	81.6	18.4	2.4	16.0	84.3	15.7	1.9	13.8	86.5	13.1	87.8	11.6
Enumerated at First Census.....	80.7	19.3	1.5	17.8	81.2	18.8	2.6	16.2	84.9	15.1	2.5	12.6	86.5	13.5	88.1	11.8
New England.....	98.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	98.7	1.3	1.3	(5)	99.2	0.8	0.8	.....	99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1
Maine.....	99.4	0.6	0.6	.....	99.7	0.3	0.3	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.8	0.2	99.8	0.2
New Hampshire.....	99.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	99.6	0.3	0.3	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.8	0.2	99.8	0.2
Vermont.....	99.7	0.3	0.3	.....	99.6	0.4	0.4	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.7	0.3	99.8	0.2
Massachusetts.....	98.6	1.4	1.4	.....	98.7	1.3	1.3	.....	99.1	0.9	0.9	.....	99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1
Rhode Island.....	93.6	6.4	5.0	1.4	95.6	4.4	4.3	0.1	97.5	2.5	2.5	.....	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Connecticut.....	97.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	97.1	2.9	2.9	(5)	97.9	2.1	2.1	.....	98.2	1.9	98.3	1.7
Middle states.....	93.8	6.2	1.8	4.4	96.0	3.9	3.1	0.8	97.5	2.5	2.4	.....	97.9	2.0	97.6	2.3
New York.....	92.4	7.6	1.4	6.2	97.1	2.9	2.1	0.7	98.4	1.6	1.6	.....	98.7	1.3	98.6	1.4
New Jersey.....	92.3	7.7	1.5	6.2	92.7	7.2	4.5	2.7	95.1	4.9	4.9	.....	96.6	3.4	96.3	3.7
Pennsylvania.....	97.6	2.4	1.5	0.9	96.9	2.9	2.0	(5)	97.7	2.3	2.3	.....	98.0	2.0	97.5	2.5
Delaware.....	78.4	21.6	6.6	15.0	76.0	24.0	17.8	6.2	77.8	22.2	19.7	2.5	82.0	18.0	83.4	16.6
Southern states.....	64.4	35.6	1.5	34.1	63.0	37.0	2.8	34.2	65.2	34.8	3.3	31.5	67.8	32.2	71.2	28.7
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	65.3	34.7	2.5	32.2	64.2	35.8	9.9	25.8	71.8	28.2	13.4	14.8	75.8	24.3	78.1	21.9
Virginia and West Virginia.....	59.1	40.9	1.7	39.1	56.6	43.4	3.5	39.9	62.9	37.1	3.8	33.3	69.2	30.9	75.0	25.0
North Carolina.....	73.2	26.8	1.3	25.5	65.6	34.4	2.3	32.1	63.6	36.4	3.2	33.2	62.0	38.0	66.9	33.0
South Carolina.....	56.3	43.7	0.7	43.0	47.2	52.8	1.4	5.4	41.1	58.9	1.3	57.6	39.3	60.7	41.6	58.4
Georgia (eastern part).....	14.1	85.9	0.5	85.5	50.8	49.2	0.7	48.5	34.3	65.7	0.8	64.9	44.9	55.1	46.4	53.6
Kentucky.....	83.0	17.0	0.2	16.9	77.0	22.9	0.5	22.5	77.5	22.5	1.0	21.5	83.5	16.5	86.7	13.3
Tennessee.....	89.4	10.6	1.0	9.6	80.4	19.6	0.6	18.9	75.5	24.5	0.6	23.9	73.9	26.1	76.2	23.8
Added to area of enumeration since 1790.....					83.9	16.0	1.4	14.6	83.4	16.6	0.8	15.8	86.5	12.7	87.6	11.4
Added to area of enumeration, 1790 to 1820.....					85.7	14.2	1.5	12.7	84.9	15.1	0.9	14.2	86.9	13.0	87.3	12.6
Ohio.....					99.2	0.8	0.8	.....	98.7	1.3	1.3	.....	97.5	2.5	97.7	2.3
Indiana.....					99.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	98.9	1.1	1.1	.....	98.0	2.0	97.7	2.3
Illinois.....					97.4	2.5	0.8	1.7	99.4	0.6	0.6	.....	98.5	1.5	98.2	1.8
Michigan.....					97.9	0.3	0.3	.....	99.4	0.6	0.6	.....	99.1	0.9	99.3	0.7
Wisconsin.....					89.8	10.2	10.2	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.8	0.2	99.9	0.1
Alabama.....					66.8	33.2	0.4	32.7	55.3	44.7	0.5	44.4	52.6	47.5	54.8	45.2
Mississippi.....					55.9	44.1	0.6	43.5	48.8	51.2	0.2	51.0	42.4	57.5	41.4	58.5
Louisiana.....					47.8	51.8	0.8	45.0	49.3	50.7	3.4	47.3	48.4	51.5	52.9	47.1
Arkansas.....					88.1	11.7	0.4	11.5	77.3	22.7	0.3	22.4	73.7	26.3	72.0	28.0
Missouri.....					83.0	17.0	0.5	15.1	86.8	13.2	0.4	2.8	93.3	6.7	94.8	5.2
Georgia (western part).....					65.1	34.9	0.2	34.7	44.3	55.7	0.7	55.0	56.2	43.8	56.1	43.9

¹ The proportion which the colored population, other than negro, forms of the total population is not presented here, because there was no similar element at the earlier censuses with which to draw comparisons.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

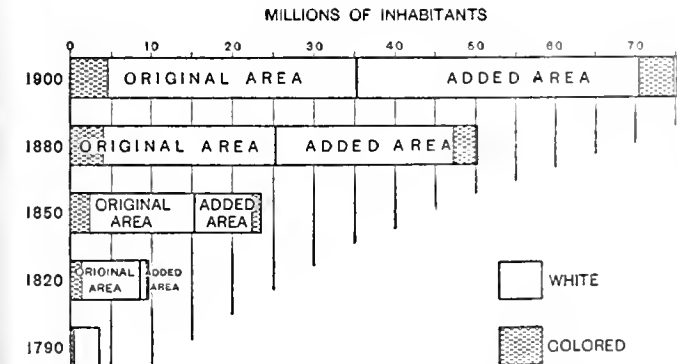
TABLE 20.—PER CENT OF WHITE AND COLORED IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1790, 1820, AND 1850, COMPARED WITH THE PER CENT OF WHITES AND NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1880 AND 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790			1820			1850			1880		1900		
	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.		White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	
		Total.	Free.		Slave.	Total.		Free.	Slave.					Total.	Free.	Slave.
Added to area of enumeration, 1820 to 1850.....							55.2	1.8	0.4	31.4	88.2	9.5	99.0	8.4
Minnesota.....							55.4	0.6	0.6		99.5	0.2	99.2	0.3
Iowa.....							4.8	0.2	0.2		99.4	0.6	99.4	0.6
Florida.....							34.0	46.0	3.1	44.9	52.9	87.0	5.3	47.7
Texas.....							72.5	27.5	0.2	27.3	75.2	24.7	79.6	20.4
New Mexico.....							99.0				90.9	0.8	92.3	0.8
Arizona.....							99.0				8.9	0.4	75.0	1.5
Utah.....							99.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	98.1	0.2	98.5	0.2
Washington.....							87.3	12.7	12.7		80.5	0.4	95.8	0.5
Oregon.....							99.5	0.5	0.5		96.3	0.3	95.4	0.3
California.....							99.0	1.0	1.0		88.7	0.7	94.5	0.7
Added to area of enumeration, 1850 to 1880.....											94.8	2.5	96.1	1.6
North Dakota.....											98.5	0.3	99.1	0.1
South Dakota.....											99.4	0.5	99.1	0.6
Nebraska.....											95.6	1.3	99.3	3.5
Kansas.....											90.4	0.9	93.0	0.6
Montana.....											89.0	0.2	95.5	0.2
Idaho.....											93.5	1.4	99.2	1.0
Wyoming.....											98.4	1.3	98.0	1.6
Colorado.....											8.0	0.8	83.6	0.3
Nevada.....														
Added to area of enumeration since 1880.....													79.3	6.0
Indian Territory.....													77.2	9.4
Oklahoma.....													72.3	4.7
Persons stationed abroad.....													72.3	7.0

¹The proportion which the colored population, other than negro, forms of the total population is not presented here, because there was no similar element at the earlier censuses with which to draw comparisons.

In 1790 the white population formed 80.7 per cent and the negro population—both free and slave—19.3 per cent of the total. Since 1790 there has been a steady advance in the proportion which the white race has formed of the total population of continental United States, with a corresponding decline in the proportion of negroes; in 1900 the whites formed 87.8 per cent, and the negroes only 11.6 per cent of the total population.

DIAGRAM 6.—White and colored in the total population of the original and added area.



In the area enumerated in 1790 the changes were similar to those outlined for continental United States. In New England the changes were very slight, and in the Middle states they were not much greater. The

Southern states of the original area, however, have changed considerably in this respect. In the contiguous states of Maryland (including the District of Columbia), Virginia (including West Virginia), and Kentucky, the proportion of whites decreased and that of negroes increased from 1790 to 1820, after which the conditions were reversed; in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the proportion of whites decreased and that of negroes increased until 1880, after which there was a very slight movement in the opposite direction; in Georgia there was no sustained tendency in either direction.

By applying the proportion formed by the negro element in the total population in 1790 to the combined white and negro population of continental United States in 1900, and the proportion which the negro element formed of the combined white and negro population in 1900 to the population in 1790, the following results are obtained:

RACE.	1790		1900	
	Actual number.	Number on basis of proportion shown in 1790.	Actual number.	Number on basis of proportion shown in 1790.
White.....	3,172,444	3,469,859	6,899,996	6,111,074
Negro.....	797,881	459,746	888,344	1,177,333

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION IN FOUR PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The difficulty which is confronted upon attempting to compare the population of cities enumerated in 1790 with the population of the same areas in 1900, arises principally from the fact that in 1900 the oldest sections had become almost exclusively devoted to

business purposes, and therefore reported but a small proportion of the total city population. Persons who now reside in such sections are in most instances the residents of tenement houses, janitors of large buildings and their families, custodians, watchmen, and persons whose work connects them so closely with commercial and manufacturing plants as to necessitate residence in or near their places of employment.

DIAGRAM 7.—COMPARISON OF AREA OF CITIES.

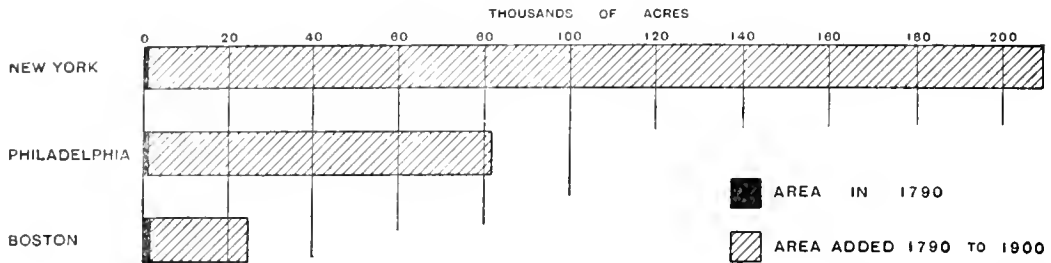


TABLE 21.—POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR, FOR EACH LARGE CITY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT REPORTED IN 1900, BOTH FOR THE SAME AREA AND UNDER THE SAME NAME.

CITY.	1790					1900											
	Total.	Colored.				Reported for same area.					Reported under same name.						
		White.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.				
								Total.	Negro.	In-dian.			Mongolian.	Total.	Negro.	In-dian.	Mongolian.
POPULATION.																	
New York city.....	32,305	29,043	3,262	1,078	2,184	238,296	233,918	4,378	1,667	5	2,706	3,437,292	3,369,898	67,304	60,666	31	6,607
Philadelphia.....	28,522	26,892	1,630	1,420	210	155,691	135,879	19,812	19,213	107	492	1,293,697	1,229,673	64,024	62,613	234	1,177
Boston.....	18,038	17,277	761	761	.....	168,552	160,849	7,703	7,091	2	610	560,892	548,083	12,809	11,591	3	1,215
Baltimore.....	13,503	11,925	1,578	323	1,255	28,160	21,826	6,334	6,260	.....	74	508,957	429,218	79,739	79,258	.....	481
PER CENT OF POPULATION.																	
New York city.....	100.0	89.9	10.1	3.3	6.8	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.7	(¹)	1.1	100.0	98.0	2.0	1.8	(¹)	0.2
Philadelphia.....	100.0	94.3	5.7	5.0	0.7	100.0	87.3	12.7	12.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.1	4.9	4.8	(¹)	0.1
Boston.....	100.0	95.8	4.2	4.2	.....	100.0	95.1	4.6	4.2	(¹)	0.4	100.0	97.7	2.3	2.1	(¹)	0.2
Baltimore.....	100.0	88.3	11.7	2.1	9.3	100.0	77.5	22.5	22.2	.....	0.3	100.0	84.3	15.7	15.6	.....	0.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The sevenfold increase in the population of the original area of New York represents principally tenement house population, since the city limits in 1790 extended but little beyond the present City Hall square. In Boston the population of the original area increased ninefold, in Philadelphia fivefold, and in Baltimore it but little more than doubled.

Probably the most significant feature of the table is the illustration of the inevitable tendency of population to move away from the older centers as the number of inhabitants increases and city limits expand,

which is afforded by the degree to which the inhabitants of the 4 cities have abandoned, for residence purposes, the areas which comprised these cities in 1790. This tendency is more pronounced in New York (doubtless because of physical formation) and Baltimore than in either Philadelphia or Boston. In New York less than 7 per cent of the population now reside within the limits of the city as it existed at the First Census; in Baltimore less than 6 per cent; in Philadelphia 12 per cent; and in Boston 30 per cent.

INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED WITH THAT IN EUROPE.

The nineteenth century is probably the most noteworthy century with respect to the growth of the population of civilized nations. In the United States in 1800 the conditions were of course exceptional. A wealth of opportunity existed in connection with natural resources: mines discovered but still unworked, agricultural and forest resources of infinite variety and richness, and opportunities for industrial development beyond the dreams of the most imaginative, demanded population and encouraged increase at the rapid rate that Malthus, at the close of the eighteenth century, asserted to be possible only in the United States, where unlimited opportunities for support existed. In Europe, also, new demands for population, unknown at the period when Malthus wrote, were about to arise, by reason of the creation of industrial activities and the enormous extension of commerce. Hence, at the close of the eighteenth century the inhabitants both of the United States and of Europe stood upon the threshold of a development and opportunity latent in previous centuries, but already becoming active.

At the outset it will be of interest to consider the increase of population in the United States in comparison with increase in the principal countries of Europe. Since the First Census of the United States antedates census taking in Europe by at least a decade, only the nineteenth century should be considered.

COUNTRY.	Increase from 1800 to 1900.
United States.....	1,331,6
Belgium.....	204,3
Denmark.....	163,4
United Kingdom.....	155,9
Norway.....	154,6
Germany.....	143,2
Holland.....	143,1
Sweden.....	118,6
Italy.....	88,4
Portugal.....	85,1
Switzerland.....	84,1
Austria.....	81,6
Spain.....	76,6
France.....	42,5

With the exception of France, all the nations of Europe approximately doubled or more than doubled their population during the nineteenth century; a threefold increase appeared for Belgium alone. During the same period the population of continental United States increased more than fourteenfold; indeed, it had more than doubled by 1820—after only twenty years. This surprising growth, however, is in reality in no way comparable with the natural increase shown by the nations of Europe. The total population of approximately 76,000,000 in 1900 resulted from a generous natural increase of persons enumerated in 1790, from additions acquired by accessions of territory, and from an unparalleled immigration movement, substantially unchecked for more than half a century.

Hence natural growth, which in other nations is practically the only source of population increase, in the United States is but one of several factors. In consequence, the increase shown from 1790 to 1900 is merely a gross increase, depending on other than normal causes, and possessing comparatively little significance until analyzed.

INCREASE THROUGH IMMIGRATION.

The extraordinary additions to the population of the United States through immigration are shown in the following:

1790 to 1820.....	1,250,000
1821 to 1850.....	2,455,815
1851 to 1880.....	7,725,229
1881 to 1900.....	9,090,972

The immigration in the twenty years from 1880 to 1900 nearly equals the total for the sixty years from 1820 to 1880. Prior to 1820 there were very few immigrants; most of these came to the United States after 1810, and the number arriving prior to 1800 is so small as to be negligible.

In 1820 the foreign stock—that is, the immigrants with their children and grandchildren—could hardly have exceeded 350,000; and if this be deducted from the total population (9,638,453) for 1820, the remainder will still be more than twice the population in 1790. If the population reported at the First Census, 3,929,214, had been doubled only once in thirty years, the result in 1910 would have been 62,867,424. In the theoretical doubling process the increase during the last thirty-year period (1880 to 1910) is equivalent to approximately 1,000,000 persons a year. Upon that basis, in 1900 the native population would have amounted to about 50,000,000 (including negroes); whereas the actual population in 1900 was 76,000,000. Thus the total population at the last census exceeded the theoretical figure for the same year by about 50 per cent. Hence, if we accept this comparison as possessing an approximate value, that part of the growth of the United States which has resulted from immigration is possibly about equal to the progress which has actually occurred from 1880 to 1900 in population, and thus presumably in wealth, amounting in the former to from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 souls, and in the latter to more than \$10,000,000,000.¹2

NATURAL INCREASE.

Effective discussion of increase of population must be based upon some separation, necessarily very general in character, of the nativity and parentage of the

¹ This estimate has the sanction of several Census reports and other authorities, but is regarded by many as too high. The Census report for 1850 gives the total immigration for the period mentioned as 234,000; that for 1860 as 274,000.

² North American Review, September, 1908, page 365.

two principal elements, white and negro, which have contributed the great aggregate reported in 1900. It is important to determine the natural increase, in order to measure the growth and influence of native stock in the United States, and for purposes of com-

parison with the growth of population in foreign countries.

The distribution of population in the United States in 1900, by its various elements, is shown in the following table:

TABLE 22.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS AND AS NATIVE AND FOREIGN ELEMENTS: 1900.

ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION.	Total.	CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS.			CLASSIFIED BY ELEMENT.			
		Both parents native.	One parent native and the other foreign born.	Both parents foreign born.	Native.		Foreign.	
					Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total population.....	75,994,575	49,965,636	5,109,052	20,919,887	52,520,162	69.1	23,474,413	30.9
White population.....	66,809,196	40,958,216	5,075,093	20,775,887	43,495,762	65.1	23,313,434	34.9
Native.....	56,595,379	40,949,362	5,013,737	10,632,280	43,456,230	76.8	13,139,149	23.2
Foreign born.....	10,213,817	8,854	61,356	10,143,607	39,532	0.4	10,174,285	99.6
Colored population.....	9,185,379	9,007,420	33,959	144,000	9,024,400	98.2	160,979	1.8
Negro.....	8,833,994	8,779,805	26,300	27,889	8,792,955	99.5	41,039	0.5
Indian and Mongolian.....	351,385	227,615	7,659	116,111	231,445	65.9	119,940	34.1

In the above table the native and foreign elements were determined by adding to the numbers having both parents native and both parents foreign born, respectively, one-half of the number having one parent native and the other foreign born. But the distribution here shown is obviously unsatisfactory, since the term "native," according to modern census usage, includes all persons born in the United States, and thus not only persons descended from distinctly native stock, but also the descendants, in the third and subsequent generations, of persons born in foreign countries. In consequence of this fact, upon analysis the census classification proves entirely unsuited to a determination of normal increase, and it becomes necessary to approximate the number of the descendants of the white and negro population enumerated at the First Census.

Increase of white population.—The white population in 1790 and 1800 was both sturdy and prolific, and until about 1830 it contributed a decennial increase of approximately one-third, practically unaided by immigration. After 1830, an increasing number of white foreign born persons added not only themselves but their progeny to the white element. The second, third, and even the fourth generations of foreign stock have now added their increment, so that it is impossible to determine accurately the number of persons in the United States in 1900 who were directly descended from the population enumerated at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Yet practically all of the increase during the nineteenth century in the population of European nations was derived from the native stock, residing within their national boundaries in 1800, and not from immigration.

At the census of 1900 the white foreign element in the United States—that is, the number of white

persons having both parents foreign born, together with one-half the number having one parent foreign born and the other native—aggregated 23,313,434 persons. Discarding this class of inhabitants from the total white population of 66,809,196, the remaining 43,495,762 obviously comprise the descendants of the white population enumerated in 1790 (and also in 1800, since no appreciable addition from other nations occurred during the decade), augmented by the descendants, in the third and subsequent generations, of white persons who migrated to the United States, especially from Great Britain and Germany,¹ after 1800, and also by persons added to the white native element through annexations of territory in the first half of the century. Additions of the latter class can not be accurately measured, but should be regarded as a part of the native stock.

In the remainder of 43,495,762 above specified, what was the contribution of the elements enumerated in 1800, and what the contribution, in the third and subsequent generations, of persons arriving in the United States after the beginning of the century?

It is here that exact figures in the process of separation fail, and hypothesis and approximation, however ingenious, begin. Yet, since this analysis deals with the comparative growth of population in America and Europe, it is clearly within the bounds of scientific discussion to point out some of the simpler methods by which approximations of the growth of native stock can be made: (1) By elimination of all foreign stock from the native element; (2) by applying the rate of increase for the Southern states to the rest of the country; and (3) by applying the proportion of persons in Massachusetts having

¹ Natives of Great Britain and Germany constituted 85.7 per cent of all the foreign born in the United States in 1850. (Tenth Census, Population, page 461.)

native grandfathers to the rest of the country. Should a reasonable harmony appear in the results secured, that fact would tend to justify acceptance of the approximate percentage of increase secured.

1. *Elimination of foreign stock from native element.*—The character of the data which are available renders it necessary to consider the native descendants of the foreign born (in the third and subsequent generations) in three groups, as descendants of the immigrants arriving prior to 1853, between 1853 and 1870, and between 1870 and 1880; naturally, grandchildren of immigrants arriving after 1880 need not be considered.

At the census of 1850 the foreign born were returned separately for the first time, and were found to number 2,244,602, of whom 2,240,535 were white; the number of foreign born colored persons was so small as to be negligible. In the Compendium of the Seventh Census (1850) the number of foreign born and the progeny of foreigners arriving after 1790 is estimated at 3,000,000 or 3,200,000 in 1853.¹ On the basis of this approximation (obviously made at a period when a reasonable approximation should have been possible), the descendants of white immigrants arriving subsequent to 1790 or 1800 and prior to 1853 must have numbered about 1,000,000 in that year; and it is probable that of this total about one-half were native white of foreign parentage and the other half native white of native parentage.² It is reasonable to assume that since the white population of the United States more than trebled between 1850 and 1900, the group of native white of native parentage at least trebled during the same period, thus contributing about 1,500,000 to the native white of native parentage in 1900. The 500,000 native white of foreign parentage in 1850 were very young, and probably did not contribute to a great extent to the native white population of native parentage before 1870. The estimate of the contribution by the immigrants arriving between 1790 and 1850 is doubtless liberal enough to counterbalance this omission.

¹“Estimating the survivors in 1850 of the foreigners who had arrived in the United States since the census of 1790 upon the principle of the English life tables, and making the necessary allowance for the less proportion of the old and very young among them, and for reemigration, etc., their number is stated in the abstract of the census published in 1853, page 15, at 2,460,000. From this, a deduction is then made of 10 per cent, on account of the greater mortality of emigrants and their lower expectation of life, which brings the actual survivors very nearly to the figures of the census. The deduction of 10 per cent seems hardly sufficient, and does not accord with the deductions that are generally made in the reasonings of vital statisticians. It would be safer to assume 15 per cent than 10, which would reduce the survivors to a little more than 2,000,000. To this add 50 per cent for the living descendants of foreigners who have come into the country since 1790 (observing that nearly four-fifths of the number have arrived since 1830, and could not have both children and grandchildren born in the country, and more than half have arrived since 1810, and must have had comparatively few native born children, it would not be safe to add any more), and the number of foreigners and their descendants in 1853 is not likely to exceed 3,000,000 or 3,200,000.”—*Compendium of the Seventh Census*, page 119.

²The native whites of native parentage were probably for the most part not the children of the living native whites of foreign parentage, but the descendants of immigrants who arrived before the War of 1812.

In 1870 there were 4,167,616 native inhabitants both of whose parents were foreign born, and 1,157,170 native persons having one parent native and the other foreign born. Hence, the foreign element within the native population comprised 4,716,201 persons; native colored persons—negroes, Indians, and Mongolians—of foreign parentage were so few in number as to be practically negligible. Since the total population of the United States doubled between 1870 and 1900, and the birth rate is generally accepted as being higher for the foreign than for the native population, it is reasonable to assume that the foreign element within the native white population doubled, or a little more than doubled, during the period under consideration. In the process of doubling, however, it must be remembered that the increment will be greater than the base, which is being constantly reduced by death; hence the native white of foreign parentage and their offspring, which together evidently amounted to approximately 10,000,000 in 1900, were composed of two unequal parts, the native white of foreign parentage contributing approximately 4,000,000, and their offspring—classified as native white of native parentage—approximately 6,000,000.

The contribution to the native white of native parentage made by native whites of foreign parentage born after 1870 can not be determined with any degree of accuracy. The total number of native white persons of foreign parentage born between 1870 and 1880 and surviving in 1900 was 3,067,062. It is possible that this element may have contributed 500,000 persons to the native whites of native parentage.

The above computations indicate that in 1900 the contributions of the foreign stock to the so-called native element had reached the following approximate total:

Contribution of immigrants arriving—	
Between 1790 and 1853.....	1,500,000
Between 1853 and 1870.....	6,000,000
Between 1870 and 1880.....	500,000
Total.....	8,000,000

In 1900 the native element in the United States was 43,495,762. Eliminating the 8,000,000 persons above determined, the white population enumerated in 1800 appears to have increased to 35,495,762.

2. *Growth of white native stock, at rate of increase for Southern states.*—At the census of 1850, when the classification by nativity was introduced, the white population of 12 Southern states—Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas—included in the aggregate less than 4 per cent who were foreign born. The proportion of foreign born in this group of states increased but little during the half century, and even at the census of 1900 the white population was composed almost entirely of the descendants of persons enumerated in 1790 and 1800.

This suggests utilizing the increase of white population shown by the Southern states as a basis from which to compute the increase in the distinctly native stock of the white population residing in the other states and territories; after 1870, however, only one-half of the rate of increase should be used, because of the fact, generally known and admitted, that the rate of increase of the native stock of the white population

in the Northern and many of the Western states has been very low since 1870. The accuracy of such a computation is increased by discarding the foreign element of the white population in 1870 and 1880, and the total foreign white and the native white of foreign parentage in 1890 and 1900. Upon making such an analysis the following figures result:

CENSUS YEAR.	ACTUAL WHITE POPULATION OF SPECIFIED ELEMENT.					ESTIMATED NATIVE STOCK OF THE WHITE POPULATION.	
	In continental United States.	In 13 Southern states.		In remainder of continental United States.		For "remainder of continental United States" based on white population in 1820, by applying per cent of increase in Southern states to 1870 and half of decennial percentages after that year.	For continental United States.
		Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.		
TOTAL WHITE POPULATION.							
1820	7,862,166	2,437,451		5,424,715			
NATIVE ELEMENT OF THE WHITE POPULATION. ¹							
1870	23,374,577	6,518,012	167.4	16,856,565	210.7	14,505,688	21,023,700
1880	29,621,812	8,843,928	35.7	20,777,884	23.3	17,102,206	25,946,134
NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.							
1890	34,358,348	10,884,524	23.1	23,473,824	13.0	19,086,062	29,970,586
1900	40,949,362	13,328,329	22.5	27,621,033	17.7	21,242,787	34,571,116

¹Obtained by subtracting from the total native element the native born negroes.

Upon replacing the native white population of native parentage living, in 1890 and 1900, in the Southern states and in the remainder of continental United States by the native whites of native parentage born

in the Southern states and in the remainder of continental United States, the native stock of the white population appears to be as follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	ACTUAL NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.					ESTIMATED NATIVE STOCK OF THE WHITE POPULATION.	
	Living in continental United States.	Born in 13 Southern states.		Born in remainder of continental United States.		For "remainder of continental United States."	For continental United States.
		Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.		
1890	34,358,348	11,262,307	127.3	23,096,041	111.2	19,445,208	30,707,515
1900	40,949,362	13,903,622	23.5	27,045,740	17.1	21,739,743	35,643,365

¹Increase over the native element of the white population.

The theoretical number shown as the native stock of the white population in 1870 for the country exclusive of the Southern states (14,505,688) must be very near the true figure; the excess of the native element over the native stock of the white population of this area was only 2,350,877, and it may safely be assumed that of this number the offspring of immigrants arriving between 1790 and 1853 (who numbered 1,000,000, according to the Compendium of the Seventh Census) contributed at least 2,000,000, leaving only 350,877 to

represent the offspring of immigrants arriving between 1853 and 1870.

Only one-half of each percentage of increase shown for the Southern states in 1880, 1890, and 1900 was employed in computing the native stock of the white population in the rest of the country. It is worthy of note that, if the entire percentage be employed, the resulting figure for 1900 (30,946,644) approximately equals the native element of the white population (29,995,187) in the same area; in other words, the use

of the entire percentage produces a figure large enough to include the entire contribution made to the native element by the descendants of the foreign white in the third and subsequent generations. This result may be merely a coincidence, but it recalls a theory advanced by Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census, that the advent of large numbers of foreigners affects unfavorably the birth rate of the native element of a community.¹ This theory has been opposed by many statisticians of prominence.

3. *Growth of white population of native stock, measured by proportion of persons in Massachusetts having native grandfathers.*—As already pointed out, the classification of parentage by the Federal census stops with native white of native parentage. For this analysis the essential fact is the number of native white persons having native grandparents, and the problem which is confronted by the inquirer is to determine the percentage which would be deducted from the native white population of native parentage if it were statistically possible to segregate the native white persons having native grandparents.

The classification of the population of Massachusetts by nativity of grandfathers was made at the state census of 1905. It is doubtful whether any attempt to ascertain nativity of grandparents can ever be entirely successful, because of the likelihood of error concerning this subject, on the part of persons responding to the enumerators' questions; but if the returns of Massachusetts be accepted as approximately correct, they offer an opportunity to advance one generation beyond the Federal census, and thus to secure, for one state at least, the proportion of white persons who, besides being native born, possessed native grandfathers. Of the entire population of Massachusetts in 1905, slightly less than one-third reported native birth and native grandfathers. Upon eliminating the colored, it is found that the native white population reported as having both native fathers and native grandfathers formed 79.1 per cent of the total native white having native fathers.² It is obvious that if it

were possible to determine accurately the number of native white persons having native grandfathers in 1900, a close approximation would be reached concerning the increase in the white population of the native stock, since this classification reaches back to the period when immigration had not yet become an important factor, and hence to the period when practically all the population was composed of persons enumerated in 1800 or their progeny. Assuming that the proportion shown by the state census of Massachusetts is applicable to the other states, the total number of white persons in 1900 descended from the white population enumerated in 1800 numbered 33,729,282.

The results of the three computations described above are summarized in the following statement:

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	First computation elimination of the foreign stock from the native element.	Second computation growth of native stock at rate of increase for Southern states.	Third computation growth of native stock measured by proportion of persons in Massachusetts having native grand- fathers.	Average.
Total.....	66,809,196	66,809,196	66,809,196	66,809,196
Native element.....	43,495,762	43,495,762	43,495,762	43,495,762
Native stock.....	35,495,762	35,643,365	33,729,282	34,956,136
Foreign stock.....	8,000,000	7,852,397	9,766,480	8,539,626
Foreign element.....	23,313,434	23,313,434	23,313,434	23,313,434
Total foreign stock.....	31,313,434	31,165,831	32,404,047	31,853,060

The three computations show a range of nearly 2,000,000 (between 33½ and 35½ millions). Utilizing the average of the three, it appears that in 1900 the white population of continental United States contributed by persons enumerated at the Second Census was approximately 35,000,000; while the contribution to the native whites of native parentage made by the third and subsequent generations descended from immigrants arriving after 1800 numbered approximately 8,500,000. Adding the latter figure to the known foreign element in 1900, it is found that the contribution of the foreign stock to the white population was 31,853,060. Hence, at the Twelfth Census the total white population of continental United States appears to have been divided between the descendants of persons enumerated at the Second Census and of persons who became inhabitants of the United States after 1800, in the proportion of about 35 to 32.

The white population shown at the Second Census, 1800, was 4,306,146. To this number should be added 100,000 persons, as the approximate number acquired by accessions of territory early in the century, who must be regarded as a part of the native

¹ "The access of foreigners at the time and under the circumstances constituted a shock to the principle of population among the native element. That principle is always acutely sensitive, alike to sentimental and to economic conditions. And it is to be noted, in passing, that not only did the decline in the native element as a whole, take place in singular correspondence with the excess of foreign arrivals, but it occurred chiefly in just those regions to which the newcomers most freely resorted. * * * If the foregoing views are true, or contain any considerable degree of truth, foreign immigration into this country has, from the time it first assumed large proportions, amounted not to a reinforcement of our population, but to a replacement of native by foreign stock. That if the foreigners had not come, the native element would long since have filled the places the foreigners usurped, I entertain not a doubt."—*Discussions in Economics and Statistics, vol. 2, page 422.*

² In making this computation, it was assumed that all native colored persons had native grandfathers, and also that all native white persons having native grandfathers had native fathers.

stock.¹ Upon this basis the increase from 1800 to 1900 in the native white stock of continental United States was 694.3 per cent.

It is not surprising that the increase of inhabitants upon both continents is one of the most noteworthy developments of the century; but the great excess of increase of population in the United States over that of the nation of Europe showing the largest percentage illustrates, and to some extent measures, the wealth of opportunity in the young Republic and the unusual virility of the population.

The largest percentage of increase during the century from 1800 to 1900, shown by the table on page 85, for any European nation, was that reported for Belgium—204 per cent. Had the percentage of increase of the native stock of the white population of the United States enumerated in 1800 been only as great as that shown by Belgium, the white population of the United States in 1900 would have been as follows:

Native element of the white population:	
Descendants of white native stock.....	13,395,596
Descendants of white immigrants arriving after 1790, as above computed.....	8,539,626
Foreign element of the white population.....	23,313,434
Total.....	45,248,656

This total approximates the white population of the United States in 1880. Thus the greater fertility of the native white stock of the United States, as compared with fertility in the countries of Europe showing the largest increase, has resulted in a white population in 1900 which is twenty years in advance of what it would have been if computed on the slower rate of increase shown for Belgium. It would be difficult to suggest more vividly the great fecundity during the nineteenth century of the white population inhabiting the United States in 1800.²

It is probable that a readjustment of population increase is now in progress, and that the steady diminution in the rate of increase shown for both Europe and the United States in the later decades of the nineteenth century affords confirmation of the general accuracy of the theory advanced by Malthus, long

¹ The insignificance of the original white population of added areas is strikingly illustrated by the fact that at the first census taken after the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase (seven years later), the white population enumerated in what are now the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri formed only nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the total white population of the United States in 1810. Similarly, the white population of Florida was but two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total white population in 1830, and that of the vast regions acquired between 1840 and 1850 was but 1.7 per cent of the total in the latter year.

² "Their numbers are not augmented by foreign emigrants; yet from their circumscribed limits, compact situation, and natural population, they are filling the western parts of the state of New York and the country on the Ohio with their own surplusage." (Washington to Sir John Sinclair, 1796.) "It is worth remarking that New England, which has sent out such a continued swarm to other parts of the Union for a number of years, has continued at the same time, as the census shows, to increase in population, although it is well known that it has received but comparatively few emigrants from any quarter." (James Madison, 1821)—*Bancroft*, 3, 213; *Tenth Census, Population*, page 457.

discredited, because it happened to be put forward at a period when newly awakened national development on both continents seemingly disproved it.

Increase of white population of native parentage in the states enumerated in 1790.—The methods outlined above for determining the increase in the native stock of the white population are too detailed, and the results too imperfect, to justify computation for individual states. Since the Census classification which most closely approximates the native stock is the native white of native parentage, in the following summary the white population in 1800 of the states enumerated in 1790 is compared with the native white population of native parentage in the same area in 1900, for the purpose of illustrating the tendency to comparatively small increase exhibited by the native element of the white population in the older states of the original area.

TABLE 23.—White population in 1800 of each state and territory enumerated in 1790, compared with the native white population of native parentage in the same area in 1900.

STATE.	White population, 1800.	Native white population of native parentage, 1900.	INCREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Area enumerated in 1790....	4,250,896	18,926,020	14,675,124	345.2
New England.....	1,214,359	2,511,110	1,296,751	106.8
Maine.....	150,901	493,082	342,181	226.8
New Hampshire.....	182,998	242,614	59,616	32.6
Vermont.....	153,908	225,381	71,473	46.4
Massachusetts.....	416,393	1,032,264	615,871	147.9
Rhode Island.....	65,458	144,986	79,548	121.6
Connecticut.....	244,721	372,783	128,062	52.3
Middle states.....	1,388,003	7,524,608	6,136,605	442.1
New York.....	557,731	2,851,513	2,293,782	411.3
New Jersey.....	194,325	825,973	631,648	325.0
Pennsylvania.....	586,095	3,729,093	3,142,998	536.3
Delaware.....	49,852	118,029	68,177	136.8
Southern states.....	1,648,534	8,890,302	7,241,768	439.3
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	226,392	814,122	587,730	259.6
Virginia and West Virginia.....	514,280	1,985,194	1,470,914	286.0
North Carolina.....	337,764	1,250,811	913,047	270.3
South Carolina.....	196,255	540,746	344,511	175.5
Georgia ¹	102,261	1,144,360	1,042,099	1,019.1
Kentucky.....	179,873	1,673,413	1,493,540	830.3
Tennessee.....	91,709	1,481,636	1,389,927	1,515.6

¹ Entire state.

Upon comparing the white population in 1800 in the area enumerated in 1790 with the native white population of native parentage in the same area in 1900, the increase during the century is shown to be less than 350 per cent. As already pointed out, the population even as thus classified has been reenforced during the century by the third and subsequent generations of the descendants of immigrants. The significance of the table therefore lies principally in the comparatively moderate increase which appears upon withdrawing from the total population even part of the increase due to immigration.

This summary is presented by the 3 general geographic divisions, in order to indicate the differences in increase which appeared in these sections. In none of the New England states was there a large

increase during the century in the number of native whites of native parentage. This fact is indicative of heavy emigration, and doubtless also of a very low birth rate. The immense increase shown for Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee can not be regarded as especially important, because at the beginning of the century these areas were just being settled, and 2 of the 3 were merely territories or districts. During the earlier decades of the century, when the older states were to a great extent distributors of population, these 3 states were distinctly the recipients of immigration; obviously, therefore, the growth of population in all 3 was contributed largely by persons of native stock.

Growth of the British race.—Elsewhere in these pages will be found a discussion of nationality at the First Census, indicating that much the larger part of the white inhabitants of the United States were natives, or the offspring of natives, of Great Britain, and principally of England.¹ The population of Great Britain in 1712 is estimated to have been but 9,000,000. During the succeeding century (the eighteenth) Great Britain contributed from this small population the stock which formed the larger part of the white population of the United States in 1790, and which, as already pointed out, increased by 1900 to approximately 35,000,000 souls. In 1801 the population of the United Kingdom was 16,200,000; by 1900 it had increased to 41,000,000. But during the nineteenth century the mother country also contributed, even more freely than she had contributed during the eighteenth century to North America, to the population of the United States and to that of a score of younger colonies. The spectacle is thus presented of a nation which not only increased during the century more generously than did any of its rivals, but at the same time created other nations, one of which alone produced within the century a native population nearly equal to that of the mother country. It is possible that a racial growth similar in character may have occurred upon a small scale in connection with some of the colonies established by ancient cities along the Mediterranean, but in magnitude there appears to be no parallel in history for this population achievement of the British race from 1700 to 1900.

Increase of negro population.—In comparing the increase of population in the United States with that of the nations of Europe, attention has thus far been directed to the changes in white population, since the white race only can be considered in comparison with Europe. It must be remembered, however, that the negro has always constituted an important part of the population of the United States, and also that the negro element must be classed as distinctly native. From 1,002,037 negroes in the United States in 1800 the number increased to 8,833,994 in continental United States in 1900, of whom 8,792,955 belonged to the native element.

It must not be overlooked that the negroes enumerated in 1800 received accessions between 1800 and 1808, and possibly surreptitious additions later, through further importation of slaves. Since this enforced immigration occurred at the beginning of the century under consideration, the total increase from this source should be included in the total negro population existing at the beginning of the century. This addition was more than 70,000,² probably about 100,000, and there should be added also approximately 50,000 negroes acquired by accession of territory. With this adjustment, the increase from 1800 to 1900 in the native element of the negro population of the United States was 663.3 per cent.

The increase of negroes, however, presents an entirely different problem from that presented by the increase of whites. The negro race is very prolific, and possibly would have accomplished, unaided, the increase shown. But it is impossible even to estimate what influence the white race has exerted upon the increase of what is classed as negro population. There were many mulattoes in the United States even before 1800; by a census of Maryland in 1755, 8.0 per cent of the negroes were returned as mulattoes. Attempts were made at the censuses of 1870 and 1890 to measure the strain of white blood in persons classed as negroes, and the returns, while regarded as very inaccurate, supplied at least an approximate measurement, where before none had existed. The negroes reported as partly white formed 12 per cent of the total number in 1870 and 15.2 per cent of the total in 1890. It is probable that this proportion is increasing; even upon the basis of the proportion shown for 1890, however, in 1900 the number of persons in continental United States classed as negroes, but containing some white blood, would have been at least 1,342,767. Part of this number might be regarded as outside of normal increase, and as bearing to the natural increase of negroes enumerated in 1800 a relation somewhat similar to the increase contributed to the white inhabitants of the Republic by immigrants and children of immigrants. It is more probable, however, that the contribution of the white race to negro increase should be regarded as a substitute for increase which otherwise would have been furnished by the negro race itself.

Summary of increase in total population.—From the foregoing analysis of the increase of the native white and negro elements composing the population of the United States, the total number of persons enumerated (and included) in both elements in 1800 (5,558,483) increased to 43,749,091 in 1900, an increase of 687.1 per cent. During the century, therefore, the population of the United States, including both white and negro, unaided by immigration, increased nearly sevenfold, while during the same period the population of Europe, exclusive of Russia, Turkey, and Greece, increased 119.4 per cent. The largest increase shown

¹ Chapter XI, page 116.

² Seventh Census, Compendium, page 83.

by any nation of Europe was 204 per cent, or less than one-third as great.

The similarity here shown in the increase during the nineteenth century of the whites and negroes enumerated at its beginning, possesses especial significance when it is remembered that during the greater part of the century the conditions under which the two races existed were radically different. The white race possessed all the advantages of unlimited resources and complete independence, and of a strict observance of the family relation. In marked contrast, during much more than half of the period under consideration the negro race was for the most part in a state of bondage, and the family relation was doubtless frequently subordinated to the exigencies of ownership.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Constitution contained the following provision:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.¹

The same paragraph further stipulated that, until an enumeration should be made, each state should be entitled to a specified number of representatives, the total being 65.

The population required for one representative has increased from 33,000 in 1790 to nearly 200,000 in 1900, or six times the number of citizens represented at the outset. With the basis of apportionment at the last census the same as at the first, the membership in the House of Representatives, instead of being 386, as determined by the apportionment act under the Twelfth Census, would have been 2,259. On the other hand, were the ratio which was employed in 1900 applied to the states in 1790, the largest delegation in the House of Representatives would have been 3 members; only 4 states would have had 2 members; the remaining states would have had but 1; and the total

¹Since superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment.

TABLE 24.—White, negro, Indian, and Mongolian population, with number and per cent of increase, for continental United States: 1800 and 1900.

	1800 ¹	1900	INCREASE.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Total population.....	5,558,483	75,994,575	70,436,092	1,267.2
White.....	4,406,446	66,809,196	62,402,750	1,416.2
Native stock.....	4,406,446	34,956,136	30,549,690	693.3
Foreign stock.....		31,853,060	31,853,060	.....
Negro.....	1,152,037	8,833,994	7,681,957	666.8
Native stock.....	1,152,037	8,792,955	7,640,918	663.3
Foreign stock.....		41,039	41,039	.....
Indian and Mongolian.....		351,385	351,385	.....

¹Including an estimate of 100,000 white persons and 50,000 negroes as the population in 1800 of areas added after that year, and an estimate of 100,000 negroes as the number of slaves imported after 1800.

membership of the House of Representatives would have been 19.

The change in the apportionment of representatives in Congress which has been in progress during the century from the First Census to the Twelfth is indicated by the following summary:

Apportionment of congressional representation: 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population to each representative.	REPRESENTATIVES.				
		Total number.	Area enumerated in 1790.		Added area.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
1790.....	33,000	105	105	100.0	.....
1800.....	33,000	141	141	100.0	.....
1810.....	35,000	181	175	96.7	6	3.3
1820.....	40,000	213	187	87.8	26	12.2
1830.....	47,700	240	199	82.9	41	17.1
1840.....	70,680	223	161	72.2	62	27.8
1850.....	93,423	234	154	65.8	80	34.2
1860.....	127,381	241	139	57.7	102	42.3
1870.....	131,425	292	156	53.4	136	46.6
1880.....	151,911	325	153	47.1	172	52.9
1890.....	173,901	356	168	47.2	188	52.8
1900.....	191,182	386	179	46.4	207	53.6

This comparison affords an effective and final illustration of the extraordinary change which has occurred during the first century of population growth in the United States.

VII. SEX AND AGE OF THE WHITE POPULATION.

DECLINE IN PROPORTION OF MALES—IN PROPORTION OF EACH SEX UNDER 16 YEARS—INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION—OF MODERN SANITARY SCIENCE.

At the First Census a complete classification of sex and a partial classification of age were obtained for the entire white population. The three questions under which these items were secured were as follows:

1. Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.
2. Free white males under 16 years.
3. Free white females, including heads of families.

Sex.—Discussion of the proportions of the sexes in the United States has been presented from time to time in reports of the Federal census. Such change as has occurred in the proportion of the sexes is best illustrated by computing the number of males in each 1,000 of population in 1790 and 1900 and midway, in 1850.

TABLE 25.—Proportion of males in the white population, by states and territories: 1790, 1850, and 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF MALES PER 1,000 OF WHITE POPULATION.		
	1790	1850	1900
Continental United States.....	500	513	513
Area enumerated in 1790.....	500	504	502
New England.....	498	498	494
Maine.....	511	510	505
New Hampshire.....	503	491	499
Vermont.....	526	509	509
Massachusetts.....	490	491	487
Rhode Island.....	492	489	489
Connecticut.....	495	495	500
Middle states.....	514	506	502
New York.....	516	507	497
New Jersey.....	510	501	500
Pennsylvania.....	511	506	508
Delaware.....	517	502	510
Southern states.....	515	506	506
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	514	501	495
Virginia and West Virginia.....	514	504	510
North Carolina.....	511	494	500
South Carolina.....	523	502	504
Georgia.....	513	510	504
Kentucky.....	527	516	504
Tennessee.....	519	505	508
Added area.....	..	529	521

The proportion of males in the white population shows a more marked decrease from 1790 to 1900 in the Middle and Southern states than in New England. In 1790 the only states reporting an excess of females were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

In 1900 such excess was reported not only by Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but also by New Hampshire, New York, and Maryland. Had the proportions been the same in 1790 as in the original area in 1900, there would have been 23,191 fewer white males than were reported at the First Census. If, on the other hand, the proportion of males in the area enumerated in 1790 had been the same in 1900 as in 1790, the number of males reported would have been greater by 216,826.

Age.—The age classification secured at the First Census separated white males into age groups above and under the age of 16 years, without a similar separation for females. In any attempt to analyze the age figures thus presented, it becomes necessary to estimate the same classification with respect to females. The defect noted in the enumeration of 1790 was corrected at the census of 1800. Hence, within a decade of 1790 the exact proportion of females in the age groups specified were definitely known. This fact suggests the practicability of utilizing the well-known and fairly constant statistical ratio between the numbers of males and females, and the probably similar ratios for the principal age groups.

Before utilizing such proportions, it was of course necessary to demonstrate that the results would be substantially accurate. If from the Second to the Third Census no marked variation is found in the proportion formed of all white females by white females under 16 years of age, either in the total or in the returns for the same states, the proportion from 1790 to 1800 is likely to have been fairly constant; furthermore, if the proportion formed of all white males by white males under 16 in 1790, as compared with the similar proportion shown in 1800, varied little, it would then be established beyond reasonable doubt that the proportion of white females in the same age groups, though unascertained, must have differed but little in 1790 from the proportions actually shown in 1800. Hence, the application of the proportion shown for white females under 16 years of age in the various states in 1800, to obtain the number of females in the same age group in 1790, would be fully justified. What are the results of an analysis concerning the constancy of such ratios?

The proportion which the white females under 16 years of age in the year 1800 formed of all white females amounted to about one-half. It varied less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent from 1800 to 1810. The percentages for the United States and for the New England states, Middle states, and Southern states at both censuses were:

	1800	1810
United States.....	49.7	49.7
New England.....	46.3	46.4
Middle states.....	50.2	50.3
Southern states.....	51.6	51.4

For the most part the range among individual states is very narrow. In 8 out of 17 states the difference in proportion is less than 1 per cent, and in no instance does it exceed 3 per cent.

The proportion in 1800 for males under 16 years of age is substantially the same as for females, being:

	1800	1810
United States.....	50.4	50.3
New England.....	48.9	47.9
Middle states.....	50.0	50.2
Southern states.....	51.8	51.8

The important question, however, is obviously the confirmation which may or may not be afforded by the similarity of the proportion shown for white males under 16 years of age at the Second Census as compared with the First. The proportions of males in this age group at the First and Second censuses were as follows:

	1790	1800
United States.....	49.6	50.4
New England.....	48.4	48.9
Middle states.....	48.7	50.0
Southern states.....	51.1	51.8

In short, the uniformity in the proportion of white females under 16 years of age among all white females in 1810 as compared with 1800, the similarity in the proportion of white males under 16 and white females under 16 in 1800 as compared with 1810, and the similarity of the proportion of all white males formed by those under 16 years of age in 1800 as compared with 1790, appear to justify the use of the proportion of females under 16 years of age returned in 1800 by the several states, to compute the number of females in the same age group in 1790. Accordingly, in Table 106, on page 208, will be found the probable number of females under and over the age of 16, determined in accordance with the proportions shown by the various states in 1800.

SEX AND AGE.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	3,172,444	.....
16 years and over.....	1,619,184	51.0
Under 16 years.....	1,553,260	49.0
Males.....	1,615,761	.....
16 years and over.....	815,098	50.4
Under 16 years.....	800,663	49.6
Females.....	1,556,683	.....
16 years and over.....	804,086	51.7
Under 16 years.....	752,597	48.3

The proportions of white persons of both sexes who were under 16 years of age in 1790 are compared with the corresponding proportions in 1900 in the following summary:

Per cent white persons under 16 years of age form of total white population, and per cent white males and females of the same age group form of all white males and females, respectively: 1790 and 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	BOTH SEXES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1790	1900	1790	1900	1790	1900
Continental United States.....	49.0	35.6	49.6	35.2	48.3	36.1
Area enumerated in 1790.....	49.0	34.1	49.6	34.3	48.3	33.9
New England.....	47.0	29.1	48.4	29.6	45.6	28.7
Maine.....	50.7	29.0	50.4	29.0	51.1	29.0
New Hampshire.....	48.6	27.5	49.1	27.5	48.0	27.5
Vermont.....	51.3	29.4	49.9	29.2	52.8	29.6
Massachusetts.....	45.5	29.0	47.8	29.6	43.4	28.3
Rhode Island.....	46.4	30.5	49.5	31.7	43.3	29.3
Connecticut.....	45.4	29.7	47.2	29.8	43.7	29.7
Middle states.....	49.4	32.6	48.7	32.6	50.2	32.5
New York.....	49.3	30.9	48.3	31.2	50.5	30.6
New Jersey.....	48.7	32.7	47.8	32.7	49.6	32.6
Pennsylvania.....	49.8	34.5	49.2	34.2	50.4	34.8
Delaware.....	49.4	32.7	50.8	32.6	48.0	32.9
Southern states.....	50.2	40.0	51.1	40.2	49.2	39.7
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	45.0	33.3	47.9	33.9	41.9	32.8
Virginia and West Virginia.....	49.7	40.0	51.1	40.0	48.1	40.1
North Carolina.....	51.9	42.8	52.5	43.6	51.1	42.0
South Carolina.....	52.2	41.8	51.5	42.5	53.0	41.1
Georgia.....	53.1	41.6	51.7	41.8	54.5	41.4
Kentucky.....	54.5	40.4	53.0	40.3	56.3	40.4
Tennessee.....	55.0	41.1	52.9	41.4	57.2	40.8
Added area.....		36.9		35.8		38.0

The summary indicates that the proportion of each sex under 16 years of age was materially less for the United States in 1900 than in 1790, and slightly less in the area enumerated in 1790 than for the entire nation. The most decided changes in this respect appear in the New England states. In some of these the proportion in 1900 was little more than one-half of that shown in 1790. The change is least marked in the Southern states, where the white population has maintained a much larger proportion of increase than in other portions of the country, and has been but little affected by immigration during the century. In 1790 7 out of the 17 states and territories enumerated showed

a proportion of more than one-half under 16 years of age; the lowest proportion shown by any state or territory at that census was that of Maryland, in which 45 per cent of the inhabitants were under 16 years of age. In 1900, however, no state reported a proportion as high as the lowest reported for 1790.

The question at once presents itself, whether a large part of the decided reduction shown in this summary is not attributable to the arrival in the last decade of the nineteenth century of great numbers of immigrants, a very large proportion of whom were over 16 years of age. Such an influx would seemingly tend to augment the proportion of the population in the higher age group at the expense of that in the lower. To measure the influence of this element, two computations were made to determine the proportion which in 1900 (1) the native white of native parentage under 16 years of age and (2) the native white of foreign parentage and the foreign white in the same age period, formed of the total produced by adding to their number the number of persons available for their support. The first computation gave the proportion which the native white of native parentage under 16 years of age formed of the total obtained by adding to their number the total native white of native parentage above 16, and the married, widowed, and divorced native white of foreign parentage in this same age period; the second gave the proportion which the total of the foreign white under 16 years of age and the native white of foreign parentage in the same age period formed of the aggregate produced upon adding to their number the foreign white above 16 years and the single native white of foreign parentage in the same age period. For the United States as a whole, the proportions obtained by these two computations were 35.5 and 35.9 per cent, respectively, as compared with 35.6 in the preceding summary. It thus appears that the

influence of the large influx of adult immigrants upon the proportions shown in the summary has been practically offset by a higher birth rate among these immigrants, and that the proportion shown for 1900 in the preceding summary has not been materially affected by immigration.

While the increase or decrease in the birth rate between the First and Twelfth censuses is the principal factor in determining the proportions above and below the age of 16 years, increased longevity is another possible factor which might exert some influence upon the proportions. The average age of the population has unquestionably increased materially since 1790, because of improved sanitary conditions, the advance in medical and surgical skill, and doubtless also the greater intelligence of the community with respect to the preservation of health; it is not probable, however, that the last-named factor would materially affect the percentage here shown. The advance in medical skill and sanitary appliances since 1790 has tended to preserve infant life perhaps even more than adult life, and the increase in the average age is due rather to the preservation of life among young people who are crippled, deformed, or weak, than to the actual lengthening of life to old age.

The argument has frequently been advanced that the important point to be considered is the number of survivors in the young population, since the number of survivors from a high birth rate attended by a high death rate may perhaps be no greater than the number from low birth and death rates. The statistics under consideration relate to living children under 16 years of age; and, whatever the mortality may have been, the fact remains that at the period of the First Census the survivors were so numerous as to increase the population with almost unexampled rapidity.

VIII. ANALYSIS OF THE FAMILY.

AVERAGE SIZE OF PRIVATE FAMILIES—SLAVE-
HOLDING AND NONSLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES—
PROPORTION OF CHILDREN—DWELLINGS.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

In the preceding chapters analysis has been confined principally to tabulations of data secured from the report of the First Census and thus available for all the states. In this and in several of the succeeding chapters the statistics presented are derived principally from the schedules. This fact obviously precludes detailed consideration of returns for the states of New Jersey, Delaware, and Georgia, and for the districts of Kentucky and Tennessee. While the schedules for Virginia also are missing, their place is supplied in

a measure by lists of inhabitants at state enumerations made near the close of the Revolution. For the other states and territories mentioned, facts in some instances, can be approximated with reasonable accuracy from the returns for adjoining states.

Size of families.—In tabulating families as reported at the First Census only private families were considered—in other words, all households which were obviously institutions, or of a public or semipublic character, were excluded. The following table affords a comparison of the average size of private families in 1790 and 1900:

TABLE 26.—AVERAGE SIZE OF PRIVATE FAMILIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 AND 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	TOTAL FREE POPULATION IN FAMILIES.		NUMBER OF FAMILIES.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH FAMILY.	
	1790	1900	1790	1900	1790	1900
Continental United States.....	3,199,784	73,410,992	557,889	15,963,965	5.7	4.6
Area enumerated in 1790.....	3,199,784	32,435,715	557,889	7,036,638	5.7	4.6
New England.....	998,879	5,351,133	174,017	1,236,929	5.7	4.3
Maine.....	96,089	670,067	17,009	161,588	5.6	4.1
New Hampshire.....	141,500	394,378	24,065	96,534	5.9	4.1
Vermont.....	85,239	332,800	14,992	80,559	5.7	4.1
Massachusetts.....	375,779	2,672,527	65,779	604,873	5.7	4.4
Rhode Island.....	66,533	409,713	11,296	92,735	5.9	4.4
Connecticut.....	233,739	871,648	40,876	200,640	5.7	4.3
Middle states.....	962,032	15,009,190	166,762	3,359,344	5.8	4.5
New York.....	315,409	6,922,931	54,878	1,698,170	5.7	4.3
New Jersey.....	172,716	1,819,831	129,779	408,993	5.8	4.4
Pennsylvania.....	423,698	6,086,595	73,874	1,303,174	5.7	4.7
Delaware.....	50,209	179,833	9,821	39,007	6.1	4.6
Southern states.....	1,238,873	12,075,392	217,110	2,440,365	5.7	4.9
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	202,966	1,414,205	236,228	295,302	5.6	4.8
Virginia and West Virginia.....	454,983	2,747,856	175,830	544,529	6.0	5.0
North Carolina.....	292,554	1,871,311	252,613	367,565	5.6	5.1
South Carolina.....	141,565	1,322,918	25,872	267,859	5.5	4.9
Georgia ¹	53,284	424,244	19,867	131,865	5.4	4.7
Kentucky.....	61,247	2,112,452	110,937	434,228	5.6	4.9
Tennessee.....	32,274	1,982,406	15,763	399,017	5.6	5.0
Added area.....		40,975,277		8,927,327		4.6

¹ Estimated.

² Estimated for 3 counties.

³ Part enumerated in 1790.

In the foregoing table the average number of persons per private family for 1790 is necessarily computed for the free population only, while the average for 1900 is computed for the total population. Had the computation at the Twelfth Census been made for white and colored separately, greater accuracy could have

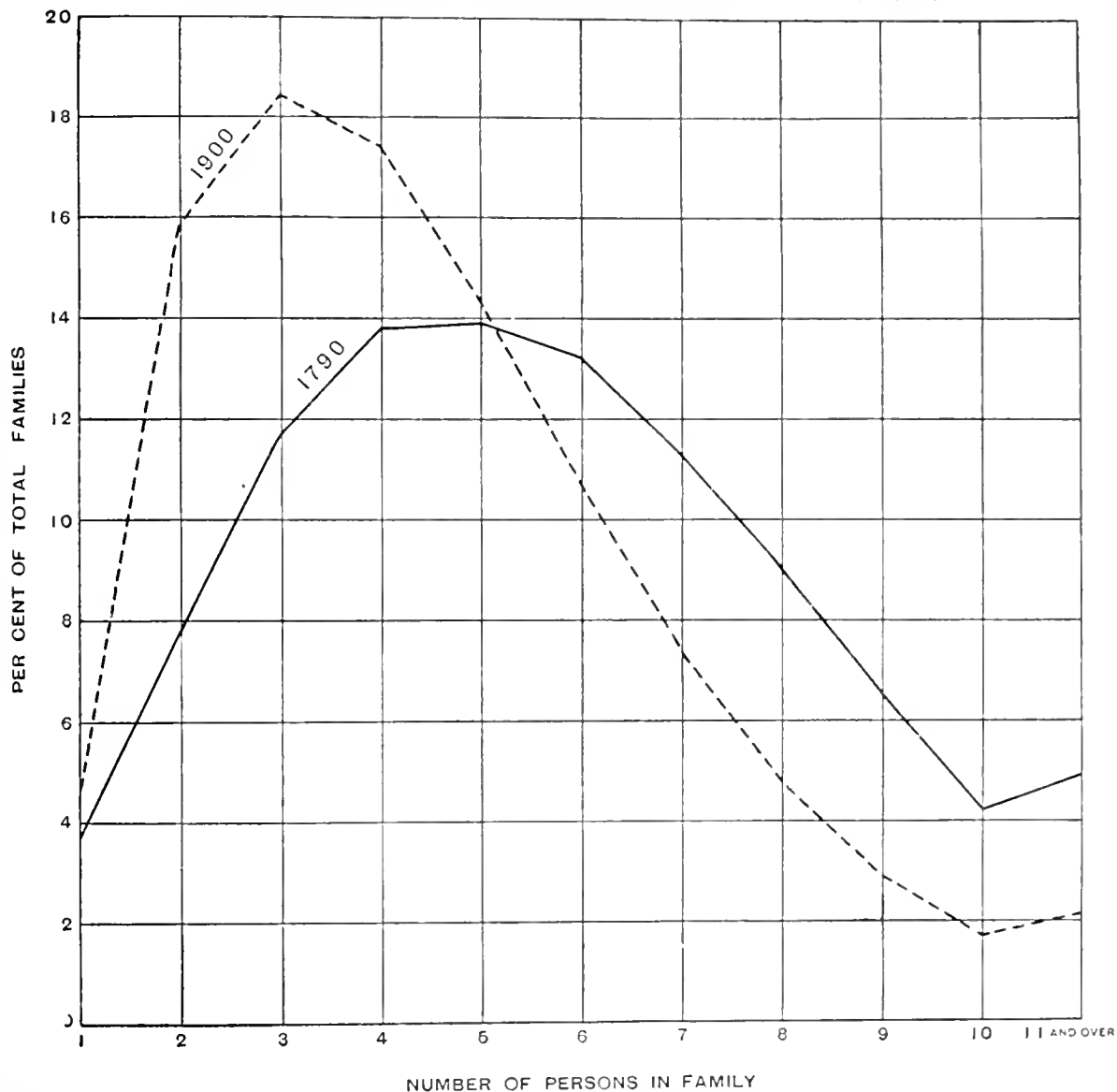
been secured by using the return for the white element alone for comparison with the returns for 1790; but such classification was not made. A study was made, however, during the preparation of the Twelfth Census reports, to determine whether such a classification was advisable by reason of apparent difference in size of

family in the two elements; and it was found that, in spite of popular impression to the contrary, the difference was so small as to be negligible.

The average size of family in 1790 was 5.7 persons for the entire area covered; for the several states it ranged from 5.4 in Georgia to 6.1 in Delaware. In

1900 the average size of family, both for continental United States as a whole and for the area covered in 1790, had decreased by more than 1 person (5.7 to 4.6); for the states covered in 1790 it ranged from 4.1 in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont to 5.1 in North Carolina.

DIAGRAM 8.—CHANGE IN AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES: 1790 TO 1900.



This table furnishes another instance in which analysis of the returns of 1790, when compared with similar analysis for the returns of 1900, shows the minimum in 1790 to be larger than the maximum in 1900. At the Twelfth Census 73,410,992 persons in continental United States, out of an entire population of approximately 76,000,000, were returned as living in 15,963,965 private families. If this number of persons (both white and colored) had reported families of the size shown in 1790, the total number of families in 1900 would have been 12,879,121; in other words, in 1900, had the size of family remained the same as in 1790, the number of persons who composed the 15,963,965 families would have been grouped in

3,084,841 fewer families than were actually reported. On the other hand, if the average size of the 15,963,965 families reported in 1900 had been as great as the average shown in 1790, the population in 1900 would have been increased by nearly 20,000,000. This comparison suggests the increase which has been in progress in number of households, without corresponding increase in the number of members. The greater part of this change is doubtless the result of the decreased proportion of children.

The following tables show a distribution, according to size, of the number of private families in 1790 and of the total number of families in 1900:

TABLE 27. PRIVATE FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES:¹ 1790.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING—										
		1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	11 persons and over.
Area covered by 1790 schedules in existence.....	410,636	15,353	31,979	48,116	56,615	57,171	54,052	46,172	36,932	26,687	17,356	20,203
New England.....	174,017	5,134	13,564	20,428	23,857	24,240	23,247	19,944	15,979	11,600	7,542	8,482
Maine.....	17,009	1,109	1,115	1,978	2,201	2,223	2,175	1,886	1,531	1,129	784	878
New Hampshire.....	24,065	814	1,502	2,669	3,282	3,392	3,109	2,855	2,301	1,732	1,131	1,278
Vermont.....	14,992	565	1,060	1,734	2,136	2,139	2,040	1,781	1,400	895	638	654
Massachusetts.....	65,779	1,393	5,754	7,990	8,999	9,224	8,709	7,490	5,971	4,380	2,791	3,078
Rhode Island.....	11,296	231	865	1,387	1,523	1,472	1,551	1,221	1,028	810	510	698
Connecticut.....	40,876	1,082	3,268	4,670	5,706	5,790	5,663	4,711	3,748	2,654	1,688	1,896
Middle states.....	128,752	3,669	9,716	15,152	17,916	18,388	17,211	14,695	11,654	8,412	5,440	6,499
New York.....	54,878	1,123	3,909	6,560	7,945	8,197	7,466	6,330	4,918	3,555	2,233	2,642
Pennsylvania.....	73,874	2,546	5,807	8,592	9,971	10,191	9,745	8,365	6,736	4,857	3,207	3,857
Southern states.....	107,867	6,550	8,699	12,536	14,842	14,543	13,594	11,533	9,299	6,675	4,374	5,222
Maryland ²	33,294	1,087	2,696	3,890	4,619	4,588	4,204	3,640	2,827	1,952	1,326	1,865
North Carolina ³	48,701	3,519	3,754	5,483	6,482	6,491	6,083	5,162	4,326	3,134	2,038	2,229
South Carolina.....	25,872	1,344	2,249	3,163	3,741	3,464	3,307	2,731	2,146	1,589	1,010	1,128

¹Data not available for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, or Southwest Territory.

²Data not available for Allegany, Calvert, or Somerset county.

³Data not available for Caswell, Granville, or Orange county.

TABLE 28.—PRIVATE FAMILIES IN 1790, AND ALL FAMILIES IN 1900, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.¹

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF FAMILIES CONTAINING—										
	1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	11 persons and over.
Continental United States:											
1790.....	3.7	7.8	11.7	13.8	13.9	13.2	11.2	9.0	6.5	4.2	4.9
1900.....	5.1	15.0	17.6	16.9	14.2	10.9	7.7	5.2	3.2	1.9	2.2
Area covered by 1790 schedules in existence:											
1790.....	3.7	7.8	11.7	13.8	13.9	13.2	11.2	9.0	6.5	4.2	4.9
1900.....	4.4	15.9	18.4	17.4	14.3	10.7	7.4	4.8	2.9	1.7	2.1
New England—											
1790.....	3.0	7.8	11.7	13.7	13.9	13.4	11.5	9.2	6.7	4.3	4.9
1900.....	4.9	17.6	19.6	17.7	13.9	9.9	6.5	4.1	2.4	1.4	2.0
Maine—											
1790.....	6.5	6.6	11.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	11.1	9.0	6.6	4.6	5.2
1900.....	5.3	19.0	21.0	18.2	13.4	9.1	5.7	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.6
New Hampshire—											
1790.....	3.4	6.2	11.1	13.6	14.1	12.9	11.9	9.6	7.2	4.7	5.3
1900.....	6.6	20.4	20.5	17.3	12.7	8.5	5.4	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.0
Vermont—											
1790.....	3.4	7.1	11.6	14.3	14.3	13.6	11.9	9.3	6.0	4.3	4.4
1900.....	5.2	18.5	21.0	18.3	13.9	9.5	5.8	3.5	1.9	1.0	1.3
Massachusetts—											
1790.....	2.1	8.7	12.1	13.7	14.0	13.2	11.4	9.1	6.7	4.2	4.7
1900.....	4.5	16.8	19.0	17.7	14.2	10.3	6.8	4.3	2.6	1.5	2.2
Rhode Island—											
1790.....	2.0	7.7	12.3	13.5	13.0	13.7	10.8	9.1	7.2	4.5	6.2
1900.....	4.1	17.7	18.8	17.4	13.8	10.0	6.9	4.5	2.8	1.6	2.2
Connecticut—											
1790.....	2.6	8.0	11.4	14.0	14.2	13.9	11.5	9.2	6.5	4.1	4.6
1900.....	4.8	17.3	19.2	17.7	14.0	10.3	6.8	4.3	2.5	1.3	1.8
Middle states—											
1790.....	2.8	7.5	11.8	13.9	14.3	13.4	11.4	9.1	6.5	4.2	5.0
1900.....	4.0	16.0	18.8	17.9	14.7	10.8	7.3	4.5	2.7	1.5	1.8
New York—											
1790.....	2.0	7.1	12.0	14.5	14.9	13.6	11.5	9.0	6.5	4.1	4.8
1900.....	1.6	17.5	19.5	18.0	14.3	10.3	6.7	4.1	2.3	1.2	1.5
Pennsylvania—											
1790.....	3.4	7.9	11.6	13.5	13.8	13.2	11.3	9.1	6.6	4.3	5.2
1900.....	3.3	14.1	18.0	17.7	15.1	11.5	8.0	5.2	3.2	1.8	2.1
Southern states—											
1790.....	6.1	8.1	11.6	13.8	13.5	12.6	10.7	8.6	6.2	4.1	4.8
1900.....	4.9	13.1	15.6	15.4	13.8	11.5	8.9	6.6	4.4	2.7	3.1
Maryland and District of Columbia—											
1790.....	5.1	8.1	11.7	13.9	13.8	12.6	10.9	8.5	5.9	4.0	5.6
1900.....	4.1	13.7	16.7	16.6	14.7	11.7	8.5	5.8	3.6	2.1	2.5
North Carolina—											
1790.....	7.2	7.7	11.3	13.3	13.3	12.5	10.6	8.9	6.4	4.2	4.6
1900.....	4.6	12.1	14.9	15.1	13.7	11.7	9.4	7.2	5.0	3.1	3.3
South Carolina—											
1790.....	5.2	8.7	12.2	14.5	13.4	12.8	10.6	8.3	6.1	3.9	4.4
1900.....	6.2	13.8	15.2	14.7	12.9	10.9	8.7	6.7	4.6	3.0	3.4
Added area:											
1900.....	5.4	14.6	17.2	16.7	14.2	11.0	7.9	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.2

¹Data for 1790 not available for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, or Southwest Territory.

In each class of families having less than 6 members, the proportion of the total number of families was less in 1790 than in 1900 both for the United States as a whole and for the area for which the 1790 schedules are in existence. For families having 6 members and over, the reverse was true. It is significant that in 1900 the proportion of families having 2, 3, 4, and 5 members was smaller, while the proportion in each class having more than 5 members was larger, in the added area than in the area for which the 1790 schedules are in existence. This doubtless reflects the influence of dense population, and especially of urban population, upon the size of family. For the area enumerated in 1790 the proportion of families having only 2 members was twice as large in 1900 as in 1790, while the proportion of those having 9 persons or more was only half as large in 1900. These facts emphasize the decided reduction in the size of families which occurred during the course of the century.

In 1900, as compared with 1790, New England showed a greater decrease in the size of family than the other sections of the original area;¹ the proportion of families having 8 members was less than one-half as great in 1900 as in 1790, and the proportion having 10 members less than one-third as great in the later year. In the state of Vermont the proportion of families having 10 members dropped to one-fourth.

In the Southern states the decline in the size of the family was less marked.

Upon arranging the total number of families in four general groups according to size, it is found that in 1790 approximately one-third of all families had less than 5 members, while in 1900 this group included considerably more than one-half of all families. Contrast between the classification of families by size in 1790 and in 1900 is equally marked in the remaining groups, the larger families showing a much greater proportion in 1790 than in the later year.

¹ Of economic and social conditions in New England at the close of the eighteenth century, W. B. Weedon writes as follows: "A controlling feature of our society was in the rapid and easy growth of the family out of the conditions prevailing in all the towns. The common people created self-sustaining families as readily as the banyan tree spreads a grove around the parent trunk. New land was easily obtained. A thrifty farmer could buy acres enough on which to settle his sons from the savings of a few years. The ax could create the log house anywhere, and in most places sawmills gave a cheap supply of planks and deals. The splitting of shingles was an accomplishment almost as common as whittling. The practice of making this cheap and excellent roofing material was carried into the Middle states by the New England emigrants. The homestead was often given to the younger son, who provided for the parents in their old age, the elder brothers having acquired settlements of their own. Thus the teeming social soil was ready for the family roots, which were constantly extending. Unmarried men of thirty were rare in country towns. Matrons were grandmothers at forty; mother and daughter frequently nursed their children at the same time. Father, son, and grandson often worked together in one field; and the field was their own."—*Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789*, Vol. II, page 860.

TABLE 29. *Private families in 1790 and all families in 1900, classified according to size, with per cent distribution.*

SIZE OF FAMILY.	ALL FAMILIES IN 1900.		
	Private families in 1790.	In continental United States.	In area for which 1790 schedules are in existence.
	NUMBER.		
All families	340,636	16,187,715	5,108,062
Less than 5 persons	152,063	8,832,364	2,805,077
5 to 8 persons	194,327	6,171,689	1,962,596
9 or 10 persons	41,043	891,616	257,257
11 persons and over	20,203	353,046	104,832
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.		
All families	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 persons	47.0	54.6	56.1
5 to 8 persons	47.3	38.1	37.2
9 or 10 persons	10.7	5.1	4.9
11 persons and over	4.9	2.2	2.1

¹ Incomplete owing to loss of schedules.

The progress of the nation from 1790 to 1900 has involved far-reaching social changes, during which the inhabitants have gathered from farm and frontier into densely settled industrial centers. The effect of this change on the size of family and on family environment has been very marked; it is probable that no statistical change recorded in these pages as having occurred during the century is more decided or possesses greater economic significance.

SLAVEHOLDING AND NONSLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES.

A subdivision of the white and free colored families reported at the First Census into two general classes, slaveholding and nonslaveholding, is presented in Table 30.

The average size of white slaveholding families was slightly greater than the average for white nonslaveholding families. Of the total number of families under consideration, little more than 10 per cent were classed as slaveholding. Approximately one-fourth of the slaveholding families reported were located in New England and the Middle states. Those in New England were reported principally by Rhode Island and Connecticut; and of the 2 Middle states represented, New York contributed much the larger number of slaveholders.

Table 114, page 276, presents the information summarized in Table 30, extended to counties and minor civil divisions so far as they were returned separately.

TABLE 30.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NONSLAVEHOLDING WHITE AND FREE COLORED, WITH PER CENT FAMILIES OF EACH CLASS FORM OF ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES:¹ 1790.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRIVATE FAMILIES.												PER CENT FAMILIES OF EACH CLASS FORM OF ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES.				
	Total number.	Slaveholding.						Nonslaveholding.						Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.	
		White.			Free colored.			White.			Free colored.			White.	Free colored.	White.	Free colored.
		Number of families.	Total.	Average per family.	Number of families.	Total.	Average per family.	Number of families.	Total.	Average per family.	Number of families.	Total.	Average per family.				
Area covered by 1790 schedules in existence.....	410,636	47,664	280,345	5.9	195	652	3.3	357,811	2,032,768	5.7	4,966	19,533	3.9	11.6	(?)	87.1	1.2
New England.....	174,017	2,141	13,522	6.3	6	23	3.8	170,242	978,684	5.7	1,628	6,650	4.1	1.2	(?)	97.8	0.9
Maine.....	17,009							16,972	95,953	5.7	37	136	3.7			99.8	0.2
New Hampshire.....	24,065	123	740	6.2				23,859	140,428	5.9	83	312	3.8	0.5		99.1	0.3
Vermont.....	14,992							14,969	85,154	5.7	23	85	3.7			99.8	0.2
Massachusetts.....	65,779							65,149	373,187	5.7	630	2,592	4.1			99.0	1.0
Rhode Island.....	11,296	491	2,993	6.5				10,393	61,590	5.9	492	1,950	4.4	4.1		92.0	3.9
Connecticut.....	40,876	1,557	9,769	6.3	6	23	3.8	38,960	222,372	5.7	413	1,575	3.8	3.8	(?)	95.2	1.0
Middle states.....	128,732	9,638	60,437	6.3	16	63	3.9	117,869	674,120	5.7	1,229	4,487	3.7	7.5	(?)	91.5	1.0
New York.....	54,878	7,787	47,495	6.1	9	40	4.4	46,398	265,430	5.7	684	2,444	3.6	14.2	(?)	84.5	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	73,874	1,851	12,942	7.0	7	23	3.3	71,471	408,690	5.7	545	2,043	3.7	2.5	(?)	96.7	0.7
Southern states.....	107,867	33,885	206,386	5.8	173	596	3.3	69,700	379,964	5.5	2,109	8,396	4.0	33.3	0.2	64.6	2.0
Maryland ²	33,294	12,142	71,168	5.9	84	211	2.5	19,870	109,577	5.5	1,198	4,572	3.8	36.5	0.3	59.7	3.6
North Carolina ³	48,791	14,945	87,121	5.8	28	119	4.3	33,076	178,077	5.4	652	2,962	4.5	30.7	0.1	67.9	1.3
South Carolina.....	25,872	8,798	48,097	5.5	61	236	3.9	16,754	92,310	5.5	259	922	3.6	34.0	0.2	64.8	1.0

¹ Data not available for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, or Southwest Territory.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Data not available for Allegheny, Calvert, or Somerset county.

⁴ Data not available for Caswell, Granville, or Orange county, except the total number of families.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WHITE FAMILY.

In the preceding chapter the number of white females under 16 years of age was determined with reasonable accuracy. Hence it is possible to consider the total number of children (under 16 years) per white family in 1790 in the area for which schedules are still in existence, as compared with the number shown by the census returns in 1900.

The number of private white families included in the schedules of the First Census which are still in existence is slightly more than 400,000. In the course of a century the number of private white families in the same area increased more than tenfold, but the number of white children under 16 years of age in the same area increased during the same period little more than sixfold. From the returns for the first and last censuses of record, it is possible to show that in the area included the average number of children under 16 years of age per family was nearly twice as great in 1790 as in 1900. Moreover, it will be observed from the table that the number varied but little (from 2.6 to 2.9) in 1790, while in 1900, although the averages returned were in general reduced about one-half, the range was much wider. Both at the beginning and at the close of the century the lowest average was shown for New England. In 1900 the highest average was shown for the Southern states.

TABLE 31.—Average number of white children under 16 years per private white family, by states: 1790 and 1900.¹

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRIVATE WHITE FAMILIES.		WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE PER FAMILY.	
	1790	1900	1790	1900	1790	1900
Area for which schedules are in existence.....	412,850	4,061,504	1,149,001	7,095,506	2.8	1.5
New England.....	172,383	1,221,856	466,290	1,610,495	2.7	1.3
Maine.....	16,972	161,041	48,753	200,792	2.9	1.2
New Hampshire.....	23,982	96,354	68,564	112,987	2.9	1.2
Vermont.....	14,969	80,388	43,632	100,857	2.9	1.3
Massachusetts.....	65,149	595,611	169,809	786,349	2.6	1.3
Rhode Island.....	10,854	90,458	29,987	144,163	2.8	1.6
Connecticut.....	40,457	197,004	105,485	265,347	2.6	1.3
Middle states.....	127,507	2,855,574	365,764	4,330,159	2.9	1.5
New York.....	54,185	1,584,311	155,090	2,212,213	2.9	1.4
Pennsylvania.....	73,322	1,271,263	210,674	2,117,946	2.9	1.7
Southern states.....	112,960	584,674	316,947	1,154,852	2.8	2.0
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	35,052	232,270	93,843	381,253	2.7	1.6
North Carolina ²	52,356	244,524	149,942	540,543	2.9	2.2
South Carolina.....	25,552	107,880	73,162	233,056	2.9	2.2

¹ Data not available for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, or Southwest Territory.

² Includes an estimate for Allegheny, Calvert, and Somerset counties.

³ Includes an estimate for Caswell, Granville, and Orange counties.

In the foregoing table the number of white children per private family has been considered only for the states for which schedules are in existence. For the entire United States in 1900 the average was 1.7, and for the area added after the First Census the average was 1.8. The highest proportions (2.3) were shown for Texas and Mississippi.

Had the ratio of children to private white families been the same in 1790 as it was in 1900, the number of children in 1790 would have been less than half the number actually reported at the First Census. It would be idle to speculate upon the effect which so low a proportion in 1790 and at subsequent early censuses would have wrought upon the nation; but without question had the proportion which now actually exists appeared at the beginning of the century, the history of the Republic would have been materially altered.

On the other hand, the application of the generous proportion of children shown for 1790 to the number of private white families reported in 1900 (which averaged less than 2 children each) results in a theoretical increase in the number of young children so great as to be astonishing. In short, had the households into which the white inhabitants of the United States were divided in 1900 been as prolific as were the households of the white citizens of the Republic at the beginning of Constitutional Government, the population of the United States in 1900 would have been greater by 15,500,000 children, regardless of the cumulative effect of the maintenance of the higher ratio at previous censuses.

FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

The printed schedules used by the enumerators for Massachusetts at the First Census included an inquiry regarding the number of dwellings within their respective districts, probably instituted as a result of a similar inquiry at the Colonial census of Massachusetts in 1764-65. The returns secured afford a basis for an interesting study concerning the average number of families and of persons to a dwelling in urban and in rural communities.

By Census definition in 1900, a dwelling is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep; hence uninhabited houses were not counted as dwellings at the Twelfth Census. The same was true of the First Census, since no vacant houses were returned on the schedules.

Inasmuch as tenement and apartment houses were returned as dwellings in 1900, it would be natural (especially in a commonwealth conspicuous for its industrial interests and dense population) to expect that in 1900 the number of families per dwelling would be larger than in 1790, when there were few tenement houses and no apartment houses. The figures, however, clearly show that the average has not materially increased.

The following table shows the number of dwellings and private families, the total population, and the average number of families and of persons per dwelling, for each county of Massachusetts enumerated in 1790, and for the same areas in 1900:

TABLE 32. *Dwellings and private families in the counties of Massachusetts reported in 1790, and in the same areas¹ in 1900.*

COUNTY.	PRIVATE FAMILIES.			POPULATION.	
	Dwellings.	Total.	Average per dwelling.	Total.	Average per dwelling.
1790					
The state.....	54,377	65,779	1.2	378,456	7.0
Barnstable.....	2,344	2,889	1.2	17,342	7.4
Berkshire.....	4,476	4,899	1.1	31,263	6.8
Bristol.....	4,514	5,541	1.2	31,696	7.0
Dukes and Nantucket.....	1,013	1,439	1.4	7,810	7.7
Essex.....	7,644	10,883	1.4	57,879	7.6
Hampshire.....	9,181	9,617	1.0	59,459	6.5
Middlesex.....	5,998	7,580	1.3	42,769	7.1
Plymouth.....	4,240	5,173	1.2	29,512	7.0
Suffolk.....	6,355	8,018	1.3	44,865	7.1
Worcester.....	8,613	9,729	1.1	56,764	6.6
1900					
The state.....	451,392	601,873	1.3	2,895,346	6.2
Barnstable.....	7,678	7,911	1.0	27,826	3.6
Berkshire.....	18,257	20,530	1.1	95,774	5.2
Bristol.....	34,451	51,856	1.6	251,229	7.3
Dukes and Nantucket.....	2,209	2,332	1.1	7,567	3.4
Essex.....	61,064	79,664	1.3	356,569	5.8
Hampshire.....	46,393	58,640	1.3	275,028	5.9
Middlesex.....	108,296	133,991	1.2	628,697	5.8
Plymouth.....	22,358	29,330	1.2	108,114	4.8
Suffolk.....	97,439	147,443	1.5	798,324	7.3
Worcester.....	53,397	71,176	1.4	346,818	6.5

¹ Except that no adjustment has been made for changes since 1790 in the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The average number of persons per dwelling in the state decreased from 7 in 1790 to 6.2 in 1900. In only 2 counties, Bristol and Suffolk, did the average increase; this increase was undoubtedly due to the influence of tenement and apartment house population, though it should be borne in mind that in these counties in 1900 were large numbers of foreign born, whose families were much larger than the average native family. The reduction in the average number of persons to a dwelling in the remaining counties is undoubtedly the result of the decreased size of family. It will be remembered that in this state, as in the other New England states, low average size of family was shown, and the influence of the great change recorded appears to have been such as to overcome the opposite tendency of occupancy of a dwelling or building by a considerable number of families.

The counties having the largest average number of persons to a dwelling in 1790 (Dukes and Nantucket and Essex) had very small averages in 1900. The explanation of the large averages for 1790 lies partly in the fact that these same counties showed the largest average numbers of families per dwelling. The very small averages shown for 1900 for these counties, and

also for Barnstable county, undoubtedly reflect the fact that the population of these counties is exceptional in several particulars. It is principally native white of native parents—in which element the average size of family is very small—and, as shown by the state census of 1905, is still decreasing.

Inspection of the average number of persons per dwelling in the Massachusetts counties in 1790, as compared with similar figures for 1900, shows that the range of variation was more than three times as great at the Twelfth Census as it was at the First. The relative uniformity shown in 1790, and the fact that nearly all the population of the country was engaged in agriculture, go far to justify the presumption that, at the time of the First Census, the conditions of population in one state closely resembled those in the other states of the limited area covered by the census. On this basis the approximate number of dwellings in the United States may reasonably be computed by employing as a ratio the number of families per dwelling in Massachusetts.

The number of dwellings occupied in 1900 by families, other than private, can not be deducted from the total number; but it is doubtful whether such a deduction, if it could be made, would affect appreciably the average number of private families per dwelling. It was found by computation that the ratio of all families to all dwellings in Massachusetts differed from the ratio of private families to all dwellings by only one one-hundredth of a family per dwelling.

Since in Massachusetts the proportion of colored families was so small that their effect on the ratio of all families to all dwellings may be disregarded, it was deemed more accurate to apply the ratio for this state to the white population of the other states (in many of which the colored population was relatively very numerous), rather than to their total population, and thus to obtain the number of dwellings of white persons only.

The increase during the century in the number of dwellings in the area enumerated in 1790 was nearly twelvefold. This table further illustrates the tendency toward large families in 1790, offsetting, in the averages, the small families and large buildings (such as the apartment and tenement houses) in 1900. As previously suggested, the effect of the former over-

comes the latter, with the rather unexpected result that the average of 7 white persons per dwelling in 1790 declined to 5.7 in 1900, and in 4 out of the 17 states presented the average was less than 5. Had the average number of white persons to a dwelling which appeared in 1900 prevailed in 1790, there would have been approximately 100,000 more dwellings of white persons in the Republic. On the other hand, had the average which prevailed in 1790 prevailed also in 1900, the number of dwellings would be reduced approximately 1,000,000—the equivalent of all the dwellings in New York, the most populous state in the Union. These comparisons, however, possess value only as measuring vividly the change which has occurred in the proportions.

TABLE 33.—Estimated average number of white persons per dwelling, for each state and territory enumerated in 1790, and for the same areas¹ in 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790			1900		
	White population.	Number of dwellings of white persons. ²	Average number of persons to a dwelling.	White population.	Number of dwellings of white persons. ³	Average number of persons to a dwelling.
Area enumerated in 1790.....	3,172,444	454,309	7.0	29,564,821	5,209,847	5.7
New England.....	992,384	140,742	7.1	5,527,026	978,140	5.7
Maine.....	96,107	14,218	6.8	692,226	148,028	4.7
New Hampshire.....	141,112	19,986	7.1	410,791	86,467	4.8
Vermont.....	85,072	12,467	6.8	342,771	74,831	4.6
Massachusetts.....	373,187	53,312	7.0	2,769,764	445,637	6.2
Rhode Island.....	64,670	9,045	7.1	419,050	66,312	6.3
Connecticut.....	232,236	31,714	7.3	892,424	156,865	5.7
Middle states.....	954,003	136,477	7.0	15,264,839	2,564,696	6.0
New York.....	314,306	45,158	7.0	7,156,881	1,019,228	7.0
New Jersey.....	169,954	24,279	7.0	1,812,317	308,872	5.9
Pennsylvania.....	423,373	61,103	6.9	6,141,664	1,204,764	5.1
Delaware.....	46,310	5,937	7.8	153,977	31,832	4.8
Southern states.....	1,226,057	177,090	6.9	8,772,956	1,667,011	5.3
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	208,649	26,677	7.8	1,143,956	211,429	5.4
Virginia and West Virginia.....	442,117	61,495	7.2	2,108,088	395,596	5.3
North Carolina.....	289,181	40,018	7.2	1,263,603	240,530	5.3
South Carolina.....	140,178	21,293	6.6	557,807	107,915	5.2
Georgia ⁴	52,886	12,507	4.2	297,007	58,580	5.1
Kentucky.....	61,133	10,233	6.0	1,802,309	359,052	5.2
Tennessee.....	31,913	4,957	6.4	1,540,186	293,909	5.2

¹ Except that no adjustment has been made for changes since 1790 in the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

² Estimated on the basis of the ratio of white and free colored families to all dwellings in Massachusetts.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Part enumerated in 1790.

IX. PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN WHITE POPULATION.

RATIO OF WHITE ADULTS OF SELF-SUPPORTING AGE TO WHITE CHILDREN—OF WHITE CHILDREN TO ADULT WHITE FEMALES—EFFECT OF CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

It is probable that no change in the composition of the white population of the United States possesses greater interest, or is more important to the future welfare of the nation, than the proportion of the total constituted by children. It is clear that upon the changes in this respect, occurring from census to census, in the Republic and in individual states and communities, depends practically all economic readjustment. What proportion of the white population was formed by children under 16 years of age at the First Census, and at the Twelfth? And, if a marked change has occurred during the period under consideration, what are some of the possible causes?

In the following table comparison is made of the proportion of children per 1,000 of the total white population at intervals from 1790 to 1900. It is necessary to accept the age period under 16 years as a limitation of "children," because of the use of that age period at the earlier censuses.

TABLE 34.—Number of children per 1,000 of the white population, by states and territories: 1790, 1820, 1850, 1880, and 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF WHITE PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE PER 1,000 OF ALL AGES.				
	1790	1820	1850	1880	1900
United States.....	490	489	431	390	356
Area enumerated in 1790.....	490	483	411	373	344
New England.....	470	443	358	309	291
Maine.....	507	485	404	318	290
New Hampshire.....	486	447	342	281	275
Vermont.....	513	463	378	324	294
Massachusetts.....	455	420	338	305	290
Rhode Island.....	464	429	349	315	305
Connecticut.....	454	422	340	315	297
Middle states.....	494	485	405	358	326
New York.....	493	484	385	336	309
New Jersey.....	487	472	410	361	327
Pennsylvania.....	498	489	429	385	345
Delaware.....	494	479	431	367	327
Southern states.....	502	508	464	431	402
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	450	457	414	377	333
Virginia and West Virginia.....	497	487	431	434	400
North Carolina.....	519	507	455	429	428
South Carolina.....	522	503	456	433	418
Georgia ¹	531	519	463	442	421
Kentucky.....	545	533	474	439	404
Tennessee ²	550	551	488	479	411
Added area.....		525	463	406	368

¹ Entire state.

² Southwest Territory in 1790.

³ Basic figures obtained from ratios existing in Tennessee in 1800.

The change which occurred in the original area during the first thirty-year period—from 1790 to 1820—

was so slight as to possess little significance. During this period there was, indeed, a slight increase in the proportion shown in the Southern states. The decline in the succeeding periods was: 1820 to 1850, 69; 1850 to 1880, 41; 1880 to 1900 (twenty years), 29; hence, the decline in the proportion of white children under 16 in each 1,000 white persons of all ages was 7 during the first thirty years of Federal census taking and 139 in the succeeding eighty years.

It will be observed that the Southern states, although little affected since the First Census by additions to population through immigration, have, by maintaining a higher birth rate than the New England and Middle states, increased their numbers from distinctively native population at a rate approximating, or possibly exceeding, the rate attained by other portions of the country with the assistance of immigrants and their descendants.

RATIO OF WHITE ADULTS OF SELF-SUPPORTING AGE TO WHITE CHILDREN.

The changes between the First and Twelfth censuses in the average number of white adults available for the support of each white child are shown in the following table. Since children do not, as a rule, pass suddenly into the adult class with respect to ability to support young persons, for the purposes of this study twenty years is set as the minimum age at which persons are capable of supporting children.

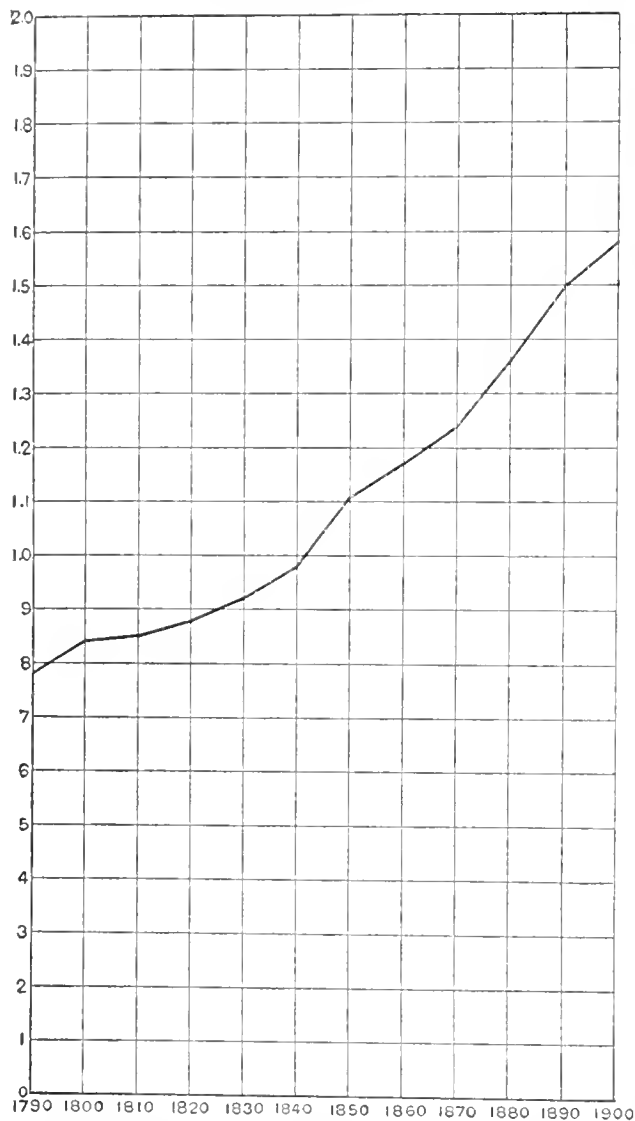
TABLE 35.—Ratio of white adults of self-supporting age to white children: 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	White persons 20 years and over.	White children under 16 years.	Ratio of persons 20 years and over to all children under 16 years.
1790.....	1,214,388	1,553,260	0.78
1800.....	1,832,375	2,156,337	0.85
1810.....	2,485,176	2,933,211	0.85
1820.....	3,395,467	3,843,680	0.88
1830.....	4,626,290	4,470,210	0.93
1840.....	6,440,634	6,510,878	0.99
1850.....	9,421,637	8,428,458	1.12
1860.....	13,310,660	11,329,812	1.17
1870.....	17,070,373	13,719,431	1.24
1880.....	22,928,219	16,919,639	1.36
1890.....	30,263,755	20,134,222	1.50
1900.....	37,748,491	23,846,473	1.58

For the censuses from 1790 to 1850, inclusive, some minor adjustments of age periods for this table proved

to be necessary in order to secure comparable figures; in some instances these adjustments were for the period under 16 years of age, and in others for the period 20 years of age and over. They were not sufficient, however, to affect to any appreciable degree the percentages which appear in the table, even though it be conceded that some errors may exist in the computations required to be made from the nearest age group.

DIAGRAM 9. —Ratio of white adults of self-supporting age to white children under 16 years.



The proportion for 1900 is practically double that for 1790. The uninterrupted increase shown in the proportion of white adults of self-supporting age to white children proves exceedingly suggestive. At the First Census 780 adults contributed to the maintenance and rearing of 1,000 children in the United States; but in 1900 the relationship of adults to children had

changed so greatly that the ratio became 1,580 adults to each 1,000 children.¹

The ratios of adults to children at the most recent censuses of the principal nations of Europe were as follows:

COUNTRY.	Census year.	Ratio of adults of self-supporting age (20 years and over) to children under 16 years.
France.....	1901	2.4
Ireland.....	1901	1.8
England and Wales.....	1901	1.7
Scotland.....	1901	1.6
Italy.....	1901	1.6
Austria-Hungary.....	1900	1.5
Germany.....	1900	1.5
United States.....	1900	1.6

In 1790 the ratios of white adults of self-supporting age to white children were practically uniform throughout the area enumerated. This fact suggests that in 1790 similar conditions prevailed generally throughout the country in connection with domestic and family affairs. In 1900 the ratios varied widely in different states, and in some instances—especially in New England and in some of the other older settled states—attained a high figure. The analysis is presented in full in the following table. In order to show the effect of locality, the states are grouped under main and minor geographic divisions.

In the different divisions and states of continental United States the number of white adults available in 1900 for the support of each 1,000 white children varied from 1,060 in Indian Territory to 2,400 in Nevada. Within the area enumerated in 1790 the extremes were 1,130 for North Carolina and (disregarding the District of Columbia) 2,390 for New Hampshire.

When the states of the area enumerated in 1790 are grouped by geographic divisions it is found that in both 1790 and 1900 the Southern states showed the smallest proportion of white adults of self-

¹ "No great power of imagination is needed in order to perceive the enormous effect of these (European population) changes, * * * and if at the present moment yearly 20 young persons out of a population of 1,000 enter life as full grown members of society, it will make a great difference if this number is reduced—say to 15. Everywhere in offices and shops the number of juveniles will be on the decrease, whereas gray-haired officials will be more abundant, and if it is true that all new ideas are born in young brains, then this distribution of age is identical with a serious loss for the population. * * *

In a stagnant population, according to the life tables for males, about 25 per cent would be under 15 years old, but if all the principal causes of death disappear the number would sink to 23 per cent. In the former case 74 adults would bring up 26 children; in the latter the numbers would be 77 and 23; consequently there would, in the case of the higher, accordingly be 2.8 adults to 1 child, in the other, 3.3."—Westergaard, *Proceedings of the International Institute of Statistics, 1907, page 113.*

supporting age to white children, and the New England states showed the largest. In 1900, however, the two extremes had grown so far apart that the Southern states, although nearly doubling their proportion during the century, showed a ratio scarcely more than one-half of that indicated for New England. The difference between the ratios per 1,000 children for the two sections had advanced from 700 and 800 adults, respectively, in 1790, to 1,280 and 2,190 in 1900.

TABLE 36.—Ratio of white adults of self-supporting age to white children, by states and territories: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	White population under 16 years.	White population 20 years and over.	Ratio of white population 20 years and over to white population under 16 years.
Continental United States (1)	23,846,473	37,718,491	1.58
Area enumerated in 1790.....	10,461,298	17,663,415	1.69
New England.....	1,610,495	3,531,973	2.19
Maine.....	200,792	411,215	2.05
New Hampshire.....	112,987	269,686	2.39
Vermont.....	100,857	217,736	2.16
Massachusetts.....	891,542	1,774,910	2.01
Rhode Island.....	125,970	262,269	2.08
Connecticut.....	265,347	569,117	2.13
Middle states.....	4,972,312	9,179,888	1.85
New York.....	2,212,213	4,438,326	2.01
New Jersey.....	591,730	1,092,418	1.85
Pennsylvania.....	2,117,916	3,557,203	1.68
Delaware.....	50,423	91,941	1.82
Southern states.....	3,881,491	4,951,784	1.28
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	381,253	674,660	1.77
Virginia and West Virginia.....	814,296	1,084,553	1.33
North Carolina.....	549,543	613,164	1.11
South Carolina.....	233,656	273,618	1.17
Georgia ²	497,862	580,671	1.17
Kentucky.....	751,566	953,950	1.27
Tennessee.....	633,065	770,968	1.22
Added area.....	13,382,175	20,085,016	1.50
Northern states.....	9,222,868	11,510,777	1.25
Ohio.....	1,335,961	2,496,258	1.86
Indiana.....	817,755	1,110,271	1.36
Illinois.....	1,660,111	2,715,180	1.63
Michigan.....	813,188	1,401,750	1.72
Wisconsin.....	780,664	1,113,736	1.43
Minnesota.....	608,183	935,121	1.54
Iowa.....	802,660	1,236,168	1.54
Missouri.....	1,095,731	1,695,117	1.54
North Dakota.....	128,739	160,507	1.25
South Dakota.....	155,250	195,142	1.26
Nebraska.....	408,226	591,978	1.45
Kansas.....	526,394	769,999	1.46
Southern states.....	2,898,532	3,232,544	1.12
Florida.....	121,473	151,885	1.25
Alabama.....	431,191	480,601	1.11
Mississippi.....	276,328	307,476	1.11
Louisiana.....	307,120	361,674	1.18
Texas.....	1,057,964	1,160,016	1.10
Indian Territory.....	134,300	141,961	1.06
Oklahoma.....	154,135	183,351	1.19
Arkansas.....	115,478	144,977	1.07
Western states.....	1,260,775	2,341,725	1.86
Montana.....	69,671	143,887	2.07
Wyoming.....	28,843	54,107	1.88
Colorado.....	169,736	324,181	1.91
New Mexico.....	71,124	93,918	1.32
Arizona.....	31,307	55,314	1.77
Utah.....	118,758	130,817	1.10
Nevada.....	94,889	23,292	2.19
Idaho.....	60,508	82,975	1.37
Washington.....	162,542	300,219	1.85
Oregon.....	131,768	232,065	1.76
California.....	403,826	900,917	2.23

The marked difference in the ratio shown by the group of Southern states, in comparison with some other sections, suggests a tabulation of the South in comparison with the rest of the country; and upon making such analysis it appears that the ratio of white adults of self-supporting age to each 1,000 white children in 1900 was 1,210 in the South and 1,730 in the remainder of the country.

It must not be overlooked that the ratios here shown are based upon the entire white population, native and foreign. It was impossible to secure an analysis for the native and foreign elements separately; but attempts to secure such separation indicated that the native element tended to record a much higher ratio of adults to children than the foreign element in some instances, indeed, probably exceeding 3,000 adults to each 1,000 children.

RATIO OF WHITE CHILDREN TO ADULT WHITE FEMALES.

The relative importance of children in the white population has already been measured by considering the proportion children form of the total and the ratio of adults of self-supporting age to children. Another standpoint from which to view this subject consists in a consideration of the ratio of white children (under 16 years of age) to white females 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 37.—Ratio of white children to adult white females in each state and territory enumerated in 1790 and in the same areas in 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	RATIO OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 16 TO ALL WHITE FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	
	1790	1900
Area enumerated in 1790.....	1.9	1.0
New England.....	1.7	0.8
Maine.....	2.1	0.8
New Hampshire.....	1.9	0.8
Vermont.....	2.3	0.9
Massachusetts.....	1.6	0.8
Rhode Island.....	1.6	0.8
Connecticut.....	1.6	0.8
Middle states.....	2.0	1.0
New York.....	2.1	0.5
New Jersey.....	2.0	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	2.1	1.1
Delaware.....	2.0	1.0
Southern states.....	1.1	1.3
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	1.6	1.0
Virginia and West Virginia.....	1.9	1.4
North Carolina.....	1.2	1.5
South Carolina.....	1.3	1.4
Georgia.....	2.1	1.4
Kentucky.....	2.6	1.4
Tennessee.....	2.7	1.4

Comparison of the ratios shown in this table for 1790 and 1900 reveals a variation comparable in extent with that shown in Table 35. An average of nearly 2 children to every white female of mature years in 1790 declined to an average of 1 in 1900, or half as great for the entire area considered. In all

¹ Excluding persons stationed abroad.

² Entire state.

the New England states, and in New York, the average was less than 1 in 1900.

The significance of this subject is so great that it

will be appropriate to point out the conditions which prevailed in 1850 and 1900 in continental United States and in individual states.

TABLE 38.—RATIO OF WHITE CHILDREN TO ALL WHITE FEMALES 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1850 AND 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1850			1900 ¹		
	White females 16 years and over. ²	White children under 16 years. ²	Ratio of white children to white females 16 years and over.	White females 16 years and over.	White children under 16 years.	Ratio of white children to white females 16 years and over.
Continental United States.....	5,376,497	8,428,458	1.6	20,822,625	23,846,473	1.1
Area enumerated in 1790.....	3,620,445	5,088,903	1.4	9,735,972	10,090,044	1.0
New England.....	878,777	968,798	1.1	1,903,736	1,610,495	0.8
Maine.....	169,536	234,873	1.4	243,124	200,792	0.8
New Hampshire.....	107,780	108,632	1.0	149,330	112,987	0.8
Vermont.....	95,547	118,583	1.2	118,318	100,857	0.9
Massachusetts.....	335,407	332,988	1.0	1,019,195	804,542	0.8
Rhode Island.....	48,332	50,270	1.0	150,094	125,970	0.8
Connecticut.....	122,175	123,452	1.0	313,675	265,347	0.8
Middle states.....	1,714,728	2,364,449	1.4	5,127,096	4,972,312	1.0
New York.....	920,783	1,173,119	1.3	2,496,517	2,212,213	0.9
New Jersey.....	137,787	190,801	1.4	610,528	591,730	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	635,840	969,870	1.5	1,969,432	2,117,946	1.1
Delaware.....	20,318	30,659	1.5	50,619	50,423	1.0
Southern states.....	1,026,940	1,755,656	1.7	2,615,140	3,507,237	1.3
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	132,474	188,663	1.4	388,125	381,253	1.0
Virginia and West Virginia.....	245,388	403,250	1.6	618,013	844,206	1.4
North Carolina.....	156,758	251,542	1.6	366,471	540,543	1.5
South Carolina.....	75,567	125,113	1.7	162,973	233,056	1.4
Georgia (eastern part).....	32,028	56,521	1.8	86,277	123,608	1.4
Kentucky.....	191,611	361,111	1.9	545,058	751,566	1.4
Tennessee.....	193,314	369,456	1.9	448,243	633,005	1.4
Added area.....	1,756,052	3,339,555	1.9	11,086,653	13,756,429	1.2
Northern states.....	1,316,612	2,459,118	1.9	7,916,781	9,222,868	1.2
Ohio.....	512,296	889,640	1.7	1,347,828	1,335,964	1.0
Indiana.....	237,871	476,641	2.0	785,402	847,755	1.1
Illinois.....	201,097	402,665	2.0	1,483,402	1,600,114	1.1
Michigan.....	100,334	176,868	1.8	759,528	845,488	1.1
Wisconsin.....	75,885	133,181	1.8	609,341	780,664	1.3
Minnesota.....	1,213	2,291	1.9	42,631	668,183	1.4
Iowa.....	44,933	94,532	2.1	672,837	802,660	1.2
Missouri.....	110,283	283,297	2.0	890,534	1,095,731	1.2
North Dakota.....	(3)	(3)	.....	74,807	128,739	1.7
South Dakota.....	(3)	(3)	.....	48,724	155,250	1.6
Nebraska.....	(3)	(3)	.....	295,832	463,226	1.4
Kansas.....	(3)	(3)	.....	416,215	526,394	1.3
Southern states.....	413,463	836,759	2.0	2,065,284	3,272,786	1.6
Georgia (western part).....	97,533	200,412	2.1	256,699	374,254	1.5
Florida.....	10,771	22,098	2.1	83,066	121,473	1.5
Alabama.....	104,534	208,287	2.0	282,156	431,494	1.5
Mississippi.....	67,725	146,893	2.2	179,268	276,328	1.5
Louisiana.....	63,280	102,964	1.6	207,418	307,120	1.5
Texas.....	33,783	73,142	2.2	639,303	1,057,904	1.7
Indian Territory.....	(3)	(3)	.....	73,702	134,300	1.8
Oklahoma.....	(3)	(3)	.....	93,012	154,435	1.7
Arkansas.....	35,828	82,963	2.3	250,660	415,478	1.7
Western states.....	25,977	43,678	1.7	1,104,588	1,260,775	1.1
Montana.....	(3)	(3)	.....	52,580	69,674	1.3
Wyoming.....	(3)	(3)	.....	19,217	28,843	1.5
Colorado.....	(3)	(3)	.....	155,298	169,736	1.1
New Mexico and Arizona.....	(3)	(3)	.....	69,940	105,431	1.5
Utah.....	16,973	25,956	1.5	69,940	105,431	1.5
Nevada.....	42,749	45,163	1.9	74,735	118,758	1.6
Idaho.....	(3)	(3)	.....	9,318	9,689	1.0
Oregon and Washington.....	(3)	(3)	.....	26,346	60,508	1.7
California.....	2,234	5,538	2.5	239,741	294,310	1.2
.....	4,021	7,021	1.7	447,413	403,826	0.9

¹ Excluding persons stationed abroad.

² Subdivision of group 15 to 19 years estimated.

³ Not enumerated.

⁴ Enumerated as part of Utah territory if at all.

No state of the Union enumerated in 1850 showed an increase, during the half century which elapsed to 1900, in the ratio of children to adult white females. Within this short period the ratio of children to each 1,000 females declined from 1,600 to 1,100 for the entire United States, and from 1,400 to 1,000 in the

area enumerated in 1790. The two preceding tables, therefore, reveal the fact that the ratio of 1,900 children to each 1,000 white women for the United States in 1790 declined 300 (to 1,600) in the sixty years elapsing to 1850, and 500 (to 1,100) in the succeeding half century.

How great has been the change during the century

in the proportion of children in the white population can best be realized by applying the ratio shown in 1900 to the number of white females above the age of 16 in 1790, and the ratio shown in 1790 to the number of white females 16 years of age and over in 1900.

AREA.	NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			
	1790		1900	
	Actual number.	On basis of ratio shown for continental United States in 1900, number would have been—	Actual number.	On basis of ratio shown in 1790, number would have been—
Continental United States.....	1,553,260	884,495	23,846,810	39,563,953
Area enumerated in 1790.....	1,553,260	884,495	10,090,044	18,498,347
Added area.....			13,756,766	21,065,606

Changes in the ratio of white children to adult white females, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.—The enumeration of the inhabitants of New York city in 1703 specified the number of white females and the number of white children of both sexes. This fact makes possible a computation, for one representative community, of the proportion of children to white females at one of the earliest enumerations made in British North American territory. The ratio of white children of both sexes to white females 16 years of age and over, as indicated by this census, was 1.9.

Of even greater interest is the partial enumeration of New York colony made in 1712-1714. The returns of this census cover all counties except Queens, although the returns for Kings and Richmond counties give only the total population, and Albany, Dutchess, and Ulster counties were not returned at all until 1714. The detailed returns of this census cover the entire white population in even greater detail than was shown at the First Census of the United States. The proportion of white children under 16 years of age to white females 16 years of age and over, for the counties reported in detail, is given in Table 39.

The results of the New York censuses of 1703 and 1712 lead to the conclusion that at this period in the history of the colony there were about 2 white children to each adult white female. It is probable that at this early period there was little variation in the conditions prevailing in the different colonies; most of the inhabitants were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there was practically no urban population in the modern sense of the term. This uniformity of conditions, together with the fact that even as late as 1790 the ratio of white children to white women varied but little in the different states and geographic divisions, suggests the inference that throughout the eighteenth century, and in all the British American colonies, there were approximately 2 white children to each adult

white female. This inference accords with the fact that the economic and social conditions of the colonies remained substantially unchanged during that period. It also serves to emphasize strikingly, by contrast, the change which occurred in the United States during the nineteenth century in the ratio of white children to adult white females.

TABLE 39.—Ratio of white children under 16 years of age to white females 16 years of age and over in New York, by counties: 1712.

COUNTY.	WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.			Ratio of white children under 16 years to white females 16 years and over.
	White females 16 years and over	Both sexes.	Males. Females.	
Total	4,317	8,450	4,389	2 0
Albany ¹	725	1,404	753	651
Dutchess ¹	98	218	120	98
New York.....	1,335	2,379	1,197	1,182
Orange.....	96	187	105	82
Suffolk.....	990	2,136	1,012	1,044
Ulster.....	412	877	450	427
Westchester.....	601	1,249	672	577

¹Returns not received until 1714.

Ratios of children to adult females in the native and the foreign stock of the white population.—It will be recalled that in a preceding chapter the contributions of the two main elements of the white population—descendants of persons enumerated in 1790 and of persons who came to the United States after the First Census—were estimated to represent approximately 35,000,000 and 32,000,000, respectively, of the total white population in 1900. Which of these two elements is the more liberal contributor of population increase at the present time? If the second, or foreign element, is the larger contributor what share is being borne in such contribution by the various nationalities which compose it? It is clear that the answers to these questions are of great importance to the Republic, since the ideals and policies of the nation must depend upon the characteristics of its citizens. Unfortunately, however, census publications can give no answer to questions concerning the fecundity of the various elements of the population.

There is a widespread opinion among students of population statistics that the white native stock, represented by the 35,000,000 of persons in 1900, is now increasing at a very slow rate, if at all; in all probability it is barely maintaining itself.¹ This point of view appears to be confirmed by many of the facts which are presented in this report. If this be true, or even

¹As a general proposition it will hold true that the absolute and relative fecundity of the native-born element is less throughout the country than that of the foreign-born. There are differences, of course, in the degree of fecundity, and fortunately the native birth rate is still comparatively normal in the Southern and Western states; but there can be no doubt that throughout the country the foreign element is reproducing itself much more rapidly than the native, with probably four generations to a century, against less than three among the natives. —F. L. Hoffman, *North American Review*, May, 1909, page 675.

partially true, then the other, or foreign, element of the white population, represented in 1900 by 32,000,000 persons, of whom more than 20,000,000 were either foreign born or the children of persons born abroad, is now contributing the bulk of population increase. There is no reason to doubt, however, that within this element the different nationalities differ widely in their percentages of increase.

In order to determine whether differences of this character actually exist, a test was made by analyzing the names appearing upon the Twelfth Census schedules for 2 counties which remained practically unchanged in area during the century—Hartford county,

Conn., and Columbia county, N. Y. Hartford county, Conn., was selected partly because in 1790 its population was exclusively British, and practically all English, so that the changes, if any, occurring during the century, could be clearly marked in connection with that nationality; and partly because in 1900 it was a typical county. The population had increased sixfold during the century; it was partly urban and partly rural; it was exceedingly prosperous, and obviously had fully participated in the growth and progress of the nation. Columbia county, N. Y., was a distinctly rural county in 1790, and largely rural also in 1900. The tabulations resulted as follows:

TABLE 40. RATIO OF ADULT WHITE FEMALES TO WHITE CHILDREN, FOR EACH NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN HARTFORD COUNTY, CONN.: 1790 AND 1900.

NATIONALITY.	1790					1900				
	White females 16 years and over.		White children under 16 years.			White females 16 years and over.		White children under 16 years.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.			Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.		
			Total.	Average to each female 16 years and over.	Per cent distribution.			Total.	Average to each female 16 years and over.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	10,644	100.0	17,076	1.6	100.0	66,517	100.0	55,653	0.8	100.0
British.....	10,594	99.8	17,042	1.6	99.8	52,500	78.9	36,576	0.7	65.7
English.....	10,236	96.4	16,516	1.6	96.7	32,159	48.3	17,916	0.6	32.2
Scotch.....	303	2.9	416	1.4	2.4	2,798	4.2	2,004	0.7	3.8
Irish.....	55	0.5	110	2.0	0.6	17,543	26.4	16,566	0.9	29.8
Dutch.....	6	0.1	10	1.7	0.1	151	0.2	127	0.8	0.2
French.....	11	0.1	22	2.0	0.1	1,781	2.7	2,173	1.2	3.9
German.....						6,375	9.6	7,752	1.2	13.9
All other.....	3	(²)	2	0.7	(²)	5,710	8.6	9,025	1.6	16.2

¹ Includes Hungarian, Italian, Roumanian, Russian, Scandinavian, etc.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 41.—RATIO OF ADULT WHITE FEMALES TO WHITE CHILDREN, FOR EACH NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.: 1790 AND 1900.

NATIONALITY.	1790					1900				
	White females 16 years and over.		White children under 16 years.			White females 16 years and over.		White children under 16 years.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.			Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.		
			Total.	Average to each female 16 years and over.	Per cent distribution.			Total.	Average to each female 16 years and over.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	6,203	100.0	13,054	2.1	100.0	15,542	100.0	11,205	0.7	100.0
British.....	4,980	80.3	10,646	2.1	81.6	11,713	75.4	7,673	0.7	68.5
English.....	4,815	77.6	10,344	2.1	79.2	8,644	55.6	5,490	0.6	49.0
Scotch.....	137	2.2	230	1.7	1.8	516	3.3	340	0.7	3.0
Irish.....	28	0.5	72	2.6	0.6	2,553	16.4	1,843	0.7	16.4
Dutch.....	1,148	18.5	2,290	2.0	17.5	985	6.3	633	0.6	5.6
French.....	30	0.5	60	2.0	0.5	241	1.6	226	0.9	2.0
German.....	37	0.6	42	1.1	0.3	2,343	15.1	2,163	0.9	19.3
All other.....	8	0.1	16	2.0	0.1	260	1.7	510	2.0	4.6

¹ Practically all French Canadians in 1900.

² Includes Hungarian, Italian, Roumanian, Russian, Scandinavian, etc.

In 1900 the British stock was making a comparatively meager contribution to the population of both counties. The 1790 ratios of 1.6 children under 16 years of age to each female 16 years and over in the

Connecticut county and 2.1 in the New York county, by 1900 had shrunk one-half in the former and one-third in the latter. Since in 1790 the British element was composed almost exclusively of English, it is in

this nationality that most of the descendants of persons enumerated in 1790 in these 2 counties are to be found. It will be observed that in both instances the ratio for the English is even lower than that for the remainder of the British element.

The other than British elements show in each county, in 1900, a more liberal ratio of children to women. Both the French Canadian and the German nationalities show a ratio which, while much less than that shown for 1790, is nevertheless higher than that of the British element. The increase in the ratio is greatest, however, for the nationalities analyzed upon the schedule and grouped in the table under the head of "all other." This term includes principally Italians, Hungarians, Russians, and Scandinavians—nationalities which are included in the most recent immigration movement. In both counties the contribution of this element, in 1900, greatly exceeds that of any other, approaching the very liberal proportion of children to adult females shown for the total white population at the First Census of the United States.

The foregoing analysis is presented merely as an illustration of the significant variation in the contribution of various racial elements to the increase of population in the United States. The labor involved in a complete tabulation of this kind is so great that it could not be attempted except at a decennial census, and it is doubtful if facilities would exist at that time. But the test tabulations here presented tend to confirm the impression that during the eighteenth century practically no change occurred in the social and economic structure of the colonies which subsequently became parts of the United States, while during the nineteenth century a very marked readjustment has been in progress, resulting in a striking change in the ratio of children to adult females.

Comparison of the United States with Europe.—Consideration of the changes shown to have occurred in the United States during the century, in the ratio of white children to adult white females, is aided by making a study of the corresponding ratios for the four principal nations of Europe.

COUNTRY.	Census year.	Females 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Ratio of children under 16 to females 16 years and over.
United Kingdom.....	1901	14,251,630	14,211,381	1.0
France.....	1901	14,190,357	10,684,083	0.8
Germany.....	1900	18,293,060	20,722,000	1.1
Italy.....	1901	10,549,681	11,722,730	1.1
United States.....	1900	20,822,625	23,846,473	1.1

The above table indicates that the proportion of children to adult females was practically the same in the United States in 1900 as in Great Britain, Germany, and Italy at the corresponding enumerations in those countries; hence it appears that population conditions in the Republic are tending to become more

in harmony with those obtaining in other civilized countries. It should be noted that although the ratio shown for France is considerably less than those for Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and the United States, it is identical with that shown for 5 of the New England states, and but one-tenth less than that shown for New York.

EFFECT OF CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

There are many standpoints from which to view this subject. From one, it might be claimed that the people of the United States, taking all into account, have concluded that they are only about one-half as well able to rear children—at any rate without personal sacrifice—under the conditions prevailing in 1900 as their predecessors proved themselves to be under the conditions which prevailed in 1790. It is possible also to claim that at the period of the First Census the simple living characteristic of a new country, the simple wants supplied by neighborhood industries, and the self-dependence of the family due to sparseness of population, all tended toward large families.

In 1900 the resources of the nation were developed to the point of fruition. From various causes the population had become very large. Wealth had increased to a degree unparalleled elsewhere in the world or in any age. At the present time the complexity of living, congestion of population, dependence on foreign help, and especially the innumerable wants fostered by machine-made goods, manufactured upon an enormous scale and ever tempting to greater expenditure, all tend toward restriction of size of families.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century a vast continent, with untold resources, awaited development and created what might be termed a population hunger. In Europe, at the same period, the creation of unexampled industrial activity produced, though to a lesser degree, a somewhat similar condition. The close of the nineteenth century finds the insistent demand for population practically satisfied, and in some instances more than satisfied, both in the United States and in Europe. The degree to which this demand is occurring in different sections of the United States is suggested by the wide variations in the proportions of white children to white adults in the various states and geographic divisions. The older communities, having already acquired dense population, resulting in a more severe struggle for existence, show the highest proportion of adults to children; while in the younger or more sparsely settled states, and in those in which wide opportunity for the individual still exists, the proportion of children to adults is much greater. It must be remembered, however, that in communities which have been in existence less than fifty years the birth rates, as reflected by the proportion of children in the

white population, may be abnormally high, because of the abnormal age distribution of the population of such sections.

It would be idle to attempt to point out the social and economic results likely to occur in the future from the changes here shown to have taken place, even were such a discussion appropriate in these pages. A century hence the student of population changes will be able to measure, in the same manner as the significance of population changes from 1790 to 1900 is here measured, but in abler and more accurate fashion, the effect—economic loss, or possibly, indeed, economic gain—upon the United States of failure of the white population to contribute (on the basis of the

1790 proportion) many millions of young people to the activities of the Republic. He will confront the fact that in the early life of the Republic there appeared in the total population a very large proportion of young persons, but that after the expiration of a century, as the population approached 100,000,000 and all the activities of the nation were developed and expanded to a marvelous degree, the proportion of young persons decreased to such an extent as to create a remarkable contrast between the conditions which prevailed at the beginning and at the end of the nineteenth century. It is probable that against such a background the economic history of the coming century will be written.

X. SURNAMES OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER—NOMENCLATURE—PREPONDERANCE OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH NAMES—UNUSUAL AND STRIKING SURNAMES—DISTRIBUTION OF SURNAMES—CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION UNDER CERTAIN NAMES—ABSENCE OF MIDDLE NAMES.

In the states for which the schedules of the First Census still exist there were 27,337 surnames in 1790. It is impossible to compute from this figure the number of surnames in the entire United States at the date of the First Census, but the fact that the states for which the schedules are lacking, with the exception of New Jersey, were settled largely by English immigrants, suggests the probability that the names in addition to those appearing upon the existing schedules were comparatively few in number. It is thus probable that the entire number of surnames in the United States at that period did not much exceed 30,000.

The tables which follow present some classification of nomenclature resulting from an inspection of the names of heads of families as they appear upon the schedules. This classification has been made because of the historical value which attaches to such analysis. The heads of families enumerated at the First Census were practically the founders of the Republic; it was they who adopted the Constitution which made the Republic permanent. Furthermore, the constant increase of interest in genealogy makes this analysis of especial interest.

A large preponderance of English and Scotch names appears upon the schedules of the First Census. The proportion, indeed, is so large that these two nationalities embrace substantially the entire population, with the exception of that of certain sections, principally in New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Moreover, inspection of the names, conveys the impression that they were largely of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Many of the names upon the schedules probably have now passed out of existence, because of an increasing tendency on the part of the public to avoid striking or fantastic names. Most of those names which tended to cause a distinct loss of dignity to the bearer have, in the course of a century, been so modified, with the social advance of the possessors, as to lose unpleasant characteristics. Many Christian names which were of frequent occurrence in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and indeed in the early part of the nineteenth century, have become obsolete. Their use by the present generation would be regarded as an absurdity. Inspection of the city directories for several of the larger municipalities

shows that many of the more peculiar and eccentric names reported at the First Census still continue to be borne; but it is a fact, also, that such names are by no means so conspicuous at the present time as at the earlier period. The addition of a great body of names originating in countries other than Great Britain tends to reduce the prominence of English names, as the proportion contributed by such names decreases. It is true that many of the names so added may be formed of the parts of speech of other languages, but this fact is concealed by their occurrence in a foreign tongue.

Those who study the names upon the schedules of the First Census are impressed by the fact that a large proportion of the total number are derived from common nouns or other parts of speech related to the daily affairs, occupations, events, and surroundings of the individual and the community. Tests were made of the names returned for 3 states, to determine the proportion of families bearing names of this class. It was found that of all families reported in these 3 states about 30 per cent derived their names from parts of speech.

Of the 27,337 different surnames for which the 1790 schedules are in existence, 9.4 per cent were derived from parts of speech. Upon making a classification of the names so derived, according to the meaning of the words, they fall into the following general classes:¹

Household and domestic affairs—food and eating, drink, clothing, and sewing materials.

Nations and places.

Human characteristics—nationality, kinds of men, condition, appearance or state, bathing, ailments and remedies, parts and actions of the body, relationship.

Games, religion, music, and literature.

Property—kind of house and building material and belongings, surroundings, furniture and tableware, merchandise and commodities, and money.

Nature—color, objects of nature or features of landscape, trees, plants and flowers, fruits, nuts, weather, beasts, birds, insects and creeping creatures.

The ocean and maritime subjects.

War.

Death and violence.

Time.

Unusual and ludicrous combinations of common nouns and of Christian names and surnames.

¹ Classification of the surnames shown upon the census schedules, according to their meaning as parts of speech, proves of so much interest that, while not properly a part of a report of this character, some of the more noteworthy names are given in the following classified list:

HOUSEHOLD AND DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Food and eating.—Soup, Oyster, Fish, Trout, Salmon, Haddock, Shad, Crab; Veal, Lamb, Pork, Savory, Stew; Fowl, Duck, Quail, Goose, Gravy; Tripe, Tongue, Kidney, Liver, Hash, Ham, Eggs;

Two facts are of especial interest in connection with an analysis of names. The parts of speech which are represented are almost entirely Anglo-Saxon. They are derived from the most common events of life, conditions, places, or things, and it may be said that they represent almost one-third of the population of the United States in 1790. The prevalence of biblical given names reflects the religious feeling of the period. The absence of those names which were offensive from the standpoint of politics, on the other hand, reflects the political prejudices prevailing at that date. For example, the name "Charles" is found rather infrequently. Indeed, in the entire state of Massachusetts, one of the most populous states of that period, it occurs less than 250 times on the schedules.

A classification of the total number of names represented upon the schedules (27,337), according to frequency of occurrence, as, for example, the number

of names which appear but once, the number which appear but twice, etc., show the following interesting results:

NUMBER OF TIMES NAMES APPEAR UPON SCHEDULES, BY GROUPS.	Number of names.	Per cent each class forms of all names.
Total.....	27,337	100.0
1.....	11,934	43.7
2.....	3,609	13.2
3 to 4.....	3,235	11.8
5 to 9.....	3,105	11.4
10 to 24.....	2,564	9.4
25 to 49.....	1,244	4.6
50 to 99.....	744	2.7
100 to 199.....	511	1.9
200 to 299.....	154	0.6
300 to 399.....	84	0.3
400 to 499.....	55	0.2
500 to 749.....	53	0.2
750 to 999.....	12	(1)
1,000 to 1,499.....	19	0.1
1,500 to 1,999.....	6	(1)
2,000 to 2,999.....	6	(1)
3,000 and over.....	2	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Goodbread, Butter, Olives, Radish, Mustard, Cress, Vinegar; Corn, Beets, Onions, Beans, Collard, Carrott, Peas, Squash, Brownrice, Sago; Wattle, Honey, Pancake, Jam, Mush, Treacle; Cake, Custard, Tart, Cheese, Almond, Dates, Shaddock, Melon; Mints, Fudge; Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Milk; Hunger, Food, Meal, Diet, Slice, Broil, Boiling, Ginger, Greens, Aspive, Lard, Pepper.

Drink.—Brandy, Goodrum, Grog, Grapewine, Redwine, Punch, Cider, Port, Negus, Freshwater, Beer, Booze, Goodwine, Wine.
Clothing.—Dress, Raiment, Gowus, Frocks, Petticoat, Bloomer, Scarf, Red sleeves, Frill, Shawl, Bonnet, Feather, Boas, Mitts, Beads, Spangle, Shoe, Highshoe, Stockings, Coats, Shirts, Waistcoat, Jumpers, Smock, Overall, Collar, Lightcap, Mittens, Boots, Socks, Brogan, Cap.

Sewing materials.—Linen, Silk, Poplin, Crape, Lace, Wool, Buttons; Machine, Needles, Pattern, Pin, Bodkin, Spool; Threadcraft, Mendingall, Patching, Whitecotton.

NATIONS AND PLACES.

England, Ireland, Hungary, Germany, Holland, Spain, Poland, Athens, Boston, Canada, Bohemia, Venice, Parliament, Paradise, Bedlam.

HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Nationality.—English, Irish, French, German, Prussian, Poles, Spaniard, Malay, Tartar, Dago, Mussulman, Dutch.

Kinds of men.—Beeman, Councilman, Countryman, Iceman, Ploughman, Sickman, Shortman, Smallman, Toughman, Tidyman, Weatherman, Weedingman, Peacemaker, Houselighter, Woolweaver, Landmiser, Pioneer, Pilgrim, Pagan, Pettyfool, Passenger, Grooms, Biters, Fakes, Equals, Drinker, Dancer, Kicker, Cusser, Spitter, Booby, Duncce, Gump, Boor, Crank, Crook, Rascal, Swindle, Knave, Outlaw, Mad-savage, Coward, Hero, Double, Goodfellow.

Condition.—Hunger, Thirst, Smell, Taste, Anger, Laughter, Comfort, Reason, Clemency, Justice, Care, Pride, Wit, Pluck, Faith, Devotion, Goodeourage, Fuss, Flurry, Fury, Thrift, Doubt, Piety.

Appearance or state.—Short, Shorter, Plump, Comely, Sallow, Supple, Bony, Barefoot, Allred, Busy, Idle, Careless, Strict, Calm, Gushing, Dumb, Howling, Daff, Looney, Dowdy, Neat, Empty, Greedy, Fearing, Fearless, Faithful, Fickle, Forward, Humble, Gadding, Sober, Maudlin, Gaudy, Quaint, Harsh, Jolly, Kind, Severe, Literal, Final, Wealthy, Miserly, Naughty, Toogood, Sullen, Sanguine, Proud, Prudent, Rough, Tough, Hasty, Weary, Old, Oider, Wordly, Witty, Allright, Proper, Lazy, Lucky, Upright, Underhand, Measley, Rude, Toobald, Cacklin.

Bathing.—Cldbath, Towel, Soap.
Ailments and remedies.—Fatyowant, Gout, Fever, Crampeasy, Boils, Measles, Swelling, Corns, Rickets, Grippe, Ache, Cough, Sliver, Blackhead, Warts, Tetter, Fits, Surgeon, Quack; Balm, Physic, Salts, Mixture, Blistar, Pellet, Pill.

Parts and actions of the body.—Head, Brains, Forehead, Cheeks, Nose, Ears, Chin, Beard, Lips, Tongue, Shoulders, Wrists, Hands, Fingers, Thumbs, Hips, Side, Knee, Leg, Foot, Heel, Bones, Gulletts, Hearts, Kidneys, Bowels, Livers, Glands, Breaths, Voices, Whisper, Murmurs, Grunts, Howls, Yells, Smack, Caress.

Relationship.—Brother, Sister, Couples, Husbands, Son, Daughter, Uncles, Cousins, Neighbors.

GAMES, RELIGION, MUSIC, AND LITERATURE.

Games.—Clubs, Cards, Chess, Faro, Dice, Dance, Waltz.
Religion.—Preacher, Rector, Church, Chapel, Steeples, Spires, Bell, Clapper, Organ, Pew, Sermon, Creed, Bible, Psalms, Psalter, Sinners, Blessing, Miracle, Angels, Heavens, Hell.

Music and literature.—Music, Chord, Harmony, Overture, Christian, Singer, Duett, Harp, Fiddle, Fife, Cornet; Poet, Rymes, Jingles, Ballad, Parody.

PROPERTY.

Kind of house, building material, and belongings.—House, Lot, Brickhouse, Acres, Greathouse, Marble, Mahogany, Oldhouse, Halfacre, Stonehouse, Longhouse, Newhouse, Laughinghouse, Roof, Brickroof, Shingle, Gambrel, Gable, Gutters, Spout, Lumber, Brick, Wooden, Plank, Scantling, Lath, Crack, Cranny, Door, Latch, Knob, Lockkey, Kitchen, Buttery, Shelf, Furnace, Heater, Register, Poreh, Shed, Pump, Corners.

Surroundings.—Stable, Barns, Trough, Manger, Coolyard, Brickwell, Coldwell, Cornhouse, Woodhouse, Milkhouse, Warehouse, Millhouse, Wharf.

Furniture and tableware.—Table, Curtain, Vase, Clocks, Desk, Chairs, Cushion, Pillow, Bolster, Box, Broom, Bucket, Candle, Snuffer, Plate, Platter, Bowls, Newbowl, China, Silver, Knife, Forks, Spoons, Pitcher, Mug, Saucer.

Merchandise and commodities.—Stove, Wood, Coke, Oven, Coal, Fender, Auction, Wouder-sale, Shovel, Poker, Hammock, Pickett, Tubs, Ax, Ladder, Mallet, Nuthammer, Hatchet, Wrench, Level, Nipper, Whetstone, Gouge, Nail, Tack, Awl, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Hasks, Wheat, Mash, Bags, Balloon, Barley, Barrels, Basket, Bench, Bike, Boiler, Bomb, Brass, Buckhorn, Camphor, Cane, Cap, Chalk, Chopper, Coin, Coldiron, Combs, Compass, Coop, Coopernail, Copper, Cork, Cowhorn, Cradle, Cutwork, Dipper, Divans, Files, Filters, Grater, Gravel, Gum, Hammers, Hassock, Hogshead, Hornbuckle, Hose, Inks, Iron, Irons, Ivory, Junk, Kettle, Kite, Leeks, Lightwood, Locket, Maize, Tenpenny, Oldshoe, Paste, Pearl, Pen, Pencil, Pipes, Plough, Powder, Primer, Rags, Rakes, Rattle, Razor, Rivets, Rockets, Rope, Rug, Satchel, Screws, Sequin, Shot, Sickle, Silkrags, Silver, Slate, Smallcorn, Snuff, Spikes, Sticks, Stilts, Straw, Tallow, Tarbox, Ticket, Tiles, Tool, Trap, Trucks, Trunk, Tubes, Turnipseed, Twine, Twist, Varnish, Wafer, Washer, Weights, Whips, Whitehorn, Wigs, Wire, Yarn, Yoke, Harness, Hames, Reins, Sulkey, Surrey, Coltrider, Heldebridle.

Money.—Purse, Money, Cash, Dollar, Milldollar, Penny, Thickpenny, Shilling, Dimes, Nickles, Pence.

NATURE.

Color.—Colour, Black, White, Gray, Green, Brown, Red, Ruby, Pink, Purple, Seagray, Nile, Orange, Tan, Olive, Lavender, Carmine, Blue, Scarlet.

Objects of nature or features of landscape.—Mountain, Tallhill, Widedale, Lakes, Meadows, Parks, Pastures, Rivers, Woodsides, Roads, Bridges, Bogs, Forest, Chestnutwood, Hazelgrove, Wood-

The most significant fact which appears in the preceding table is the large proportion of the total number of names which is formed by names represented by one family only, and the rapid decrease as the groups include more frequent occurrence of names. For example, of the names which appear between 1,000 and 1,500 times—in other words, are represented by that number of families—there are but 19; while, in the highest class, but 2 names are represented by 3,000 or more families.

TABLE 42.—NUMBER OF NAMES REPORTED FOR WHITE FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECORDED UNDER SUCH NAMES, BY STATES: 1790

NUMBER OF WHITE FAMILIES.	United States.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Total.....	27,337	2,640	2,588	2,469	4,452	1,396	3,412	7,462	13,381	6,552	5,355	6,777	5,791
1.....	11,934	1,652	917	928	1,941	578	1,363	3,419	6,661	3,239	2,078	2,096	2,613
2.....	3,609	362	325	345	536	191	389	989	1,984	973	88	1,025	825
3 to 4.....	3,235	373	350	352	487	175	357	890	1,844	891	788	978	777
5 to 9.....	3,105	398	404	420	593	187	426	931	1,457	732	802	928	685
10 to 24.....	2,564	312	337	315	550	147	435	731	905	477	597	729	291
25 to 49.....	1,244	107	107	81	347	76	233	324	311	166	189	252	117
50 to 99.....	744	30	19	25	220	35	152	130	151	59	73	105	40
100 to 199.....	511	6	16	2	77	7	49	39	49	13	24	51	19
200 to 299.....	154		2	1	21		6	6	13	1	3	6	2
300 to 399.....	84		1		6			2	5	1	2	4	1
400 to 499.....	55				2		1	1	1		1	1	
500 to 749.....	53				1							1	
750 to 999.....	12						1		2			1	
1,000 to 1,499.....	19				1								
1,500 to 1,999.....	6												
2,000 and over.....	8												

land, Woodyfield, Wilderness, Fountain, Middlebrook, Marsh, Pool, Pond, Gully, Ditch, Farm, Taterfield, Bars, Garden, Grass, Longwall, Tanyard, Market, Maypole, Lowbridge, Drawbridge, Woodendyke, Saltmarsh, Oysterbanks, Sharpstone, Red-stone, Mud, Soot, Smoke, Blaze, Fires, Sparks.

Trees.—Maples, Oaks, Greenoak, Chestnut, Walnut, Pine, Bay, Willow, Tumbletree, Redwood, Roots, Sap, Acorn.

Plants and flowers.—Plants, Weeds, Vines, Shrub, Mallow, Primrose, Calls, Ivy, Pinks, Parsley, Marjoram, Wormwood, Fennel, Caraway, Bramble, Brier, Thistle, Barnthistle, Toadvine, Ragbush, Clover, Seeds, Pollen.

Fruits.—Fruit, Apple, Pippin, Currants, Cherry, Blackheart, Grapes, Lemons, Peach, Plum, Quince, Pears, Limes, Berry, Mayberry, Appleberry, Bilberry, Touchberry, Thornberry, Dewberry, Fortuneberry, Flyberry, Huckelberry, Raspberry, Winterberry, Wineberry, Rottenberry.

Nuts.—Nut, Chestnut, Walnut, Hickrynut.

Weather.—Weathers, Dry, Damp, Pleasant, Dismal, Sprinkle, Shower, Rains, Storms, Gales, Simoon, Hail, Slush, Freeze, Blizzard, Coldair.

Beasts.—Horse, Hoss, Hossies, Colts, Trotter, Mules, Kicks, Ox, Bulls, Cows, Heifer, Redheifer, Calf, Middlecalf, Goats, Sheep, Lamb, Cats, Leathercat, Mouser, Pnp, Shoat, Squirrel, Beavers, Mink, Coons, Seals, Sealion, Bear, Bruin, Cub, Leopard, Tiger, Moose, Lions, Panther, Flippers, Claws, Hoofs, Horns, Tails, Clatter, Canter, Gallop.

Birds.—Eagle, Canary, Lark, Woodpecker, Parrot, Peacock, Raven, Sparrow, Starling, Skyhawk, Stork, Swan, Buzzard, Crows, Snipes, Robins, Hawks, Pheasants, Rocks, Fowls, Chick, Bantam, Gosling, Geese, Pigeon, Dove, Birdsong, Birdwhistle.

Insects and creeping creatures.—Ant, Beetle, Fly, Bees, Hornet, Roach, Locust, Snails, Grubs, Maggot, Worm, Snake, Turtle, Frog.

THE OCEAN AND MARITIME SUBJECTS.

Seas, Billows, Bays, Breeze, Ship, Sloop, Barge, Bigraft, Anchor, Shoals, Sails, Bunks, Commodore, Mariner, Shipboy, Swab.

WAR.

War, Battle, Campaign, Fight, Fightmaster, Cannon, Boom, Guns, Trigger, Shots, Pistol, Shoots, Swords, Banner, Bugle, Bugler, Fort, Officer, Booty, Treason, Prison.

It is important to remember that a comparatively small part of the total number of surnames in the United States in 1790 includes practically the entire white population. Eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-four names represent but one-half of 1 per cent of the white population, hence the 99.5 per cent were represented by 15,403 surnames.

The number of times surnames appear in the various states and their classification into groups, according to frequency of occurrence, is shown in the following table:

DEATH AND VIOLENCE.

Death, Deadman, Hearse, Vaults, Tombs, Moregraves, Duel, Murder, Demon, Ghost, Mummy.

TIME.

Months, Weeks, Shortday, Nights, Hour, Winter, Midwinter, August, Yesterday, Tewday, Allday, Always, Friday, Sunday, Monday, Lunch, Supper, Goodnight, Clock, Bells, Christmas, Easter.

UNUSUAL COMBINATIONS OF COMMON NOUNS.

Beer-ticker, Cathole, Churning, Clampit, Clapsaddle, Clinkscates, Cockle-dross, Coldflesh, Crackbone, Drips, Flybaker, Fryover, Gallivant, Get-strap, Goodbit, Gooschorn, Graytracks, Hogmire, Honeycomb, Hungerpealer, Huntsucker, Tebrass, Liptrot, Livergall, Lookinbill, Milksack, Moonshine, Partneck, Pockerpine, Reed-hovel, Scot, Shamback, Sharpneck, Silvermail, Slappy, Spits-noggle, Splitstone, Stophell, Straddle, Sunlighter, Sydebottom, Syder-ticker, Tallowback, Threewits, Trueluck, Walldour, Willi-lether, Witchwagon.

STRIKING OR LUDICROUS COMBINATIONS OF CHRISTIAN NAMES AND SURNAMES.

Joseph Came, Peter Wentup, Joseph Scolds, John Sat, Thomas Simmers, John Smothers, Sarah Simpers, Ruth Shaves, Barbary Staggers, William Sorrows, Joseph Rodeback, Christy Forget, Agree Crabtree, Christian Bonnet, Truelove Sparks, Snow Frost, Preserved Tait, Wanton Bump, Adam Hamaker, Darling White-man, Mourning Chestnut, River Jordan, Moses Rainwater, Christian Sheli, Sermon Cotlin, Boston Frog, Jedediah Brickhouse, Jemima Crystek, Bachelor Chance, Susannah Boots, Britain Spelling, History Gott, Anguish Lemmon, Thomas Gadale, Unity Bachelor, Web A-Heban, Booze Still, Over Jordan, Thomas Purify, Constant Gallneck, Pleasant Basket, Hannah Petticoat, Balaam Bell, Abraham Bokay, Cutlip Hood, Comfort Clock, Jonah Hatchet, Noble Gun, Hardy Baptist, Silah Jester, Jacob Worm, Hannah Cheese, Henry Callico, Abraham Singhorse, Sharp Blount, Mercy Pepper.

Of the total number of surnames reported in the United States, almost exactly half were returned for Pennsylvania. This was nearly double the number returned for any other state—probably because of the large proportion of Germans composing the population of that state. It is clear that the occurrence of more than one nationality as an element of population tends to increase greatly the number of surnames. In general, the number of surnames was smallest in the New England states, where the proportion of British stock was greatest. In South Carolina, with a population no larger than that of Maine, the number of surnames was more than double the number reported upon the Maine schedules. In all the states the number of surnames occurring but once—that is, as represented by but 1 family—was very much greater than the occurrence of surnames represented by even

two families. In New England the number of single surnames was almost exactly three times as great in each state as the number represented by 2 families. In the other states a slightly smaller proportion appeared, except in the case of Virginia and North Carolina. In but 4 states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina—did any surname occur more than 500 times. The names so represented were Brown and Smith in Massachusetts; Smith in Connecticut; Smith and Williams in Pennsylvania; and Smith and Jones in North Carolina. But 1 surname occurred more than 1,000 times in any one state—the name of Smith in Massachusetts.

When analysis is made of the number of persons comprising the families shown in the previous table, the following results appear:

TABLE 43.—NUMBER OF NAMES REPORTED FOR WHITE FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF WHITE PERSONS IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS RECORDED UNDER SUCH NAMES, BY STATES: 1790.

NUMBER OF WHITE PERSONS.	United States.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Total	27,337	2,640	2,588	2,469	4,452	1,396	3,412	7,462	13,383	6,552	5,355	6,777	5,391
1.	710	81	40	27	62	18	59	106	301	155	200	389	189
2 to 9.	11,727	1,045	890	932	1,685	595	1,292	3,419	6,585	3,202	2,029	2,656	2,570
10 to 49.	9,162	1,012	1,008	1,051	1,399	495	1,074	2,486	4,928	2,408	2,173	2,608	2,043
50 to 99.	2,055	261	276	267	450	117	365	674	779	448	520	571	335
100 to 199.	1,463	162	201	137	358	92	310	447	463	203	271	316	100
200 to 299.	639	47	94	30	185	38	114	164	114	78	70	100	47
300 to 399.	343	15	34	17	106	25	78	69	81	27	38	52	22
400 to 499.	220	9	14	4	65	5	39	36	43	12	14	19	8
500 to 749.	354	6	20	2	74	5	51	34	50	9	22	35	10
750 to 999.	187	1	7	1	26	3	19	15	12	5	10	17	3
1,000 to 1,499.	197	1	2	1	26	3	7	9	17	5	5	2	3
1,500 to 1,999.	95		1		9		2		4		2	2	
2,000 to 2,999.	97		1		5		1	3	4		1	4	1
3,000 to 3,999.	37				1							1	
4,000 to 4,999.	16								2				
5,000 to 7,999.	19				1								
7,500 to 9,999.	8												
10,000 to 14,999.	6												
15,000 and over.	2												

While the number of names represented by 1 family is exceedingly large, the number of names represented by only 1 person is very small. In all the states, the proportion of surnames represented by from 2 to 50 persons includes the greater number; in Pennsylvania, for example, all but 1,870 names out of 13,383 were represented by from 2 to 50 people. Such an analysis brings out the fact of the very wide distribution of names, and the small number of persons appearing under a surname in any one state.

Table 44 shows that the average number of persons per name for the area covered was between 90 and 100, while the proportion varied in the different states from 25 to 83. It is a significant fact, suggested both by this table and by Table 43 that Massachusetts, the population of which was almost exclusively of British extraction, closely followed by most of the New England states, reports the highest proportion of families per name and consequently of persons per name. Table 44 reflects, in general, the tendency of the homogeneous population to show a smaller pro-

portion of surnames to population than does a mixed population, such as that of Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

TABLE 44.—Average number of white families per name, and average number of white persons per name and family, by states: 1790.

STATE.	Number of names.	Number of families.	Number of persons.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—		
				Families per name.	Persons—	
					Per name.	Per family.
United States.....	27,337	443,726	2,505,371	16.2	91.6	5.6
Maine.....	2,640	16,972	95,334	6.4	36.1	5.6
New Hampshire.....	2,388	23,982	140,479	9.3	54.3	5.9
Vermont.....	2,469	14,969	84,772	6.1	34.3	5.7
Massachusetts.....	4,452	65,149	371,770	14.6	83.5	5.7
Rhode Island.....	1,396	10,854	64,988	7.8	46.6	6.0
Connecticut.....	3,412	40,457	232,641	11.9	68.2	5.8
New York.....	7,462	54,190	308,404	7.3	41.3	5.7
Pennsylvania.....	13,383	73,323	419,917	5.5	31.4	5.7
Maryland.....	6,552	32,012	179,283	4.9	27.3	5.6
Virginia.....	5,355	38,245	203,502	7.1	38.0	5.3
North Carolina.....	6,777	48,021	265,006	7.1	39.1	5.5
South Carolina.....	5,351	25,552	139,275	4.7	25.9	5.5

In Table 111, which appears upon page 227, will be found a list of 3,661 names, comprising all those represented by at least 100 white persons. These names have been correlated, and the total number of families bearing such names in the United States and in each of the several states (in 1790) is shown, with the approximate number of persons comprised in such families. Reference has already been made to the dissimilarity between the number of surnames in the United States at the period of the First Census and the number of persons represented by names. The tendency of the population at that period to group under surnames of frequent occurrence is indicated by the fact that 11,934 names represent less than 1 per cent of the white population; 11,742 represented 15.7 per cent and the remaining 3,661 names specified in Table 111 represented 83.8 per cent.

The total number of names comprised in this table approximates 13 per cent of the entire number of names recorded upon the schedules for the area covered, and eight-tenths of 1 per cent of all the families in the same area.

A conclusion to be drawn from this analysis is that at the beginning of Constitutional Government approximately 800 surnames—practically all of which were of English or British origin—contributed about one-third of the entire population of the United States, while all the remaining population was distributed among a great variety of surnames, 38 per cent of which were represented by one family only.

The number of heads of families with approximate total number of persons, under a few of the names of more frequent occurrence, were:

NAME.	Number of families.	Total persons.
Smith.....	5,932	33,215
Brown.....	3,458	19,175
Davis.....	2,575	14,391
Jones.....	2,561	14,390
Johnson.....	2,446	14,094
Clark.....	2,212	13,766
Williams.....	2,283	12,717
Miller.....	2,225	12,694
Wilson.....	1,565	9,797

These 9 names represented about 4 per cent of the total white population in 1790.

The absence of middle names or initials from the schedules of the First Census is so noticeable as to suggest the practical growth of this custom after the beginning of the nineteenth century. The carelessness of enumerators might, in many instances, explain the failure to include middle names or initials upon some of the schedules, but defects of enumeration in this particular would not be so general as to result in almost complete absence of such names. Upon a document of such momentous importance as the Declaration of Independence, signed by the most distinguished men of the period, complete signatures were of course to be expected; yet it will be remembered that upon this document appear the names of but 3 persons having middle names—Robert Treat Paine, Richard Henry Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

It would be of the utmost interest to compare statistics of surnames at the Twelfth Census with those here presented for the First, but no such information is available. Meager as are the statistical data yielded by the First Census, it is probable that it will long stand as the only census for which statistics of nomenclature exist.

XI. NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS.

NATIONALITY IN STATES FOR WHICH SCHEDULES EXIST—IN THOSE FOR WHICH SCHEDULES ARE MISSING—COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF TYPICAL COUNTIES IN 1900—SLAVEHOLDING BY NATIONALITY.

In modern census taking nationality is determined by the response of the individual to the question concerning place of birth or the place of birth of parents. Such a classification is obviously impossible in connection with the First Census: as the only means of determining the nationalities of whole families at that census is by inspection of the names of the heads of families as they appear upon the existing schedules. If this be remembered, so that no confusion shall arise through an attempt to force comparisons, the results attained from inspection of the First Census schedules present a very interesting and doubtless a reasonably accurate analysis of the nationality of the population at the time. Such classification, however, is obviously in the nature of an indication of blood, or what may be termed nationality strain, since it takes no account of the actual place of birth or parentage of the individual, or of the length of time which the bearers of the name may have been absent from the mother country. The ancestors of

the bearer of an Irish or Dutch name may have arrived in the first shipload of immigrants who landed on the shores of Virginia, Manhattan, or New England, so that at the time of the First Census the descendant enumerated possessed few or none of the characteristics of the nationality indicated. On the other hand, the individual may have arrived in the United States alone or with his family but a few weeks prior to the enumeration.

Emphasis is laid upon the above facts in order that no misunderstanding may arise concerning the analysis of nationality here presented. While, therefore, it can not be regarded as possessing the least value from the standpoint of modern classification by place of birth, such an analysis, especially for the period under consideration, possesses great value as indicating the proportions contributed by the different nationalities, to the population at the time the First Census was taken.

TABLE 45.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF EACH STATE ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES: 1790.

NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAME.	AREA COVERED.		MAINE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.		MASSACHUSETTS.		RHODE ISLAND.		CONNECTICUT.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All nationalities.....	2,810,248	100.0	96,107	100.0	141,112	100.0	85,072	100.0	373,187	100.0	64,670	100.0	232,236	100.0
English.....	2,345,844	83.5	89,515	93.1	132,726	94.1	81,149	95.4	354,528	95.0	62,079	96.0	223,437	96.2
Scotch.....	188,589	6.7	4,154	4.3	6,648	4.7	2,562	3.0	13,435	3.6	1,976	3.1	6,425	2.8
Irish.....	44,273	1.6	1,334	1.4	1,346	1.0	597	0.7	3,732	1.0	459	0.7	1,589	0.7
Dutch.....	56,623	2.0	279	0.3	153	0.1	428	0.5	373	0.1	19	(1)	258	0.1
French.....	13,384	0.5	115	0.1	142	0.1	153	0.2	746	0.2	88	0.1	512	0.2
German.....	156,457	5.6	436	0.5	.....	.....	35	(1)	75	(1)	33	0.1	4	(1)
Hebrew.....	1,243	(1)	44	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	(1)	9	(1)	5	(1)
All other.....	3,835	0.1	230	0.2	97	0.1	148	0.2	231	0.1	7	(1)	6	(1)

NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAME.	NEW YORK.		PENNSYLVANIA.		MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA. ²		NORTH CAROLINA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All nationalities.....	314,266	100.0	423,373	100.0	208,649	100.0	442,117	100.0	289,181	100.0	140,178	100.0
English.....	245,901	78.2	249,656	59.0	175,265	84.0	375,799	85.0	240,309	83.1	115,480	82.4
Scotch.....	10,034	3.2	49,567	11.7	13,562	6.5	31,391	7.1	32,388	11.2	16,447	11.7
Irish.....	2,325	0.8	8,614	2.0	5,008	2.4	8,842	2.0	6,651	2.3	3,576	2.6
Dutch.....	59,000	16.1	2,623	0.6	209	0.1	884	0.2	578	0.2	219	0.2
French.....	2,424	0.8	2,341	0.6	1,460	0.7	2,653	0.6	868	0.3	1,882	1.3
German.....	1,103	0.4	110,357	26.1	12,310	5.9	21,664	4.9	8,097	2.8	2,343	1.7
Hebrew.....	385	0.1	21	(1)	626	0.3	.....	.....	1	(1)	85	0.1
All other.....	1,394	0.4	194	(1)	209	0.1	884	0.2	289	0.1	146	0.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Source of data explained on page 119.

The analysis by nationality as shown by names indicates that the English stock composed 83.5 per cent of all the white population at the period of the First Census, and if the Scotch and the Irish be added, the British stock represented a little more than 90 per cent; while the Germans contributed slightly less than 6 per cent, and the Dutch 2 per cent. This fact is not surprising; the colonies had been under English rule for more than a century, the last to submit being the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, from which New York and New Jersey were created in 1664.

Virginia, settled by the British in 1609, had at the First Census but 6 per cent non-English population, and of these 5 per cent were what are known as "Valley

Dutch," that is, Germans who had migrated through Maryland from Pennsylvania.

New England was almost as English as old England, the lowest proportion (93.1) being in Maine and the highest (96.2) in Rhode Island.

Were it feasible to make an analysis of the population of the Southern states in 1900 similar to that made from the schedules of the First Census, it is probable that little change would be noted from the proportions shown in 1790. In that section there has been a noteworthy preservation of the purity of the stock enumerated in 1790, contrasted with the extraordinary change in the composition of the population which has taken place in the remainder of the nation.

DIAGRAM 10.—PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION FORMED BY EACH NATIONALITY, 1790.

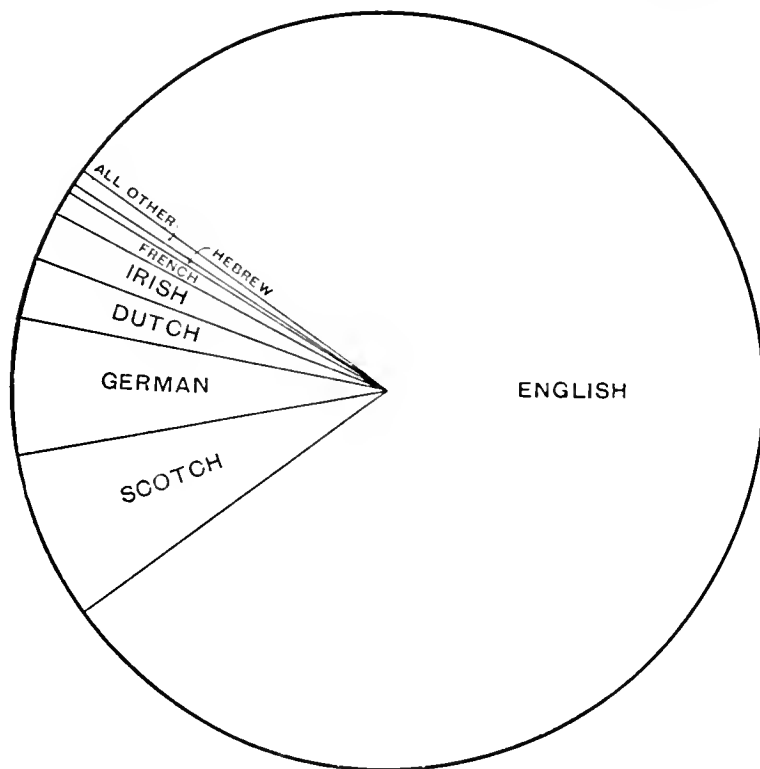


TABLE 46.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF EACH NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES, ACCORDING TO STATE OF RESIDENCE: 1790.

STATE.	ALL NATIONALITIES.		ENGLISH.		SCOTCH.		IRISH.		DUTCH.		FRENCH.		GERMAN.		HEBREW.		ALL OTHER.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Area covered..	2,810,248	100.0	2,347,844	100.0	188,789	100.0	44,273	100.0	56,623	100.0	11,384	100.0	156,457	100.0	1,243	100.0	3,825	100.0
Maine.....	96,107	3.4	89,515	3.8	4,154	2.2	1,334	3.0	279	0.5	115	0.9	46	0.3	44	3.5	240	6.0
New Hampshire.....	141,112	5.0	132,729	5.7	6,648	3.5	1,349	3.0	153	0.3	142	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	2.5
Vermont.....	85,072	3.0	81,149	3.5	2,562	1.4	597	1.3	428	0.8	153	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	3.9
Massachusetts.....	373,187	13.3	354,528	15.1	13,455	7.1	3,732	8.4	373	0.7	746	5.6	.....	.....	67	5.4	251	6.0
Rhode Island.....	64,070	2.3	62,079	2.6	1,976	1.0	479	1.0	19	0.1	88	0.7	33	0.3	9	0.7	7	0.2
Connecticut.....	232,236	8.3	223,437	9.5	6,425	3.4	1,589	3.6	258	0.5	512	3.8	4	0.1	5	0.4	6	0.2
New York.....	314,366	11.2	245,901	10.5	10,034	5.3	2,525	5.7	50,600	89.4	2,424	18.1	1,103	0.7	385	31.0	1,394	36.3
Pennsylvania.....	423,373	15.1	249,656	10.6	49,567	26.3	8,614	19.5	2,623	4.6	2,311	17.5	110,377	70.5	21	1.7	194	5.1
Maryland.....	208,649	7.4	175,265	7.5	13,522	7.2	5,008	11.3	299	0.4	1,460	10.9	12,310	7.9	626	50.4	299	5.4
Virginia.....	442,117	15.7	375,799	16.0	31,391	16.6	8,442	20.0	884	1.6	2,653	19.8	21,924	13.8	.....	.....	884	23.1
North Carolina.....	289,181	10.3	240,369	10.2	32,888	17.2	6,651	15.0	578	1.0	868	6.5	8,097	5.2	1	0.1	299	7.5
South Carolina.....	140,178	5.0	115,480	4.9	16,447	8.7	3,576	8.1	219	0.4	1,882	14.1	2,543	1.5	85	6.8	146	3.8

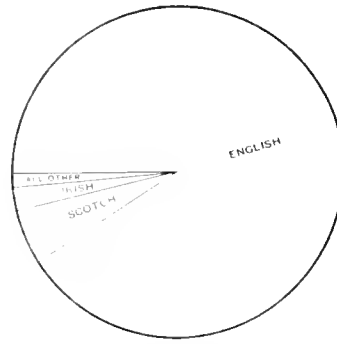
¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Source of data explained on page 119.

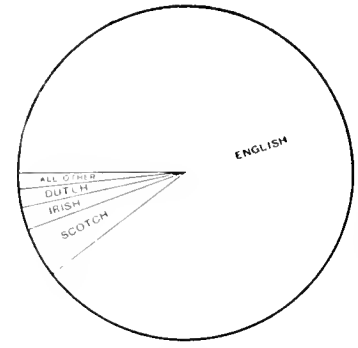
DIAGRAM 11. - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF STATES ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY: 1790.



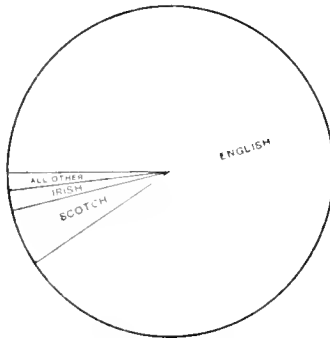
MAINE



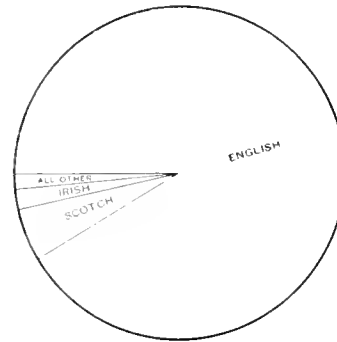
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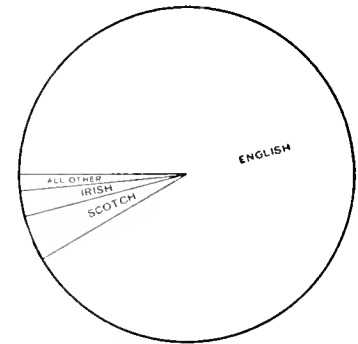
VERMONT



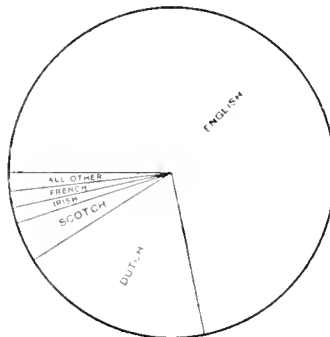
MASSACHUSETTS



RHODE ISLAND



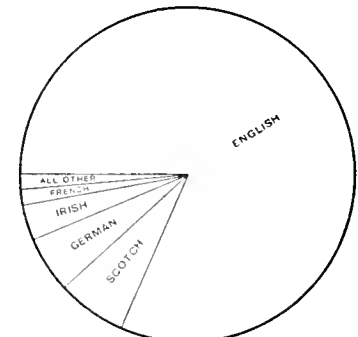
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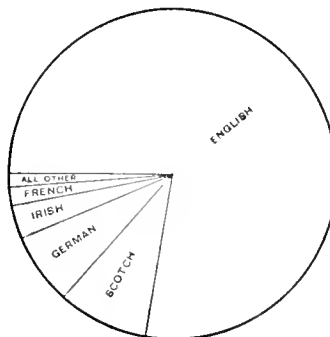
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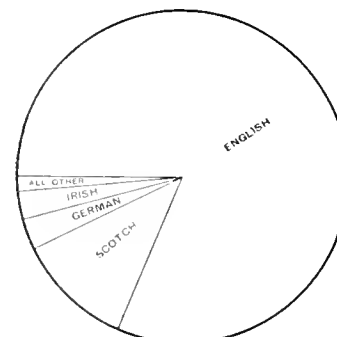
PENNSYLVANIA



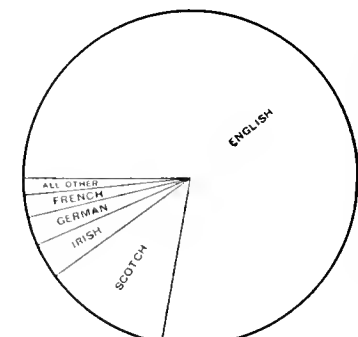
MARYLAND



VIRGINIA



NORTH CAROLINA



SOUTH CAROLINA

NATIONALITY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH SCHEDULES ARE MISSING.

Reference has already been made to the fact that analysis of nationality at the First Census is necessarily limited to the schedules which are still in existence. In the case of Virginia, proportions of the population represented by the different nationalities were obtained by utilizing the returns of the state enumerations made in 1782 to 1785 (covering 38 counties), and applying the results thus obtained to the population of the entire state as returned at the census of 1790. For Delaware the schedules of the Second Census are available. As there was but little change in the total population of the state, or its composition, during the decade, the percentages shown at the Second Census doubtless reflect accurately the nationality of the population of the state reported ten years earlier. This analysis shows the following result:

Nationalities of the population of Delaware, on the basis of the 1800 proportions: 1790.

NATIONALITY.	Proportion shown from schedules of 1800.	Distribution of population in 1790 on the 1800 proportions.
All nationalities.....	100.0	46,310
British.....	97.7	45,245
English.....	86.3	39,966
Scotch.....	7.5	3,473
Irish.....	3.9	1,806
Dutch.....	1.0	463
French.....	0.5	232
German.....	0.1	48
All other.....	0.4	185

The earliest schedules for the state of New Jersey which are in existence are those for the Fifth Census (1830), which was so far distant from 1790 that the later census obviously could not be regarded as reflecting conditions which prevailed in 1790. With the assistance of the Historical Society of New Jersey, a list of the freeholders of Somerset county in the year 1790 was secured, and an analysis was made of these names—obviously those of all of the representative or property

holding citizens of the county, embracing more than two-thirds of the entire number of heads of families as reported at the First Census. This analysis showed the following result:

Nationalities of the population of Somerset county, N. J., as indicated by the surnames of freeholders: 1790

TOWNS	Total.	Eng-lish.	Scotch.	Irish	Dutch	French	Ger-man	All other.
The county	1,277	755	65	12	384	24	7	31
Per cent	100.0	59.1	5.1	0.9	30.0	1.9	0.5	2.4
Barnard town.....	307	243	34	5	22	3	—	—
Bodminster town.....	139	96	8	2	28	—	—	—
Bridgewater town.....	271	170	8	5	57	9	—	17
Eastern town.....	187	74	6	—	102	3	—	5
Hillsborough town.....	216	92	2	—	118	6	—	4
Western town.....	157	83	7	—	66	—	—	1

If it were an assured fact that Somerset county was representative in the composition of its population, it is obvious that the percentages here shown might, with some propriety, be applied to the remaining 12 counties. Unfortunately this method of procedure is not feasible. The composition of the population by nationality varied greatly in the counties of New Jersey. The proportion shown in Somerset is therefore no guide to the proportions which actually existed elsewhere.

An analysis of the population of the various counties of New Jersey has been furnished, at the request of the Director of the Census, by Mr. William Nelson, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, after consultation with Dr. Austin Scott, of New Brunswick, N. J., and Dr. E. S. Sharpe, president of the Salem County Historical Society.¹ Such an analysis is necessarily merely an approximation, but it represents the painstaking estimates of the leading authorities in the state upon New Jersey history, and the figures resulting from an application of the percentages to the population of the state in 1790 are doubtless sufficiently accurate to indicate the distribution by nationality. Upon the basis of this analysis the following tables result:

¹ *Bergen*.—This county was originally settled by Dutch, with a very small admixture of Danes. Prior to 1680 there was a strong infusion of French settlers from Harlem. There was at no time any independent immigration from France. Some of the families having Dutch names, as the "Van Buskirks," were of German origin, and for more than a century were almost exclusively connected with the German Lutheran Church. As early as 1700 there was a considerable infusion of German population from New York city and from German settlements north of New Jersey. About 1765 there was a considerable importation of German miners, principally from Bavaria, who settled in the upper part of the county, working in the iron mines of Bergen county and Morris county. There were Scotch settlers also at a very early period, say 1725 and later, who perhaps worked in the Dutch flax industry, and through affiliations with or acquaintance with Dutch settlers came to this country. I would say that in 1790 the population was about as follows: French, 15 per cent; Germans, 20 per cent; Scotch, 5 per cent; Irish (principally in the iron mines), 5 per cent; English, 15 per cent; Dutch, 40 per cent.

Burlington.—This county was almost exclusively settled from England, or by English capitalists, who, however, induced some settlement from the Friends of Ireland; also Friends from Wales. There was a small admixture of Swedes, who had previously settled in the southern part of the state. I would approximate the percentages of nationality in 1790 as follows: Welsh, 5 per cent; Swedes, 5 per cent; Irish, 10 per cent, English, 80 per cent.

Cape May.—This county was originally settled by Swedes and Finns, but soon there was an influx of English from Long Island and New England. In 1790 the percentages of nationality were as follows: Swedes, 40 per cent; Finns, 40 per cent; English, 50 per cent.

Cumberland.—This county was principally settled by the English from Long Island, New England, and the mother country, with a slight admixture of Finns. In 1790 the percentages of nationality were as follows: Swedes, 10 per cent; Finns, 2 per cent; Welsh, 3 per cent; Germans (employed in the iron works and glass works), 10 per cent; Irish (employed in the iron works and glass works), 10 per cent; English, 65 per cent.

Essex.—This county was originally settled from New England and Long Island and was exclusively English. By 1790 a considerable

Estimated per cent of the population of New Jersey contributed by specified nationalities: 1790.

COUNTY.	English and Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Hebrew.	Swedish and Finnish.	All other.
The state.	58.0	7.7	7.1	12.7	2.1	9.2		2.9	0.1
Bergen.....	15.0	5.0	5.0	40.0	15.0	20.0			
Burlington.....	85.0		10.0					5.0	
Cape May.....	50.0							50.0	
Cumberland.....	68.0					10.0		12.0	
Essex.....	60.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	5.0				
Gloucester.....	80.0		5.0			5.0		10.0	
Hunterdon.....	30.0	10.0	10.0	25.0		25.0			
Middlesex.....	38.0	32.0	4.0	20.0	4.0	2.0			
Monmouth.....	75.0	15.0	5.0		3.0	2.0			
Morris.....	55.0	5.0	10.0	10.0		20.0			
Salem.....	85.0		10.0					7.0	
Somerset.....	59.1	5.1	0.9	30.0	1.9	0.5			2.4
Sussex.....	55.0	5.0	5.0	15.0		20.0			

Total number of persons in families in New Jersey of which the names of heads indicate specified nationality, computed upon the basis of estimated proportions in 1790.

COUNTY.	Total.	English and Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Hebrew.	Swedish and Finnish.	All other.
The state.	169,954	98,620	13,156	12,099	21,581	3,565	15,678		5,006	249
Bergen.....	10,108	1,516	506	505	4,043	1,516	2,022			
Burlington.....	17,270	14,679		1,727					864	
Cape May.....	2,416	1,208							1,208	
Cumberland.....	7,900	5,433		799			799		959	
Essex.....	16,454	9,873	1,645	1,645	2,468	823				
Gloucester.....	12,830	10,264		642			641		1,283	
Hunterdon.....	18,661	5,599	1,866	1,866	4,665		4,665			
Middlesex.....	14,498	5,569	4,639	580	2,900	580	290			
Monmouth.....	14,969	11,227	2,245	719		449	299			
Morris.....	15,532	8,543	777	1,533	1,533		3,106			
Salem.....	9,801	8,210		989					692	
Somerset.....	10,339	6,111	528	94	3,103	197	57			249
Sussex.....	18,996	10,448	950	950	2,849		3,799			

The estimates referred to place the percentage of Dutch in the total population of New Jersey higher than actually existed in 1790 anywhere else in the

United States, even in New York. This, however, does not discredit the estimate as New Jersey was part of the early Dutch settlement.

immigration of other nationalities had set in, and in that year the population was approximately as follows: French, 5 per cent; Scotch, 10 per cent; Irish, 10 per cent; Dutch, 15 per cent; English, 60 per cent.

Gloucester.—This county was settled originally by the Swedes. Afterwards there was an influx, principally of English, with some slight admixture of Welsh. In 1790 the population was approximately as follows: Swedes, 10 per cent; Welsh, 5 per cent; Germans, 5 per cent; Irish, 5 per cent; English, 75 per cent.

Hunterdon.—This county was originally settled by English from Burlington county. About 1715 there was a considerable immigration of Germans, who came from the Palatinate and elsewhere in Germany, being members of the Lutheran Church. There was also a considerable immigration from northern New Jersey, principally Bergen county, and also from Monmouth and Somerset counties, and from Long Island. In 1790 the population was approximately as follows: Germans, 25 per cent; Dutch, 25 per cent; Irish (working in the mines and on farms), 10 per cent; Scotch, 10 per cent; English, 30 per cent.

Middlesex.—This county was settled originally by the English. About 1685 there was a considerable importation of Scotch. About 1690-1730, the Dutch came in. In 1790 the population was made up about as follows: Dutch, 20 per cent; Scotch, 20 per cent; Germans, 5 per cent; Irish, 5 per cent; French, 2 per cent; English, 48 per cent.

Monmouth.—This county was originally settled by the English, but before the end of the seventeenth century there was a considerable influx of Dutch, principally from Long Island. Some of the Scotch settlers of Middlesex also drifted in. In 1790 the population was approximately as follows: Scotch, 15 per cent; Irish, 5 per cent; French, 3 per cent; Germans, 2 per cent; English, 75 per cent.

Morris.—This county was settled early in the eighteenth century, say 1710-1720, by English and Germans in almost equal proportions. Afterwards Dutch drifted in. About 1765 there was a further influx of German miners from Bavaria, and from then on Irish workmen were attracted to the mines. In 1790 the population was approximately as follows: Irish, 10 per cent; Scotch, 5 per cent; Dutch, 10 per cent; Germans, 20 per cent; English, 55 per cent.

Salem.—This county was originally settled, about 1675, by English, with a slight infusion from Ireland and Wales. There were also some Swedes and Finns from the original settlers, about 1635. The population underwent very slight changes until 1790, when it stood about as follows: Finns, 2 per cent; Swedes, 5 per cent; Irish, 10 per cent; Welsh, 5 per cent; English, 78 per cent.

Somerset.—This county was analyzed by the Census Office from the list of freeholders in 1790. I would have said that Somerset had: Scotch, 10 per cent; Irish, 3 per cent; French, 2 per cent; Germans, 5 per cent.

Sussex.—This county was originally settled early in the eighteenth century, or perhaps late in the seventeenth century, by Dutch from New York state. Then English settlers came in from Burlington and Hunterdon counties; also Germans from Hunterdon county; about 1765 German miners from Bavaria, and Irish laborers in the mines, with some slight infusion of Scotch also. In 1790, I should say the population was about as follows: Irish, 5 per cent; Scotch, 5 per cent; Germans, 20 per cent; Dutch, 15 per cent; English, 55 per cent.

The composition of the white population of Georgia, Kentucky, and of the district subsequently erected into the state of Tennessee, is also unknown; but in view of the fact that Georgia was a distinctly English colony, and that Tennessee and Kentucky were settled largely from Virginia and North Carolina, the application of the North Carolina proportions to

the white population of these three results in what is doubtless an approximation of the actual distribution.

Utilizing for the states and territories for which the 1790 schedules are missing, the proportions secured as above indicated, the following summary results:

TABLE 47.—COMPUTED DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF EACH STATE FOR WHICH SCHEDULES ARE MISSING, ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY 1790

NATIONALITY.	NEW JERSEY.		DELAWARE.		GEORGIA.		KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.
All nationalities.....	100,954	100.0	46,310	100.0	52,886	100.0	61,111	100.0	31,913	100.0
English.....	98,629	98.0	39,966	86.3	43,948	83.1	50,802	83.1	26,519	83.1
Scotch.....	13,136	12.9	3,473	7.5	4,923	9.3	6,847	11.2	5,774	18.1
Irish.....	12,099	11.9	1,506	3.3	1,216	2.3	1,406	2.3	734	2.3
Dutch.....	21,581	21.5	463	1.0	106	0.2	122	0.2	94	0.3
French.....	3,765	3.7	232	0.5	159	0.3	183	0.3	96	0.3
German.....	17,678	17.6	185	0.4	1,481	2.8	1,712	2.8	894	2.8
All other ¹	3,255	3.2	187	0.4	53	0.1	61	0.1	32	0.1

¹ Includes Helrew.

NATIONALITY OF TOTAL WHITE POPULATION IN 1790 AND OF WHITE NATIVE STOCK IN 1900.

The above figures may be accepted as representing the actual proportions with sufficient accuracy to justify computing the distribution by nationality for the total white population of the United States as it existed in 1790. The result is as follows:

TABLE 48.—Number and per cent distribution of the white population according to nationality: 1790.

NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAME.	AREA COVERED.	
	Number.	Percent.
All nationalities.....	3,472,444	100.0
English.....	2,695,699	82.1
Scotch.....	221,562	7.0
Irish.....	61,531	1.9
Dutch.....	78,959	2.5
French.....	17,619	0.6
German.....	176,497	5.4
All other.....	10,604	0.3

showed the addition in 1900 of 32,000,000 of white persons arriving after the First Census, either foreign born themselves or of foreign parentage. It has also been pointed out that the foreign stock is probably increasing with greater rapidity than the native. Whatever the proportionate increase may be, however, between the two elements, it is of these two rather diverse strains that the white population of the United States is at present composed.

TABLE 49. White native stock in 1900 distributed by nationality according to proportions shown for 1790.

NATIONALITY.	Population.
All nationalities.....	35,000,000
English.....	28,735,000
Scotch.....	2,450,000
Irish.....	665,000
Dutch.....	875,000
French.....	210,000
German.....	1,960,000
All other.....	165,000

NATIONALITY IN 1900 IN TYPICAL COUNTIES.

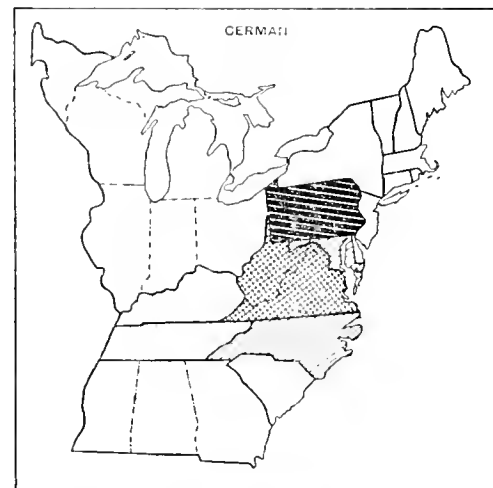
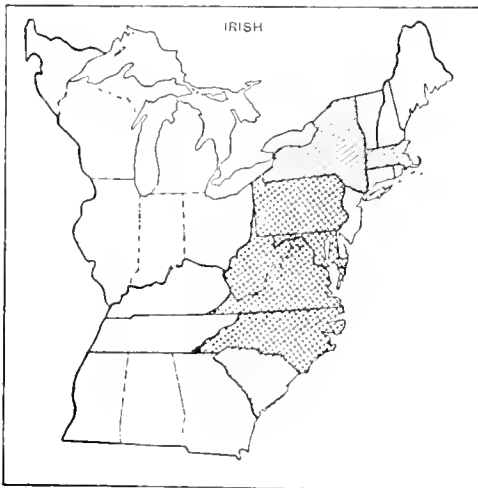
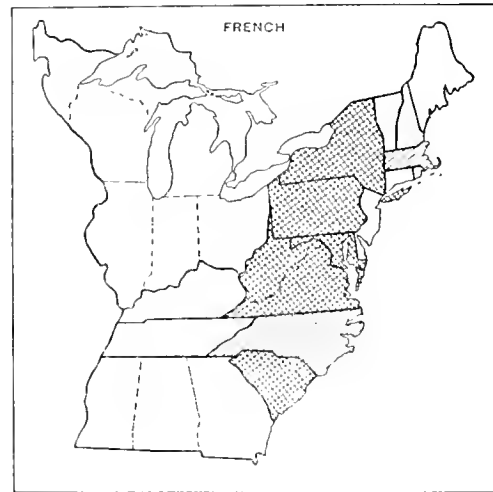
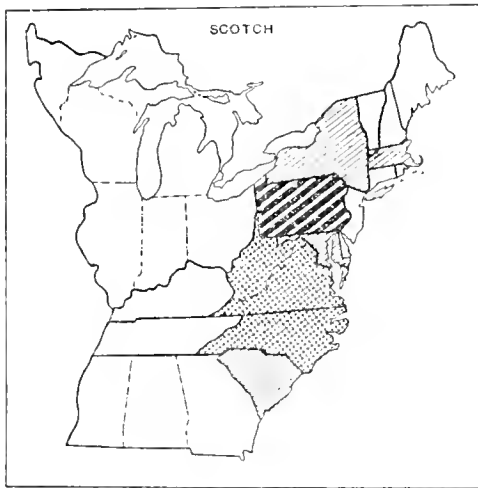
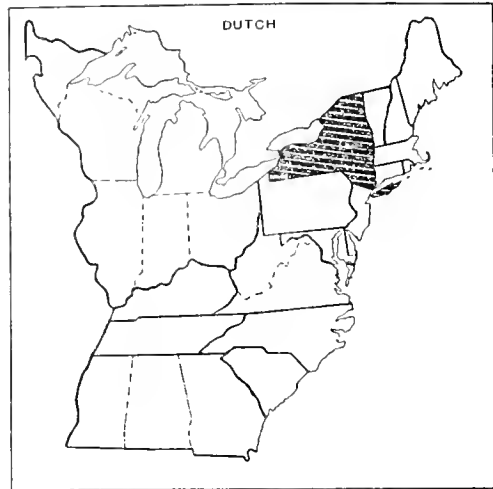
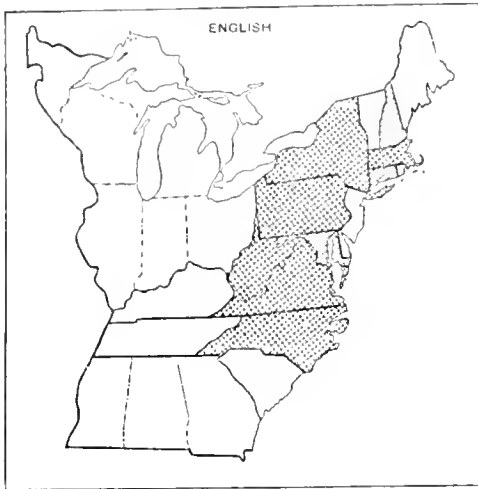
In a preceding chapter the number of descendants of white persons enumerated at the First Census has been established as approximately 35,000,000 in 1900. While it is not to be expected that the exact proportions of nationalities indicated above as existing in 1790 have been maintained in the native population, it is interesting to note that were the proportions contributed by the different nationalities composing the native population the same in 1900 as they were in 1790, the 35,000,000 would have been distributed as shown in Table 49.

In order to illustrate the change which has been in progress during the century, an analysis was made by nationality of the names upon the 1900 schedules of Hartford county, Conn.,¹ and of Columbia county, N. Y., which were regarded as typical urban and rural counties, respectively. Both remained practically unchanged in boundary from 1790 to 1900. By applying the same method of analysis to the names upon the schedules of the Twelfth Census as was applied to those upon the schedules of 1790, and by which the results presented in the preceding tables were secured, the nationality of the white population of the 2 counties mentioned was composed in 1900 as is shown in Table 50:

As a matter of fact it is probable that the native population in recording an increase of nearly 700 per cent during the century has departed somewhat from the proportions shown at the outset. It will be remembered that the analysis in a preceding chapter

¹ See page 123

DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES IN 1790, BY STATES.



LESS THAN 5 PER CENT
 5 TO 10 PER CENT
 10 TO 25 PER CENT
 25 TO 50 PER CENT
 50 PER CENT AND OVER

TABLE 50.—WHITE POPULATION OF HARTFORD COUNTY, CONN., AND OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y., CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES—1790 AND 1900

NATIONALITY.	HARTFORD COUNTY, CONN.				COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.			
	1790	1900	1790	1900	1790	1900	1790	1900
	Population.	Per cent distribution.	Population	Per cent distribution.	Population	Per cent distribution.	Population.	Per cent distribution.
All nationalities.....	37,498	100.0	192,108	100.0	25,811	100.0	41,779	100.0
British.....	37,429	99.8	134,860	70.2	20,847	80.8	29,852	71.4
English.....	36,239	96.6	75,691	39.4	20,183	78.2	22,998	55.0
Scotch.....	956	2.5	7,300	3.8	521	2.0	1,337	3.2
Irish.....	234	0.6	51,869	27.0	143	0.6	5,517	13.2
Dutch.....	21	0.1	576	0.3	4,710	18.2	2,642	6.3
French.....	42	0.1	16,532	8.6	118	0.5	752	1.8
German.....	—	—	23,447	12.2	102	0.4	7,196	17.2
All other? ³	6	(3)	26,703	13.9	34	0.1	1,337	3.2

¹ Principally French Canadian.

² Includes Hungarians, Italians, Roumanians, Russians, Scandinavians, etc.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Hartford county the population, which in 1790 was almost exclusively British, shows a reduction in that respect of nearly one-third in 1900 in favor of other nationalities; while within the British element the English stock, which completely overshadowed the other two elements in 1790 has shrunk to scarcely more than one-third, but the Irish has greatly increased. Indeed, the increase in the latter element represents a change from not more than 500 in 1790 (including the Scotch-Irish) to more than 50,000 in 1900. It is worthy of note also that the British element, which in 1790 was much greater in Hartford county than in Columbia, has decreased to approximately 70 per cent in both; and other changes, such

as the increase in German and other nationalities in the community at the expense of the British element as a whole, and increase in the Irish stock at the expense of the English or original stock, have also been characteristic of both counties.

The changes indicated in these 2 counties are interesting, and probably are typical of the changes which have been in progress in all the Northern states in the original area.

SLAVEHOLDING, BY NATIONALITY.

The average number of slaves per family for the several nationalities is shown in the following table:

TABLE 51.—NUMBER OF WHITE FAMILIES, SLAVEHOLDING AND NONSLAVEHOLDING, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY, WITH NUMBER OF WHITE PERSONS AND OF SLAVES REPORTED FOR SUCH FAMILIES: 1790.

NATIONALITY.	WHITE FAMILIES.				WHITE PERSONS.			SLAVES	
	Total number.	Slaveholding.	Nonslaveholding.	Per cent slaveholding families formed of all families.	Total number.	Average number per family.	Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.	Number per 100 of all families.
All nationalities.....	405,475	47,664	357,811	11.8	2,324,339	5.7	341,949	6.5	77
English and Welsh.....	336,651	38,146	298,505	11.3	1,933,218	5.7	258,684	6.8	77
Scotch.....	27,250	4,362	22,888	16.0	153,458	5.6	27,570	6.3	101
Irish.....	6,285	962	5,323	15.3	34,589	5.5	6,578	6.8	105
Dutch.....	9,399	2,625	6,774	27.9	55,666	5.9	8,006	3.4	95
French.....	1,913	589	1,324	30.8	10,444	5.5	6,967	11.1	343
German.....	23,300	871	22,429	3.7	133,032	5.7	3,079	3.5	13
Hebrew.....	213	33	180	15.5	1,198	5.6	157	4.8	74
All other.....	164	76	88	16.4	2,734	5.9	378	5.0	81

It is necessary, in consulting the foregoing table, to bear in mind the fact that in some instances the proportions are misleading. It will be observed that the average number of slaves per family are largest for families of French origin. This is accounted for by the fact that the total number of families of obviously French origin in the United States was small, and

that a large proportion of such families were located in South Carolina, the state in which the average number of slaves per family was highest. It is not surprising, therefore, that the French families led in the proportion which slaveholding families formed of total families—nearly one-third were slaveholders. This nationality, however, was closely followed by

the old Dutch families of New York, who still continued to possess slaves at the period under consideration. It is significant that the smallest proportion is shown by the Germans, who even at this early period were obviously opposed to slave ownership.

Had the proportion of slaves for the entire white population of the United States in 1790 been the same as it was for the German element, the aggregate number of slaves at the First Census would have been but 52,520, instead of approximately 700,000.

XII. INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE AND OF BIRTH—DECREASE IN CONTRIBUTION OF ORIGINAL AREA TO POPULATION OF ADDED AREA.

Facilities for transportation to all parts of the Union are so great that the inhabitants of one section are able to migrate to another, even at great distance, with comparatively small expenditure, inconvenience, or delay. In consequence many persons change their place of abode so freely that in every state reside natives of practically every other state of the Union.

Classification of the white population, by nativity and parentage is possible only for 1890 and 1900; but the returns, though covering only one decade, prove of interest when further classified as for the area enumerated in 1790 and the added area. The following summary analyzes the native white population of native parentage in continental United States according to areas of residence and of birth:

AREA OF RESIDENCE.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE BORN IN SPECIFIED AREA.			
	United States. ¹	Area enumerated in 1790.	Added area. ¹	State or territory of birth unknown.
1890				
Continental United States...	34,358,348	18,884,378	15,217,257	256,713
Area enumerated in 1790.....	16,458,185	16,077,268	287,409	93,508
Added area.....	17,900,163	2,807,110	14,929,848	163,205
1900				
Continental United States...	40,949,362	21,037,083	19,772,063	140,276
Area enumerated in 1790.....	18,926,020	18,435,940	440,927	49,133
Added area.....	22,023,342	2,601,143	19,331,076	91,123

¹ Including persons born in Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico; persons born at sea under the United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.

The natives of the original area outnumbered those of the added area by more than 3,500,000 persons in 1890, and by about 1,250,000 in 1900. The natives of the two sections are thus tending toward equality in numbers. Of greater significance is the change apparently in progress in the number of persons born in one area and resident in the other. The heavy contribution of the original area to the population of the added area decreased, while the much smaller contribution of the added area to the original area increased, and by approximately the same number as the falling off shown by the original area.

It can not be assumed that the change here noted as in progress in 1900, in comparison with similar returns for 1890, has been of long duration; the large number of persons shown in 1900 as born in the older states and resident in the newer is the living aggregate of the generous decennial contribution by the original states to the upbuilding of innumerable communities in the South and Southwest. This contribution must have increased, with little interruption, for many years; while, on the other hand, the number of persons born in the added area and resident in the original area must have been almost negligible in number even so late as 1880. The rather significant change here indicated prompts further analysis by geographic divisions in Tables 52 and 53.

In 1890 approximately one-tenth as many persons born in the added area were resident in the area enumerated in 1790 as were born in the latter area and resided in the former; by 1900 the ratio had changed to approximately one-sixth, as a result of marked increase (amounting to nearly one-half) in the number of persons born in the added area and residing in the original area. All of the 3 geographic divisions of the added area contributed increasingly of their native born to the population of the original area.

The change here shown is confirmed by an examination of the per cent distribution of the residents of each area according to birthplace. The proportion of the native whites of native parentage born in each division of the area enumerated in 1790 and living in each division of the added area was less in 1900 than in 1890; on the other hand, the proportion living in each division of the area enumerated in 1790 and born in the Northern states of the added area increased, and the corresponding proportions for the Southern and Western states of the added area either increased or remained stationary.

In observing the percentages of increase given below, it should be remembered that the increase of population born in the area of residence is natural increase, while the only source of increase of migrant population is continued immigration. The larger the number of persons already in the class, the larger must be the loss through death and the consequent requirement for new arrivals to make good the decrease thus occasioned.

TABLE 52. NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH: 1890 AND 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.							
	Number.				Per cent distribution.			
	Area enumerated in 1790.	New England.	Middle states.	Southern states.	Area enumerated in 1790.	New England.	Middle states.	Southern states.
	1890							
United States.....	16,364,677	2,422,429	6,508,486	7,433,762	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	16,362,866	2,421,697	6,507,517	7,433,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790.....	16,077,268	2,400,690	6,422,837	7,253,741	98.2	99.1	98.7	97.6
Added area.....	285,598	21,007	84,680	179,911	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.4
Northern states.....	211,295	17,299	76,285	117,711	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.6
Southern states.....	67,409	1,720	5,110	60,579	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8
Western states.....	6,894	1,988	3,285	1,621	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)
Outlying districts.....	1,811	732	969	110	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1900							
United States.....	18,876,867	2,500,345	7,498,970	8,877,552	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	18,862,177	2,493,559	7,491,938	8,876,680	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790.....	18,435,940	2,460,114	7,347,966	8,627,860	97.7	98.4	98.0	97.2
Added area.....	426,237	33,445	143,972	248,820	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.8
Northern states.....	313,784	27,474	128,781	157,526	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.8
Southern states.....	98,822	2,464	8,298	88,060	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0
Western states.....	13,631	3,507	6,890	3,234	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)
Outlying districts.....	14,690	6,786	7,032	872	0.1	0.3	0.1	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 53.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH: 1890 AND 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.							
	Number.				Per cent distribution.			
	Added area within continental United States.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Western states.	Added area within continental United States.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Western states.
	1890							
United States.....	17,736,958	12,148,750	4,131,477	1,456,731	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	17,733,492	12,146,159	4,131,309	1,456,024	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790.....	2,807,110	1,859,533	645,750	301,827	15.8	15.3	15.6	20.7
New England.....	311,811	222,608	11,287	77,916	1.8	1.8	0.3	5.3
Middle states.....	1,172,175	998,878	31,518	142,079	6.6	8.2	0.8	9.8
Southern states.....	1,322,824	638,047	602,945	81,832	7.5	5.3	14.6	5.6
Added area.....	14,926,382	10,286,626	3,485,559	1,154,197	84.2	84.7	84.4	79.2
Outlying districts.....	3,466	2,591	168	707	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1900							
United States.....	21,932,219	14,094,381	5,840,231	1,997,607	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	21,914,451	14,082,591	5,839,063	1,992,797	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8
Area enumerated in 1790.....	2,601,443	1,568,299	721,626	311,218	11.9	11.1	12.4	15.6
New England.....	245,609	161,991	10,411	73,207	1.1	1.1	0.2	3.7
Middle states.....	999,810	818,685	35,861	145,261	4.6	5.8	0.6	7.3
Southern states.....	1,355,724	587,623	675,351	92,750	6.2	4.2	11.6	4.6
Added area.....	19,313,308	12,514,292	5,117,437	1,681,579	88.1	88.8	87.6	84.2
Outlying districts.....	17,768	11,790	1,168	4,810	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The percentages of increase from 1890 to 1900 in the native white persons of native parentage living in the area enumerated in 1790 and in the added area, are as follows:

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900, FOR NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.			
	Total.	New England	Middle States	Southern States.
United States.....	15.4	3.2	15.2	19.4
Continental United States.....	15.3	3.9	15.1	19.4
Area enumerated in 1790.....	14.7	2.5	11.4	18.9
Added area.....	49.2	59.2	70.0	38.3
Northern states.....	48.5	58.8	68.8	34.8
Southern states.....	46.6	43.3	62.4	45.4
Western states.....	97.7	76.4	109.7	99.5
Outlying districts.....	711.2	827.0	625.7	662.7

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900, FOR NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Total.	Northern States.	Southern States.	Western States.
United States.....	23.7	16.0	41.4	37.1
Continental United States.....	23.6	15.9	41.3	36.9
Area enumerated in 1790.....	17.3	15.7	11.8	3.1
New England.....	121.2	127.2	17.8	6.0
Middle states.....	114.7	118.0	13.8	2.2
Southern states.....	2.5	17.9	12.0	13.3
Added area.....	29.4	21.7	16.8	45.7
Outlying districts.....	412.6	355.0	595.2	580.3

¹ Decrease.

Inspection of the first of the foregoing summaries shows that the percentage of increase in the number of white persons of native parentage born and living in the New England states is practically negligible, while the corresponding percentage for the number born and living in the Southern states is almost as great as the percentage of increase in the total population of the United States during the decade. In marked contrast to the small native increase shown in the New England and Middle states is that of persons born in the added area and resident in the two sections specified. Continuance of such large percentages would represent a

significant population change. On the other hand, the changes indicated by the second summary prove to be the reverse of those shown by the first.

A class of citizens aggregating nearly 3,000,000, as does the great body of natives born in the original area but living in the added area, will lose, in a decade, not less than 400,000 of their number through death; in addition, a number—possibly not large, but sufficient to exert some influence—will return to their native area or depart from the country. Hence, in order merely to maintain the exact number previously enumerated, by making good the loss, approximately 500,000 persons must remove from the original area to the added area. Additions beyond this number would constitute increase in the class; the decline during the decade from 1890 to 1900 was due to the fact that the additions were not sufficient to make good the losses, from whatever cause.

There are doubtless other factors at work in connection with migration back and forth between the original area and the added area. Attention has already been called to the remarkable decrease in the fecundity of the native stock in the original area. A decreasing proportion in this class must necessarily lead to a decrease in the departures. Furthermore, some influence is exerted by the tendency toward equilibrium of opportunity between the West and the East, now resulting from the general settlement of those areas in the West and Northwest that formerly offered unlimited opportunity and attraction to the more venturesome and ambitious among the natives of the older states.

The changes here pointed out are doubtless contrary in part to those which are popularly believed to be in progress. They are further confirmed by the known fact that there is an increasing tendency, on the part of natives of the newer states of the West and Southwest who have accumulated large fortunes, to seek the financial and business centers of the East for residence and investment. Accessibility to the seaboard—an important consideration in the establishment of early settlements—is doubtless still an influential factor, as facilitating travel and quick communication with other parts of the world.

XIII. FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.

PROPORTIONS CONTRIBUTED BY ORIGINAL AND ADDED AREAS—
CHANGE IN CHARACTER OF POPULATION—SMALL PROPORTION
OF FOREIGN BORN IN SOUTHERN STATES—COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Attention has thus far been directed to the distribution of the native white population, especially persons of native parentage. Analysis of the changes which have occurred, as indicated in the previous pages, shows that the total population of the original area has increased steadily since the First Census, to a total of approximately 35,000,000; while that of the added area increased during the earlier periods at a much more rapid rate, but in the last decade tended to

become uniform with the original area in percentage of increase. The aggregate population of the added area in 1900 was 41,000,000; hence there was a general similarity both in total population and in the percentage of increase between the older and newer sections of the country.

It will be of interest at this point to consider the contribution of the foreign element in each of the two areas.

TABLE 54.—FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN EACH STATE OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, AND IN THE ADDED AREA OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900.

STATE.	1850 ¹	1860 ¹	1870	1880	1890 ²	1900
Continental United States.....	2,244,602	4,138,697	5,567,229	6,679,943	9,249,547	10,341,276
Area enumerated in 1790.....	1,466,806	2,294,121	2,765,197	3,055,088	4,153,155	5,022,989
New England.....	306,249	469,330	648,001	793,612	1,142,432	1,445,237
Maine.....	31,825	37,453	48,881	58,883	78,961	93,330
New Hampshire.....	14,265	20,938	29,611	46,294	72,340	88,107
Vermont.....	33,715	32,743	47,155	40,959	44,088	44,747
Massachusetts.....	164,024	260,106	353,319	443,491	657,137	846,324
Rhode Island.....	23,902	37,394	55,396	73,993	106,305	134,519
Connecticut.....	38,518	80,696	113,639	129,992	183,601	238,210
Middle states.....	1,024,547	1,563,740	1,881,741	2,030,376	2,758,906	3,331,369
New York.....	655,929	1,001,280	1,138,353	1,211,379	1,571,050	1,900,425
New Jersey.....	59,948	122,790	188,943	221,700	328,975	431,884
Pennsylvania.....	303,417	430,505	545,309	587,829	845,720	985,250
Delaware.....	5,253	9,165	9,136	9,468	13,161	13,810
Southern states.....	136,010	231,051	235,455	231,100	251,817	246,383
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	58,176	90,013	99,666	99,928	113,066	114,053
Virginia and West Virginia.....	22,985	35,058	30,845	32,961	37,257	41,912
North Carolina.....	2,581	3,298	3,029	3,742	3,702	4,492
South Carolina.....	8,707	9,986	8,074	7,686	6,270	5,528
Georgia ³	6,488	11,671	11,127	10,564	12,137	12,403
Kentucky.....	31,420	59,799	63,398	59,517	59,356	50,249
Tennessee.....	5,653	21,226	19,316	16,702	20,029	17,746
Added area.....	777,796	1,874,576	2,802,032	3,624,855	5,096,392	5,318,287

¹ Corrected figures as given in Ninth Census Report on Population, Table IV.
² Exclusive of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.
³ Entire state.
⁴ Designated as "Southwest Territory" in 1790 Census Report.

Beginning with a total foreign born population of approximately 2,250,000 in 1850, the number had more than quadrupled by 1900. Approximately two-thirds of the foreign born enumerated at the census of 1850 were reported as residing in the area enumerated at the First Census, the remaining one-third being scattered in the great extent of country comprised in the newer states and territories. The relationship thus indicated changed with great rapidity at the succeeding censuses.

YEAR.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL FOREIGN BORN.	
	Original area.	Added area.
1850.....	65.3	34.7
1860.....	54.7	45.3
1870.....	49.7	50.3
1880.....	45.7	54.3
1890.....	44.9	55.1
1900.....	48.6	51.4

By 1870 the added area contained a slight majority of all the foreign born reported at that census. This proportion increased during the next twenty years. In 1890 the number of foreign born persons in the added area exceeded the number in the original area by more than 900,000, but the proportions for 1900 suggest that a decided change was in progress. Should the Thirteenth Census show the same rates of change for both areas as were shown from 1890 to 1900, the area enumerated in 1790 will once more report an excess of the foreign born population.

DIAGRAM 12.—Foreign born population of area enumerated in 1790 and of added area: 1850 to 1900.

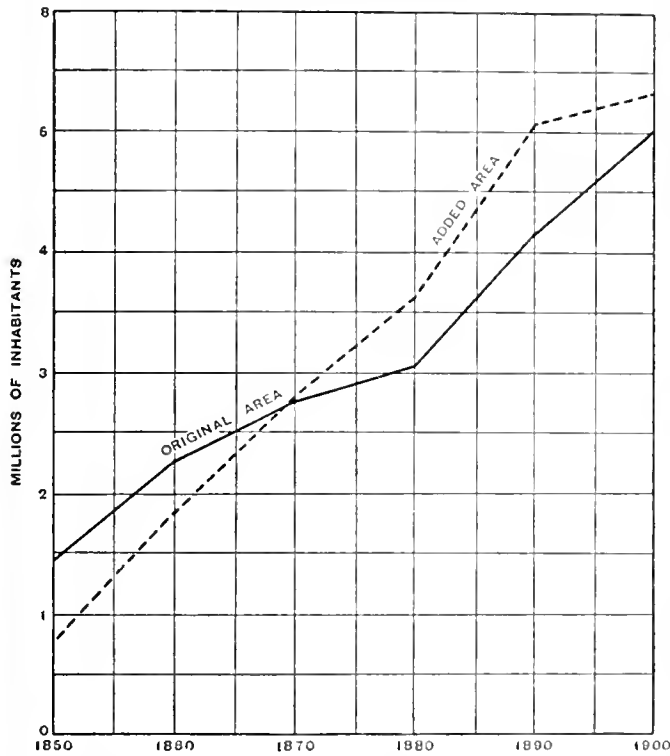


Table 54 offers clear evidence of the change in the character of population which is in progress in the area enumerated at the First Census. Although the increase maintained is apparently gratifying, much of it is due to accessions of foreigners. Large numbers of immigrants arriving in the United States remain in the seaboard cities or in the older states, attracted by the magnitude of industrial operations and the dense population. It has already been shown that the proportion of children in the older sections of the Republic is lower than elsewhere; hence, while the inhabitants of the older states continue to increase in number to a degree which gratifies local pride, the composition of the population appears to be undergoing a comparatively rapid change.

There is another aspect of this subject, however, which in some respects is even more significant. The Southern states forming a part of the original area, as already pointed out for the entire group, have been

practically silent partners so far as the subject of foreign born population is concerned. In 1850, out of a total foreign element in the area enumerated in 1790 of approximately 1,500,000, but 133,961 were reported by the Southern states. Thus practically the entire contribution of foreign born at the census mentioned was made by the New England and Middle states. Fifty years later, in 1900, persons of foreign birth continued practically a negligible element in the Southern states, while in the centers of population which had reported them at the earlier period their number had increased to nearly 5,000,000. Therefore the comparison made in the previous pages is in reality a comparison not of the contribution of foreign born residing in the original area, but of the number reported in a portion of that area, with the number reported by all of the states and territories erected after the First Census. Subdivision of the original area into 3 geographic divisions reveals the following proportions at 3 census periods:

AREA.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.		
	1850	1880	1900
United States...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790	65.3	45.7	48.6
New England...	13.6	11.9	14.0
Middle states...	45.6	30.4	32.2
Southern states...	6.1	3.1	2.4
Added area.....	34.7	54.3	51.4

In each of the 2 decades here shown the Southern states have reported a very small and decreasing proportion of the total foreign element. On the other hand, the New England and Middle states together reported 59.3 per cent of all the foreign born in the United States in 1850, 42.3 per cent of all in 1880, and 46.2 per cent of all in 1900. It must be remembered that these proportions relate to a total foreign born population which quadrupled in the half century under consideration.

TABLE 55.—Number of foreign born in every 1,000 of the total white population: 1850 to 1900.

YEAR.	ORIGINAL AREA			
	Total	New England and Middle States	Southern States	Added area
1850	115	155	32	115
1860	117	183	47	160
1870	136	207	44	172
1880	143	196	34	159
1890	163	225	31	169
1900	164	229	25	144

¹ Computed on the basis of the total white population of that part of continental United States not included in the original area, population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations included for 1900 only.

It is significant that the number of foreign born in every 1,000 of white population has shown practically continuous increase in the New England and Middle states. The number of native born of foreign parentage by geographic divisions, a classification possible for the years 1870, 1890, and 1900, was as follows:

TABLE 56. —Number of native born of foreign parentage¹ in each 1,000 of the total white population: 1870, 1890, and 1900.

YEAR.	ORIGINAL AREA.			Added area. ²
	Total.	New England and Middle states.	Southern states.	
1870.	150	193	52	169
1890.	190	253	55	225
1900.	244	280	54	251

¹ This designation comprehends, for 1890 and 1900, all native white persons having either one or both parents foreign born; and for 1870 all native born of foreign parents (obtained by deducting the foreign born from the total number of persons having one or both parents foreign). It is assumed that in 1870 the native born of foreign parents were white.

² Computed on the basis of the total white population of that part of continental United States not enumerated in 1790; population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations included for 1900 only.

Upon combining the number of foreign born and their native children, who comprise what may be termed the distinctly foreign element, the following proportion in each 1,000 of white population appears:

TABLE 57. —Number of persons of foreign birth and of native birth and foreign parentage, in each 1,000 of the white population: 1870, 1890, and 1900.

YEAR.	ORIGINAL AREA.				Added area.
	Total.	New England	Middle states.	Southern states.	
1870.	306	331	427	94	340
1890.	352	477	479	85	393
1900.	378	546	507	79	394

It will be recalled that, in 1900, the number of foreign born in every 1,000 of the white population was greater in the original area than in the added area, the former having passed the latter between 1890 and 1900. Upon extending the classification of the foreign element to include the native born of foreign parents, as shown above, the added area continues to present a larger proportion of persons classed as of foreign parentage than the original area, but the increase from 1890 to 1900 was but 1 per 1,000 in the added area, while in the original area the increase was 26 per 1,000. Consequently the difference in the proportion of the foreign element in every 1,000 decreased materially, and the same decrease, continued in 1910, would show a larger proportion of the foreign element in each 1,000 of the white population in the original area than in the added area. It is significant that the Southern states thus far have shown a decreasing rather than an increasing proportion, and it is thus evident that

a comparison between the foreign element per 1,000 of population in the original and added areas is greatly affected, in the original area, by the small proportion shown in the Southern states. In both New England and the Middle states, more than half of each 1,000 of the white population in 1900 were of foreign parentage. It appears, moreover, from the preceding summary, that in these 2 sections of the country the proportion is increasing with great rapidity. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 this element increased in New England 146 and in the Middle states 52 per 1,000 of population, while during the decade from 1890 to 1900 the increase in the New England states was 69 and in the Middle states 28. From this analysis it appears that not only were more than half of the entire white population in these sections persons of foreign parentage, but the rapidity of increase in the proportion showed no diminution.

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

In Table 110, which appears on page 226, is presented the foreign born population of continental United States and of the area enumerated in 1790, by country of birth. The earliest date for which the segregation of foreign born by country of birth is obtainable was the census of 1850. Variations in classification have made the preparation of this table a task of some difficulty. It is believed, however, to be substantially accurate. The significant movement of foreign born population in the United States, with relation to the older and the newer areas, is reflected by the following percentage table:

TABLE 58. —Per cent distribution of foreign born, by country of birth: 1850 and 1900.

NATIONALITY.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.		AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.		ADDED AREA.	
	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada and Newfoundland	6.6	11.4	6.8	13.1	6.1	9.8
All other North America	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.2
England and Wales	13.7	9.0	13.4	10.1	14.4	8.0
Ireland	42.8	15.6	53.1	23.2	23.4	8.5
Scotland	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.0
Germany	26.0	25.8	18.4	19.7	40.3	31.6
Norway and Sweden	0.7	8.8	0.1	3.1	1.8	14.1
Denmark	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.5
Austria-Hungary	(1)	5.6	(1)	6.2	0.1	5.9
Italy	0.2	4.7	0.1	7.2	0.2	2.3
Russia, including Finland	0.1	4.7	0.1	6.2	0.1	3.3
Poland		3.7		4.1		3.4
Switzerland	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.5
Netherlands	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.6
France	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.9	4.1	1.1
Spain and Portugal	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Belgium	0.1	0.3	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.4
Turkey and Greece	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1
Europe not specified	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.3		0.1
China	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.3	0.1	1.2
Japan	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)		0.5
All other Asia	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1
Oceania	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
South America	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
Africa	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.8	0.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

While this table indicates the proportion which each principal element of the foreign born forms of the total foreign born in the United States and in the original and added areas, it does not throw light upon the

proportion of each nationality residing in each of the two areas. Selecting the principal nations, the proportions shown are as follows:

TABLE 59.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, OF NATIVES OF SPECIFIED FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1850 AND 1900.

AREA.	NORTH AMERICA.		ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.		IRELAND.		GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		SCANDINAVIA.		ITALY.		RUSSIA, FINLAND, AND POLAND.		ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850	1900
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790.....	62.4	51.2	94.5	54.4	81.1	71.8	0.1	29.9	16.4	17.0	49.6	74.9	68.8	58.9	48.0	33.7
New England.....	29.8	39.1	10.8	15.8	20.4	23.9	1.2	2.8	4.0	6.7	7.2	12.7	3.3	9.8	8.3	8.8
Middle states.....	31.5	11.4	48.8	35.9	55.1	45.2	36.1	33.7	10.5	10.0	28.2	60.3	55.1	46.4	33.3	22.5
Southern states.....	1.1	0.7	4.9	2.7	5.6	2.7	9.0	3.4	1.8	0.3	14.2	2.0	10.4	2.7	6.5	2.5
Added area.....	37.6	48.8	35.5	45.6	18.9	28.2	53.7	60.1	83.6	83.0	50.4	25.1	31.2	41.1	52.0	66.3

A smaller proportion of the natives of nearly every foreign country were residents of the original area in 1900 than in 1850. The natives of Italy form an exception to this rule; for, whereas in the earlier year more than half of them were located in the added area, in 1900, as a result of the great immigration from that country in the latter part of the century, nearly three-fourths

of all were located in the area enumerated in 1790. The decreased proportion of the foreign born in the Southern states of the original area is noticeable. Nearly one-seventh of the Italians in the country were residents of these states in 1850, while in 1900 the proportion was negligible.

XIV. STATISTICS OF SLAVES.

NUMBER OF SLAVES IN UNITED STATES—IN ORIGINAL AND
ADDED AREAS—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES—NUMBER OF WHITE
PERSONS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH SLAVE-
HOLDING—RATIO OF SLAVES TO WHITES—VALUE OF SLAVES.

Slavery existed in all the states and territories which were enumerated in 1790, with the exception of Vermont, Massachusetts, and the district of Maine. Comparatively few slaves, however, were held in the Northern states; more than nine-tenths of all slaves at the First Census were reported from the Southern states. Virginia ranked first in number of slaves, reporting 292,627. The second in rank was South Carolina, closely followed by Maryland and North Carolina; but the total number of slaves in these 3 states only slightly exceeded the number in Virginia alone. The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 is shown by states in the following summary:

United States.....	697,624
New Hampshire.....	157
Rhode Island.....	958
Connecticut.....	2,648
New York.....	21,193
New Jersey.....	11,423
Pennsylvania.....	3,707
Delaware.....	8,887
Maryland.....	103,036
Virginia.....	292,627
North Carolina.....	100,783
South Carolina.....	107,094
Georgia.....	29,264
Kentucky.....	12,430
Southwest Territory.....	3,417

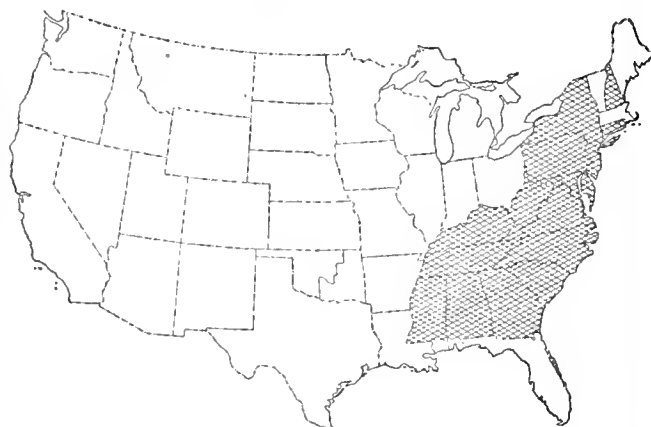
The number of slaves at each census from 1790 to 1860, with the percentage of decennial increase, was as follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	Number of slaves.	Per cent of in- crease.
1790.....	697,624	.....
1800.....	803,602	28.1
1810.....	1,194,562	31.3
1820.....	1,538,022	29.1
1830.....	2,009,913	30.6
1840.....	2,187,355	23.8
1850.....	3,204,313	28.8
1860.....	3,953,760	23.4

The percentages of increase remained remarkably uniform from 1790 to 1830. Indeed, no violent fluctuations occurred during the entire slaveholding period.

The higher percentage shown for the decade 1800 to 1810 reflects the large importation of negroes during the years immediately preceding January 1, 1808, after which date the trade in slaves was prohibited. It has been noted that there was little difference between the rate of increase in the white and the negro population in the early part of the century; since nearly all the negroes were slaves, it of course follows that there was little difference prior to 1830 in the rate of increase in slaves as compared with that of whites. After that date, however, the rate of slave increase tended to diminish.

States holding slaves: 1790.



Marked changes appear from decade to decade in the rate of increase for slaves in the different states, although for the entire United States, as already pointed out, it remained reasonably uniform.

The extension of slavery from 1790 to 1860 by annexation of territory, and especially by settlement and the transfer of slaves from the older to the newly settled areas in the South and Southwest, is clearly indicated in the following table.

In the 3 slave states of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, at the period under consideration slaves were employed principally in the cultivation of tobacco. The soil was rapidly impoverished by this crop, however, and as a result the center of tobacco culture tended to move farther westward, into new and more favorable sections in Kentucky and Tennessee.

TABLE 60.—NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790 AND IN THE ADDED AREA, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 TO 1860.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
United States.....	667,624	893,602	1,191,362	1,538,022	2,009,043	2,487,655	3,204,313	3,931,700
Enumerated in 1790.....	667,624	889,804	1,122,110	1,341,718	1,577,105	1,999,105	1,842,570	1,975,802
New England.....	3,793	1,339	418	145	18	23		
Maine.....					2			
New Hampshire.....	157	8			3	1		
Vermont.....								
Massachusetts.....					1			
Rhode Island.....	958	380	108	48	17	5		
Connecticut.....	2,648	951	310	97	25	147		
Middle states.....	45,210	41,184	30,840	22,365	6,021	3,347	2,526	1,816
New York.....	21,193	20,903	15,017	10,088	75	4		
New Jersey.....	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	2,254	674	296	718
Pennsylvania.....	3,707	1,706	795	231	463	64		
Delaware.....	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,599	3,242	2,665	2,290	1,768
Southern states.....	648,651	847,281	1,069,852	1,319,208	1,571,033	1,995,735	1,840,044	1,973,986
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	103,636	3107,707	3115,056	3111,917	3107,499	293,057	91,655	90,374
Virginia.....	287,959	3339,796	3383,521	3411,886	3433,008	3441,873	452,028	472,494
West Virginia.....	4,088	7,172	10,836	15,119	17,673	18,488	20,790	18,371
North Carolina.....	100,783	133,296	168,824	204,917	245,001	245,817	288,548	331,059
South Carolina.....	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401	327,058	384,984	402,406
Georgia (eastern part).....	29,264	59,232	91,154	110,055	124,355	124,115	146,489	158,080
Kentucky.....	12,430	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,258	210,981	225,483
Tennessee.....	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,043	183,059	236,459	275,719
Added area.....		3,798	69,252	196,304	431,938	878,250	1,391,743	1,977,958
First enumerated in 1800.....		3,798	31,581	115,401	277,182	605,840	884,915	1,175,829
Northern states.....		135	429	1,107	788	348		
Ohio.....					6	3		
Indiana.....		28	237	140	3	3		
Illinois.....		3107	168	917	747	331		
Michigan.....			24		1			
Wisconsin.....					631	11		
Southern states.....		3,463	31,152	114,294	276,394	605,542	884,915	1,175,829
Georgia (western part).....		174	14,064	39,601	93,186	156,799	232,193	304,118
Alabama.....		1494	42,565	41,879	117,549	253,732	312,844	435,080
Mississippi.....		2,665	14,523	32,814	65,659	135,211	366,878	436,631
First enumerated in 1810.....			37,671	80,993	139,255	246,627	379,331	557,772
Louisiana.....			34,640	69,064	109,588	168,452	244,899	331,726
Arkansas.....			19,136	1,617	1,576	19,935	37,190	111,115
Missouri.....			12,875	10,222	28,031	58,240	87,422	114,931
First enumerated in 1830.....					15,501	25,717	39,310	61,745
Florida.....					15,501	25,717	39,310	61,745
First enumerated in 1840.....						16		
Iowa.....						16		
First enumerated in 1850.....							58,187	182,565
Utah territory.....							26	29
Texas.....							58,161	182,566
First enumerated in 1860.....								17
Nebraska.....								15
Kansas.....								2

1 Exclusive of 37 slaves captured in the slaver Amistad.

2 Colored apprentices for life, by the act to abolish slavery passed April 18, 1846.

3 Alexandria county, which from 1800 to 1840, inclusive, formed a part of the District of Columbia is here included with Virginia, for comparative purposes.

4 The totals for the counties which in 1863 and 1866 were set off from Virginia to form West Virginia are here shown separately, because of the marked difference between the 2 states with respect to slavery.

5 Reported as for Randolph county, Indiana territory.

6 Reported as for Brown, Crawford, and Iowa counties, Michigan territory.

7 Reported as for Washington county, Mississippi territory.

8 Reported as for Baldwin, Madison, and Washington counties, Mississippi territory.

9 In 1810 Louisiana was called "Orleans territory," and the name "Louisiana territory" was applied to the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase, which was unorganized.

10 Reported as for "settlements of Hope Field and St. Francis" and for "settlements on the Arkansas" in the unorganized territory then called "Louisiana territory."

11 Reported as for Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, St. Charles, St. Louis, and St. Genevieve districts in the unorganized territory then called "Louisiana territory."

Compare with note 9.

12 Reported as for Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, St. Charles, St. Louis, and St. Genevieve districts in the unorganized territory then called "Louisiana territory."

Compare with note 9.

As the cultivation of tobacco by slave labor became somewhat less profitable in the older states, the acquisition of territory in the far South and Southwest and the introduction and rapid expansion of cotton growing in that section made slave labor highly profitable in connection with this important crop. After

the further importation of slaves was prohibited in 1808, the market price of negroes advanced rapidly, because of the increasing demand for their services in the cotton fields. Planters in Maryland and Virginia found it to their pecuniary advantage either to sell slaves or to move with them farther south or into

Kentucky or Tennessee. These changes resulted in a shifting of the slave population in the Southern states.

In Delaware the number of slaves was greatest at the First Census, but declined steadily (except during the decade 1810 to 1820) until 1860. In Maryland the number decreased at each census but one from 1810 to 1860. The number in Virginia increased but 4 per cent from 1830 to 1860; in North Carolina, during the same period, the increase was 35 per cent, or about 1 per cent per annum. For that part of Georgia enumerated in 1790 the increase was 27.1 per cent, but the whole state showed an increase of more than 100 per cent.

As reflected by percentage of increase from decade to decade, the area showing liberal increase of slave population tended to become more restricted. In 1850 and 1860 decided increase in number of slaves was practically confined to the lower South. In 1860 only Georgia, the Gulf states, Missouri, and Arkansas showed an increase exceeding 20 per cent in the number of slaves.

In forty years, from 1820 to 1860, both Alabama and Mississippi recorded a tenfold increase in slave population, while the white population increased but sixfold in Alabama and eightfold in Mississippi. The number of slaves in Louisiana increased with similar rapidity; and in the decade from 1850 to 1860 the slave population of Texas trebled.

In the following table, which presents the percentages of increase in slaves in all the so-called slave states during the period of slavery, the shifting of slave property to the lower South and Southwest is clearly indicated:

TABLE 61.—Per cent increase of the slave population of the slave states at each census: 1790 to 1860.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
	to 1800	to 1810	to 1820	to 1830	to 1840	to 1850	to 1860
Delaware.....	130.8	132.1	7.9	127.0	120.9	112.1	121.5
Maryland ²	4.5	6.8	12.7	13.9	13.1	1.1	13.9
Virginia.....	18.6	13.7	8.3	10.4	14.5	4.9	3.9
North Carolina.....	32.3	26.7	21.4	19.9	0.1	17.4	14.7
South Carolina.....	36.5	34.4	31.6	22.0	3.7	17.7	4.5
Georgia ⁴	103.0	77.1	42.2	45.4	29.2	35.9	21.1
Florida.....					65.9	32.9	57.1
Kentucky.....	221.6	99.7	57.3	30.4	10.3	15.8	6.9
Tennessee.....	237.5	227.8	79.9	76.8	29.3	30.8	15.1
Alabama ⁵		419.2	1,532.7	180.7	115.7	35.2	26.9
Mississippi.....		384.9	1,25.9	100.1	197.3	58.7	40.9
Louisiana ⁶			99.3	58.7	53.7	45.3	35.5
Arkansas ⁶			1,089.0	183.0	335.6	136.3	135.9
Texas.....							213.9
Missouri ⁷			255.5	145.5	132.1	30.1	31.5

¹ Decrease.
² Includes District of Columbia.
³ Entire state.
⁴ Reported as for Washington county, Mississippi territory, in 1800, and as for Baldwin, Madison, and Washington counties, Mississippi territory, in 1810.
⁵ Called "Orleans territory" in 1810. See Table 60, note 9.
⁶ Reported in 1810 as for "settlements of Hope Field and St. Francis" and for "settlements on the Arkansas" in the unorganized territory then called "Louisiana territory."
⁷ Reported in 1810 as for Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, St. Charles, St. Louis, and St. Genevieve districts, in the unorganized territory then called "Louisiana territory."

Comparison of the increase in the number of slaves in the original and added area and the proportion con-

tributed by each, reflects the progress of settlement of the younger slave states, and their constant increase in proportionate importance as slaveholders.

TABLE 62.—Per cent increase and proportion of slaves reported in area enumerated in 1790 and in added area: 1790 to 1860.

YEAR.	ORIGINAL AREA.		ADDED AREA.	
	Per cent of increase.	Proportion of total slaves.	Per cent of increase.	Proportion of total slaves.
1790.....		100.0		
1800.....	27.5	99.6		9.4
1810.....	26.1	94.2	1,723.4	5.8
1820.....	19.6	87.2	1,83.5	12.8
1830.....	17.5	78.5	120.0	21.5
1840.....	2.0	64.7	103.3	35.3
1850.....	14.5	57.5	55.1	42.5
1860.....	7.2	50.0	45.3	50.0

The decennial rate of increase in the number of slaves in the original area was noticeably uniform for forty years after the First Census, but from 1830 to 1840 the increase declined to 2 per cent, a rate so small as to be practically negligible. In 1850 a considerable increase was reported, but in 1860 there was again an insignificant percentage. In general, therefore, the uniform increase of one-fourth or one-sixth shown in the original area to 1830 declined during the final thirty years of slavery to a small and wavering increment. Meantime the relative rank of the two areas in slaveholding was steadily changing and the Southern states in the added area were becoming more and more important as slaveholding communities. The proportion of 99.6 per cent of all slaves shown by the original area in 1800 had dropped to one-half by 1860. Such changing proportions manifest a much greater relative increase in the number of slaves in the added area than in the original area. The large earlier percentages were of course devoid of significance as indicative of natural increase, since they were principally the result of acquisition of new slave territory and the rapid settlement therein of a considerable slaveholding population. The rate of increase, however, although it declined sharply after 1830, continued very high in the added area to the close of the slaveholding period. The changes here shown in the total added area suggest analysis of the increase in the number of slaves in the area added at each census after 1790. The percentages in the following summary, like those which precede, are computed from Table 60:

DECADE.	DECENNIAL PER CENT OF INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SLAVES IN AREA FIRST ENUMERATED IN—						
	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
1790 to 1800.....							
1800 to 1810.....	731.5						
1810 to 1820.....	265.4	114.8					
1820 to 1830.....	140.2	72.1					
1830 to 1840.....	118.6	77.1		65.9			
1840 to 1850.....	46.1	53.8		52.9			
1850 to 1860.....	32.9	47.0		57.1		213.8	

SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES.

In a preceding chapter which treats of families (see page 96), a presentation is made of slaveholding families in 1790, white and colored, in which the number

of members and the average size of such families are given. The following table presents the number of slaveholding families, the total number of slaves, and the average number per family, by states and territories in 1790 and 1850:

TABLE 63.—NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES PER FAMILY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 AND 1850.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790						1850					
	Slaveholding families.		Slaves			Slaveholding families.		Slaves				
	Number	Per cent of all families.	Total.	Average per slaveholding family.	Per cent of total population.	Number.	Per cent of all families.	Total.	Average per slaveholding family.	Per cent of total population.		
United States.....	96,168	17.2	697,624	7.3	17.8	347,725	9.7	3,204,313	9.2	13.8		
Area enumerated in 1790.....	96,168	17.2	697,624	7.3	17.8	214,799	9.3	1,842,570	8.6	12.6		
New England.....	2,147	2.8	8,763	1.8	0.4							
Maine.....												
New Hampshire.....	123	0.5	157	1.3	0.1							
Vermont.....												
Massachusetts.....												
Rhode Island.....	401	4.1	958	2.1	1.4							
Connecticut.....	1,505	3.8	2,648	1.7	1.1							
Middle states.....	16,295	3.8	45,210	2.8	4.4	1,079	0.1	2,726	2.5			
New York.....	7,796	14.2	21,163	2.7	6.2							
New Jersey.....	24,760	16.0	11,423	2.4	6.2	290	0.2	236	1.2			
Pennsylvania.....	1,838	2.5	3,707	2.0	0.9							
Delaware.....	21,851	22.5	8,887	1.8	15.0	869	5.2	2,290	2.8	2.7		
Southern states.....	77,756	35.8	648,651	8.3	34.1	213,790	30.3	1,840,044	8.6	31.4		
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	13,777	38.0	103,036	7.5	32.2	17,517	18.3	94,055	5.4	14.8		
Virginia and West Virginia.....	34,626	44.9	292,627	8.5	39.1	55,053	32.9	472,528	8.6	33.2		
North Carolina.....	16,310	31.0	100,783	6.7	28.5	28,303	26.8	288,548	10.2	33.2		
South Carolina.....	8,539	34.2	107,064	12.1	43.0	23,596	48.4	384,984	15.0	57.6		
Georgia.....	2,419	21.5	29,264	12.1	35.5	15,662	70.3	149,489	9.9	54.9		
Kentucky.....	1,855	17.0	12,430	6.7	16.9	38,385	28.9	210,981	8.5	21.5		
Tennessee ⁷	3,516	8.8	3,417	6.7	9.6	33,864	26.0	239,459	7.1	23.9		
Added area.....						132,926	10.3	1,361,743	10.2	15.8		

¹ Given in the Compendium of the Seventh Census, Table Xc, as "slaveholders."

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Estimated. See page 138.

⁴ Allegany, Calvert, and Somerset counties estimated.

⁵ Caswell, Granville, and Orange counties estimated.

⁶ Figures are for part enumerated in 1790.

⁷ The figures shown as for Tennessee in 1790 were reported as for the Southwest Territory, which had an area slightly greater than that of Tennessee.

In 1790 the proportion which slaveholding families formed of all families exceeded 20 per cent in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, but was less than 20 per cent in Kentucky and much less in Tennessee. Even in New York the proportion was but little smaller than in Kentucky. In 1850 the number of slaveholding families had become less than 20 per cent of all families in Delaware and Maryland, whereas the proportion exceeded that figure in Kentucky and Tennessee. In only 2 states, North Carolina and South Carolina, was the increase in the average number of slaves per family worthy of note.

Slaveholding families classified by size of holdings.— But one classification of slaveholding families according to the number of slaves held has heretofore been made at a Federal census. At the Seventh Census (1850) a tabulation of this character was prepared and printed in the Compendium, and this affords an interesting analysis of slaveholders at that period. In the following table a similar classification is made for 1790 for all states for which the schedules are still in existence. An estimate is included for Virginia, based on figures of 1782 and 1783. (See pages 137 and 138.)

TABLE 64. SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 AND 1850

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—									Number of slaves unknown
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 to 99 slaves.	100 to 199 slaves.	200 to 299 slaves.	300 slaves and over.	
1790											
Area for which 1790 schedules exist ¹	81,885	20,047	24,912	18,017	11,735	5,274	813	198	38	7	844
New England.....	2,147	1,352	689	113	12	1					
New Hampshire.....	123	97	24	2							
Rhode Island.....	461	255	160	45	1						
Connecticut.....	1,563	980	505	66	11	1					
Middle states.....	9,654	4,119	3,534	4,310	193	2					496
New York.....	7,796	3,088	2,867	1,165	181	1					494
Pennsylvania.....	1,858	1,031	667	145	12	1					2
Southern states.....	70,084	14,596	20,689	16,591	11,530	5,271	813	198	38	7	348
Maryland ²	12,226	2,841	3,617	2,807	1,795	713	96	16	3	1	336
Virginia ³	34,026	5,785	9,510	8,559	6,745	2,968	342	75	12		7
North Carolina ⁴	14,973	4,040	4,959	3,375	1,788	701	90	11	2		5
South Carolina.....	8,859	1,930	2,603	1,853	1,201	859	285	96	21	6	
1850											
United States.....	347,725	68,998	105,703	80,767	54,595	29,733	6,196	1,479	187	67	
Area comparable with that shown in 1790.....	127,488	22,164	37,624	31,052	22,190	11,565	2,194	572	89	38	
New England.....											
Middle states.....	1,009	498	372	119	20						
Southern states.....	126,479	21,666	37,252	30,933	22,170	11,565	2,194	572	89	38	
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	17,517	5,585	5,870	3,463	1,861	657	73	7		1	
Virginia.....	55,063	11,385	15,550	13,080	9,456	4,880	646	107	8	1	
North Carolina.....	28,303	1,204	9,668	8,129	5,898	2,828	485	76	12	3	
South Carolina.....	25,596	3,492	6,164	6,311	4,955	3,200	990	382	69	33	
Remainder of area enumerated in 1790.....	87,311	19,427	28,455	20,909	12,416	5,380	628	82	11	3	
Added area.....	132,926	27,407	39,624	28,806	19,989	12,788	3,374	825	87	26	

¹ Data not available for New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. An estimate has been made for Virginia. (See page 137.)

² Data not available for 3 counties.

³ Estimated. See page 137.

⁴ As there were no slaves reported in New York or Pennsylvania in 1850, the number reported in Delaware and New Jersey is given, for purposes of comparison with the Middle states.

The changes which are recorded in the interesting inspection of the changes in proportions shown in the comparisons shown in Table — are made clear upon following table:

TABLE 65.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD: 1790 AND 1850.

OWNERS OF—	TOTAL COMPARABLE AREA. ¹		MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		VIRGINIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
	1790	1850	1790	1850	1790	1850	1790	1850	1790	1850
	1 slave.....	24.5	17.4	23.2	31.9	17.0	20.7	27.0	4.3	21.8	13.6
2 and under 5 slaves.....	30.1	29.5	23.6	33.5	27.9	28.2	33.1	34.2	29.4	24.1
5 and under 10 slaves.....	22.0	24.4	23.6	19.8	25.2	23.7	22.5	28.7	20.9	24.7
10 and under 20 slaves.....	14.3	17.4	14.7	10.6	19.8	17.2	11.9	20.8	13.6	19.4
20 and under 50 slaves.....	6.4	9.1	5.8	3.8	8.8	8.9	4.7	10.0	9.7	12.5
50 and under 100 slaves.....	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.7	3.2	3.9
100 and under 200 slaves.....	0.2	0.4	0.1	(?)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.5
200 and under 300 slaves.....	(2)	0.1	(2)	(?)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.2	0.3
300 slaves and over.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(?)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1
Unknown.....	1.0		2.7				(?)		0.1	

¹ Comprises in each year the New England and Middle states for which data are available and the Southern states here specified.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

This analysis shows that in the comparable area practically the same proportion of owners held from 2 to 4 slaves in 1850 as in 1790. There was a considerable decrease, however, in the proportion of families having only 1 slave in 1850 as compared with 1790, and an in-

crease in the proportions in the groups into which those holding between 5 and 300 slaves were divided.

The changes recorded by individual states for which data are available for both censuses were more marked than those for the entire area. The economic condi-

tions which prevailed in Maryland and Virginia are clearly reflected in the percentages shown in the table. During the period under consideration the proportion of slaveholders owning but 1 slave increased in these states and decreased in North Carolina and South Carolina. In 3 of the 4 states an increase appeared in the proportion of persons holding from 2 to 4 slaves. In the fourth, South Carolina, a decrease appeared. In general the percentages shown reflect the tendency in Maryland and Virginia to reduce slaveholdings, either because of changing industrial conditions demanding less slave labor or because of an increasing number of more highly skilled white laborers better adapted to the increasingly exacting demands. In North and South Carolina the changes tend in the other direction, and are clearly the result of increasing dependence upon slave labor and of expansion of industries in which large numbers of slaves were essential to the prosperity of the community.

Slaveholding families in states for which schedules are missing.—The total number of slaveholding families shown upon the schedules of the First Census which are still in existence is 47,859. The total number of slaves owned by these families was 318,984, or slightly less than one-half the entire slave population of the United States in 1790. The average number of slaves held by the families reported on existing schedules as slaveholding was 6.7. If this average were applied to the total number of slaves reported, 378,640, upon the schedules which are not now in existence, the number of slaveholding families upon those schedules would appear to be 56,513.

The impression at once arises that this figure is too large, for the average by which it is secured includes all the Northern states. The slave owners of that section of the Republic required slaves principally as household servants, and the number owned by individuals was almost always small. Only 3 persons in the Northern states owned over 20 slaves each (Elijah Mason, sr., 28 slaves, Lebanon town, Windham county, Conn.; Robert Livingston, 44 slaves, Livingston town, Columbia county, N. Y.; and Margaret Hutton, 24 slaves, Washington township, Fayette county, Pa.).

The average number of slaves per slaveholding family, for each state for which records are still available, was as follows:

STATE.	Average number of slaves per slaveholding family.
New Hampshire.....	1.3
Rhode Island.....	2.1
Connecticut.....	1.7
New York.....	2.7
Pennsylvania.....	2.0
Maryland.....	7.5
North Carolina.....	6.7
South Carolina.....	12.1

If slaveholding families in New Jersey, which lay between New York and Pennsylvania and was probably subject to the same local influences, are assumed to have held an average of 2.4 slaves (the mean between the average in New York and that in Pennsylvania) then the total number of slaveholding families in New Jersey approximated 4,760. Doubtless this figure is close to the actual number.

In Delaware it is probable that conditions relating to slave ownership resembled more closely those which existed in Maryland than those to the northward, in Pennsylvania. If, however, the mean between the average in these 2 states, 4.8, be accepted and utilized as the probable average in Delaware, there were in that state approximately 1,851 slaveholding families.

For Virginia it would not be just to estimate the number of slaves per slaveholding family from the numbers for neighboring states, since the conditions prevailing in Maryland and North Carolina differed widely from each other, and doubtless differed as widely from those in Virginia, which was generally regarded at that period as the wealthiest state in the Union. Fortunately, another method is available by which the average number of slaves per slaveholding family in Virginia may be determined with reasonable accuracy.

It has already been explained that the partial lists of heads of families in existence for several counties of Virginia for 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1785 have been published by the Director of the Census in the series of Census publications containing the names of heads of families at the First Census. Inspection of these lists shows that the number of negroes connected with white households was reported in 1782 and 1783 for a total of 32 counties. While it is true that for some counties all white households are not reported upon these schedules, it is probable that the lists include, for the portions of the counties covered, all property owners, and hence represent the actual conditions of slave ownership. The counties for which lists exist, though located largely in the older settled areas, are not confined strictly to any one section, but are reasonably representative of the state. The total number of slaveholding families for the two years shown in the two returns above given was 10,806, and the total number of negroes, 91,768.

Analysis of the number of slaves per slaveholding family shows a county variation in 1782 from 2.9 in Pittsylvania to 11 or more in Amelia, Cumberland, Hanover, and New Kent. The average for the 19 counties for which returns for 1782 exist is 8.3 slaves per slaveholding family; for the 13 counties enumerated in 1783 and for which returns exist, the average is 8.8. The general average secured by combining the returns for both years as though reported at one census, is 8.5 slaves per slaveholding family. The detailed returns upon which these averages were computed are as follows:

TABLE 66.—Number of slaveholding families, number of slaves, and average number of slaves per slaveholding family in Virginia: 1782 and 1783.

COUNTY.	1782			COUNTY.	1783		
	Slaveholding families.	Negroes.	Average number of slaves per family.		Slaveholding families.	Negroes.	Average number of slaves per family.
Total.....	6,635	55,242	8.3	Total.....	4,171	36,526	8.8
Amelia.....	794	8,749	11.0	Amherst.....	494	3,852	7.7
Charlotte.....	410	3,442	8.4	Chesterfield.....	589	5,961	10.1
Cumberland.....	346	3,882	11.2	Essex.....	347	2,817	8.1
Fairfax.....	420	3,609	8.6	Gloucester.....	325	2,764	8.5
Fluvanna.....	157	1,330	8.5	Greensville.....	257	2,691	10.5
Frederick.....	229	767	3.3	Lancaster.....	282	2,567	9.1
Halifax.....	464	3,290	7.1	Middlesex.....	180	2,282	12.7
Hampshire.....	156	513	3.3	Nansemond.....	463	2,567	5.5
Hanover.....	464	5,184	11.2	Powhatan.....	227	2,669	11.8
Mecklenburg.....	566	4,927	8.7	Prince Edward.....	165	1,468	8.9
Monongalia.....	23	81	3.5	Princess Anne.....	432	2,656	6.1
New Kent.....	260	2,957	11.4	Richmond.....	300	3,885	13.0
Northumberland.....	472	3,925	8.3	Shenandoah.....	110	347	3.2
Orange.....	319	2,848	8.9				
Pittsylvania.....	628	1,835	2.9				
Surry.....	278	2,729	9.8				
Sussex.....	418	3,696	8.8				
Warwick.....	91	776	8.5				
City of Williamsburg (James City and York counties.)	140	702	5.0				

There is no reason to doubt that the average thus secured reflects accurately the proportion of slaves to owners which existed throughout Virginia about the period of the First Census, and it is therefore accepted and utilized as such. The fact that the general average of slaves per slaveholding family in the distinctly slave states for which schedules exist is 8.1 tends to confirm this conclusion. Upon the basis of the average of 8.5 slaves thus established, there were 34,026 slaveholding families in Virginia in 1790.

The average in South Carolina may fairly be applied to Georgia, inasmuch as economic conditions in the 2 states resembled each other closely. The number of slaveholding families in Georgia, obtained in this way, is 2,419. In Kentucky and Tennessee the conditions were doubtless similar to those which existed in North Carolina. The use of the average number of slaves per slaveholding family in that state makes the number of such families in Kentucky 1,855, and in Tennessee, 510. As thus computed, the total number of slaveholding families in the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, and the districts of Kentucky and Tennessee was 45,421. If this be accepted as a just approximation, the total number of slaveholding families in the United States in 1790 was 96,168.¹

Proportion of the white population connected with slave ownership.—Consideration of the total number of slaveholding families in the United States in 1790 suggests an analysis of the proportion of the white population who were members of such families. From a computation based on the average size of white slave-

¹ Including an estimate of 2,888 for 6 counties—3 in Maryland and 3 in North Carolina—for which the schedules are missing.

holding families, already presented for the slaveholding states, the following results appear:

TABLE 67.—Proportion of the white population connected with slave ownership: 1790.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Average size of white slaveholding families.	Number of white persons in white slaveholding families.	Per cent of total white population.
United States.....	5.9	563,699	17.8
New England.....	6.3	13,522	1.4
Maine.....			
New Hampshire.....	6.2	760	0.5
Vermont.....			
Massachusetts.....			
Rhode Island.....	6.5	2,993	4.6
Connecticut.....	6.3	9,769	4.2
Middle states.....	6.3	101,961	10.7
New York.....	6.1	47,495	15.1
New Jersey ¹	6.3	29,938	17.6
Pennsylvania.....	7.0	12,942	3.1
Delaware ¹	6.3	11,586	25.0
Southern states.....	5.8	448,216	36.6
Maryland ²	5.9	80,724	38.7
Virginia ¹	5.8	197,351	44.6
North Carolina ²	5.8	94,418	32.7
South Carolina.....	5.5	48,097	34.3
Georgia ¹	5.8	13,932	26.3
Kentucky ¹	5.8	10,742	17.6
Southwest Territory ¹	5.8	2,952	9.3

¹ Estimated.

² Estimated for 3 counties.

At the Seventh Census (1850) it was computed by the Superintendent, Mr. De Bow, that the population connected with slave ownership in 1850 numbered approximately 2,000,000. The average number of persons in slaveholding families was placed at 5.7. If this proportion be utilized for the purpose of ascertaining the distribution of the number of persons above mentioned, the following table results:

TABLE 68.—Proportion of the white population connected with slave ownership: 1850.

STATE.	Number of white persons in white slaveholding families. ¹	Per cent of total white population.
United States.....	1,982,033	10.1
New England.....		
Maine.....		
New Hampshire.....		
Vermont.....		
Massachusetts.....		
Rhode Island.....		
Connecticut.....		
Middle states.....	5,751	0.1
New York.....		
New Jersey.....	1,140	0.2
Pennsylvania.....		
Delaware.....	4,611	6.5
Southern states.....	1,976,282	32.1
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	99,847	21.9
Virginia.....	313,859	35.1
North Carolina.....	161,327	29.2
South Carolina.....	145,897	53.1
Georgia.....	219,199	42.0
Florida.....	20,064	42.5
Kentucky.....	218,795	28.7
Tennessee.....	193,025	25.5
Alabama.....	166,982	39.2
Mississippi.....	131,761	44.6
Louisiana.....	117,819	46.1
Texas.....	44,158	28.7
Arkansas.....	34,194	21.1
Missouri.....	109,355	18.5

¹ Estimated.

The proportion of the white population of the United States formed by members of slaveholding families declined from 17.8 in 1790 to 10.1 in 1850; in other words, 178 persons out of every 1,000 of the white population were directly or indirectly connected with slave ownership in 1790 and 101 out of every 1,000 in 1850. In 1790 approximately one-fifth of the total white population of the slave states and more than one-third of the white population of all the Southern states were members of slaveholding families. In 1850 the decline in the proportion of such persons was apparent in every geographic division. Slavery had disappeared in the New England states. In the Southern states as a whole there was a decrease from 36.6 to 32.1. Some of the states in the lower South, however, showed an increase.

In 1850 the number of persons in white slaveholding families formed about one-third of the total white population of the slave states. In South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, exclusive of the largest cities, the proportion reached one-half of the whole population.¹

The proportion of persons in the entire white population either directly or indirectly connected with slave ownership, as shown in the following table, declined slightly from 1790 to 1850. In the 2 Middle states in which slavery still existed in the later year, the decline was very marked, while in the Southern states it amounted to about one-ninth. The real explanation of this table lies in the fact that the movement of slaves was steadily toward the lower South and Southwest, where the proportion in the entire population, as will be perceived from Table 20, was becoming very large.

¹ Seventh Census Compendium, page 91.

and also in the fact that the proportion of those who either owned slaves or were in some manner identified with slaveholding was slowly but steadily declining.

TABLE 69.—Proportion of the white population connected with slave ownership in states which reported slaves at both censuses, 1790 and 1850.

STATE.	1790		1850	
	Number of persons in white slaveholding families.	Per cent of total white population.	Number of persons in white slaveholding families. ¹	Per cent of total white population.
Area covered.	489,740	34.0	1,357,700	28.6
Middle states.	41,524	19.2	5,751	11.1
New Jersey....	129,938	17.6	1,140	0.2
Delaware....	111,585	25.0	4,611	6.5
Southern states....	448,216	36.6	1,351,949	32.1
Maryland....	489,724	38.7	99,847	21.9
Virginia....	197,351	44.6	313,859	35.1
North Carolina....	91,418	32.7	161,327	29.2
South Carolina....	48,097	34.3	145,897	53.1
Georgia....	113,932	26.3	219,199	42.0
Kentucky....	110,742	17.6	218,795	28.7
Tennessee....	12,952	9.3	193,025	25.5

¹ Estimated.

² Computed on the basis of the combined white population of New Jersey and Delaware.

³ Includes District of Columbia.

⁴ Estimated for 3 counties.

RATIO OF SLAVES TO WHITE PERSONS.

In the Southern states as they existed at the time of the First Census, the slaves numbered 648,651 and the whites, 1,226,057. Therefore, for every 100 whites there were 53 slaves. This proportion varied considerably in the 7 states and territories included in this group. The proportions of slaves to whites in 1790 and 1850, and that of negroes to whites in 1900, were as follows:

TABLE 70.—RATIO OF SLAVES TO EVERY 100 WHITE PERSONS IN 1790 AND 1850, AND OF NEGROES TO EVERY 100 WHITE PERSONS IN 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790			1850			1900		
	White persons.	Slaves.	Number of slaves to every 100 white persons.	White persons.	Slaves.	Number of slaves to every 100 white persons.	White persons.	Negroes.	Number of negroes to every 100 white persons.
Continental United States.....	3,172,444	697,021	22	19,533,098	3,291,914	16	69,869,198	8,833,994	13
Area enumerated in 1790.....	3,172,444	697,021	22	2,975,444	1,842,550	15	29,564,821	3,056,864	13
New England.....	922,384	3,793	0.4	2,705,095	—	—	3,522,920	50,099	1
Maine.....	96,167	—	—	781,813	—	—	692,226	1,319	(1)
New Hampshire.....	141,112	157	0.1	317,456	—	—	410,791	662	(1)
Vermont.....	85,072	—	—	313,402	—	—	342,771	826	(1)
Massachusetts.....	373,187	—	—	985,450	—	—	2,799,764	31,974	1
Rhode Island.....	64,670	958	1	143,875	—	—	419,050	9,662	2
Connecticut.....	292,236	2,648	1	363,099	—	—	842,424	15,236	2
Middle states.....	954,003	45,210	5	5,843,163	2,526	0.04	15,264,839	356,718	2
New York.....	314,396	21,143	7	3,098,325	—	—	7,156,881	99,232	1
New Jersey.....	159,954	11,423	7	465,569	23	0.005	1,812,317	79,844	4
Pennsylvania.....	423,373	3,707	1	2,258,160	—	—	6,141,664	156,845	3
Delaware.....	46,310	8,887	19	71,169	2,290	3	153,977	30,697	20

(1) Less than 1.

TABLE 70.—RATIO OF SLAVES TO EVERY 100 WHITE PERSONS IN 1790 AND 1850, AND OF NEGROES TO EVERY 100 WHITE PERSONS IN 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790			1850			1900		
	White persons.	Slaves.	Number of slaves to every 100 white persons.	White persons.	Slaves.	Number of slaves to every 100 white persons.	White persons.	Negroes.	Number of negroes to every 100 white persons.
Area enumerated in 1790—Continued									
Southern states.....	1,226,057	648,651	53	3,817,186	1,840,044	48	8,772,956	3,541,147	40
Maryland.....	298,649	103,036	49	455,884	94,055	21	1,143,956	321,766	28
Virginia.....	442,117	292,627	66	894,800	472,528	53	2,108,088	704,221	33
North Carolina.....	284,181	100,783	35	553,028	288,548	52	1,263,603	624,469	49
South Carolina.....	140,178	107,094	76	274,563	384,984	140	557,807	782,321	140
Georgia (eastern part).....	72,886	29,294	55	120,662	149,489	124	297,007	343,421	116
Kentucky.....	61,133	12,430	20	761,413	210,981	28	1,862,309	284,706	15
Tennessee.....	31,913	3,417	11	756,836	239,459	32	1,540,186	480,243	31
Added area.....				7,187,624	1,361,743	19	37,244,375	4,877,130	13
Northern states.....				5,267,988	87,422	2	25,775,870	495,751	2
Ohio.....				1,955,050			4,060,204	96,901	2
Indiana.....				977,154			2,458,502	57,505	2
Illinois.....				846,034			4,734,873	85,078	2
Michigan.....				395,071			2,398,563	15,816	1
Wisconsin.....				304,756			2,057,911	2,542	(3)
Minnesota.....				6,038			1,737,036	4,959	(3)
Iowa.....				191,881			2,218,667	12,693	1
Missouri.....				592,004	87,422	15	2,944,843	161,234	5
North Dakota.....							311,712	286	(3)
South Dakota.....							380,714	465	(3)
Nebraska.....							1,056,526	6,269	1
Kansas.....							1,416,319	52,003	4
Southern states.....				1,742,059	1,274,295	73	7,595,037	4,351,125	57
Georgia (western part).....				400,910	232,193	58	884,287	691,392	78
Florida.....				47,203	39,310	83	297,333	230,730	78
Alabama.....				426,514	342,844	80	1,001,152	827,307	83
Mississippi.....				295,718	309,878	105	641,200	907,630	142
Louisiana.....				255,491	244,809	96	729,612	650,804	89
Texas.....				154,034	58,161	38	2,426,669	620,722	26
Indian Territory.....							302,680	36,853	12
Oklahoma.....							367,524	18,831	5
Arkansas.....				162,189	47,100	29	944,580	366,856	39
Western states.....				177,577	26	(3)	3,873,468	30,254	1
Montana.....							226,283	1,523	1
Wyoming.....							89,051	940	1
Colorado.....							529,046	8,570	2
New Mexico.....				61,339			180,207	1,610	1
Arizona.....				166			92,903	1,848	2
Utah.....				11,330	26	(4)	272,465	672	(3)
Nevada.....							35,405	134	(3)
Idaho.....							154,495	293	(3)
Washington.....				1,049			496,304	2,514	1
Oregon.....				12,038			394,582	1,105	(3)
California.....				91,635			1,402,727	11,045	1
Total for slave states.....	1,272,367	657,538	52	6,222,418	3,204,051	51	18,796,609	8,028,519	43

¹ Includes District of Columbia.

² Includes West Virginia.

³ Less than 1.

⁴ Delaware, Maryland (including District of Columbia), Virginia (including West Virginia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, and Arkansas.

There were fewer slaves to every 100 white persons in 1850 than in 1790 in the United States and in every state north of North Carolina; but in the other states of the original area the proportion increased. The increase was particularly heavy in South Carolina, where there were nearly twice as many slaves to every 100 of the white population in 1850 as in 1790. In this state and in Mississippi are found the highest proportions of negroes to whites in 1900.

For the slave states as a whole the number of slaves to every 100 white persons was slightly smaller in 1850 than in 1790. The proportion was higher in the Southern states of the added area than in the group of Southern states enumerated at the First Census.

VALUE OF SLAVES.

Statistics relating to slaves in the United States in 1790 would not be complete without reference to the property value which they represented. Writers upon this subject have estimated that at the period of taking the First Census the average price of negroes in the United States varied from \$150 to \$200. It must be remembered that a comparison of values, whether of slaves, real estate, or other property, at that period with the present one is comparatively unsatisfactory, owing to the change which has occurred during the century in the relative value of money. Such valuations should be considered only in relation to the

valuation of other property at that period; or, if they are considered in terms of money in 1900, not less than double the figure specified should be allowed.

Considered in terms of money values at that period, the slaves in New England in 1790 had a value of more than \$500,000 and those in the Middle states a value of approximately \$7,000,000. Hence about 6 per cent of the total value of slaves was contributed by the Northern states.

In view of the large total represented by the preceding computation, there can be no doubt that at the date of the First Census slaves represented a large proportion (possibly larger than at any subsequent period) of the total property value of the United States.

Upon the basis of an average price of negroes of \$150,¹ the wealth of the United States in slaves in 1790 was as follows:

TABLE 71. *Number and value of slaves held, by states and territories: 1790.*

STATE OR TERRITORY	Number	Value.
United States.....	697,624	\$104,643,000
New England.....	3,763	564,450
Maine.....	157	23,550
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	958	143,700
Connecticut.....	2,648	397,200
Middle states.....	45,210	6,781,500
New York.....	21,193	3,178,050
New Jersey.....	11,423	1,713,450
Pennsylvania.....	3,797	556,050
Delaware.....	8,887	1,333,050
Southern states.....	648,651	97,297,650
Maryland.....	103,036	15,455,400
Virginia.....	262,627	43,894,050
North Carolina.....	100,783	15,117,450
South Carolina.....	107,094	16,064,100
Georgia.....	29,264	4,389,600
Kentucky.....	12,430	1,864,500
Southwest Territory.....	3,417	512,550

¹ Political Science Quarterly, Vol. XX, pages 264-267.

XV. OCCUPATIONS AND WEALTH.

OCCUPATIONS—OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHWARK IN 1790—IN UNITED STATES IN 1850 AND 1900—APPROXIMATE WEALTH IN 1790—INDUSTRY AND WEALTH, 1850 AND 1900.

Population change in the United States is closely connected with national prosperity. Throughout the century the citizens of the Republic, whether native or foreign, have continually expanded their enterprises, and created and maintained an insistent demand for labor. This in turn, as pointed out by Malthus at the close of the eighteenth century, stimulated population increase at certain periods, and in many localities.

OCCUPATIONS.

The character of the occupations in which the people of a community are engaged affects to some degree the increase of population, through exerting a direct influence upon the health, vitality, temperament, and happiness of the active workers. During at least the first half century of the existence of the Republic, and possibly longer, the occupations of the people were conducive to health and industrial independence, and therefore in general tended to encourage population increase.

It is unfortunate that none of the earlier censuses afford any satisfactory returns from which to compute the number of persons engaged even in the principal callings. Except for Southwark and part of Philadelphia, the schedules of the First Census contain no information upon this important subject. Such information as is presented for these two relates only to heads of families. The fact that the enumerator, soon after completing his work, published a city directory in which he utilized the information contained upon the schedules, suggests that the gratuitous information there shown was obtained with the intention of ultimate use in this directory, rather than for census purposes. After the passage of a century, however, the Philadelphia and Southwark returns possess some interest, in that they reflect the activities of the metropolis of the Republic in 1790, as shown by the callings of heads of households.

Occupations of heads of families in Philadelphia and Southwark in 1790.—At the First Census the popula-

tion of Philadelphia and of Southwark was returned as follows:

CITY.	Heads of families.	Total population.
Philadelphia.....	4,312	28,522
Northern district (between Vine and Race streets).....	878	3,938
Middle district (from the north side of Chestnut street to the south side of Race street).....	1,930	13,674
Southern district (from the south side of Chestnut street to the north side of South street).....	1,504	10,910
Southwark.....	970	5,663

The occupations of the heads of families were returned for the middle and southern districts, comprising 3,434 heads of families (79.6 per cent of the total number) and 24,584 population, and for the whole of Southwark. A classification of the occupations shown results as follows:

TABLE 72.—*Heads of families in the middle and southern districts of Philadelphia, and in Southwark, classified according to occupation: 1790.*

OCCUPATION.	Middle and southern districts of Philadelphia.	Southwark.
All heads of families.....	3,434	970
Returned with occupation.....	2,758	827
Agricultural pursuits.....	15	3
Professional service.....	220	35
Artists.....	2	1
Attorneys at law.....	25	2
Clergymen.....	11	4
Doctors of physic, surgeons, dentists, etc.....	27	4
Officials (government).....	79	10
Schoolmasters and professors.....	71	14
All other professional services.....	5	.....
Domestic and personal service.....	443	236
Barbers and hairdressers.....	59	3
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	17	9
Inn and tavern keepers.....	128	22
Laborers, porters, helpers, etc.....	239	200
Nurses and midwives.....	.....	2
Trade and transportation.....	934	183
Bankers and brokers.....	27	1
Clerks and accountants.....	20	5
Draymen and carters.....	14	3
Hucksters and peddlers.....	26	1
Merchants and dealers.....	779	57
Sea captains, mariners, mates, etc.....	68	116

TABLE 72.—Heads of families in the middle and southern districts of Philadelphia, and in Southwark, classified according to occupation: 1790—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Middle and southern districts of Philadelphia.		Southwark.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Returned with occupation—Continued.			
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	1,146	37.0	
Bakers and confectioners.....	88	21	
Blacksmiths.....	58	31	
Brewers.....	15	2	
Brickmakers and potters.....	11	1	
Bricklayers.....	18	8	
Butchers.....	50	5	
Cabinetmakers.....	17	8	
Carpenters and joiners:			
House.....	166	43	
Ship.....	3	76	
Clock and watch makers.....	12	1	
Coopers.....	35	27	
Goldsmiths and silversmiths.....	20	3	
Harness and saddle makers.....	30	1	
Leather curriers and tanners.....	27	1	
Mantua makers and seamstresses.....	34	1	
Metal workers.....	31	7	
Painters, glaziers, etc.....	11	4	
Plasterers.....	40	2	
Printers, bookbinders, etc.....	5	16	
Ropemakers.....	165	42	
Shoemakers.....	8	4	
Stonescutters.....	186	28	
Tailors.....	37	2	
Textile workers.....	17	2	
Tinmen.....	2	17	
Weavers.....	13	3	
Wheelerwrights.....	67	7	
Miscellaneous industries.....			
Returned without occupation.....	1,676	21.3	

¹ Includes 51 reported as "gentlemen."
² Includes 9 reported as "gentlemen."

The above table indicates that about four-fifths of the heads of families in the two districts of Philadelphia under consideration, and a slightly larger proportion of those in Southwark, were gainfully employed. The classification of the 1790 returns available for Philadelphia and Southwark under the 5 main occupation groups employed by the Census results as follows:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PHILADELPHIA.		SOUTHWARK.	
	Heads of families.	Per cent distribution.	Heads of families.	Per cent distribution.
All occupations.....	2,758	100.0	827	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	15	0.5	3	0.4
Professional service.....	220	8.0	35	4.2
Domestic and personal service.....	443	16.1	246	28.5
Trade and transportation.....	934	33.9	183	22.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	1,146	41.6	370	44.7

From the proportions indicated for the different groups, it is clear that Southwark, like many towns on the outskirts of large cities at the present time, included a large proportion of persons who were wage-earners or followed the humbler callings.

The proportions shown for Philadelphia can not be compared with the occupation returns secured at recent censuses, because these include the occupations of all persons gainfully employed, whether heads of families or not. The number and proportion of persons above the age of 10 reported in each occupation group in Philadelphia in 1900 were as follows:

OCCUPATION GROUP	PERSONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All occupations.....	298,923	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	5,042	1.0
Professional service.....	28,071	4.9
Domestic and personal service.....	123,751	21.8
Trade and transportation.....	152,292	26.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	229,197	43.6

Occupations in the United States in 1850 and 1900.—The first reasonably complete return of the occupations of individuals was that of 1850. Some comparisons can be made of proportions shown in that year with similar proportions in 1900. Even for so brief a period as the half century which elapsed from 1850 to 1900, however, comparisons can not be entirely satisfactory. The activities of the community have been in a state of continual expansion. While certain occupations, such as agriculture, have remained the same, or so nearly the same that comparison can readily be made, other lines of activity have changed so greatly as to make comparisons misleading, and in many instances impossible. From year to year new occupations are created, drawing some of the activities of the community from the older callings, and these in turn are surpassed in importance by others. Thus, even though a standard occupation, or group of occupations, may have grown steadily and perhaps to a remarkable degree, the proportionate part which it forms of all callings may have tended to become less.

In 1850, 90.8 per cent of all white males 15 years of age and over were gainfully employed; in 1900 the corresponding percentage was 87.6. The distribution of this element of the population in 5 occupation groups is as follows:

TABLE 73.—Number and per cent distribution of white males 15 years of age and over engaged in 5 main groups of occupations: 1850 and 1900.

OCCUPATION GROUP.	1850		1900	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All occupations.....	5,210,047	100.0	4,981,794	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,298,870	44.1	7,195,521	36.0
Professional service.....	139,430	3.1	793,180	4.0
Domestic and personal service.....	978,131	18.8	2,689,133	13.4
Trade and transportation.....	481,741	9.3	3,949,262	19.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	1,291,875	24.8	5,354,698	26.8

¹ Not including 42,370 students and cadets and 119,450 free colored males.

Possibly the most significant fact shown by the foregoing table is the marked increase during the last half century in the relative importance of trade and transportation, at the expense of agricultural pursuits and of domestic and personal service. While in 1900, as in 1850, agriculture gave employment to a larger

number than any other class, the proportion in this group decreased during the half century.

INDUSTRY AND WEALTH.

No reliable statistics either of the industry or of the wealth of the nation at the beginning of Constitutional Government can be obtained.¹ Attention has already been directed, however, to the fact that in 1790 the population was almost entirely agricultural. Moreover, it has been shown that at the period under consideration urban population was almost a negligible quantity, and that the variations in social and economic conditions were much less marked than they are to-day. Hence there is some justification for the belief that property, limited in amount though it was, was much more evenly distributed in 1790 than at the present time. The total lack of statistics upon this subject justifies some computation, provided a reasonable basis can be found.

Approximate wealth in 1790.—It has already been shown that in 1790 the population of the Republic was engaged principally in agricultural pursuits; indeed, it has been estimated that agriculture supported 90 per cent of the people. If it be granted that at least a very large proportion of the people were so engaged, it may be assumed that in most instances a dwelling represented a farm, so that the number of houses must roughly indicate the number of farms, or of buildings of similar average value in villages and towns. To this number should be added the business properties which existed in all fair-sized communities.

The number of dwellings in the United States in 1790 has been established with reasonable accuracy in a preceding chapter as 464,309. Dr. James Mease states, in *A Picture of Philadelphia*, published in 1811, that in 1790 the city contained 6,651 dwelling houses and 415 stores and workshops. It thus appears that in Philadelphia, at the period of the First Census, the number of buildings other than dwellings (and the out-houses connected with or dependent upon dwellings) was equivalent to approximately 7 per cent of all dwellings. If the proportion here shown for Philadelphia be assumed to be correct for the country as a whole, the entire number of stores, factories, workshops, churches, and public buildings was 32,501. This, added to the number of dwellings, makes a total of 496,810 buildings, most of which, as already suggested, were houses upon farms.

In 1900 the average value of farms was \$2,200. If about one-third of this figure, or \$700, be accepted as representing an approximate average value for all real estate holdings, and to this figure be added the approximate value of slaves as already established,²

and an allowance for all other values, including farm animals, the following results appear:

Buildings and real estate.....	\$347, 767, 000
Slaves.....	104, 643, 600
All other property, including farm animals.....	100, 000, 000
Total.....	552, 410, 600

As admitted at the outset, no accurate measurement of the wealth of the nation at the beginning of Constitutional Government has been or can be made; but the foregoing analysis serves at least to indicate that in 1790 the value of all property could not greatly have exceeded \$500,000,000 according to the standards of value at that time.

If the total here shown is accepted as representing a fair approximation of the value existing at the period under consideration, the per capita value, based upon the free population shown in 1790, was \$171. It will be remembered, however, that standards of value at the close of the eighteenth century were much lower than at the present time, so that in present day terms the values above shown would probably be represented by not less than twice the figures stated. Hence, if computed according to the standards of 1900, a total valuation of \$552,410,600 in 1790 would represent not less than \$1,000,000,000 in 1900, and a per capita valuation of between \$300 and \$400.

Upon the basis of wealth as outlined above, the aggregate and per capita wealth of the United States in 1790, by specified geographic divisions, was as follows:

TABLE 7A.—*Aggregate and per capita wealth of the free population, by geographic divisions: 1790*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	Aggregate.	Per capita.
United States.....	\$552, 410, 600	\$170.92
New England.....	138, 731, 444	137.98
Middle states.....	141, 320, 642	145.41
Southern states.....	272, 358, 514	217.07

From this computation it appears probable that at the period of the First Census the per capita wealth of the free population was greatest in the Southern states. The known facts undoubtedly serve to substantiate this conclusion. In the Southern states the population was comparatively small considering the area; the farms had become plantations, in connection with which the value not only of the real property, improvements, and live stock, but also of slaves, was to be considered. The leadership of the South in wealth is further indicated by the fact that in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 the Southern states demanded representation according to their free population and three-fifths of the number of their slaves, on the ground that they possessed larger property interests than the Northern states, so that, if direct taxes on property were imposed by the Federal

¹Mulhall places the aggregate wealth of the United States in 1790 at \$620,000,000, divided as follows: Lands, \$479,000,000; houses, etc., \$141,000,000.

²See page 141.

Government, they would have to pay larger amounts in proportion to their representation.

The great wealth which the New England and Middle states have acquired during the century following the first enumeration has resulted principally from extraordinary industrial development. In 1790 the inhabitants of the New England states were engaged almost exclusively in agriculture; with the meager agricultural resources existing in that section it could not be expected that, even with the highest development, farm values and farm products would prove proportionately large when compared with those

in portions of the Republic more highly favored by climate and fertility of soil. Practically the same conditions prevailed in the Middle states, although somewhat greater natural resources, and the increased values resulting from such cities as New York and Philadelphia, served to make the per capita value of property slightly greater than that of New England.

Comparison of 1850 with 1900.—The following table presents such comparisons as are possible concerning the material resources of continental United States, and also of the area enumerated in 1790, at the censuses from 1850 to 1900:

TABLE 75.—COMPARISON OF GROWTH IN AREA, POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND NATIONAL WEALTH, FOR THE TOTAL AREA OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790: 1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.							
	Area enumerated.		Population.	Agriculture.		Manufactures—value of products.	National wealth—value of all property.	
	Square miles.	Per cent area enumerated in 1790 forms of total area enumerated at each census.		Acres of improved land.	Value of farm property. ¹			
1850.....	1,519,170	27.5	23,191,876	113,032,614	\$3,967,343,580	\$1,019,106,016	\$7,135,780,228	
1860.....	1,951,520	21.4	31,443,321	163,110,720	7,980,493,093	1,885,861,676	116,159,616,068	
1870.....	2,126,290	19.6	38,558,371	188,921,099	8,944,857,749	4,232,325,442	124,054,814,806	
1880.....	2,727,454	15.3	50,155,783	284,771,042	12,180,501,538	5,599,579,191	13,642,000,000	
1890.....	2,974,159	14.0	62,947,714	357,616,755	16,082,267,689	9,372,378,843	65,037,091,197	
1900.....	2,974,159	14.0	76,994,575	414,498,487	20,439,901,164	13,010,039,514	88,517,396,775	
Increase:								
1850 to 1860.....	432,350		8,251,445	50,078,106	4,013,149,483	\$66,755,660	9,023,835,840	
1860 to 1870.....	174,770		7,115,050	25,810,379	904,394,686	2,346,463,796	7,895,198,738	
1870 to 1880.....	601,164		11,597,412	95,849,933	3,235,643,789	1,137,253,749	19,587,185,194	
1880 to 1890.....	246,705		12,791,931	72,845,713	3,901,796,151	4,002,799,652	21,365,091,197	
1890 to 1900.....			13,046,861	56,881,732	4,357,633,475	3,637,657,671	23,480,215,578	

CENSUS YEAR.	AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.									
	Population.		Agriculture.		Manufactures—value of products.		National wealth—value of all property.			
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.		
									Acres of improved land.	Value of farm property. ¹	Manufactures—value of products.	National wealth—value of all property.
1850.....	14,599,581	62.8	70,223,511	62.1	\$2,613,395,463	65.9	\$35,489,765	81.2	\$4,930,730,981	69.1
1860.....	17,326,157	55.1	81,933,952	50.2	4,195,624,939	52.5	1,467,090,264	74.6	19,102,463,876	56.3
1870.....	19,687,504	51.6	80,672,316	42.7	4,199,676,463	34.0	2,957,465,381	70.0	14,725,589,812	61.2
1880.....	24,925,639	47.7	95,001,365	33.4	4,738,167,384	38.9	3,559,794,469	66.3	22,348,012,800	51.2
1890.....	28,188,321	44.8	97,235,865	27.2	4,828,788,468	30.0	5,513,835,986	59.4	27,642,937,908	42.5
1900.....	33,533,630	41.2	99,947,259	24.1	5,060,462,719	24.4	7,487,459,497	57.1	40,286,048,530	45.5
Increase:										
1850 to 1860.....	2,726,573	33.4	11,710,441	23.4	1,582,029,476	39.4	572,290,499	66.0	4,171,669,895	46.2
1860 to 1870.....	2,361,347	33.2	11,261,636	9.9	1,589,948,476	9.9	1,559,775,117	66.5	5,624,122,936	71.2
1870 to 1880.....	5,238,135	39.5	14,329,049	14.9	601,489,921	18.6	592,329,088	52.1	7,622,425,988	38.9
1880 to 1890.....	4,292,682	33.3	2,234,340	3.1	99,621,084	2.3	2,004,041,517	50.1	5,284,925,198	24.7
1890 to 1900.....	5,395,399	41.1	2,711,454	4.7	171,674,251	3.9	1,923,623,421	52.5	12,643,110,532	53.9

CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.								
	Population—		Agriculture.		Manufactures—value of products—		National wealth—value of all property—		
	Of total area.	Of area enumerated in 1790.	In total area.	In area enumerated in 1790.	In total area.	In area enumerated in 1790.	In total area.	In area enumerated in 1790.	
									Acres of improved land.	Value of farm property.	Manufactures—value of products.	National wealth—value of all property.
1850 to 1860.....	35.6	18.9	44.3	16.7	101.2	60.5	85.1	129.5	84.6
1860 to 1870.....	22.6	13.6	15.8	11.5	12.1	11.4	124.4	110.8	48.9
1870 to 1880.....	30.1	21.5	39.7	17.8	36.2	14.5	25.9	20.0	81.4
1880 to 1890.....	25.5	17.8	23.6	2.4	32.0	1.9	74.5	56.3	49.0
1890 to 1900.....	20.7	19.0	15.9	2.8	27.1	3.6	38.8	34.6	36.1

¹ The value of farm property is included as a part of the national wealth.
² Taxable property only.

³ Including estimated value of range animals.
⁴ Decrease.

As shown by the table, the growth of the added area reduced the proportion which the area enumerated in 1790 formed of the total area by approximately one-half—from two-sevenths in 1850 to one-seventh in 1900. During the same period the proportion which the population, value of manufactured products, and national wealth in the original area formed of the corresponding totals for the United States, declined only about one-third. These changes reflect a noteworthy growth in the original area. On the other hand, the relative importance of agricultural operations in the original area, as measured both by the acreage of improved land and by the value of farm property, was only one-third as great in 1900 as in 1850—a fact which reflects the rapid development of the fertile areas in the West and Southwest.

When the changes in proportions outlined above are considered by decades, it is found that the changes in population, acreage of improved agricultural land, and value of manufactured products were progressive. It is significant that the decrease in the relative importance of the original area was more rapid during the early part of the half century than at its close. During the last decade the proportion of population decreased less than 1 per cent and that of manufactures but 2 per cent, while the proportion of national wealth showed an increase of 3 per cent. Only in the agricultural operations was a marked decrease still evident in the proportion contributed by the older area as compared with that of the newer.

The above analysis of proportions shown for the original area receives further confirmation upon examining the percentages of increase in Table 75. In every instance, except for the national wealth in the decades 1860 to 1870 and 1890 to 1900, the percentage of increase was higher for the country as a whole—and hence, obviously for the added area—than for the original area. Both areas showed marked increases in the value of manufactured products and in aggregate wealth. In the case of the two items used as a measure of changes in agriculture, however, the difference between the two areas is very striking—the original area showing relatively small increases, and in one decade, 1860 to 1870, a decrease.

The marked differences in the contributions of different sections to the national resources are clearly indicated by the following per capita values:

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.		VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.		AGGREGATE WEALTH.	
	1850 ¹	1900 ²	1850 ¹	1900 ²	1850 ¹	1900 ²
Continental United States.	\$202.90	\$305.94	\$52.12	\$194.73	\$364.94	\$1,324.93
Area enumerated in 1790.....	204.72	164.22	65.44	245.90	386.23	1,323.39
New England and Middle states.....	199.58	143.87	84.29	314.71	368.74	1,563.99
Southern states.....	215.16	208.05	27.26	97.75	421.69	805.39
Added area.....	199.47	424.63	27.06	151.89	324.90	1,326.21

¹ Computed on basis of free population.

² Computed on basis of white population.

Discussion of the aggregate wealth of the original and added areas necessitates some reference to the value of slaves in 1850. Writers of that period¹ estimated the average value per slave, for all ages, at \$400. Accepting this as an approximate figure, the total value of slaves was \$828,336,000 in the original area and \$451,809,600 in the added area, or about twice as great in the original slave states as in those erected from territory added after 1790. Out of a total valuation of the real and personal property in the slaveholding states amounting to nearly \$2,000,000,000, the value of slaves formed 43.5 per cent.

If the total wealth of the United States in 1790 (on the basis of the present standard of values) be accepted as approximately \$1,000,000,000, the increase from 1790 to 1900 approaches ninetyfold. During the period mentioned, the population of the United States increased fourteenfold; hence, while the population increased at a rate far in advance of that shown by any other civilized nation during the same period, the increase of wealth in the United States far outstripped that of population.

¹ The total value of all slaves in 1850 was \$1,280,145,600, computed upon the average value of \$400 per head (Hinton Helper: *The Impending Crisis*, page 306, Table 58, N. Y., 1860). The average value of boys and girls, men and women between the ages of about 15 and 25, as recorded by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted (*A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States*, page 38), was \$739 in Virginia in 1853. If young children and men and women above the age of 25 be included to old age, it is probable that a general average of not more than \$400, as quoted by Helper, would result.

ENUMERATIONS OF POPULATION
IN NORTH AMERICA
PRIOR TO 1790



NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TABLE 76.—A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, AS APPEARS BY THE RETURNS OF THE SELECTMEN FROM EACH PLACE, IN THE YEAR 1767.¹

NAME OF THE TOWNS.	Unmarried men from 16 to 60.	Married men from 16 to 60.	Boys from 16 years & under.	Men 60 years & above.	Females unmarried.	Females married.	Male slaves.	Female slaves.	Widows.	Total.
Greenland.....	75	98	184	23	271	117	8	9	20	805
Rochester.....	86	142	257	26	280	166	3	2	22	984
Gosport.....	27	37	79	12	59	47	2	2	19	284
Winchester.....	35	64	107	19	132	74	1	1	4	428
Sandown.....	42	81	123	8	156	89	1	0	9	369
Somersworth.....	87	125	299	39	291	144	19	10	39	1,044
Chesterfield.....	30	59	107	4	104	60	0	0	4	365
Richmond.....	36	54	95	1	92	52	0	0	3	333
Hinsdale.....	18	23	36	2	50	24	0	1	4	158
Plymouth.....	31	31	62	0	72	31				227
Dunstable.....	32	49	151	10	169	78	2	2	7	529
Portsmouth.....	410	641	900	61	1,340	677	124	63	239	4,466
Hopkinton.....	37	75	141	4	132	75	0	0	9	473
New Dnham.....	11	25	42	2	49	26	0	0	2	157
Dover.....	186	217	317	39	500	239	19	9	58	1,644
Parish of Madbury.....	54	95	162	29	220	119	1	2	13	665
Charlestown.....	31	44	86	4	114	48	1	0	6	334
Hampton.....	72	120	195	40	263	146	0	0	30	866
Canlis.....	27	39	69	0	100	68	0	0	1	363
Londonderry.....	235	272	571	85	799	342	13	10	62	2,389
New Castle.....	50	83	146	21	167	98	11	8	22	606
Exeter.....	151	241	384	37	505	262	28	22	58	1,660
Walpole.....	24	52	104	1	72	52	0	0	3	308
Plainfield.....	10	20	36		26	20				112
Cornish.....	17	21	36		37	22				133
Alstead.....	15	25	39		35	25				149
Clarmont.....	13	27	39		30	27				157
Marlow.....	8	15	19		20	15				77
Newport.....	16	5	3		5	5				29
Hanover.....	11	26	16		13	26				92
Canaan.....	10	2	3		2	2				19
Lebanon.....	12	30	50		46	30				162
Kingston.....	73	133	215	23	333	160	3	1	28	994
Swanzy.....	25	49	82	7	96	54	1	0	8	329
Westmoreland.....	28	71	112	3	163	71	0	0	3	391
Keene.....	51	66	84	4	139	68	0	0	8	490
Monadnock, No. 4, Stoddarts To.....	14	26	25		14	20				93
Marlboro' No. 5.....	9	16	25	1	26	16				94
Gilsum.....	7	22	36	1	39	23				128
Croydon.....	16	9	7		19	9				51
Poplin.....	36	79	155	6	153	84	0	0	8	521
Newington.....	41	59	105	11	180	70	17	14	17	514
Dunbarton.....	25	39	70	6	80	45	2	0	4	271
Rye.....	46	109	159	16	223	126	11	7	39	736
Concord (formerly Rumford).....	62	125	189	18	294	126	9	4	15	732
Kensington.....	62	107	166	28	250	118			24	755
Newtown.....	58	69	119	15	170	83		2	13	529
Newmarket.....	120	182	288	28	497	198	13	16	34	1,286
Boscawen.....	17	45	77	8	83	52		0	3	285
Stevenstown.....	18	36	55	0	62	36		1	2	210
Hillsboro'.....	3	16	27	0	3	15		0	0	64
New Boston.....	25	41	92	6	80	47		1	3	246
Barrington.....	66	161	272	18	292	170		4	18	1,001
Hawk.....	30	71	109	6	178	80		1	9	488
Nottingham West.....	49	75	155	16	176	92		1	18	583
Holles.....	81	117	223	12	227	127		1	20	809
Township No. 1.....	20	47	89	1	79	47		0	4	278
Miles Slip, between Holles & No. 1.....	4	12	15	1	24	12		0	0	68
Durham.....	104	166	272	38	386	192		21	11	1,232
Parish of Lee.....	63	147	198	19	269	143		3	18	861
Weare Town.....	8	50	80	2	78	50		0	0	268
Chester.....	116	168	289	31	357	190		3	1	1,189
Stratham.....	73	132	196	24	245	133		7	2	916
South Hampton.....	51	68	98	18	154	85		1	2	491
Wilton.....	27	62	100	3	92	63		0	3	359
Raymond.....	21	78	132	3	134	81		0	0	455
Bedford.....	30	43	93	13	117	51		6	3	362
Derryfield.....	9	31	59	7	81	38		0	5	230
Plastow.....	59	71	119	23	162	92		1	18	576
Atkinson.....	51	73	92	12	143	85		4	3	476
Nottingham.....	35	107	195	10	219	116		6	14	708
Epsom.....	15	40	71	5	67	40		0	2	239
Gilmanton.....	18	47	73	0	67	44		0	1	250
Pembroke.....	49	85	134	16	169	97		0	2	557
Bow.....	17	33	50	2	50	33		0	2	187
Litchfield.....	27	29	67	13	74	33		3	9	354
Felham.....	37	81	154	18	158	81		0	1	543
Salem.....	63	128	239	16	294	155		2	2	847
Windham.....	19	50	117	15	120	66		1	3	462
Hampstead.....	48	96	162	10	197	105		1	0	644
North Hampton.....	28	93	142	18	189	96		0	16	583
East Kingston.....	50	58	100	20	127	81		3	12	451
Epping.....	99	205	378	21	464	214		6	3	1,410
Brentwood.....	86	142	271	22	345	163		1	33	1,084
Canterbury.....	42	82	138	11	140	83		3	4	563

¹ Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. VII, pages 168 to 170.

² Corrected figures.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

TABLE 76.—A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, AS APPEARS BY THE RETURNS OF THE SELECTMEN FROM EACH PLACE, IN THE YEAR 1767—Continued.

NAME OF THE TOWNS.	Unmarried men from 16 to 60.	Married men from 16 to 60.	Boys from 16 years & under.	Men 60 years & above.	Females unmarried.	Females married.	Male slaves.	Female slaves.	Widows.	Total.
Haverhill.....	21	32	43	1	43	29	2	1	0	172
Orford.....	12	14	18	1	18	12	0	0	0	75
Peterborough.....	33	64	113	13	149	68	1	0	2	443
Hampton Falls.....	127	188	313	33	457	208	3	3	49	1,381
Lynsborough.....	26	43	76	4	71	50	0	0	2	272
Monson.....	21	46	68	5	101	49	0	0	3	293
Amherst.....	63	135	200	17	270	147	6	2	18	858
Merrimac.....	31	65	98	8	123	65	2	1	9	400
Rindge.....	18	54	84	4	82	54	0	1	1	298
Total.....	4,510	17,670	112,924	11,160	115,992	18,467	384	249	1,364	152,720

1 Corrected figures.

TABLE 77.—FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1773.¹

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Unmarried men from 16 to 60.	Married men from 16 to 60.	Boys 16 years and under.	Men 60 years and upwards.	Females unmarried.	Females married.	Widows.	Male slaves.	Female slaves.	Total.
Total.....	6,263	10,604	18,334	1,538	22,228	11,887	1,569	379	295	73,097
Rockingham county.....	3,132	4,835	8,363	943	11,239	5,695	1,034	260	206	35,707
Allenstown.....	8	17	39	4	49	21	4	.....	1	143
Atkinson.....	39	73	132	16	170	87	13	2	3	535
Bow.....	5	58	84	2	101	58	.....	.....	.....	308
Brentwood.....	78	146	261	28	365	175	33	2	1	1,089
Candia.....	52	111	182	2	200	112	4	.....	.....	663
Canterbury.....	66	96	150	10	164	104	5	5	0	600
Chichester.....	29	44	77	2	75	46	.....	.....	.....	273
Chester.....	151	229	355	53	453	261	43	5	2	1,552
Concord.....	96	151	260	30	283	154	12	8	9	1,003
Deerfield.....	68	143	238	8	290	151	10	2	1	911
Epping.....	121	225	406	31	571	246	31	10	7	1,648
Epsom.....	18	53	86	1	109	53	4	1	1	326
Exeter.....	129	252	366	50	539	270	59	24	25	1,714
East Kingston.....	29	54	93	20	118	72	13	3	.....	402
Greenland.....	70	85	178	16	242	103	20	6	11	731
Hampstead.....	58	106	181	24	219	125	14	1	0	728
Hampton.....	80	120	203	36	291	151	33	2	1	917
Hampton Falls.....	44	146	99	21	218	96	22	1	1	648
Hawke ³	25	71	110	8	172	81	10	1	0	478
Kensington.....	65	107	182	34	265	141	28	.....	.....	822
Kingston.....	110	142	201	41	295	172	23	3	2	989
Londonderry.....	228	299	587	84	833	357	58	12	13	2,471
Loudon.....	12	36	58	2	54	38	3	.....	1	204
New Castle.....	58	89	128	24	167	100	22	7	6	601
Newington.....	46	62	114	20	172	77	21	21	15	548
Newmarket.....	113	178	341	22	435	188	43	8	16	1,344
Newtown.....	52	74	118	24	189	95	18	0	2	572
North Hampton.....	47	96	172	25	228	116	16	0	2	702
Northwood.....	9	49	58	2	77	51	4	0	0	250
Nottingham.....	49	139	251	14	283	139	19	5	5	904
Pelham.....	49	95	198	21	193	114	12	1	1	684
Pembroke.....	45	110	176	12	186	119	12	5	1	666
Plaistow.....	49	78	125	23	194	101	17	3	1	591
Poplin ⁴	35	83	156	10	178	91	10	.....	1	564
Portsmouth.....	617	371	868	93	1,346	682	235	100	00	4,372
Raymond.....	44	98	189	11	222	107	12	.....	.....	683
Rye.....	69	113	190	24	259	132	36	12	7	842
Sandown.....	54	81	148	15	182	95	14	1	0	590
South Hampton.....	39	67	96	18	153	81	17	1	1	473
Seabrook.....	48	94	153	17	156	103	25	.....	.....	596
Stratham.....	77	138	234	27	382	161	45	3	1	1,068
Windham.....	51	56	120	18	161	69	14	5	8	502
Strafford county.....	932	1,599	2,742	223	3,221	1,775	232	64	38	10,826
Barnstead.....	12	26	41	3	41	29	.....	.....	.....	152
Barrington.....	110	223	350	7	397	223	26	4	1	1,341
Dover.....	172	220	393	43	514	255	42	15	11	1,665
Durham.....	108	138	206	52	336	183	42	15	9	1,149
East Town ⁵	20	49	65	1	64	48	.....	.....	1	248
Gilmanton.....	49	105	180	2	188	105	5	1	.....	635
Leavitts Town ⁶	6	20	30	0	34	21	.....	.....	.....	111
Lee.....	58	142	257	18	309	157	13	5	1	960
Madbury.....	34	84	154	29	199	107	15	.....	3	625
Meredith.....	23	37	57	0	64	37	0	0	0	218
Moultonborough.....	28	46	68	2	68	49	2	0	0	263
New Durham.....	30	42	72	1	88	42	4	1	0	280
Rochester.....	123	210	346	26	437	241	34	2	1	1,420

¹ Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. X, pages 625 to 636.² Corrected figures.³ Now Danville.⁴ Now Fremont.⁵ Now Wakefield.⁶ Now Eppingham.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

TABLE 77.—FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1773—Con.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Unmarried men from 16 to 60.	Married men from 16 to 60.	Boys 16 years and under.	Men 16 years and upwards.	Female unmarried.	Females married.	Widows.	Male slaves.	Female slaves.	Total.
Strafford county—Continued.										
Sandwich.....	9	35	64	0	41	35	0	0	0	294
Somersworth.....	106	140	246	34	278	164	42	20	11	1,068
Sandbornton.....	28	57	104	3	100	57	2	1	0	352
Wolfborough.....	16	25	49	2	43	25	5			165
Hillsborough county.....	976	2,112	3,683	297	4,096	2,243	200	39	38	13,514
Amherst.....	109	237	330	13	412	245	19	3	2	1,370
Bedford.....	54	62	121	15	176	72	7	4	4	388
Boscawen.....	34	76	140	11	147	90	6	0	0	504
Camden ¹	14	21	30		37	21	2			132
Derryfield ²	28	30	77	7	92	40	3	1	1	279
Dunbarton.....	26	73	148	6	128	78	4	1		461
Dunstable.....	51	71	156	18	213	89	5	1	6	610
Goffstown.....	67	101	195	11	237	107	9	2	2	732
Henniker.....	19	69	93	2	96	62	5	6	1	338
Hillsborough.....	16	27	34	3	44	29				153
Holls.....	104	180	287	18	355	190	25	2	1	1,162
Hopkinton.....	43	151	297	10	297	156	17	2	0	943
Litchfield.....	26	35	68	13	95	43	12	2	5	299
Mason.....	32	77	136	4	125	81	7	1		493
Merrimac.....	50	82	129	8	170	89	11	8	5	552
New Almsbury ³	10	36	62	4	56	38	4			213
New Boston.....	23	61	137	6	110	64	5	2	2	410
New Britain ⁴	9	26	36	2	36	26				135
New Ipswich.....	48	165	232	5	277	139	12	2	2	882
Nottingham W'st ⁵	41	88	150	14	179	100	16	2	2	592
Peterborough.....	44	66	131	12	172	72	11	3	3	514
Peterborough-Slip.....	7	14	22	1	23	14	0	0	0	81
Salisbury.....	20	70	111	5	130	76	3	1	0	416
Temple.....	28	71	121	2	115	75	2	0	0	418
Weare.....	39	138	262	10	280	147	7		1	881
Wilton.....	37	91	168	7	168	99	8	1	1	580
Cheshire county.....	793	1,473	2,626	126	2,812	1,568	86	7	2	60,493
Alstead.....	24	37	66	4	70	42	1			233
Charlestown.....	69	83	151	3	161	85	8			590
Chesterfield.....	55	109	224	12	230	120		0	0	737
Claremont.....	41	66	121	2	125	65	2	0	0	423
Cornish.....	28	36	52	1	66	35	1			213
Croydon.....	13	16	21	1	23	16	1			91
Dublin.....	16	45	74	1	71	36	1	1	0	255
Fitzwilliam.....	18	44	55		53	44				214
Gilson.....	17	21	32	4	37	22	2	0	0	135
Hinsdale.....	28	28	48	5	70	31	8	1	1	220
Jaffrey.....	13	50	89	2	92	52	5	0	0	303
Keene.....	65	96	110	11	217	105	10	1		645
Lempster.....	11	13	16		17	9				66
Limerick ⁷	16	43	62	2	49	43				215
Marlow.....	11	29	43		40	22	1			156
Monadnock, No. 5 ⁸	17	39	88	1	89	40	1			275
Monadnock, No. 6 ⁹	12	23	32	0	27	23	0	0	0	117
Newport.....	11	23	40	2	54	23				156
Plainfield.....	32	40	65	6	85	43	4			275
Richmond.....	32	112	257	5	218	115	6			745
Rindge.....	42	99	170	11	166	109	5	2	0	604
Saville ¹⁰	8	16	15	0	16	16		0	0	72
Surry.....	22	30	52	2	70	32	0	0	0	208
Swanzey.....	42	74	148	13	164	85	9	1	0	536
Unity.....	7	18	32		32	17				106
Walpole.....	48	81	157	11	160	87	5			549
Westmoreland.....	50	109	206	13	208	117	5	0	0	638
Winchester.....	42	93	170	14	209	113	3	1	1	646
Grafton county.....	430	585	920	39	940	606	17	9	11	33,557
Apthorp ¹¹	4	3	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	14
Bath.....	18	25	46	0	36	25	0	0	0	150
Campton.....	14	22	39	1	40	22	1			189
Canaan.....	12	11	16		11	12				62
Conway.....	40	42	39	4	37	40	1			203
Cockermouth ¹²	11	22	24		28	22				107
Dorchester.....	23	13	33		38	14				121
New Grantham ¹³	7	10	12		17	11	0	1	0	60
Hanover.....	58	49	86	2	80	54		4	4	342
Haverhill.....	30	66	107	1	111	66	3	1	1	387
N'w Holderness ¹⁴	9	21	45	6	41	25	0	0	0	147
Lancaster.....	3	6	8	2	10	7	1	0	0	37
Lebanon.....	44	50	62	4	79	54	2	0	0	295
Lyme.....	29	37	53	5	71	39	3	2	2	241
New Chester ¹⁵	5	31	63	2	46	32	0	0	0	179
Northumberland.....	10	9	8		11	8	0	0	0	46
Orford.....	17	39	60	3	63	43	1		2	228
Plymouth.....	29	57	90		107	57	2	1	2	345
Stewartstown ¹⁶	24	14	17		19	14				88
Rumney.....	21	31	61	1	47	29	2	0	0	192
Thornton.....	16	13	18	1	12	14				74
Trecothick ¹⁷	8	8	16		18	8				68
Wentworth.....	1	6	13		15	7				42

¹ Now Washington.
² Now Manchester.
³ Now Warner.
⁴ Now Andover.

⁵ Now Hudson.
⁶ Corrected figures.
⁷ Now St-Harl.
⁸ Now Marlborough.

⁹ Now Nelson.
¹⁰ Now Sunapee.
¹¹ Now Dalton.

¹² Now Groton.
¹³ Now Grantham.
¹⁴ Now Holderness.

¹⁵ Now Hill.
¹⁶ Including Cockburn and Colbrook.
¹⁷ Now Ellsworth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

TABLE 78.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND PLACES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, TAKEN BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION, WITH THE NUMBER OF FIRE ARMS, THE POWDER, &c.: 1775.¹

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Males under 16.	Males from 16 to 50 not in the Army.	Males above 50.	Persons in the Army.	Females.	Negroes and Slaves for life.	Total.	FIRE ARMS & POWDER.					
								Fire arms fit for use.	Fire arms wanting.	Public stock of Powder.	Powder in private hands.		
Rockingham county:													
Portsmouth.....	1,013	823	191	50	2,373	140	4,590						
Hampton.....	190	147	62	20	450	3	802	192				94	
Exeter.....	401	273	86	51	892	38	1,741	193	150	50		80	
Londonderry.....	618	404	157	66	1,316	29	2,596	283	183			132	
New-Castle.....	101	85	33		221	9	449	63		68			
Rye.....	206	146	47	15	442	14	870	170				101	
Kingston.....	214	155	67	27	491	7	961		127			35	
Newington.....	97	90	34	6	266	39	532	93	20	60			
Stratham.....	252	183	58	17	622	5	1,137						
Greenland.....	169	136	42	10	381	21	759	108	33	45		61	
New-Market.....	322	212	50	30	658	17	1,289						
South-Hampton.....	109	92	27	10	259	1	498	66	31			58	
Plaistow.....	129	85	35	33	288	5	575	46	39			10	
Hampstead.....	182	106	44	35	398	3	768	51	75			32	
Salem.....	296	151	49	47	539	2	1,084	104		43		71	
Pelham.....	206	112	40	29	362	0	749	110	40			28	
Chester.....	384	273	101	51	787	3	1,599	175	112			30	
Hampton-Falls.....	151	91	42	19	339	3	645	80	15	30		71	
Nottingham.....	268	165	26	22	502	11	2,904	101	68	53		42	
Brentwood.....	253	174	57	35	577	4	1,100	113	68	40		160	
North-Hampton.....	153	97	39	24	335	4	652	122		50		86	
East-Kingston.....	114	63	29	9	210	3	428	65				31	
Newtown.....	121	96	30	8	283	2	540	46	41				
Kensington.....	172	122	49	39	413	2	797	100				83	
Windham.....	120	86	33	15	262	13	529	69	17			16	
Bow.....	88	47	11	17	187	0	350	33	14			13	
Epping.....	377	242	77	61	793	19	1,569						
Epsom.....	110	57	15	15	189	1	387	44	26			28	
Pembroke.....	179	114	33	23	288	7	734						
Sandown.....	120	87	12	20	219	1	459	68	39	103			
Hawke.....	129	76	26	13	260	0	504	52				9	
Concord.....	280	186	36	46	490	14	1,052	98					
Canterbury.....	199	124	30	35	331	4	723	45	109	80			
Candia.....	232	120	19	27	346		744	72	48				
Raymond.....	187	120	24	18	334		683						
Poplin.....	153	92	24	7	274	2	552						
Deerfield.....	250	204	26	30	418	1	929	120	68			51	
Atkinson.....	145	91	30	18	286	5	575	62	49			36	
Chichester.....	117	187	13	4	197		2,518	47	31	42			
Allenstown.....	39	18	7	1	82	2	149	11					
Seabrook.....	144	109	39	11	304		607	74				24	
Northwood.....	85	57	6	10	155		313	36	16			10	
Loudon.....	90	85	9	3	161	1	349	49	36				
Gosport.....													
Hillsborough county:													
Amherst.....	343	240	53	81	707	4	1,428	121		41		55	
Uitchfield.....	62	44	19	13	136	10	284	39	8	0		28	
Boscawen.....	162	91	33	17	281	1	585	58	65			7	
Bedford.....	109	93	28	14	241	10	495			0		11	
Derryfield.....	68	41	15	16	142	3	285	20	20	0		0	
Goffstown.....	215	138	21	40	411	6	831						
Nottingham-West.....	168	100	36	22	319	4	649	66	32	0		25	
Salisbury.....	142	92	15	6	242	1	498	47	45				
Peterborough.....	135	77	23	25	277	8	546	23					
Dumbarton.....	144	92	14	14	232	1	497						
Hopkinton.....	332	160	30	42	519	2	1,085		56			6	
Wilton.....	162	102	17	26	314	2	623	72		47		40	
Peterborough-Slip.....	31	17	1	6	53		107	7					
Dunstable.....	215	88	30	40	325	7	705	46	42	36		41	
New-Boston.....	164	98	27	20	256	4	569						
Weare.....	248	177	18	32	421	1	2,897	72				10	
Holls.....	306	174	71	60	640	4	1,255	131	92	0		111	
New-Ipswich.....	268	246	26	42	475	3	2,060	105	48	74		87	
Merrimack.....	127	110	32	19	305	13	606	79	36			95	
Lyndeborough.....	201	103	34	27	348	6	713						
Henniker ³	117	67	15	9	158	1	367	40		0		0	
Hillsborough.....													
Raby ⁴													
Mason.....	148	86	12	27	227	1	591	48	49	0		14	
Temple.....	143	94	6	18	230	0	491	66		112		45	
Francestown.....	55	37	7	9	92	0	200	0	11				
Society Land.....	42	36	8	9	82	0	177						
Warner.....	78	45	6	6	126	1	262	21	26	0		0	
New-Britain ⁵	56	38	5	3	77	0	179	27		0		0	
Perry's-Town ⁶	39	22	5	4	60	0	130	12	17	0		0	
Mill-Slip ⁷	20	15	3	3	42	0	83						
Deering.....													
Fishersfield ⁸													

¹ New Hampshire Historical Collections, 1824, Vol. I. (Census incomplete; several towns not reported.)
² Corrected figures.
³ Hillsborough, Antrim, and Hancock were joined with Henniker in this enumeration.
⁴ Joined with Mason.
⁵ Now (1824) Andover.
⁶ Now (1824) Sutton.
⁷ Including Duxbury farm.
⁸ Joined with Sutton in this enumeration.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

TABLE 78.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND PLACES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, TAKEN BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION, WITH THE NUMBER OF FIRE ARMS, THE POWDER, &c.: 1775—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Males under 16.	Males from 16 to 50 not in the Army.	Males above 50.	Persons in the Army.	Females.	Negroes and Slaves for life.	Total.	FIRE ARMS & POWDER.				
								Fire arms fit for use.	Fire arms wanting.	Public stock of Powder.	Powder in private hands.	
Strafford county:												
Dover.....	410	342	74	28	786	26	1,096	180			60	
Durham.....	286	185	68	57	593	25	1,214	222			290	76
Lee.....	236	147	58	12	497	4	554	119		51	24	51
Somersworth.....	245	129	36	46	479	30	565					
Barrington.....	464	245	72	23	848	3	1,655	184				
Gilmanton.....	238	151	16	12	357	1	775	90	4		44	5
Sandbornton.....	120	87	12	20	219	1	479					
Rochester.....	396	303	61	26	759	3	1,548	28			36	36
Madbury.....	164	117	38	7	345	6	677	78		62	60	60
Barnstead.....	82	53	4	2	111		252	28	25			
New-Durham.....	70	50	15	6	144	1	286	27				3
Do. Gore.....	35	20	1	0	44		100			10		
Middleton.....	72	40	7	6	108		243	27		20		4
Eastown ¹	86	70	10	4	149	1	320					
Leavitts-Town ²	23	16	2	3	39		81	11		5		2
Wolfeborough.....	57	54	4	4	91	2	211	34	25		25	5
Moultonborough.....	76	61	9	4	122		272	31				
Sandwich.....	81	45	9	1	109		245	27			36	
Holderness.....	49	36	7	0	86		172	25	10			1
Meredith.....	70	50	7	10	122		259	30		26	50	
Campton.....	57	41	5	1	84		190					
Tamworth.....	50	32	2	3	64		150	17				
Gore.....	4	6	3		13		26	4	2			1
Cheshire county:												
Swanzy.....	168	118	25	20	316	6	647	72	50		0	16
Walpole.....	214	100	26	33	283	2	658					
Rindge.....	135	108	12	35	250	2	542			21		
Westmorland.....	213	127	24	38	357	0	708	63		67		
Winchester.....	207	112	30	18	354	2	723	68				18
Hinsdale												
Gilsum.....	45	52	10	7	84	0	178	15			0	0
Cornish.....	83	77	9	4	136	0	309	73	33		0	20
Surry.....	59	37	8	7	104	0	245	23	22			5
Plainfield.....	78	83	13	0	134	0	308	36	40			
Charlestown												
Dublin.....	88	51	9	10	143	1	295	32	31			9
Claremont.....	148	125	18	1	231	0	523	60	65			
Alstead.....	88	79	5	4	141	0	317	18			0	0
Marlow.....	56	45	6	9	91	0	207		20			
Newport												
Croydon.....	46	39	4	1	67	0	157	14				2
Acworth.....	37	34	2	3	67	0	141				0	5
Saville												
Saville.....	15	14	4	3	29	0	65	5				
Unity.....	39	35	3	7	62	0	149	13	25		0	0
Jaffrey												
Fitzwilliam ³	90	72	8	16	165	0	351					
Marlborough												
Packersfield.....	104	54	2	14	148	0	322	26	28			5
Stoddard.....	52	34	4	13	83	0	186	24	10			6
Stoddard.....	75	38	7	11	93	0	224	14	24		0	0
Chesterfield												
Washington.....	241	155	30	36	412	0	874	86	96		0	0
Lempster.....	47	29	4	6	77	0	163	14	6		0	6
Richmond.....	43	31	4	1	49	0	128	17	18		0	0
Keene.....	280	143	16	26	365	0	820	56	88			5
Keene.....	174	140	24	31	387	0	776	72	92		60	22
Grafton county:												
Haverhill.....	97	69	9	17	169	4	395				50	5
Plymouth.....	93	84	15	8	178	5	382					6
Lebanon.....	86	91	13	2	155	0	347				60	
New-Chester.....	66	32	5	5	88	0	196	26	11		0	2
Hanover.....	98	108	12	22	184	10	434	45	177		48	
Canaan												
Cockermoth.....	16	17	3	3	28	0	67	17	0		0	0
Lyme.....	35	23	2	5	53	0	118	18	27		0	3
Orford.....	57	61	10	8	116	0	252	30	31		38	0
Rumney.....	60	42	7	5	106	2	222	13	29		0	30
Rumney.....	77	41	4	11	104	0	237					0
Piermont												
Bath.....	52	28	4	15	69	0	144	1	31		16	0
Gunthwaite.....	47	25	5	10	57	0	124	8	24		15	8
Lancaster.....	14	6	2	5	29	0	67		6		11	
Alexandria.....	17	15	0	2	27	0	61	8	7		0	11
Alexandria.....	38	26	7	8	58	0	137	18			0	0
Northumberland												
Thorton.....	16	20	2	0	19	0	57	7	15		0	70
Lyman.....	26	26	5	8	52	0	117	6	25		0	3
Conway.....	79	51	6	18	117	2	273	40	44		25	
Grantham.....	11	20	4	1	37	1	74	2	18		0	0

¹ Now (1824) Wakefield.

² Now (1824) Ellingham.

³ Joined with Swanzy in this enumeration.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

TABLE 78.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND PLACES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, TAKEN BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION, WITH THE NUMBER OF FIRE ARMS, THE POWDER, &c.: 1775—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Males under 16.	Males from 16 to 50 not in the Army.	Males above 50.	Persons in the Army.	Females.	Negroes and Slaves for life.	Total.	FIRE ARMS & POWDER.			
								Fire arms fit for use.	Fire arms wanting.	Public stock of Powder.	Powder in private hands.
Grafton county—Continued.											
Grafton.....											
Trecothick.....											
Fairfield.....											
Coventry.....											
Lundaff.....	14	8	2	1	15	0	40	1		8	
Morristown.....	10	5	0	1	13	0	29	3	0	3	
Apthorp.....							4				
Dartmouth.....											
Stratford.....	15	14	0	2	10	0	41	7	7	12	
Colebrook.....	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	1			
Cockburne.....	5	5	0	1	3	0	14	3	2	3	
Stewart-Town.....											
Enfield.....	15	17	1	0	17	0	50	10	7	0	
Wentworth.....											
Warren.....											

¹ Joined with Orford.

² Joined with Piermont in this enumeration.

TABLE 79.—FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1786.¹

[In this census the selectmen of the different towns were directed to ascertain "the whole number of white and other free citizens, inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years; and also in a separate column, or class, all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes."]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Whole number.	Slaves.	Other persons.
Rockingham county:			
Allenstown.....	175		
Atkinson.....	500		
Candia.....	959		23 "not free citizens."
Canterbury.....	857	3	
Chester.....	1,757	2	
Concord.....	1,397		5 "other persons."
Deerfield.....	1,283		
East Kingston.....	420		
Epping.....	1,340		7 blacks.
Exeter.....	1,592		
Greenland.....	655	7	
Hampton.....	866		1 black.
Hampton Falls.....	569		
Hawke (Danville).....	301		
Kensington.....	798		
London.....	822		"No blacks to be numbered."
Newington.....	456		20 blacks.
New Market.....	1,172	2	
Newtown.....	343		
Northfield.....	349		
Northwood.....	575		
North Hampton.....	659		
Nottingham.....	1,015		11 negroes.
Pelham.....	875		
Pembroke.....	991		3 blacks.
Pittsfield.....	598		
Plaistow.....	551		
Poplin.....	500		
Portsmouth—"whites".....	4,133		80 blacks.
Raymond.....	786		
Rye.....	653		
Salem.....	1,075	7	2 "other persons."
Sandown.....	521		
Seabrook.....	668		
South Hampton.....	450		2 blacks.
Stratham—"whites".....	894		13 blacks.
Windham.....	583		9 blacks living with their masters.
Total.....	32,138	21	185
Hillsborough county:			
Aeworth.....			
Alstead.....	482		1 black.
Amherst.....	943		
Andover.....	1,912		
Antrim.....	410		
Bedford.....	280		
Boscowen.....	775		7 "of the other class,"
Charlestown.....	827		4 negroes.
Chesterfield.....	968		
Cornish.....	1,535		
	605		

¹ Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. X, page 689

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

TABLE 79.—FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS, CENSUS OF 1786
Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Whole number.	Slaves.	Other persons.
Hillsborough county—Continued.			
Derryfield.....	338		
Dunbarton.....	741		
Dunstable.....	554		"other sex's none."
Duxbury and Mile-Ship.....	140		
Fisherfield (now Newbury).....	217		
Goffstown.....	1,048		15 blacks.
Hancock.....	291		
Henniker.....	858		4 "black servants."
Hollis.....	1,421	2	
Hopkinton.....	1,536		1 "other person."
Mason.....	866		
Merrimack.....	692		9 blacks.
New Bradford.....	128		2 negroes.
New Ipswich.....	1,019		
New London.....	219		
Nottingham West.....	1,010		
Peterborough-Slip.....	175		"none bound to servitude."
Peterborough.....	824	7	
Rahy.....	262		
Salisbury.....	1,045		
Society Land.....	157		
Sutton.....	337		
Temple.....	701		
Weare.....	1,574		
Wilton.....	1,001		5 blacks.
Total.....	25,933	9	48
Strafford county:			
Barnstead.....	568	1	
Barrington.....	990		
Burton.....	74		
Dover.....	1,427	4	
Durham.....	1,230	3	
Eaton.....	138		
Effingham.....	54		{ 1 negro girl—"cripel" 1 aged gentleman—town charge. 3 blacks.
Gilmanton.....	1,636		
Lee.....	956		
Madbury.....	585		
Meredith.....	572		
Moultonborough.....	400		
New Durham.....	242		3 negroes.
Rochester.....	2,453		
Sanbornton.....	1,107		
Sandwich.....	653		
Tamworth.....	287	1	
Wakefield.....	505		
Total.....	13,877	9	8
Cheshire county:			
Claremont.....	914	3	48 "transient persons."
Croydon.....	381		
Dublin.....	658		
Fitzwilliam.....	870		
Gilsum.....	304		1 black.
Hinsdale.....	326	4	
Keene.....	1,122		
Lempster.....	322		
Marlborough.....	618		
Marlow.....	252		
New Grantham.....	201		
Newport.....	552		2 blacks.
Packersfield.....	567		
Plainfield.....	580		
Proctorworth.....	127		
Richmond.....	1,250		
Rindge.....	759		
Stoddard.....	563		
Swanzy.....	1,000		
Unity.....	404		
Washington.....	474		
Westmoreland.....	1,621		
Wendell.....	195		
Winchester.....	1,100		3 blacks.
Total.....	15,160	7	54
Grafton county:			
Alexandria.....	291		
Bath.....	335		
Campton.....	307		
Canaan.....	253		
Cardigan.....	80		

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

TABLE 79.—FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1786—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Whole number.	Slaves.	Other persons.
Grafton county—Continued.			
Cockermouth.....	281		
Gunthwaite.....	152		
Dorchester.....	116		
Enfield.....	484		4 servants bound out for a term of time.
Grafton.....	350		
	866		4 "not comprehended" in other classes.
Hanover.....	458		
Haverhill.....	102		
Lancaster.....	841		2 "not included," etc.
Lebanon.....	116		
Lyman.....			
	490		12 "not included."
Lyme.....	494		
New Chester.....	266		7 transient persons.
New Holderness.....	363		5 negroes, 8 transient persons.
Orford.....	353		3 male negroes.
Piermont.....			
	528		4 others.
Plymouth.....	359		
Rumney.....	295		7 other persons.
Thornton.....	168		
Wentworth.....			
Total.....	8,344	0	50

Summary of the census of 1786, by counties.

COUNTIES.	No. of towns.	Free inhabitants.	Slaves.	Others.	Total population.
Rockingham.....	37	32,138	21	185	32,344
Strafford.....	18	13,877	9	8	13,894
Hillsborough.....	35	25,933	9	48	25,990
Cheshire.....	21	13,160	7	6	13,173
Grafton.....	24	8,344	0	56	8,400
Total.....	138	95,452	46	303	95,801

MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE 80.—MALE AND FEMALE NEGRO SLAVE POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1754.¹

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	NEGRO SLAVES.			COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	NEGRO SLAVES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Suffolk county.....	798	424	1,274	Essex county—Continued.			
Boston.....	647	342	989	Boxford.....	4	4	8
Dorchester.....	18	13	31	Methuen.....	9	3	12
Roxbury.....	38	15	53	Middleton.....	9	12	21
Weymouth.....	12	11	23	Danvers.....			
Bingham.....				Middlesex county.			
Dedham.....			217	Charlestown.....			
Braintree.....			36	Watertown.....	7	5	12
Hull.....	20	16		Medford.....	27	7	34
In the town.....	7	4		Cambridge.....	33	23	56
At the lighthouse.....	3	1	5	Concord.....	10	5	15
Medfield.....	3	1	4	Sudbury.....	9	5	14
Milton.....	15	4	19	Woburn.....	9	8	17
Wrentham.....	13	3	16	Reading.....	14	6	20
Brookline.....	10	7	17	Malden.....	16	5	21
Needham.....	1	0	1	Groton.....	7	7	14
Medway.....	4	3	7	Billerica.....	3	5	8
Fellingham.....	1	1	2	Chelmsford.....			
Walpole.....	0	1	1	Marlborough.....	3	3	6
Stoughton.....	6	2	8	Dunstable.....			
Chelsea.....			235	Sherborne.....	3		3
Essex county.....	178	122	439	Stow.....			
Salem.....	47	36	83	Newton.....	10	3	13
Ipswich.....			262	Frammingham.....			
Newbury.....	34	16	50	Dracut.....			
Lynn.....			241	Weston.....	8	2	10
Gloucester.....			12	Lexington.....	13	11	24
Rowley.....	10	2	12	Littleton.....	3	5	8
Salisbury.....	6	1	7	Hopkinton.....			215
Wenham.....			216	Holliston.....			
Manchester.....	1	5	6	Stonham.....	6	2	8
Haverhill.....	8	8	16	Westford.....			25
Andover.....	28	14	42	Bedford.....	2	4	6
Marblehead.....			4	Wilmington.....	4	3	7
Topsfield.....	4	1	5	Townsend.....	2	1	3
Amesbury.....	3	2	5	Tewksbury.....	1	1	2
Beverly.....	12	16	28	Acton.....	1		1
Bradford.....	3	2	5	Waltham.....	2	2	4

¹J. H. Benton, jr.: "Early Census Making in Massachusetts, 1643 to 1765," pages 12 to 17.

²Not returned by sex.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

TABLE 80.—MALE AND FEMALE NEGRO SLAVE POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS—CENSUS OF 1754—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	NEGRO SLAVES.			COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	NEGRO SLAVES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Middlesex county—Continued.				Plymouth county—Continued.			
Shirley.....	1		1	Pembroke.....	6	4	10
Pepperell.....				Abington.....	5	2	7
Notiek.....	3		3	Kingston.....	3	5	8
Lincoln.....	16	7	23	Hanover.....			
Worcester county.....	47	22	69	Nathaniel Sylvester.....	1		1
Lancaster.....	4	1	5	David Stockbridge, Esq.....	1		1
Mendon.....				Rev. Mr. Benjamin Bass.....	1		1
Brookfield.....				Job Tilden.....	1		1
Oxford.....	3	1	4	Capt. Ezekiel Turner.....	1		1
Worcester.....	4	1	5	Samuel House.....			
Leicester.....	5	1	6	Joshua Barstow.....			
Rutland.....	1	2	3	Matthew Estes.....			
Sutton.....				Caleb Barker.....			
Westborough.....	4		4	Amos Sylvester.....			
Uxbridge.....				John Buley.....	1		1
Rev. Mr. Webb.....	2		2	Richard Curtis.....	1		1
Deacon Read.....	1		1	Isaac Turner.....			
John Elleson.....	4		4	Hullfax.....	7	1	10
Southborough.....				Wareham.....	2	2	4
Rev. Mr. Nathan Stone.....		1	1	Bristol county.....	39	22	122
Shrewsbury.....	3	1	4	Taunton.....			127
Linenburgh.....	6	1	7	Rehoboth.....			134
Dudley.....	1	2	3	Dartmouth.....			146
Harvard.....				Swansey.....			154
Grafton.....				Freetown.....	14	7	21
Upton.....				Attleborough.....	7	3	10
Hardwick.....				Norton.....			18
Bolton.....		1	1	Dighton.....	9	9	18
Sturbridge.....	2	2	4	Easton.....	2	1	3
Holden.....				Barnham.....			9
Weston.....	2	1	3	Berkley.....	7	2	9
Douglas.....				Nantucket county.....			
N. Braintree.....				Sherburne.....			
Spencer.....				Barnstable county.....	36	9	76
Rev. Mr. Joshua Eaton.....	2	1	3	Barnstable.....	18	17	33
Leominster.....	1	1	2	Sandwich.....	4	4	8
Rutland District.....			12	Yarmouth.....			11
Hampshire county.....	59	18	74	Eastham.....	6	5	11
Springfield.....	22	5	27	Falmouth.....			10
Hadley.....	13	5	18	Chatham.....			11
Westfield.....	17	4	19	Truro.....			11
Hatfield.....	5	1	6	Provincetown.....			11
Deerfield.....				Harwich.....	8	9	11
Northampton.....				Dukes county.....	3	4	7
Northfield.....				Edgarton.....			
Sunderland.....				Tisbury.....			
Brimfield.....				Chilmark.....	3	4	7
Blandford.....				York county.....	75	41	147
Pelham.....				York.....			124
Palmer.....	1		1	Kittiry.....	18	17	35
Southampton.....				Wells.....	12	4	16
South Hadley.....				Falmouth.....	16	5	21
Greenfield.....				Scarfborough.....	7	4	11
New Salem.....				Berwick.....	14	8	22
Montague.....				Bibleford.....			
Granville.....				Arundel.....	2	1	3
Greenwich.....				N. Yarmouth.....	2	1	3
Sheffield.....				Brunswick.....	2	1	3
Stockbridge.....				Georgetown.....			7
Plymouth county.....	763	49	1214	Newcastle.....			
Plymouth.....				Gorhamtown.....	2		2
Scituate.....	22	21	43	Total for colony.....	11,545	855	12,400
Duxborough.....				Suffolk county.....	798	921	1,719
Marshfield.....				Essex county.....	178	122	300
Kenelm Winslow, Esq.....	3	4	7	Middlesex county.....	210	123	333
John Winslow, Esq.....		1	1	Worcester county.....	47	22	69
Mr. Jedediah Bourn.....	3	1	4	Hampshire county.....	56	18	74
Deacon Israel Thomas.....	1		1	Plymouth county.....	763	49	1214
Thomas Foord.....	1		1	Bristol county.....	39	22	122
Anthony Thomas.....	1		1	Nantucket county.....			
Thomas Foster.....	2		2	Barnstable county.....	36	9	76
Capt. Abijah White.....		1	1	Dukes county.....	3	4	7
John Little, Esq.....	3		3	York county.....	75	41	147
Edward Oaksman.....	1		1				
Widow Inde Clift.....	1		1				
Mr. Nath. Ray Thomas.....	1	7	8				
Bridgewater.....							
Middleborough.....			12				
Rochester.....							
Plympton.....							

¹ Not returned by sex.

² Corrected figures.

³ Includes 352 not returned by sex.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS (INCLUDING MAINE); CENSUS OF 1784.¹

NOTE: By multiplying the total number of polls by 4, Dr. Felt computes the population of Massachusetts in 1784 at 310,968, and that of Maine at 55,216. Dr. Chickering, by multiplying only the number of rateable and not rateable polls by 4¹, obtains for the population of Massachusetts 346,653, and for Maine 61,406.

Recapitulation.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF POLLS. ²		COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF POLLS. ³	
	Rateable and not rateable.	Supported by the town.		Rateable and not rateable.	Supported by the town.
Barnstable.....	3,148	88	Worcester.....	12,263	86
Berkshire.....	5,892	15	Cumberland ³	3,708	.....
Bristol.....	6,197	83	Lincoln ³	5,071	35
Dukes.....	718	4	York ³	4,944	46
Essex.....	11,023	115		90,757	789
Hampshire.....	11,497	34		789	
Middlesex.....	9,691	76		91,546×4=366,184	
Nantucket.....	813	21			
Plymouth.....	6,425	47			
Suffolk.....	9,367	139			

¹ Collections of the Am. Stat. Association, vol. 1, page 170.

² Includes all male persons between 16 and 100 years of age.

³ In the district of Maine.

TABLE 81.—WHITE, NEGRO, INDIAN, AND FRENCH NEUTRAL POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1764.¹

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Houses.	Families.	WHITES UNDER 16 YEARS.		WHITES ABOVE 16 YEARS.		NEGROES & MULATTOES.		INDIANS.		FRENCH NEUTRALS.				Total.
											Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Suffolk county:															
Boston.....	1,676	2,069	4,109	4,010	2,941	3,612	510	301	21	16					15,520
Roxbury.....	212	212	291	324	371	421	47	33			1	3	1	1	1,493
Dorchester.....	204	245	292	284	343	404	23	14							1,360
Milton.....	124	141	215	222	214	245	31	16			2	1	1	1	948
Braintree.....	327	357	571	590	555	651	31	35	1	1	1	3	3	3	2,445
Weymouth.....	203	248	275	294	315	347	13	14							1,258
Hingham.....	375	426	594	539	555	702	38	39			7	11	9	12	2,506
Hull.....	31	33	31	27	39	57	9	7							170
Stoughton.....	265	424	593	555	567	580	9	17	9	10					2,340
Dedham.....	239	309	417	441	484	531	21	15	3	3			1	2	1,919
Medfield.....	113	121	111	126	176	211	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	639
Wrentham.....	293	347	464	463	514	551	18	12	1		4	1	1	1	2,030
Medway.....	123	138	165	178	215	210	10	7	1		1	1	1	2	793
Bellingham.....	72	82	119	111	116	108	8								462
Needham.....	129	168	209	226	246	250	8	6							945
Brookline.....	53	53	68	62	97	93	13	5							338
Chelsea.....	54	70	110	85	99	125	20	13							452
Walpole.....	100	106	188	177	207	209	2	2				1	3	3	792
Total.....	4,593	5,549	8,822	8,714	8,054	9,307	814	537	38	34	17	24	23	26	36,410
Essex county:															
Salon.....	509	923	884	985	1,050	1,335	117	56			8	3	13	18	4,469
Danvers.....	288	381	458	468	501	634	37	35			2	8	5	3	2,151
Ipswich.....	531	670	791	801	931	1,119	60	40			6	6	7	9	3,770
Newbury.....	401	489	622	605	819	872	21	17			1	1	1	1	2,960
Newburyport.....	357	546	613	596	739	837	35	29			15	11	14	23	2,882
Marblehead.....	519	935	1,189	1,031	1,199	1,435	71	29							4,954
Lynn.....	275	388	489	481	531	648	31	18			3	5	1	1	2,208
Andover.....	350	438	533	558	565	700	56	30			7	7	3	3	2,462
Beverly.....	307	404	495	482	472	635	37	42	1				2	5	2,171
Rowley.....	239	290	222	329	411	493	11	11				2	1	1	1,481
Saisbury.....	201	240	280	322	354	366	5	2			3	4	4	4	1,344
Haverhill.....	304	350	494	469	505	487	13	12			3	3	2	4	1,992
Glocester.....	404	677	865	841	887	1,061	57	52			1	1	4	3	3,772
Topsfield.....	105	130	160	141	183	219	12	4							719
Boxford.....	128	149	200	194	220	327	5	5							851
Almsbury.....	242	264	351	366	389	444	8	9							1,567
Bradford.....	173	192	257	238	281	384	9	6			2	2	1	1	1,181
Wenham.....	72	95	125	120	120	166	13	15	3	2					564
Middleton.....	83	97	125	121	140	160	14	21							581
Manchester.....	103	155	159	163	183	203	10	13	1		1	4	1	1	739
Methuen.....	158	158	250	194	247	239	2				1				933
Total.....	5,759	7,971	9,562	9,475	10,727	12,064	624	446	5	3	52	57	59	77	43,751
Middlesex county:															
Cambridge.....	237	257	311	286	374	510	47	43			2	2	4	3	1,582
Charlestown.....	280	375	369	392	486	648	84	52			2	2	6	7	2,048
Watertown.....	103	117	172	136	179	195	5	6							693
Woburn.....	228	287	365	314	373	424	20	19							1,515
Concord.....	244	265	335	389	381	432	15	12							1,564

¹ Early Census Making in Massachusetts 1643 to 1765. Corrections in additions have been made where necessary.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

TABLE SI.—WHITE, NEGRO, INDIAN, AND FRENCH NEUTRAL POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS, CENSUS OF 1764—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Houses.	Families.	WHITES UNDER 16 YEARS.		WHITES ABOVE 16 YEARS.		NEGROES & MULATTOS.		INDIANS.		FRENCH NEUTRALS.				Total.
											Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Middlesex county—Continued.															
Newton.....	174	222	394	316	322	348	10	7							1,308
Sudbury.....	263	316	422	416	436	471	15	12	1	1					1,753
Marlboro.....	183	213	397	255	348	356	10	11							1,287
Billerica.....	181	223	312	235	313	340	8	6							1,254
Frammingham.....	205	234	325	392	346	347	14	11			1	1	2	4	1,513
Lexington.....	126	142	210	189	228	241	26	18							912
Chelmsford.....	133	176	224	227	246	394	7	4							1,012
Sherborn.....	196	113	172	140	156	187	4	8	2	1			2	1	973
Reading.....	224	296	335	339	490	422	1	9					2	3	1,537
Malden.....	144	174	206	210	250	289	27	21			4	3	1	1	992
Weston.....	105	126	195	175	196	184	10	8							768
Medford.....	104	147	161	150	207	223	29	18					2		790
Littleton.....	122	143	160	175	212	209	8	9							773
Hopkinton.....	135	154	242	274	223	271	9	7			1				1,025
Westford.....	143	169	231	217	233	269	5	7							962
Waltham.....	94	107	145	162	169	174	8	5							643
Wilmington.....	94	97	166	159	194	174	6	4							673
Groton.....	174	242	365	365	340	358	8	7							1,443
Shirley.....	41	72	122	102	90	110	4	2							439
Ston.....	121	135	196	191	194	204	6	3							794
Townsend.....	94	97	166	151	137	136	4	4							568
Stoneham.....	51	59	56	77	77	98	14	18							340
Natick.....	71	91	109	120	96	122	10	14	13	24					511
Draent.															
Bedford.....	67	72	101	116	100	124	9	7							457
Lineoln.....	84	99	153	170	145	153	20	5							646
Tewksbury.....	103	147	191	198	184	203	2	3							781
Holliston.															
Holliston.....	103	115	168	170	183	176	5	3							705
Aeton.....	96	109	142	147	160	159	1	2							611
Dunstable.....	90	98	140	122	138	143	9	7							559
Pepperrell.....	117	130	193	200	189	172	1	3							758
Total.....	14,860	15,810	7,771	7,587	8,218	9,196	485	375	16	29	9	11	17	18	33,732
Hampshire county:															
Springfield.....	404	477	641	608	697	770	27	12							2,755
Northampton.....	188	203	314	285	341	334	5	6							1,285
Southampton.....	66	76	92	100	117	127	1								437
Southadley.....	133	142	193	213	202	209									817
Hadley.....	89	99	125	127	150	151	13	7							573
Amherst.....	96	104	167	160	150	162	5	1							645
Hatfield.....	126	132	192	177	204	209	13	7			2	4	2	4	815
Westfield.....	191	195	341	328	318	296	23	18							1,324
Deerfield.....	85	123	188	157	193	182	11	6							737
Greenfield.....	45	58	106	79	95	87	1								368
Montague.....	49	64	97	99	95	100		1							392
Northfield.....	60	60	105	97	103	104	3	3							415
Brimfield.....	121	130	198	161	207	203	2	2							773
South Brimfield.....	90	91	142	130	151	147	2	2							574
Monson.....	68	69	107	79	101	95	3	4							389
Pelham.....	57	57	87	87	84	111	2								371
New Salem.....	62	69	99	87	99	89	1								375
Blanford.....	68	68	116	90	99	99	1	1							496
Palmer.....	74	88	123	110	133	140	2								598
Granville.....	100	123	197	149	180	152	3	1							682
Belebertown.....	61	68	112	99	99	108									418
Colrain.....	45	48	76	65	74	82									297
Ware.....	74	76	127	122	109	126		1							545
Chesterfield.....	30	30	39	41	46	35									161
Bernardstown.....	38	40	56	68	54	53									241
Roxbury Canady, or Warwick	36	36	57	43	51	40									191
Shutesbury.....	56	59	76	98	82	73	1								330
Wilbraham.....	74	82	119	118	129	123	1	1							491
Sunderland.....															
Greenwich.....															
Huntstown.....															
Total.....	2,586	2,867	4,292	3,977	4,423	4,407	121	73			2	4	2	4	117,305
Worcester county:															
Worcester.....	204	229	376	350	370	357	11	5	4	5					1,478
Lancaster.....	301	328	514	421	505	532	12	14	1						1,969
Sutton.....	294	370	558	497	510	555	6	11							2,137
Mendon.....	284	336	466	425	441	497	5	4			1	2	1	1	1,843
Brookfield.....	267	283	493	412	439	452	10	5							1,811
Shrewsbury.....	199	223	367	319	339	360	7	8			1				1,401
Uxbridge.....	186	211	283	308	308	304	6	7							1,213
Westborough.....	163	181	278	218	277	324	4	5	1	3					1,110
Southboro.....	110	126	160	161	184	216	5	5							731
Rutland.....	166	182	275	244	281	273	9	8							1,090

†Corrected figures.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

TABLE 81.—WHITE, NEGRO, INDIAN, AND FRENCH NEUTRAL POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1764—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Houses. Families.		WHITES UNDER 16 YEARS.		WHITES ABOVE 16 YEARS.		NEGROES & MULATTOES.		INDIANS.		FRENCH NEUTRALS.				Total.
											Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Worcester county—Continued.															
Rutland district.....	118	118	187	192	177	159	10	9							734
Oxford.....	128	148	247	206	244	217	4	2							890
Charleston.....	114	124	191	194	195	188	1				1		1		741
Leicester.....	119	146	187	170	210	196	4	3							770
Spencer.....	100	111	174	173	160	152	2	3							664
New Braintree.....	94	98	152	146	152	141	2	1							594
Oakham.....	41	41	73	78	60	58	1								270
Lunenburg.....	145	175	230	136	237	221	5	2							821
Bolton.....	145	155	234	225	225	239	1	1			1	5	1	1	933
Sturbridge.....	136	136	212	240	218	219	3	1		2	1		1	1	899
Hardwick.....	153	161	259	256	239	251	3		1	1					1,010
Grafton.....	109	109	178	175	193	196	5	2		6	8				763
Upton.....	94	104	158	159	135	157	3	2					3	2	619
Leominster.....	104	107	186	199	173	189	2	3							743
Holden.....	62	75	161	116	109	107	1	1							495
Western.....	92	100	138	148	155	138	3	1							583
Douglass.....	90	97	142	139	111	129									521
Harvard.....	153	173	276	270	272	296	7	5							1,126
Dudley.....															
Petersham.....	100	115	202	186	166	145	3	5							707
Templetown.....	65	64	95	84	88	81									348
Westminster.....	86	86	133	108	112	113									466
Athol.....	41	60	88	81	103	85	2								359
Princeton.....	57	55	82	65	72	65									284
Fitchburgh.....	43	43	70	66	61	60	1	1							259
Total.....	14,563	5,070	7,815	7,137	7,488	7,063	138	114	15	19	4	7	7	5	30,412
Plymouth county:															
Plymouth.....	256	373	488	475	532	605	38	39	23	25	3	2	9	7	2,246
Bridgewater.....	571	630	964	932	910	1,042	45	49	8	15	8	9	3	5	3,990
Middleboro.....	498	577	855	841	894	880	17	18	8	18					3,438
Scituate.....	348	431	516	520	603	742	55	52	4	9					2,501
Rochester.....	272	326	470	442	485	520	12	10	10	27	1	2	3	3	1,985
Pembroke.....	210	283	315	290	357	425	14	8	7	21	5	2	1	1	1,446
Duxbury.....	154	137	238	220	273	311	3	5	1	5			1	4	1,061
Marshfield.....	150	168	287	248	274	328	25	15	1	4	2		1	4	1,159
Plimpton.....	186	232	352	236	328	362	9	3	7	13	3	1	2	1	1,317
Kingston.....	110	131	194	162	196	196	6	5			4		5	6	774
Abington.....	174	217	323	308	300	311	11	10							1,263
Hullifax.....	85	97	122	130	127	166	6	5		1					557
Wareham.....	57	81	123	119	116	149	2	3	6	10					519
Hanover.....															
Total.....	3,071	3,743	5,247	4,893	5,305	6,028	243	219	75	148	26	16	25	31	22,256
Barnstable county:															
Barnstable.....	325	361	474	432	524	622	36	20	6	7	6	6	3	2	2,138
Yarmouth.....	255	295	400	405	427	486	11	11	12	19	3	2	3	1	1,780
Sandwich.....	290	245	313	317	346	308	18	14	39	43					1,449
Harwich.....	235	283	398	386	430	454	12	11	35	56					1,772
Eastham.....	182	237	292	267	342	415	5	6	1	3					1,331
Wellfleet.....	129	157	243	217	216	227	9	5	3	8					928
Falmouth.....	145	182	266	266	266	234	19	12	35	27					1,125
Tnno.....	107	134	225	230	241	222	3	3		1					925
Chatham.....	105	127	145	153	173	202	4	1							678
Mashpee.....	82	85	23	19	15	20	18	13	101	129					338
Total.....	1,765	12,106	2,779	2,692	2,970	3,250	135	96	223	293	9	8	6	3	12,464
Bristol county:															
Taunton.....	397	493	651	617	678	734	26	20	1	8					2,744
Dartmouth.....	679	790	1,103	965	1,129	1,248	37	24	35	40					4,581
Rehoboth.....	498	617	964	901	818	954	28	25	1	5					3,696
Swansey.....															
Attleboro'.....	266	391	461	419	422	422	13	2							1,739
Norton.....	295	343	477	447	460	528	19	11							1,942
Dighton.....	148	198	276	269	273	297	31	28	2	1					1,177
Easton.....	134	154	219	172	222	230	2	2							842
Raynham.....	100	109	170	146	181	184	3	3		3					694
Berkley.....	94	110	165	153	150	181	6	4		2			2	3	661
Freton.....															
Total.....	2,611	3,115	4,486	4,089	4,333	4,768	165	128	41	59	1	1	2	3	18,076
York county:															
York.....	272	397	496	486	568	671	36	20			6	5	4	6	2,298
Kittery.....	288	372	480	490	551	766	31	31			3	3	2	2	2,368
Berwick.....	222	364	664	552	567	547	20	24							2,374
Wells.....	219	251	427	382	363	357	21	13			3	1	1	1	1,569

1 Corrected figures.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

TABLE 81.—WHITE, NEGRO, INDIAN, AND FRENCH NEUTRAL POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1764—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Houses. Families.		WHITES UNDER 16 YEARS.		WHITES ABOVE 16 YEARS.		NEGROES & MULATTOES.		INDIANS.		FRENCH NEUTRALS.				Total.
											Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
York county—Continued.															
Arundel.....	124	138	216	228	190	191	2	3			1	1	1	1	837
Biddeford.....	87	116	182	186	178	179	8	14			1	3	1	1	753
Pepperellboro.....	66	96	140	126	145	145	2	.....					2	.....	540
Narraganset No. 1.....															
Total.....	1,278	1,734	2,614	2,450	2,562	2,839	120	105			14	11	11	11	10,739
Cumberland county:															
Falmouth.....	160	585	969	918	964	875	30	14			2	7		4	3,783
North Yarmouth.....	154	188	251	277	278	255	8	19							1,079
Scarborough.....	200	210	353	281	319	304	10	5							1,272
Harpwell.....	55	111	224	224	188	186	4	10							846
Brunswick.....	73	73	139	114	149	98	3	1							504
Gorham.....															
Windham.....															
Pearson town.....															
Total.....	642	1,497	1,936	1,814	1,898	1,718	55	40			2	7		4	7,474
Lincoln county:															
Pownalboro.....	161	175	210	223	225	232	6	3							899
Georgetown.....	180	184	388	325	317	287	8	4							1,029
Newcastle.....	69	69	127	117	100	109	1	.....							454
Topsham.....	54	52	78	85	85	78	1	.....							327
Woolwich.....	64	63	116	110	92	97	.....	.....							415
Bowdoinham.....	38	37	63	53	59	44	1	.....							230
Total.....	566	580	982	913	878	847	17	7							3,944
Dukes county:															
Edgartown.....	128	150	234	209	233	218	12	8	37	94					1,030
Chilmark.....	96	114	152	156	159	179	9	8	72	116					851
Tisbury.....	110	100	165	166	226	233	4	5	15	24					848
Total.....	328	364	551	531	618	660	25	21	124	189					2,719
Nantucket county:															
Sherburne.....	413	602	776	758	904	882	24	20	83	66	17				3,526
Berks county:															
Great Barrington.....	87	91	127	121	149	144	9	10							550
Sheffield.....	126	172	250	276	272	249	16	10							1,073
Sandisfield.....	66	69	126	93	105	81	2	2							499
Tyringham.....	51	55	95	85	77	66	2	.....							325
Pittsfield.....	39	70	110	114	105	89	6	4							428
Egremont.....															
Stockbridge.....	34	34	59	46	64	57	15	12	108	113					495
New Marlboro.....															
No. 4.....															
Total.....	403	491	758	735	772	676	50	38	108	113					3,250
Total for colony.....	31,797	43,483	52,859	50,588	53,752	59,501	2,824	2,067	728	953	133	128	141	167	223,841

Summary of white, negro, Indian, and French neutral population of Massachusetts, by counties: census of 1764.

COUNTIES.	Houses. Families.		WHITES.				NEGROES AND MULATTOES.		INDIANS.		FRENCH NEUTRALS.				Total population.
			Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.						Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total for state.....	31,797	43,483	52,859	50,588	53,752	59,501	2,824	2,067	728	953	133	128	141	167	223,841
Barnstable.....	1,765	2,286	2,776	2,692	2,970	3,250	135	96	223	293	9	8	6	3	12,464
Berks.....	403	491	758	735	772	656	50	38	108	113					3,250
Bristol.....	2,611	3,115	4,486	4,089	4,333	4,758	165	128	41	59	1	1	2	3	18,075
Dukes.....	328	364	551	531	618	660	25	21	124	189					2,719
Essex.....	5,759	7,971	9,592	9,455	10,727	12,664	624	416	5	3	52	57	59	77	43,751
Hampshire.....	2,586	2,867	4,292	3,977	4,363	4,497	121	73			2	4	2	4	17,245
Middlesex.....	5,618	11,425	7,771	7,587	8,218	9,146	485	375	16	29	9	11	17	18	33,732
Nantucket.....	413	602	776	758	904	882	24	20	83	66	13				3,526
Plymouth.....	3,071	3,743	5,247	4,893	5,395	6,028	243	219	75	158	26	16	25	31	22,256
Suffolk.....	4,533	5,549	8,822	8,714	8,654	9,397	814	537	28	34	17	24	23	27	36,410
Worcester.....	4,560	5,070	7,815	7,137	7,488	7,993	138	114	15	14	4	7	7	7	39,412

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Summary of white, negro, Indian, and French neutral population of Maine, by counties: census of 1764.

COUNTIES.	Houses.	Families.	WHITES.				NEGROES AND MULATTOES.		INDIANS.		FRENCH NEUTRALS.				Total population.
			Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total for state.....	2,486	3,481	5,532	5,177	5,338	5,404	192	152	.....	.....	16	20	11	15	21,857
Cumberland.....	642	1,167	1,936	1,814	1,898	1,718	55	40	.....	.....	2	7	.....	4	7,474
Lincoln.....	566	580	982	913	878	847	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,644
York.....	1,278	1,734	2,614	2,450	2,562	2,839	120	105	.....	.....	14	13	11	11	10,739

RHODE ISLAND.

TABLE 82.—A LIST OF THE NUMBER OF FREEMEN AND MILITIA, WITH THE SERVANTS, WHITE AND BLACK, IN THE RESPECTIVE TOWNS; AS ALSO THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN HER MAJESTY'S COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., DECEMBER THE 5TH, 1708.¹

TOWNS.	Freemen.	Militia.	White Servants.	Black Servants.	Total No. of inhabitants.
Newport.....	190	358	20	220	2,203
Providence.....	241	283	6	7	1,446
Portsmouth.....	98	104	8	40	628
Warwick.....	80	95	4	10	480
Westerly.....	95	100	5	20	570
New Shoreham.....	38	47	.....	6	208
Kingstown.....	200	282	.....	85	1,200
Jamestown.....	33	28	9	32	206
Greenwich.....	40	65	3	6	240
Total.....	1,015	1,362	55	426	7,181

¹ Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. 4, page 59.

It is to be understood that all men within this colony, from the age of sixteen to the age of sixty years, are of the militia, so that all freemen above and under said ages are inclusive in the abovesaid number of the militia.

As to the increase or decrease of the inhabitants within five years last past, we are not capable to give an exact account, by reason there was no list ever taken before this (the militia excepted), which hath increased since the 14th of February, 1704-5 (at which time a list was returned to your Lordships) the number of 287.

SAMUEL CRANSTON, Governor.

Newport, on Rhode Island, December the 5th, 1708.

TABLE 83.—WHITE, NEGRO, AND INDIAN POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND: 1748.¹

TOWNS.	Whites.	Negroes.	Indians.	TOWNS.	Whites.	Negroes.	Indians.
Total.....	15,302	1,648	985	Westerly.....	1,620	56	250
Newport.....	3,843	649	148	North-Kingston.....	1,875	165	65
Providence.....	3,707	128	81	South-Kingston.....	965	333	225
Portsmouth.....	643	100	70	East-Greenwich.....	1,149	40	34
Warwick.....	1,628	77	73	Jamestown.....	222	80	19
				New-Shoreham.....	250	20	20

¹ Callender's Historical Discourse, page 94.

TABLE 84.—WHITE, NEGRO, AND INDIAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL CENSUS OF 1774.¹

TOWNS.	Families.	WHITES.				Total whites.	Indians.	Blacks.	Total of each town.
		Males.		Females.					
		Above 16.	Under 16.	Above 16.	Under 16.				
		Males.		Females.					
Total.....	9,450	14,032	12,731	15,349	12,348	54,400	1,479	3,668	259,607
Newport.....	1,590	2,100	1,558	2,624	1,635	7,917	46	1,246	9,209
Providence.....	655	1,219	850	1,049	832	3,950	68	303	4,321
Portsmouth.....	220	343	341	400	285	1,369	21	122	1,512
Warwick.....	353	569	512	615	465	2,161	88	89	22,338
Westerly.....	257	421	441	443	401	1,706	37	69	1,812
New Shoreham.....	75	109	119	121	120	469	51	55	575
East Greenwich.....	275	416	345	464	338	1,563	31	69	1,663
North Kingstown.....	361	538	497	595	552	2,182	79	211	2,472
South Kingstown.....	364	550	554	597	484	2,185	210	440	2,835
Jamestown.....	69	110	90	118	82	400	32	131	563

¹ Census of Rhode Island, 1774 (printed in detail with the names of all heads of families in 1858), page 239.

² Corrected figures.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

TABLE 84.—WHITE, NEGRO, AND INDIAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL CENSUS OF 1771—Continued

TOWNS.	Families.	WHITES				Total whites.	Indian.	Black.	Total of each town.
		Males.		Female.					
		Above 16.	Under 16.	Above 16.	Under 16.				
Smithfield.....	476	742	665	709	638	2,814	24	51	2,888
Scituate.....	564	969	879	933	817	3,538	8	35	3,601
Glocester.....	525	743	724	750	719	2,926	19	19	2,945
West Greenwich.....	394	429	395	465	456	1,745	19	19	1,764
Charlestown.....	397	312	315	350	264	1,241	528	52	1,821
Coventry.....	274	474	555	463	470	1,992	11	29	2,023
Exeter.....	289	441	415	478	446	1,780	17	67	1,864
Middletown.....	133	210	179	259	156	804	14	64	881
Bristol.....	197	272	252	319	256	1,079	16	114	1,209
Tiverton.....	298	418	500	438	434	1,790	71	95	1,956
Warren.....	168	237	251	255	185	928	7	44	979
Little Compton.....	218	304	254	382	220	1,160	25	47	1,232
Richmond.....	189	286	316	324	287	1,213	29	24	1,257
Cumberland.....	264	400	408	478	450	1,736	3	17	1,756
Cranston.....	340	476	399	517	390	1,782	19	60	1,861
Hopkinton.....	299	427	420	477	415	1,739	21	48	1,808
Johnston.....	167	242	227	254	234	957	9	65	1,031
North Providence.....	188	193	172	250	197	792	7	51	850
Barrington.....	91	142	118	162	120	512	18	41	601

TABLE 85.—POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND AT DIFFERENT DATES, FROM 1708 TO 1860, INCLUSIVE, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.¹

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Date of incorporation or settlement.	1708	1730	1748	1755	1774	1776	1782	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
		State total.....	1636	7,181	17,935	32,773	40,414	59,707	55,011	52,317	68,825	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,210	108,849	147,545	174,020
Bristol county.....	1747			1,749	2,005	2,789	2,610	2,471	3,211	3,891	5,072	5,637	5,446	6,476	8,514	8,967
Barrington.....	1770					601	538	534	683	650	664	634	612	519	705	1,000
Bristol.....	1747			1,069	1,080	1,209	1,067	1,032	1,406	1,678	2,093	3,197	3,034	3,499	4,616	5,271
Warren.....	1747			680	925	979	1,005	965	1,122	1,473	1,775	1,866	1,860	2,457	3,103	2,695
Kent county.....	1750	720	2,401	4,384	5,502	7,888	7,993	7,526	8,848	8,487	9,834	10,228	12,788	14,083	15,068	17,403
Coventry.....	1741			792	1,178	2,023	2,300	2,107	2,477	2,423	2,928	3,139	3,851	4,433	5,629	4,247
East Greenwich.....	1677	240	1,223	1,044	1,197	1,663	1,664	1,669	1,824	1,775	1,539	1,519	1,591	1,569	2,358	2,882
West Greenwich.....	1741			766	1,246	1,764	1,653	1,698	2,054	1,757	1,649	1,927	1,817	1,415	1,350	1,288
Warwick.....	1643	480	1,178	1,782	1,911	2,438	2,376	2,112	2,433	2,532	3,757	3,603	5,529	6,726	7,740	8,916
Newport county.....	1703	3,245	6,064	11,092	12,281	15,928	11,099	11,677	14,300	14,845	16,291	15,771	16,535	16,874	20,007	21,896
Fall River.....	1856															3,377
Jamestown.....	1678	206	321	420	517	563	322	345	507	591	504	408	415	365	358	309
Little Compton.....	1747			1,152	1,170	1,232	1,302	1,311	1,542	1,577	1,553	1,580	1,378	1,327	1,462	1,404
Middletown.....	1743			680	778	881	840	674	840	913	976	949	915	891	830	1,012
Newport.....	1639	2,203	4,640	6,508	6,733	9,209	5,299	5,530	6,716	6,739	7,967	7,319	8,010	8,333	9,593	10,508
New Shoreham.....	1672	208	290	300	378	575	478	478	682	714	722	955	1,015	1,069	1,262	1,320
Portsmouth.....	1638	628	813	992	1,363	1,512	1,317	1,350	1,560	1,684	1,795	1,945	1,724	1,703	1,843	2,048
Tiverton.....	1747			1,010	1,325	1,956	2,094	1,959	2,453	2,717	2,837	2,875	2,965	3,183	4,099	4,927
Providence county (towns).....	1703			3,090	7,788	14,912	14,124	13,230	18,011	18,240	20,798	23,969	30,184	34,901	46,013	57,133
Burrillville.....	1806										1,831	2,164	2,196	1,982	3,538	4,140
Cranston.....	1754				1,460	1,864	1,701	1,589	1,877	1,944	2,194	2,274	2,652	2,961	4,311	7,500
Cumberland.....	1747			806	1,083	1,756	1,689	1,548	1,964	2,056	2,210	2,653	3,075	5,225	6,694	8,339
East Providence.....	1862															
Foster.....	1781							1,763	2,268	2,457	2,613	2,900	2,672	2,181	1,932	1,933
Glocester.....	1731			1,202	1,511	2,945	2,832	2,791	4,025	4,099	2,310	2,594	2,521	2,364	2,872	2,437
Johnston.....	1759					1,031	1,022	996	1,320	1,364	1,516	1,542	2,115	2,477	2,967	3,440
North Providence.....	1765					830	813	698	1,071	1,067	1,758	2,420	3,793	4,207	7,860	11,838
Pawtucket.....	1862															
Scituate.....	1731			1,232	1,813	3,601	3,289	1,628	2,315	2,523	2,598	2,834	3,903	4,060	4,582	4,251
Smithfield.....	1731			450	1,921	2,888	2,781	2,217	3,171	3,150	3,828	4,678	6,857	9,534	11,500	13,283
Providence city.....	1636	1,446	3,916	3,452	3,159	4,321	4,355	4,310	6,380	7,614	10,671	11,767	16,836	23,172	41,713	50,666
Washington county.....	1729	1,770	5,554	8,496	9,976	13,849	11,230	13,133	18,075	16,135	14,962	15,687	15,421	14,324	16,430	18,715
Charlestown.....	1738			1,002	1,130	1,821	1,845	1,523	2,022	1,454	1,174	1,160	1,284	923	691	981
Exeter.....	1743			1,174	1,404	1,864	1,982	2,058	2,495	2,476	2,256	2,581	2,781	1,779	1,654	1,741
Hopkinton.....	1757					1,808	1,875	1,705	2,462	2,256	1,754	1,821	1,777	1,726	2,077	2,738
North Kingstown.....	1674	1,200	2,105	1,935	2,109	2,472	2,751	2,328	2,967	2,790	2,957	3,067	3,039	2,999	2,971	3,104
South Kingstown.....	1723			1,523	1,978	1,913	2,845	2,779	2,675	4,131	3,438	3,590	3,724	3,663	3,717	3,877
Richmond.....	1747										1,094	1,740	1,423	1,363	1,364	1,964
Westerly.....	1689	570	1,926	1,809	2,291	1,812	1,824	1,730	2,298	2,329	1,911	1,972	1,915	1,912	2,766	3,470

¹Census of Rhode Island, 1870, page xviii, prepared by Edwin M. Snow

CONNECTICUT.

TABLE 86.—WHITE, NEGRO, AND INDIAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY OF CONNECTICUT, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1756.¹

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Whites.	Negroes.	Indians.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Whites.	Negroes.	Indians.
Hartford county:				Fairfield county—Continued.			
Bolton.....	755	11		Reading.....			
Colchester.....	2,228	84		Ridgfield.....	1,069	46	
East-Haddam.....	1,913	65		Stanford.....	2,648	120	
Enfield.....	1,050			Stratford.....	3,508	150	
Farmington.....	3,595	112		Total.....	19,849	711	
Glastenbury.....	1,091	24		Windham county:			
Haddam.....	1,223	18		Canterbury.....	1,240	20	
Hartford.....	2,925	101		Coventry.....	1,617	18	
Hebron.....	1,855			Pomphret.....	1,677	50	
Middletown.....	5,446	218		Killingly.....	2,100		
Simsbury.....	2,222	23		Lebanon.....	3,171	103	
Somers.....	900			Mansfield.....	1,598	16	
Stafford.....	1,000			Plainfield.....	1,751	49	
Suffield.....	1,414	24		Ashford.....	1,245		
Tolland.....	902	15		Voluntown.....	1,029	19	
Wethersfield.....	2,374	109		Union.....	500		
Willington.....	651			Windham.....	2,406	40	
Windsor.....	4,170	50		Woodstock.....	1,336	30	
Total.....	35,714	854		Total.....	219,670	345	
New-Haven county:				Litchfield county:			
Branford.....	1,694	106		Barkhamsted.....	18		
Derby.....	1,000			Canaan.....	1,100		
Durham.....	765	34		Colbrook.....			
Guilford.....	2,263	59		Cornwall.....	500		
Milford.....	1,633			Goshen.....	610		
New-Haven.....	5,085			Hartland.....	12		
Wallingford.....	3,713			Harwinton.....	250		
Waterbury.....	1,802	27		Kent.....	1,000		
Total.....	17,955	226		Litchfield.....	1,366		
New-London county:				New-Hartford.....	240		
Groton.....	2,532	179	158	New-Milford.....	1,121	16	
Lyme.....	2,762	100	94	Norfolk.....	84		
Killingworth.....	1,442	16		Salisbury.....	1,100		
New-London.....	3,171			Sharon.....	1,198	7	
Norwich.....	5,317	223		Torrington.....	250		
Preston.....	1,940	78		Winchester.....	24		
Saybrook.....	1,898	33		Woodbury.....	2,880	31	
Stonington.....	2,933	200	365	Total.....	11,773	54	
Total.....	22,015	829	617	Hartford county.....	35,714	854	
Fairfield county:				New-Haven county.....	17,955	226	
Danbury.....	1,509	18		New-London county.....	22,015	829	617
Fairfield.....	4,195	200		Fairfield county.....	19,849	711	
Greenwich.....	2,021			Windham county.....	19,670	345	
New-Fairfield.....	713			Litchfield county.....	11,773	54	
New-Town.....	1,230	23		Total for colony.....	126,976	3,019	617
Norwalk.....	2,956	94					

¹Connecticut Colony Public Records, Vol. XIV, page 492.

²Corrected figures.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

TABLE 87.—WHITE, NEGRO, AND INDIAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Males under ten years.	Females under ten years.	MALES BETWEEN TEN AND TWENTY YEARS, MARRIED OR SINGLE.		FEMALES BETWEEN TEN AND TWENTY YEARS.		MALES BETWEEN TWENTY AND SEVENTY.		FEMALES BETWEEN TWENTY AND SEVENTY.	
			Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Hartford county:										
1 Bolton	154	162		121	2	105	154	48	159	59
2 Chatham	420	392		276	2	276	349	129	350	127
3 Colchester	530	477		389	6	344	442	139	480	165
4 East-Haddam	417	457	4	348	9	334	412	123	429	134
5 East-Windsor	481	443		353	2	332	439	178	433	217
6 Enfield	213	225	1	131	14	126	191	91	193	120
7 Farmington	965	1,007	1	736	10	616	958	295	965	292
8 Glastenbury	331	337	1	275	8	248	283	76	293	90
9 Haddam	294	286		234	9	187	241	89	251	104
10 Hartford	770	753	11	583	11	515	715	307	715	363
11 Hebron	360	375	2	316	8	308	312	122	307	123
12 Middletown	717	766	6	591	19	529	677	276	695	316
13 Simsbury	671	609	6	406	12	439	591	120	597	118
14 Somers	146	156		133	2	130	158	51	159	56
15 Stafford	223	199		199	9	162	201	59	197	48
16 Suffield	330	331	9	244	6	212	279	101	283	143
17 Tolland	200	193		150	1	157	101	86	161	171
18 Wetherfield	490	494	5	407	18	361	492	216	493	285
19 Willington	178	157		119	10	122	155	39	146	46
20 Windsor	299	302	7	242	7	219	319	134	310	157
21 Total	8,219	8,121	53	6,243	165	5,722	7,469	2,679	7,616	3,134
New-Haven county:										
22 Branford	284	309		224		215	317	81	322	148
23 Derby	289	289	2	252	10	205	270	106	277	83
24 Durham	166	148	2	141	2	124	149	69	154	56
25 Guilford	396	372		362		286	462	170	471	237
26 Milford	279	289	10	241	7	214	322	110	329	100
27 New-Haven	1,309	1,213	1	902	25	829	1,246	618	1,246	467
28 Wallingford	824	799	3	623	17	544	726	189	737	217
29 Waterbury	619	609	5	422	19	361	568	132	569	138
30 Total	4,166	4,028	23	3,167	80	2,778	4,060	1,475	4,105	1,446
New-London county:										
31 Groton	574	570	10	441	22	390	538	142	532	200
32 Lyme	597	601	1	430	14	422	515	448	519	231
33 Killingworth	311	301		247	4	249	272	120	278	122
34 New-London	935	917	21	599	33	593	806	207	817	343
35 Norwich	1,099	1,054		916	8	741	1,056	412	1,069	505
36 Preston	401	405	16	291	16	244	295	99	306	128
37 Saybrook	432	461	1	284	10	275	411	107	410	171
38 Stonington	913	818	4	651	16	622	714	151	721	262
39 Total	5,262	5,127	53	3,859	123	3,536	4,607	1,686	4,652	1,962
Fairfield county:										
40 Danbury	425	387	2	302	12	282	416	103	424	81
41 Fairfield	774	689	2	557	12	519	741	228	739	183
42 Greenwich	496	420	12	333	24	287	403	114	404	112
43 New-Fairfield	199	204		170	8	207	51	51	199	44
44 Newtown	357	357	1	277	8	281	324	103	324	67
45 Norwalk	754	700		544		486	638	173	638	217
46 Redding	298	189		152	2	121	196	46	206	46
47 Ridgfield	299	269		214	4	189	276	59	281	57
48 Stamford			13	1,008	7	909	561	244	562	199
49 Stratford	806	795	2	655	33	618	830	292	812	240
50 Total	4,318	4,010	33	4,212	110	3,871	4,592	1,413	4,589	1,246
Windham county:										
51 Canterbury	438	374	3	330	3	242	356	114	358	123
52 Coventry	340	290		234		259	307	97	315	137
53 Pomfret	334	325	2	276	5	286	314	154	320	177
54 Killingly	582	521		461	2	372	530	152	542	168
55 Lebanon	590	552	4	515	26	460	540	208	549	285
56 Mansfield	354	382	2	307	14	353	142	142	353	165
57 Plainfield	254	241	1	168	3	177	215	73	217	83
58 Ashford	421	375	3	277	13	263	330	67	339	93
59 Voluntown	242	245		202	4	156	231	57	235	45
60 Union	497	67		68		61	83	14	83	16
61 Windham	532	533	1	482	7	387	476	173	491	267
62 Woodstock	320	333		230	1	231	243	119	243	195
63 Total	1,904	4,238	16	3,550	78	3,202	3,978	1,370	4,045	1,754
Litchfield county:										
64 Barkhamsted										
65 Canaan	258	273	2	194	9	190	263	63	254	47
66 Colebrook										
67 Cornwall	190	160		130	1	107	152	30	155	20
68 Goshen	202	193		138	4	113	171	59	172	29
69 Hartland										
70 Harwinton	179	163								
71 Kent	384	352	11	115		119	161	50	161	50
72 Litchfield	428	435	1	304	7	266	313	141	262	78
73 New-Hartford	176	158		119	4	116	399	130	403	83

1Connecticut Colony Public Records, Vol. XIV, pages 485 to 491.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

OF CONNECTICUT, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1774.

MALES ABOVE SEVENTY.		FEMALES ABOVE SEVENTY.		Negro males under twenty.	Negro females under twenty.	Negro males above twenty.	Negro females above twenty.	Indian males under twenty.	Indian females under twenty.	Indian males above twenty.	Indian females above twenty.	Total white.	Total black.
Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.										
11	5	5	9	3	4	1	1					994	7 1
20	10	11	7	4	1	15	1					2,369	28 2
29	7	18	31	41	41	61	27	8	1	2	11	3,057	201 3
20	5	6	15	21	18	13	6	0	1	3	2	2,143	65 4
37	8	16	22	9	8	9	6		1	1	2	2,841	38 5
21	5	13	9	3	4	1	1					1,553	7 6
35	17	19	47	16	14	26	7	8	9	14	12	5,983	106 7
3	17	7	23	18	19	13	13	3	9	1	3	1,992	79 8
10	3	6	9	4	4	5	5					1,713	13 9
42	20	42	34	28	29	51	37	3	2			4,881	150 10
15	8	16	13	12	10	19	11					2,285	52 11
23	10	16	39	45	46	61	46					4,680	198 12
39	8	35	20	9	6	10	4					3,671	29 13
14	3	8	8	1	1	2	2					1,024	3 14
15	5	10	6				1					1,333	1 15
12	6	7	17	5	6	16	7	1		2	1	1,980	37 16
13	3	5	6	5	2	2	2	3		1	1	1,247	15 17
28	13	17	28	41	26	47	28					3,317	142 18
13	3	11	1		1	1	1					1,060	1 19
22	19	22	14	9	8	14	6	2	2		2	2,053	43 20
422	175	290	358	274	248	370	201	2	32	24	34	150,099	1,215 21
13	5	7	13	28	27	35	21	2		1	1	1,938	113 22
12	6	6	12	11	15	12	12	5	5	5	5	1,819	70 23
6	4	3	7	7	10	16	11	1				1,041	45 24
35	9	29	17	13	17	20	14	8	10	2	3	2,846	84 25
15	10	11	28	41	35	52	30			1	3	1,965	162 26
48	44	24	50	66	70	70	76	2	2	2	2	8,022	253 27
33	10	24	31	27	28	48	31	2	1	1	1	4,777	138 28
20	6	9	21	6	7	15	7	2	1	1	1	3,498	38 29
182	94	113	170	190	206	268	181	25	19	9	16	25,896	925 30
19	8	13	29	51	39	42	42	55	36	39	56	3,488	290 1
34	5	17	26	36	26	37	27	21	18	23	42	3,890	228 2
14	6	12	21	4	6	4	3	6	2	4	2	1,977	33 3
49	13	15	18	70	79	89	78	64	48	35	59	5,396	522 34
55	23	38	56	62	54	69	49	16	14	11	20	7,032	295 35
21	11	7	15	5	11	25	12	11	9	1	9	2,255	83 36
26	5	20	15	15	12	20	8	3		1	1	2,628	59 37
22	13	21	28	85	49	49	36	73	80	28	56	4,976	456 38
240	84	143	208	328	276	335	255	249	207	142	244	61,542	2,006 39
14	6	7	12	15	13	15	7			2	1	2,473	51 40
30	11	20	39	83	75	91	66			2	2	4,544	319 41
19	9	10	11	35	25	34	20		3	2	3	2,634	122 42
9	3	6	6	5	4	6	5					1,288	29 43
20	6	20	23	12	20	18	9	1	1			2,168	61 44
43	8	25	17	37	43	43	31		2	4	3	4,243	145 45
10	4	6	3	9	14	17	5					1,189	45 46
7	4	6	7	9	9	9	9					1,674	35 47
38	14	19	47	69	72	108	70	7	12	9	7	3,563	69 48
190	65	119	165	286	275	358	234	8	18	19	16	28,936	1,214 50
19	5	10	17	6	4	22	9	1	1	7	2	2,392	52 51
21	1	14	17	4	6	7	5			2		2,632	24 52
17	8	7	16	22	11	13	7	2	4	3	3	2,241	65 53
36	14	22	37	12	2	14	7	2	4	1	5	3,439	47 54
43	9	25	35	30	19	22	27	6	5	4	3	3,841	119 55
17	13	11	25	3	4	4	3		6	1	2	2,443	23 56
13	4	12	18	18	18	13	13	9	8	3	5	1,459	83 57
17	8	7	15	2	2	7	2					2,228	13 58
26	2	22	9	9	3	9	8	2	3		1	1,476	35 59
8	5	6	4		1	1	1					512	2 60
35	3	18	32	18	10	15	29	2	7	3	7	3,437	91 61
11	13	11	21	3	11	15	10	1	9	7	9	1,974	89 62
263	85	165	246	427	81	147	121	4	47	31	37	27,494	664 63
7	1	6	6	16	16	15	13					1,250	64
3	3	3	3	2	2	6	1	1	4	2		1,153	62 65
7	4	4	3	3	3	9	1					1,098	13 68
7	1	2	6	1	3	1	1					1,015	3 69
9	1	7	5	5	3	4	2	18	20	11	14	1,922	54 71
10	5	4	14	8	15	7	7	1	1	1	5	2,579	45 72
8	2	2	5		3	3	3	4	3	1		985	9 73

*Corrected figures.

Not distributed by sex.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

TABLE 87.—WHITE, NEGRO, AND INDIAN POPULATION OF THE COLONY

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Males under ten years.	Females under ten years.	MALES BETWEEN TEN AND TWENTY YEARS, MARRIED OR SINGLE.		FEMALES BETWEEN TEN AND TWENTY YEARS.		MALES BETWEEN TWENTY AND SEVENTY.		FEMALES BETWEEN TWENTY AND SEVENTY.	
			Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
74 Litchfield county—Continued										
75 New-Milford.....	490	497	15	325	27	254	482	83	460	61
76 Norfolk.....	156	151	.....	169	3	110	155	30	155	27
76 Salisbury.....	347	358	.....	240	7	224	278	111	271	70
77 Sharon.....	343	342	.....	259	11	236	307	77	303	56
78 Torrington.....	132	134	.....	99	.....	75	139	56	146	54
79 Westmoreland.....	384	352	11	176	17	166	313	141	292	78
80 Winchester.....	55	69	.....	34	1	19	60	18	56	11
81 Woodbury.....	911	889	4	600	33	587	821	260	795	235
82 Total.....	4,645	4,526	44	3,018	141	2,748	4,160	1,318	4,010	944
83 Hartford county.....	8,219	8,121	53	6,243	165	5,722	7,469	2,679	17,616	3,134
84 New-Haven county.....	4,166	4,028	23	3,167	80	2,778	4,060	1,475	4,105	1,446
85 New-London county.....	5,292	5,127	53	3,859	123	3,536	4,607	1,686	4,652	1,962
86 Fairfield county.....	4,318	4,010	33	4,212	110	3,874	4,592	1,413	4,589	1,246
87 Windham county.....	4,504	4,238	16	3,550	78	3,202	3,958	1,370	4,045	1,754
88 Litchfield county.....	4,645	4,526	44	3,018	141	2,748	4,160	1,318	4,010	944
89 Total for colony.....	31,114	30,050	222	24,049	697	21,860	28,866	9,941	129,017	10,486

(Corrected figures.)

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

OF CONNECTICUT, BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS: CENSUS OF 1774—Continued.

MALES ABOVE SEVENTY.		FEMALES ABOVE SEVENTY.		Negro males under twenty.	Negro females under twenty.	Negro males above twenty.	Negro females above twenty.	Indian males under twenty.	Indian females under twenty.	Indian males above twenty.	Indian females above twenty.	Total whites.	Total blacks.
Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.										
19	6	11	6	12	8	8	6					12,796	31 74
4	1	1	4	1	2							1,906	3 75
11	1	9	9	8	7	10	10	5	2	1	1	1,999	44 76
19	9	12	12	5	6	8	6			1	1	1,986	26 77
3	5	5	5			4	4					9848	2 78
9	1	7	5									1,922	79
1	1	1	2		7	4	2					327	12 80
22	16	16	25	26	19	24	11	3	2	2	2	5,224	89 81
139	51	92	108	92	79	99	61	32	32	19	26	1,326,844	446 82
422	175	290	358	274	248	370	201	32	32	24	34	190,666	1,215 83
182	94	113	179	199	206	1268	1184	27	19	9	16	25,896	925 84
240	84	143	208	328	276	335	255	249	207	142	244	31,542	2,096 85
190	65	119	165	286	275	358	234	8	18	19	16	28,996	1,214 86
263	85	165	246	127	81	147	121	43	47	31	37	27,494	634 87
139	51	92	108	92	79	99	61	32	32	19	26	1,326,844	446 88
1,436	554	922	1,264	1,306	1,165	11,577	11,353	391	355	244	373	1,419,378	6,464 89

² Includes 900 not distributed by sex.

NEW YORK.

TABLE 88.—POPULATION OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK, BY COUNTIES: 1698.¹

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Negroes.	Total.
Albany.....	380	270	803	23	1,476
Dutchess and Ulster.....	248	111	869	156	1,384
Kings.....	308	332	1,081	296	2,017
New-York.....	1,019	1,057	2,161	700	4,937
Orange.....	29	31	140	19	219
Queens.....	1,465	1,350	551	199	3,565
Richmond.....	328	208	118	73	727
Suffolk.....	973	1,024	124	558	2,679
Westchester.....	316	294	307	146	1,063
Total.....	5,066	4,677	6,154	2,170	18,067

¹ Census of the State of New-York, 1855, page iv.TABLE 89.—MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK, IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS, BY COUNTIES: 1703.¹

COUNTIES.	Males from 16 to 60.	Females.	Male children.	Female children.	Male negroes.	Female negroes.	Male negro children.	Female negro children.	All above 60.	Total. ²
Albany.....	510	385	515	605	83	53	36	28	58	2,273
Kings.....	345	304	433	487	135	75	72	61	.....	1,912
New-York.....	813	1,009	934	989	102	288	131	109	.....	4,375
Orange.....	49	40	57	84	13	7	7	6	5	268
Queens.....	952	753	1,093	1,170	117	114	98	95	(3)	4,392
Richmond.....	176	140	42	49	60	32	4	1	.....	504
Suffolk.....	787	756	818	797	60	52	38	38	(3)	3,346
Ulster.....	383	305	436	357	63	36	31	15	23	1,649
Westchester.....	472	469	382	386	74	45	50	29	39	1,946
Total.....	4,487	4,161	4,710	4,924	707	702	467	382	125	20,665

¹ Census of the State of New-York, 1855, page iv.² In a subsequent communication to the Lords of Trade in 1712 (Colonial History of New-York, Vol. V, page 339) the totals of the census of 1703 are quoted differently from those in the above table. There are no means for determining whether this difference arose from a subsequent correction of errors, or from mistakes in copying. As given in the latter, the totals were as follows: New York, 4,436; Kings, 1,915; Richmond, 503; Orange, 268; Westchester, 1,946; Queens, 4,392; Suffolk, 3,346; Albany, 2,273; Ulster and Dutchess, 1,669.³ Included in first column.TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1703.¹

MASTERS OF FAMILYS.	Males from 16 to 60.	Females.	Male Children.	female Children.	Male Negroes.	female Negroes.	Male Negro Children.	female Negro Children.	all above 60.
Total for city.....	780	985	903	924	298	276	124	² 101	55
EAST WARD.									
Ebenezr Wilson.....	3	4	1	3	1	1			
Mr Lewis.....		1	4	2		1			
Mr Everson.....		2	2			1			
Mrs Vantyle.....		1	1		1				
Mr Haris.....	2	1		1		2	3	1	
Thoms Dyer.....	1								
Mrs Smith.....		3	4						
Garot Haier.....	2	2	2						
Frances Coderos.....		2	1				1		
John Lasly.....	1	1			3				
Thoms Evens.....	1	1	1						
*— Hendrick.....	1	3							
Peter Vantilbry.....	2	1	1						
Frances Wessells.....	2	2		5	5	1			
Mrs Basset.....		1	1	2					
Capt Novered.....		1	2	1		1			
John Morthouse.....	1								
Beverly Latham.....	1	1	3	1					
Mrs Rabi.....	1	2	2						
Capt Morris.....	1	1		3	1	2	1		
Peter Mountu.....	1	3	1						
Hendrick Mayr.....	1	1	2						
John Stephens.....	1	1	2	3					
Capt Tudor.....	2	5	2	4			1		
Stuen Volo.....	1	2	1	3					
Fany ye Doctr.....	1	3		1					
Abraham Brazier.....	1	1	1	1					
Mr Sinkeler.....	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Mr Lees.....	2	1				2			
Capt Forkell.....	1	1	1	2		1		3	
Peter Thouet.....	1	2					1	1	

¹ New York Documentary History, pages 395 to 405.² Corrected figures.

* Illegible.

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1703—Continued.

MASTERS OF FAMILIES	Males from 16 to 60	females.	Male Children	female Children.	Male Negro.	female Negroes	Male Negro Children	female Negro Children	all above 16.
EAST WARD—continued.									
James penceer.....			1					2	
Margrett Bridges.....			1						
Doctr Defany.....	1		1					2	
Mr Sellwood.....	1								
Widd Brown.....		2		1					
Mr Cholwell.....	1		1	2			2		1
John Ledham.....	1		1	1					
Andrew Gravenrod.....	1		1	2		1	1		
William Apell.....	1		1						
James Blower.....	1		1						
John Vanderspeygel.....	2		1	5					1
John Bures.....	1		1				1		
Mrs Blackgrove.....		1	3	1	2	2	2		1
Mrs Byner.....	2		2		1	1			1
Doctr Peters.....	1		1	1					
John Devi.....	1		1	2	3		1		
Mr Burger.....	2		1	3	2	2			
John Broekman.....	1		1		1				
John Bason.....	1		1	1					
John Dyer.....	1	2	1	1					
Capt Borditt.....	2		1	2		1			
Capt Baker.....	1								1
James Emmett.....	1	2	3		1	1			1
Samson Boutons.....	4		2	1					
James Bouloro.....	1	1							
Evert Pelts.....	1		1	3					
Mr Carter.....	2								
Joseph Isaacs.....	1	1	1	3	1				
John Theobalds.....	1		2	3	2	1			
Mr Rinderson.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Widd Smith.....		1	3		1				
Leend Hewsen.....	1		1	2	1	1			
Benj Druelaf.....	3	1	2		1	1	1		
Mr Waters.....	1	1	2	1		2			
Mr Lysoner.....	1			2		2			
Mr Hardinburg.....	1	1	3	2	1	1			1
Paul Myler.....	1		3			1			
Capt Vaneronger.....	1	1	1	1					1
Mrs Clobery.....		1		2		1			1
John Marteris.....	1		1						
Georg Stanton.....	2	1	2	2	1	2	2		
Daniel Janden.....	2	1	3	1					
Abraham Vanhorn.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Abraham Abranson.....		2	2	1				1	
Andries Abrahamse.....	1	1		1					
Derick Adolph.....	1	1	3						
John Manbrutts.....	1	1	1	1					
Garrt Van Caver.....	1	1	1	1		1			
*— Hogland.....	1	1	1	4	2	1			1
Mr Read.....	1	1	1	1		1			
Mr Monsetti.....	1	2	2	1					
Thoms Carroll.....	1	2	2	1		1			
Widd Peterschants.....	1	2	1	2				1	
Aaron Bloom.....	1	2	2	4		1		1	
Mr Toy.....	1	1	1						
Georg Maynard.....	1								
Abraham Wandell.....	1	2							
John Tomson.....	1	2	2	3					
Benj Barns.....	1	1							
Capt Cragror.....	1	2		2		1			
Wm Nasroses.....	1	1	1	1					
Wm Shiekles.....	1			3					
Nicholas Daulty.....	1	1	1						
Caston Lusen.....	1	1							
Johnas Longstrauts.....	1	1	2	1					
Abraham Molts.....	1	1		1					
Capt Treyett.....	1	2							
Georg Elesworth.....	1	1	4	2	2	2			2
Colonl Depyster.....	1	2	1	3	5				
Georg Dunken.....	1	1	1	1		2			
Widd Decay.....	1	1	3	2	1	1		1	
Meyer Merett.....	1	2		3					
Capt Shelly.....	1	2			1	1		1	
Peter Morrayn.....	1	1		6	1				
Thoms Adams.....	1	0	2	1					
Widd Kidd.....	2								
Widd Vanbrong.....	1				1				
Widd Proost.....	1	1	2	4	2				
Jacobus Vanderspegle.....	1	1	4	3		1			

* Illegible.

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1703—Continued.

MASTERS OF FAMILYS.	Males from 16 to 60.	females.	Male Children.	female Children.	Male Negros.	female Negros.	Male Negro Children.	female Negro Children.	all above 60.
EAST WARD—Continued.									
Doct Stets.....	1		2	7		1			
Elyes Now.....	1	3	2	2	1				
Widd Van Vons.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	2		
John Davi.....	1	1					1		
Abraham Johns.....	2				1	1			
Simon Bonan.....	1	1							
Widd Vanbusing.....	1				1				
Widd Adolph.....	1	3	1				1		
Thoms Child.....	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	
Saml Phillips.....	1	1	1		1				
Amon Bonan.....	1		1			1			
Johanes D. Wandler.....	1		4						
Joseph Smith.....	1	2	4						
Johanes Pohneare.....	1	1	4		1	1	2	1	
John Godfry.....	1	1	1		1		1		
Barnardus Smith.....	1	1	1			0			
Elyes Rambert.....	1		4						
Jacob Brant.....	1	1	2		1				
Peter Rous.....	1		2						
Widd Jordan.....	1		2	4	1	1	1		
Thoms Sanderson.....	1	1	1				1		
Michell.....	1		2						
Denes Rishey.....	1	1	5	1					
Andrew Larrance.....	1		1						
Agustus Loukes.....	1				1			1	
Cornelius Jousos.....	1	1	3						
John Poulee.....	1	2	1						
Mr Funnell.....	1	1	2			2	1		
Mr D Romer.....	1	1	2		1		1	1	
Capt Teneson.....	1	1	1		1				
James Turse.....	1	1	2	1					
James Turse.....	1								
Michael Skewett.....	2			1		1			
Peter Baunt.....	1	1	1						
Widd Ellsworth.....	1	1	1	2					
Capt Wilson.....	1	1	3	2	1				
Boult Leire.....	1	1							
Benj Bill.....	1	1	1				1		
Darl Fargoe.....	1			1					
Darl Devous.....	1	1	2	1					
Arthr Williams.....	1	1		2					
Georg Brass.....	1	1	4	2					
Wm Eleworth.....	1	1	1	3					
Joshnah David.....	1	1	4	1					
Widd Vandewater.....	1	1	2	1					
Cornelius Bolson.....	1	1	1						
Darl Mynard.....	1	1	1	1					
John Mambroits.....	1	1	1	1					
Mr Cromlin.....	1			1					
Lucas Tinhoven.....	1			2					
Johanes Urielant.....	1	1		1					
Pete Newcurk.....	1	1	0	5	0	2			
Gabriell Ludlow.....	1	1	1	5	1	1			
Canny Flower.....	1	1	1	2					
Mr Slay.....	1	1	2	2					
Wm Bikman.....	0	0	0	1	2	1			1
James Debross.....	1	0	0	0	1				
Wm Anderson.....	1	1	2	0	2	0	1		
Peter Rightman.....	1	1	3	2					
Capt Tuder.....	1	1	1	4	0	1			
Wm Fardnandus.....	1	1							
Hendrick Carkman.....	1	1	1	1	0	1			
John Lastly.....	1	1	1						
Widd Vontylborough.....	0	1	1	2					
Wm Fell.....	1	1	1	3					
Thoms Huck.....	2	0	0	0	1				
Widd Peterow.....	0	1	3	3	1				
Robert Pudenton.....	1	2							
Wm Shackerly.....	1	1	0	1	1				
Mr Huddleston.....	1	1	2	1	0	2			
Nichol Debower.....	1	1	1	1					
Johanes D payster.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	0	2	
Wm White.....	1	1	1						
Widd Nanchaft.....	0	1		3		1	1	1	
Abraham Moll.....	1	1		1					
Levenus Denind.....	1	1					1		
Richd Sackett.....	1	1	2	2	3	1			
Eliener Fleworth.....	1		2	3	2	1			
Soffell Seeworth.....	1				1	1			
Isaac Dinell.....	1	1	4	1					1

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1793—Continued

MASTERS OF FAMILYS.	Males from 16 to 60.	females.	M of Children.	female Children.	M of Negroes.	female Negroes.	M of Negro Children.	female Negro Children.	all above 60.
EAST WARD—continued.									
Isaac Ferbergin.....	1	1	1						
Johanes Jooston.....	1	1	2						
Widd Lees.....	1	1		1					
Mrs Mussett.....	1	1							
Wm Naseros.....	1	1	1	4					
Loud Lewis.....	1	1	2	5	1	1	1		
Thoms Roberts.....	1								
Roger Britt.....	1								
Thoms Hams.....	1	1							
Robt Walls.....	1								
Gideon Vergeren.....	1	0						1	
Evert Dicken.....									
John Nanfan.....	1				1				
Claud Bouden.....									
Hendrick Vandespegle.....	1								
Mr Gleencross.....	1	1							
Dan Thwaetes.....	1	1		2					
Widd Petrer Bond.....		2		2					
Charl Bakeman.....	1							1	
Johanes Banker.....	1								
Harna Louricar.....	1	1	1						
Jos Carlsee.....									
Simeon Shumoine.....	1	0	2	2					
SOUTH WARD.									
Danill Roberts.....	3	1							
Mr Ling.....	2	0	0	0	0	0			
John & Elias Petram.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	
Hendrick Kellison.....	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Archibald Morris.....	1	1	0	1	0				
Jurian Bush.....	1	1	1	2					
Victor Bicker.....	1	2	0	1					
Elizabeth Elliot.....	0	1							
Sarah Scouton.....	1	2	1	4					
Saml Sokane.....	1	2	1	7					
Jacobus Cornelius.....	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Peter Wesels.....	1	1	3	1	0	1			
Jacobus Morrisgreen.....	1	1	0	1	1				
William Symis.....	1	1	0	3					
John Watson.....	0	1	1	1	1				1
William Haywood.....	2	1	2	2					1
John Canoon.....	2	1	0	1			1		1
Thomas Elison.....	1	1	1	1					
Widdow Brush.....	1	2	1	1					1
William Kage.....	1	2	0			1			
Widdow Wessells.....	2	3							
William Jackson.....	4	1	1	1	1	1			
Johannes Van Geser.....	2	3							
Wilhelmus Neuenhousen.....	1	2						1	
William Taylor.....	1	1	1	1	2	1			
Michael Hardin.....	2	3						1	
Thomas Hardin.....	2	1	1	2	0	1			
Anna Smith.....	0	1	1			1			
Mr Shapass.....	1	1	0	1	1	1			1
Capt Debrouts.....					0				3
Madam Duboise.....	0	3							
Cornelius Depeyster.....	1	2	1	3	0	1	1		
Widdow Hrouse.....	1	2	3	1					
Thomas Roberts.....	1	1	2	3	3	1			
John Elison.....	2	1	3	0	1	2	1		
Isaac Depeyster.....	1	1	3	3					
Widdow Howard.....		3		1					1
Nicholas Tinoven.....	1	1				1	1	1	
Mr Davenport.....	2	1					1		
Giles Gaudenoa.....		1						1	1
Widdow Stokes.....	1	1		1					
Robert Elison.....	1	2				2			
Andreas Maer.....	2	2	2	1		1			
Benjamin Winecope.....	2	1	1						
Widdow Stukey.....	1	2	2						
Madm Weaver.....		2	1	2	1	2		1	
Thomas Ives.....	2	1			1	1			
Derick Ten Eyck.....	3	1	2		12	1			
John Peroe.....	1	3							
Thos Gleaves.....	1	1	3	2	2	2	1		
*— Pasco.....	1	1					1		
Mr Cosens.....	1	1	2	2		2	1		
Andrew Law.....	2	3	2	1					
Widdow Bassett.....		1							
William Lloyd.....		1	2						

* Illegible.

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1703—Continued.

MASTERS OF FAMILYS.	Males from 16 to 60.	females.	Male Children.	female Children.	Male Negros.	female Negros.	Male Negro Children.	female Negro Children.	all above 60.
SOUTH WARD—continued.									
Adrian Man.....	4	01	3	1					
Widow Lysenner.....	0	2		1					
Mr Van Dam.....	2	1	3	2	3	2	1		
Widow Cloper.....	2	1	1					1	
John Pitt.....	1	1	1	1					
Robert Deintant.....	1	1		1					
Widow Dikey.....		7	1	2	4	1	1	1	
Widow van Smaek.....		6	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Capt Corbutt.....	3	3		2	2	2			
Delancey Jew.....	1	1	1	1		1		1	
Anthony Farmer.....	1	1	1	2		1	1	2	
Gilbert Vanimbrough.....	1	1	1	3	1				
Abraham Vanderell.....	1	1							
Lawrence Heading.....	1	2						1	
Widow Symonse Janson.....		1							1
Widow Hallgrave.....	0	1	0	1					
Widow Phillips.....		1	1			2	2	1	
Stephen Richards.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	1		
Mr Rossoll.....	1	1	2	1		1	1		
Widow Seiler.....		1	1		3	1	1		
John Wansart.....	1	1						1	
Herman Rutzee.....	2	1		1	2				
Widow Nespot.....	1	1		1					
Widow DeForest.....	1	1	2	5					
Justus Jay.....	1	2		3	1				
Widow Brown.....		1	1	3					
Peter Myr.....	1	1	1	4					
Widow Doweber.....	1	1	1	2					
John Kimestone.....	1	1							
Nicholas Lortzen.....	1	1							
Capt Matthews.....		1	3	2		1	1		
Johannes Johnson.....	1	1	2	2					
John Petraaslot.....	1	1	1	1					
James Many.....	1	3							
Samll Burges.....	1	1		3		1			
Mr Cooper.....	1	2	2	2			1	1	
Johannes Vanrost.....	1	1	2	3			1		
Mr Vanposon.....	1	2	1						
Mr Vanposon.....	1	2	1	1					
Capt Tinoven.....	1	1		1		1	1	1	
Christophr Hogland.....	1	1	2						
Widow van plank.....		3	2	3		1			
Johannes Vanderhield.....	1	1	1		1	1			
Widow Keistel.....		2	5	1	1				
Andreas Brestad.....	2	4	4	2	2	1			
Widow Deshamp.....	1	2	1			4		2	
Mr Antill.....	1	1	2	2		2		2	
Wilhelmus Navensusen.....	2	2						1	
Francis VincenL.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Peter Kip.....	1	1	1				1		
Gre Robertson.....		2							
Jacob Maurice.....	2	1	1		1				
Garrett Vesey.....	1	1	1	3	1				
Widow Bush.....	1	2							
Johannes Craft.....	1	1							
Samll Beckman.....	1	1	2	4					
Mr Honan.....	1	2		1		1			
Widow Cortland.....	2	2		3	5	2	1	1	
Widow Keisteed.....	1	1		1				1	
Hendrick Mester.....	1	1							
Abraham Webrana.....	1	1	2						
Edward Blagg.....	1	1	1			2			
Capt Hinch.....	1	1		2					
NORTH WARD.									
Isaac Stoutenbrough.....	1	1	2	0					1
Lydia Rose.....	0	3	1						
Johannes Veekden.....	1	1	1	2					
Gerrard Grans.....	1	1	4	1					
Jeemz Lie.....	1	1		1					
Freerick Bloom.....	1	1	2	1					
Wm Oekton.....	1	1							
Gerret De Boogh.....	1	1	1						
Mangell Ransen.....	1	1	2	2	2				1
Danl Domskou.....	1	1	1	1					
Jacob Van Direse.....	1	1	1	3					
Elezzer Bogert.....	1	1	4						
Joriz Breger.....	1	1	2						
Jasbaz Boz.....	1	1	2		1				
Johannes Bogert.....	1	1		0					

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1793—Continued

MASTERS OF FAMILYS.	Males from 16 to 60.	females.	Children.		Negros.		Negro Children.		all above 60.
			Male	female	Male	female	Male	female	
NORTH WARD—continued.									
Wm Waderson.....	1	2							
Johannes Proovoos.....	1	1							
Joseph Waderson.....	1	1	2	3					
Henry Coleman.....	1	1		1					
Philip Bellenz.....	1	1		1	1				
Joseph Bresser.....	1	1		1					
Ratie Vanderbeck.....	1	1	2						
Johannes Bant.....	1	1	2						
Jacob Balek.....	1	1	0	1					
Saml Marten.....	1	1							
Jo Dicker.....	1	1		2					
John Terree.....	1	1		1					
Kuljbert Vandenberg.....	1	1		5					
John Bentell.....	3								
Joseph Pahng.....	1	1	1	3	1	1			
Mr Evert.....	1	1	0	3	0	1			
Jacob Swart.....	1	1	2	1					
Bartholemeu Vonol.....	1	1	1						
Edwd Lock.....	1	1	2	1					
Marre Quiek.....	1	1	1						
Isaac Juter.....	1	1	2	1					
Mr Floran.....	1	1	0	1					
Dani Travore.....	1	1	1						
Mr Ritvire.....	1	1							
Henderick Drimiez.....	1	1	1	1					
Derick Ritenbogert.....	1	1	1	1					
Abraham Vanaren.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Jan Karelse.....	1	1		1					
Janetie degraus.....	2	0	0	1					
Harmen degraus.....	1	1	3	2					
Andrew Douwe.....	1	1		2					
Aijs Van Velsen.....	1	1	2	2					
Yochem Lotyer.....	1	1	2	1					
Mr Hooper.....	1	1	0	2					
Hendrick Oostrom.....									
Yan Heslook.....	1	1		1					
Jan Beadre.....	1	1	2						
Christian Lowrier.....	1	1	2						
Annetie Lowrier.....	1	1							
Wm Visser.....	1	1	2	4	1				
Robt Milre.....									
Stoffel Pelz.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1		2
Aijme Vandyck.....	1	1	2	2					
Peter Van Waggele.....	1	1		2	1				
Susanna Tocter.....	1	1		1					
Evert Bressen.....	1	1	2	5					
Johannes P Cavice.....	1	1		1					
Hanz Kierstede.....	1	1	2	1					
Wyburgh Vanbos.....	1	1		1					
Direck Slick.....	1	1	2	1					
Enoch Kill.....	1	1							
Dani Barteloo.....	1	1		2					
Reyere Martese.....	1	1	2	1					
Abraham Vandurse.....	1	1	3	2					
Dani Walderon.....	1	1		5					
*— Morott.....	1	1	0	2					
Tam Pell.....	1	1		2					
Alexander Lam.....	1	1	2	4					
Wm Attell.....	1	1	2	3					
Mrs Ameker.....									1
Peter Burger.....	1	1	2	2					
Wm Mandriese.....	1	1	1	1					
Onerre Obee.....	5								
Catherine Kip.....	1	1	4	4	2	2		1	
Wm Vaneckl.....	1	1	3	1					
Isaack Kip.....	1	2	5	1	2	2			
Orsellie Vandyck.....	2		1						
Jacob Boele.....	1	1	4	1	0	1	2	1	
Engletre Mol.....	1	1	1	2					
Wm Rooseboom.....	1	1		3					
Abraham Vangeldere.....	1	1	1	3					
Yoost Heyresse.....	1	1	3	2					
Antre Vanoorstrant.....	1	1	2	2	1				
Johannes Kenne.....	1								
Nicholas Delaplyne.....									1
Jacob Carrebill.....	1	1							
Wier Boergeran.....	1	1	1	1					
Abraham Keteltaz.....	1	1		1					
Antiene Yellerton.....	1	0	2	1					
Bnej Proovoost.....	1	0	5	0					

* Illegible.

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1703—Continued.

MASTERS OF FAMILIES	Males from 16 to 60	females.	Male Children.	female Children.	Male Negros.	female Negros.	Male Negro Children.	female Negro Children.	all above 60.
NORTH WARD—continued.									
Denis Sweetman.....	1	1	1						
Hendrick Boz.....	1	1	3	1					
Garret Lanser.....	1	1	2	3					
Annetje Henne.....	1	1		1					
Mr Vandrick.....	1	1		1					
Abraham Kip.....	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
Ifrans Vandyeck.....	1	1	3						
Robert Podventon.....	1	1							
Aaron Vanylarden.....	1	1	4	1					
John Van strip.....	1	1							
Hathman Wessels.....	1	1		1					
Peter Yaokse.....	1	1	2	1	1	1			
Mattyz Boeckout.....	1	1							
Peter Saryo.....	1	1	1	1					
Yan Sivvere.....	1	1							
Yan Hille.....	1	2	3	3					
Yan Yonz.....	1								
Stijntje Yoris.....	1	1	3	2					
Anneez Trehout.....	1	1	3	2					
Wim Yorster.....	1	1							
Wim Provoost.....	1	1	2	2					
Mr Kinning.....	1	1	7	1					
Catharina Seleoat.....	1	1							
Fillet Sweer.....	1	1	2	3					
Wim Fell.....	1	1							
Cornelia Vandervoers.....	1	1							
Yan Meert.....	1	1	4	2					
Barent Vantillburgh.....	1	1	1	1					
Wim Stenton.....	1	1	0	2					
Loo Witten.....	1	1		2					
Nieste Viene.....	1	2	1			1			
Yan Devenne.....	1	1		1	1				
Cornelia Maruz.....	1	1	2	3					
Doreman Stor.....	1	1			1				
Mrs Lindslee.....	1	1							
Sweez Hendricks.....	2			1					
David Hoosaert.....	1	1	2	1					
Ante Burgers.....	0	1	3	3					
Ysack Bral.....	1	1		2					
Elsie Sippie.....		3	4						
Yohanniz Vandewater.....	1	2	2						
Nelte Planere.....	2	2	1	4					1
Garret Hallaer.....	1	1		1	1				
Hardmen Holhuiz.....	1								
Solomon Vanderboogh.....	1	1	3						
Allebertuz Rino.....	1	1	3	2					
Vansent Fielo.....	1	1	2	3					
Hester Montaine.....	1	1	3	1					
David Christeause.....	2	1	1	2					
Yan Kroeck.....	1	1	5	1	1	1			
Sarebz Loeter.....	1	4	1	1					
Mrs Stevez.....		2			4	1			2
Andereez Marschabek.....	1	2	5	1					
Yacob Bennett.....	1	2	3	1					
Wim Bogaert.....	1	1	1	1					
Yan Vanhorn.....	1	1							
Aennez Yneck.....	1	1	2	2		1			
Garret Wouterse.....	1	1	1	1					
Hate Provoost.....	1	2	2	4	2				
Martie Vandehyden.....	0	1	1	1					
Barent Lool.....	1	1	2	2					
Yannez Lagerau.....	1	1		1	1				
Garret Onckelback.....	1	1	1	2					
Yan Vantillburgh.....	1	1							
Saml Lockenest.....	1	1	3		1	1			1
Barnarduz Smit.....	1	1	9	1					
Yan Pieterse Boz.....									2
Caterina Bootz.....									1
Barnardus Hardebroer.....	1	1	1	4	1				
Corneliz Loris.....	1	1	4		1				
Peter Boz.....	1	1	1	2					
Mrs Monvel.....		1	1			2			
Garret Burger.....	1	1	2	2					
Yan Herrick.....	1	1	0	2					
Garret Wynanse.....	1	1							
Lavie Vanbinrse.....	1	1	2	2					
Sijmon Breeste.....	1	1	2	3	1				
Yannetre Wande Watte.....	1	1							
Am Reijt.....	1	1	1	1					
Yacob deportee.....	1	1	2	1					
Yan Narbree.....	1	1	1						
Yohannez Vantillburgh.....	1	1	2						

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1763—Continued

MASTERS OF FAMILYS.	Males from 16 to 60	females	Male Children	female Children	Male Negro	female Negro	Male Negro Children	female Negro Children	and above 60
NORTH WARD— continued.									
Yan Konce.....	1								
Mrs Boseit.....		1							
Wessell Eversee.....	1	1	2	2					
Bettio Rammesen.....		2	1						
WEST WARD.									
Peter Bayard.....	1	1		2		1			
Garret Vantright.....	0	2		1					1
Cornelius Lodge.....	1	1		1					
Wm Smith Alderman.....	1	1			2	1	1		
Ball: Bayard.....	4	1			1	1	1	1	1
Matt: De Hart.....	2	2	1	2					
Jacob Vansone.....	1	2					1		
Catherine Rolegome.....		2			1			1	
Charles Denisoe.....	1	1				1			
Robt Darkins.....	2	2	1	1	1	2			
Derus Vandinbrough.....	1	1	1	1	2	1			
Bar: Laroox.....	2	1	3	3	0	1			
John Barbarie.....	2	1	1	3	0	3			
James Colett.....	1	1	1						
John Dublett.....		2							1
Peter Munvil.....	1	1				1			
Isaac De Boogh.....	1	1							
Peter Pierel.....	2	2	1	2	11	1	1	1	
Mrs Rumboll.....		3	0			1	0	2	0
Evert Van flowk.....	1	1	3	2					
Robt White.....	1	1	1	2					
Margrett Hudson.....		1	1	1					
Catherine White.....		2		2					
Wm Walch.....	1	2	3						
Johan: Van Gelder.....	1	1	5	2					
Isaac Anderson.....	1	1	3	1		1			
John Hutchins.....	1	1				2	1		
Susannah Wells.....		1		1					
Deborah Symeon.....				1					1
Cornelius Clopper.....	1	1	1	2					
And: Faucout.....	1	1							
Augustus Grasseti.....	1	1				1			
Jacobus Berry.....	1	1		2			1	1	
Coll: Peartree.....	1	1	1		2	2	1	1	
Urian Blank.....	1								
Mary Blank.....		1		1					
Robt Edwards.....	1	1		2					
Rebekah Adams.....		1	1	1					
George Williams.....	1	1							
Wm Stoks.....	1	1	1	1					
Francis Boeketts.....	1	1	2	2					
Tobias Stoutenbrough.....	2	2	1		1	1			
Agnes Davis.....		1		2					
Daniel Ebbetts.....	2	1							
Eliz: Plumley.....		2	1			1			
Samp: Shilton Braughton.....	2	1				1			
Han: Tenjek.....	2	3	1	1					
Robt Anderson.....	1	1	1						
Peter Johnson.....	1	1			1				
Abra: Masiear.....	1	1	3	2	1	1			
John Anen.....	1	2		2					
Wm Arison.....	1	1		2	1	1			
David Mackdugell.....	1	1	1						
Isaac Garners.....	1	1	1						
Will: Shullwood.....	1	1		1					
Laynard D Graw.....	1	3	1	2					
Jores Kierste.....	1	2	1	4	2		1		
John Cure.....	1	1		1					
Archibald Reed.....	1	1							
Hanna Timbrook.....	2	1	1						
Andrew Lamarus.....	1	1	1	1					
Michael Harring.....	1			1					
Edwd Burley.....	1	1		1					
Left Buckley.....	1	1		1					
Rinear Risoe.....	2	2	1	1					
Walter D Boise.....	1	1		1		1			
Garret Cosyn.....	1	1	1	1					
Pietr Parmyter.....	1	2	1	1					
Alberts Laynderts.....		1							1
Paul Tuk.....		1							
Peter Marks.....	1	1							
Armannus Van Geldr.....	1	1	2						
Phille Doley.....	1	1	1						
Phille Doley.....	1	1	3	2					
Jno D. Le Fontaines.....	1	1	1	2					
Jacob Kuwning.....	1	1	1						

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1703—Continued.

MASTERS OF FAMILIES.	Males from 16 to 60.	females.	Male Children.	female Children.	Male Negros.	female Negros.	Male Negro Children.	female Negro Children.	all above 60.
WEST WARD—continued.									
Joseph Wright.....	1	1		1					
Peter Willtrans Rooine.....	1	2	4	4					
Wm Moss.....	1	2	2	2					
Nicholas Blachford.....	1	1							
Will: Robinson.....	1	1							
Mary Collum.....		1		2	1				
Garret Blank.....		1	2	2	1				
Margaret Van D: Schuyler.....		1	4	2					
Peter Do.....	1	2		3					
John French.....	1	1							
Mary Harks.....		2							
Edmund Thomas.....	1	1	1						
Francis Cowenhoof.....	2								
Margrett Markmer.....		4							
John Swere.....	1	1	2	1					
Eliz: Collier.....		1							
Cor: Garretts.....	1	1	1	1					
John Harris.....	1	1	1	1					
Alford Suerts.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	3		
Will: Hagors.....	1	1	2						
Walter Hagors.....	1	1		1					
Johannes Ebon.....	2	1	2	2					
Garret Kottelass.....									
James Beard.....									
Cornelius Quick.....	1	1	4	2			1		
Jacob Naoms.....	1		1				1		
John Wandfort.....	1	1	2	1					
Bernard Bush.....	1	1	1	2					
Joctim Roberson.....	1	1	2						
John Vanderbeck.....	1	1	1	1					
Conradus Do.....	1	1	1	1					
William Peate.....	1	3	2	3					
Robt Crannell.....	1	1	2	2					
Anne Marie.....		1		1					
John Thoru.....	1	1							
Richard Fleming.....	1	1		1					
Margt: ffordiz.....		2							
John Willhaus Romeite.....	1	1	1	1					
*-ies Dulse.....	1	1	1						
Jacob Heases.....	1	1	1						
John Peake.....	1	2	4	3					
John Leathing.....	1	1	1						
Edwd Anderson.....	1	1		1					
Peter Low.....	2						1		
Alida Wright.....		1		2					
Griffin Jones.....	1	1							
Powels Turke Junr.....	1			2					
Hendrick Johnson.....	1			3					1
Eliz: Wackham.....	4	4							
Thomas Coburn.....	1								
Richard Green.....	1	1		1					
John Lucas.....	1	1		1					
Sergeant Smith.....	1	1							
John Bowring.....	1			1					
Peter Fauconnier.....	1	3	2	2	1	1			
DOCK WARD.									
Phillip French.....	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	
Mrs Magon.....	1	1	2	2		1			
Zacharie Angoum.....	1	1		3					
Anthony Davis.....	1	1	1	1		1		1	
Elias Budnot.....	1	1		1		1		1	
Johan Hardenbrok.....	1	1	1	2				1	
John Parmiter.....	1	1	1	1					
Samuel Bayard.....	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Nicholas Jamin.....	1	1					1		1
Jno Casall.....	1	1				5	1		1
Johannes Hoglandt.....	1	2	1		1	1			
Widow Alkfield.....	1	1	1	1					
Garret Dyking.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Catharin Potter.....	1	1		2					
David Jameson.....	1	1	1	2	1	2			
Moses Levey.....	3	2	1	1		1	1		
Robert Lurting.....	2	3	3	3					
Samuel Veach.....	1	2		1		1	1		
Widdow Taylor.....	0	1	2	1	1	1		2	
David Villat.....	1	1	1	1					
Mrs Allie.....		1	2			1	1		
David Logall.....	1	1		2					
Thos Burrough.....	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Capt Simes.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Robt Skelton.....	1	2		1	1				

* Illegible.

NEW YORK—Continued

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1793—Continued.

MASTERS OF FAMILYS.	Males from 16 to 60.	females.	Male Children.	female Children.	Male Negros.	female Negros.	Male Negro Children.	Female Negro Children.	all above 60
DOCK WARD—continued.									
Charles Woolley.....	3				1				
Garret Vanhorne.....	1	1	1	2	2	1			
Paul Druett.....	1	1	2	4					
Lewis Jarroo.....	1	3	2	2			1	1	
Stephen D'lancey.....	1	1	2		3	2		1	
Jno James Vanveale.....	1	1				1			1
Widdow Haget.....	1	3							
Hendrick Vand Huff.....	1	1	1	1					
John Shacknaple.....	1	2							
Peter Hemoims.....	2	1		1					
John Van horne.....	1	1	2	01	3	01	1		
Jacobus vancourtlandt.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1		
Jacobus Decay.....	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	
Mrs Cuylar.....	1	2	1		1	1			
Jacob Ten Eyck.....	2	2		1				1	
Abraham Governere.....	1	1	1	1					1
English Smith.....	2	1	1						
Cornelius Jacobs.....	2	1	1	5		1		1	
David Provost Junr.....	1	2	2	3	2	1			
Widdow Sanders.....	1	3				1		3	
Afley Tuder.....	1	1	1			1			
Widdow D Robius.....	4	3	1	1					
Widdow Dillies & Nathaniel Masston in Ditto.....	3	4	1	5		1			
Widdow Vanhorne.....	1	3				1			
Abraham Sanford.....	1	1	3	2					
William Walton.....	1	2	1		1			1	
Christopher Gillin.....	1	1	1	2					
William Chambers.....	1	2	3		1				
Johannes outman.....	1	2	1						
Issae D Markeys.....	1	2	1	1	1	2			1
Widdow Lawrence.....	1	1	3	2					
Peter Lakerman.....	1	1	1		1	1	1		
John Gurney.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Widdow Sowalls.....	1	2							
Coll. Nich: Bayard.....	1	1			2				1
francis Garrabrant.....	1	2		2	2				
William Barkely.....	1	3	1	1			1		
Nicholas Sheldon.....	1	1	2	2					
Bartholomew Hart.....	1	1		1	2	1			
*— Overin.....	1								
Thomas Wenham.....	1	1	1	1	2	3			
*— Hihon.....	2	1		2	1				
*— Vandemar.....	1	2	1						
*— iv Cookers.....	2	2		1					
John Scott.....	1	2	1					1	
Widdow D. Pyster.....	1	1		2	1	1			
John Loring.....	1	1	1	1		2			
Nicholas Garretts.....	3	2	2	2	1	0			1
Abraham V: D: waters.....	1	1							
Harmanes Burger.....	1	1	1	1					
Martines Criger.....	1	1	1						
Andris Tenbrook.....	1	1	1	1					
Rugert Waldron.....	3	1	1	1					
John Davis.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Widdow Buddinot.....	1	4	2		1	2			
Richard Willitt.....	2	1				1		1	
*— vis Gomas.....	2	2	3	1	1	1			
John Harperding.....	1	1		1				1	1
Avert Elberseye.....	1	3	4		1				
Roger Jones.....	2								
Johannes Thiebout.....	1	1	1						
Martin Cook.....	1	1		1		2			
Albert Cook.....	2	1	3	2	1	1			
Lawrence Vanhoek.....	2	2	2		1				
Cornelius Veilin.....	2	1	1	2				1	
Abrahm Mettelares.....	2	1	5	1	1	1			
John Lansing.....	1	1							
Evert Van D. watr.....	1	1		1				1	
William Echeles.....	1	1			2				
Edward Marshall.....	1	1	1			1			
John Wanshares.....	1	1		1					
John Vansent.....	2	1			2	1			
William Bradford.....	2	1	3	2		2			
Conrad Ten Eyck.....	4	3	1		1				
*—rd Provost Sear.....	1	2		2		1			
John Everts.....	1	1		1	1				
Geesje ten Eges.....	1	1				1			
Hugh Crow.....	1	1	1					1	
Anthony Rutgers.....	1	1	2			1			
John Whitt.....	1	0	1	2					

* Illegible

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 90.—NAMES OF MASTERS OF FAMILIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY WARDS, ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATION MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1703—Continued.

MASTERS OF FAMILIES.	Males from 10 to 60.	females.	Male Children.	female Children.	Male Negros.	female Negros.	Male Negro Children.	female Negro Children.	all above 60.
DOCK WARD—continued.									
Mr LeGrand.....	1								
Nicholas Materbe.....	1	1							
Sam'l Leverdag.....	1	3	4		2	1			1
William White Junr.....	2	1					1		
Mary Wakham.....		1							
Henry Money.....	2	1							
John Stephens.....	2								
Richd Green.....	1	1							
* — n A rrickboothouse.....	2	3	1	3					
* — rence Vessels.....	1	1	2	2	3	1			
* — aham Lawkerman.....	1	1	1		3	2	1	1	
Eyordis Bogardus.....	1	2							
William Rickley.....	2					1	1	1	
Jannette Van Brinkden.....		3							
Abraham Splinter.....	2	1		2				1	
Gabell Thiebold.....	1	1	2						
Widdow Cohe.....	2								
Mrs. Mashett.....		1	1						
Johannes Burger.....	1	2	4						
OUT WARD									
* — Ritman.....	2	2	2	1	1		2		
* — Kip.....	2	2		1	5	2	1		
* — elus Bak.....	1	1	1	1					
* — ids Widd.....	1	1	2	3					
Peter Bokho.....	1	1							
John B. rr.....	2	1	1	3					
* — Solomon.....	1	2	2						1
* — hn Peter.....	1	1	1	2					
* — nl Carpenter.....	2	2	1						1
Abraham Brimer.....	1	1	4						
* — Ginoson.....	1	1		1					
John Dikman.....	1	1							
* — Tunsoles.....	1	4		2	1		3	2	1
John Devor.....	2		3	3					
Cornelius Drk.....	2	1	2	2					1
Cornelius Aker.....	1	1	4				1		
Tups Cornelius.....	2	1	3	1	1		2		
Oranont Waber.....	1	1	1	1					1
Wolford Waber.....	1	1	1	1					
* — Solomon.....	1	1	2						
Will Da.....	1	1		1					
Hendrick Bords.....	1	1	4	2	1				
* — Moor.....	2	1	1	2	1				
* — Griggs.....	1	1		2					
* — Thomas.....	1	1		3	1			1	
* — Gracklin.....									
Sam'l Montaine.....	1	2	6	2	1				
Capt Solben.....	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	0
John Bronel.....	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1
Rebecca Van Scoyock.....	1	1			2	1			
Wases Peterson.....	1	1	2	2	1				
Thoms Akerson.....	1	1	2	1					
Solomon Widdow.....	1	1	1	2					
Ananuel Franon.....	2	2	1	1					
Jacob Cornelius.....	2	1		2				0	1
Thomas Sekls.....	1	1							
John Clapp.....	1	1	2		2	1			
Abraham Bolt.....	1	1	3	6		1	1		
Capt Lock.....	1	1		1	1				
Hendrick Van Scoyock.....		1	2						1
Philip Minthorne.....	1	1	3						
* — on.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
* — eabor.....	1	1				1		1	1
* — way.....	1	1	1	1	5	1	1		
* —		3	1	1			1		
* — nonte.....	1		1	2	2		1		
* — Thomas.....	2	2	1	1					2
Walter Lamas.....				1					1
David Minvel.....	1	2	1		1	1			
* — lin Pierson.....	2	1	2	4	1	1			
Agar Harman.....	2	2	1	4			2		
Jacob Conant.....	1	1		1			1		

* Illegible.

NEW YORK Continued.

TABLE 91.—WHITE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW YORK, IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS, BY SEX, ACCORDING TO THE PARTIAL CENSUS OF 1712.¹

[The returns of this census are imperfect, "the people being deterred by a simple superstition, and observation that the same people," followed upon the last number of the returns. The results here given are compiled from the original returns.]

COUNTIES.	WHITES.						SLAVES.				Total.
	Males under 16.	Males 16, 17, and 19.	Males 20, 21, and 29.	Females under 16.	Females 16 to 29.	Females 30 and 69.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	Children under 16.	Total.	
Albany.....	774	688	4	611	976	49	78	12	81	12	1,299
Dutchess.....	129	89	11	78	7	1	1	12	4	7	415
Kings.....	111	111	1	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,255
New York.....	1,171	1,132	90	1,182	1,298	17	115	17	176	17	7,741
Orange.....	105	98	4	82	91	5	9	24	24	12	438
Richmond.....	1,092	929	114	1,044	926	14	26	77	7	1	4,434
Suffolk.....	439	424	44	427	496	1	1	1	1	1	2,119
Ulster.....	642	593	75	577	579	62	72	127	92	12	4,718
Westchester.....											
Total.....	4,389	3,876	362	4,061	4,693	111	133	166	409	67	22,718

¹ Census of the State of New York, 1857, page 5.
² Colonial History of New York, Vol. V, page 379.

New York Colonial Manuscripts, Vol. LXV, page 67.
 (Figures not given for Dutchess.)

TABLE 92.—WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, DISTINGUISHED AS CHILDREN AND ADULTS, BY SEX: 1723.¹

[Col. Doc. XXXI.]

NAME OF THE COUNTY.	WHITE.					NEGRO AND CHILD SLAVE.				Total of Negro & Child Slaves.	Total of 1723.
	Men.	Women.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total of White Persons.	Men.	Women.	Male Children.	Female Children.		
New York.....	1,460	1,726	1,752	1,348	5,886	408	476	220	258	1,362	7,248
Richmond.....	335	29	95	291	1,251	104	93	49	42	288	1,539
Kings.....	490	476	114	494	1,774	171	123	83	67	444	2,218
Queens.....	1,568	1,599	1,510	1,571	6,068	293	294	228	218	1,133	7,201
Suffolk.....	1,341	1,348	1,321	1,156	5,266	357	397	197	154	905	6,171
West Chester.....	1,050	951	1,018	912	3,941	155	118	92	81	448	4,389
Orange.....	309	245	64	239	1,097	45	29	42	1	147	1,244
Dutchess.....	276	237	279	268	1,090	22	14	2	7	45	1,135
Ulster.....	612	476	564	699	2,351	227	126	119	94	566	2,917
Albany.....	1,512	1,408	1,464	1,369	5,693	367	290	136	153	898	6,591
Total.....	9,083	8,753	8,590	8,617	41,393	2,186	1,810	1,178	997	6,171	47,564

¹ New York Documentary History, page 371.

TABLE 93.—MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, ABOVE AND UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE, BY COLOR, FOR CITIES AND COUNTIES, NOVEMBER 2, 1733.¹

[MS. in Sec. 865.]

CITIES AND COUNTIES.	Sheriffs.	White		Black		Total		The amount in each county.
		Males above 10 years old.	Females above 10.	Males under 10.	Females under 10.	Males.	Females.	
City and County of New York.....	Henry Beekman.....	2,628	2,259	1,173	1,024	799	697	1,496
City & County of Albany.....	Gosen Van Schick.....	2,81	1,255	2,52	1,212	5,8	185	6,03
Queens County.....	Thos Hicks.....	2,29	2,175	1,178	1,139	476	683	2,29
Suffolk County.....	David Corey 715 Indians.....	2,174	1,139	2,835	935	239	83	366
West Chester County.....	Gilbert Willet.....	1,879	1,701	1,051	707	299	96	496
Ulster County.....	John Wyncopp.....	980	914	577	515	321	196	517
Kings County.....	Domini Van Der Veer.....	1,29	518	23	268	295	136	431
Orange County.....	William Pullen.....	627	534	325	299	85	47	132
Richmond County.....	Charles Garrutson.....	423	371	263	256	111	98	209
Dutchess County.....	William Squire.....	579	481	264	298	59	32	91
Total.....		11,610	11,529	10,243	6,673	2,982	1,833	4,815
		1,529						1,492
		10,243						1,854
		6,673						2,317
		143,055	Whites.					7,111

¹ New York Documentary History, page 371.

² Corrected history.

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 94.—A LIST OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS, BOTH WHITES AND BLACKS OF EACH SPECIES, WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, ABOVE AND UNDER THE AGE OF TEN YEARS, TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1737.¹

[Lond. Doc. XXVI.]

COUNTY.	White Males above 10 years.	White Females above 10 years.	White Males under 10 years.	White Females under 10 years.	Black Males above 10 years.	Black Females above 10 years.	Black Males under 10 years.	Black Females under 10 years.	Total of each county.	Total in 1731.	Since increased.
New York	3,253	3,508	1,088	1,036	674	669	229	207	10,664	8,622	2,042
Albany	3,293	2,995	1,493	1,384	714	496	223	197	10,681	8,553	2,108
West Chester	2,110	1,800	950	944	304	254	133	140	6,745	5,033	712
Orange	890	753	501	433	125	95	38	35	2,840	1,969	871
Ulster	1,175	1,081	541	601	378	260	124	110	4,870	3,728	1,142
Dutchess	940	800	710	646	161	42	37	22	3,418	2,124	1,294
Richmond	488	497	289	266	132	112	52	53	1,889	1,817	72
King's	654	631	235	264	210	169	84	101	2,348	2,150	198
Queens	2,407	2,290	1,365	1,656	460	370	254	227	9,059	7,995	1,064
Suffolk	2,297	2,353	1,175	1,068	363	307	263	187	7,923	7,675	248
Total	17,393	17,518	8,347	8,238	3,551	2,714	1,397	1,279	60,437	50,286	10,151

¹ New York Documentary History, page 472.

² Corrected figures.

TABLE 95.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, TAKEN 4 JUNE, 1746, BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOUR CLINTON.¹

[London Doc., XXVIII.]

CITIES AND COUNTIES.	Males white under 16.	Males white 16 & under 60.	Males white above 60.	Females white under 16.	Females white 16 and upwards.	Males black under 60.	Males black 16 & under 60.	Males black above 60.	Females black under 16.	Females black 16 & upwards.	Total number.
City & Co. of N. Y.	2,117	2,097	149	2,013	2,897	419	645	76	735	569	211,717
Kingston county	350	435	71	366	464	140	167	32	154	152	2,331
Albany county	1,946	1,826	233	2,077	1,914	365	466	61	391	361	9,640
Dutchess county	2,200	2,056	200	2,100	1,750	106	160	26	108	100	8,806
Suffolk county	1,887	1,835	226	1,891	2,016	329	393	52	315	310	9,254
Richmond county	445	376	35	421	411	92	88	13	95	94	2,073
Orange county	536	763	67	871	721	82	99	34	51	44	3,268
Westchester county	2,445	2,090	363	2,095	1,640	187	180	27	138	140	9,235
Ulster county	1,022	1,044	116	972	1,000	244	331	43	229	264	5,265
Total	12,998	12,522	1,400	12,806	12,816	1,964	2,529	361	2,216	2,034	61,589

Total white 52,482.

¹ New York Documentary History, O'Callaghan, page 472.

² Corrected figures.

³ Not possible to be numbered on account of the enemy.

TABLE 96.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, TAKEN 10TH MAY, 1749, BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE GOVERNOUR CLINTON.¹

[Lond. Doc., XXIX.]

CITIES AND COUNTIES.	Males white under 16 y's.	Males white 16 & under 60.	Males white above 60.	Fem's white under 16.	Fem's white 16 & upwards.	Total white.	Males black under 16.	Males black 16 & under 60.	Males black 60 & upwards.	Fem's black under 16.	Fem's black 16 & upwards.	Total black.
City & Co. of N. Y.	2,346	2,765	183	2,364	3,268	10,926	460	610	41	556	701	2,368
King's county	288	437	62	322	391	1,500	232	244	21	137	149	783
Albany county	2,249	2,359	322	2,137	2,087	9,154	309	424	48	334	365	1,480
Queens county	1,630	1,508	151	1,550	1,778	6,617	309	386	43	245	349	2,123
Dutchess county	1,970	1,820	160	1,790	1,751	7,491	103	155	21	63	79	421
Suffolk county	2,058	1,863	248	1,960	1,969	8,098	305	355	41	292	293	1,286
Richmond county	441	420	36	424	434	1,745	88	110	20	93	98	409
Orange county	1,061	855	66	992	899	3,874	62	95	16	84	103	360
Westchester county	2,511	2,312	228	2,263	2,233	9,547	303	270	66	238	279	1,156
Ulster county	913	992	110	810	979	3,804	217	301	50	198	240	1,006
Total number of whites						62,756	Total number of blacks					210,592

Total number of Inhabitants, white and black 73,348.

¹ New York Documentary History, O'Callaghan, page 473.

² Corrected figures.

G. CLINTON.

NEW YORK—Continued.

TABLE 97.—GENERAL LIST OF INHABITANTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, EXTRACTED FROM THE RETURNS OF THE SHERIFFS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, IN PURSUANCE OF WARRANTS TO THEM, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY, 1756.¹

CITIES AND COUNTIES.	WHITES.					Total.	BLACKS.					Total.
	Males under 16.	Males above 16 & under 60.	Males 60 and upwards.	Females under 16.	Females above 16.		Males under 16.	Males above 16 & under 60.	Males 60 and upwards.	Females under 16.	Females above 16.	
City and County of New York.	2,260	2,308	174	2,350	1,967	10,768	468	604	68	444	695	32,278
City and County of Albany.	3,474	3,795	456	3,711	3,846	11,865	658	786	76	486	463	32,310
Ulster County.	1,655	1,687	156	1,484	1,418	7,005	328	447	49	326	360	17,900
Dutchess County.	3,910	2,853	293	3,550	2,782	11,268	211	270	53	164	162	38,900
Orange County.	1,213	1,088	74	1,083	598	6,156	193	116	24	93	94	19,900
Westchester County.	3,153	2,968	1,030	2,140	2,370	11,919	296	118	77	267	280	1,338
Kings County.	417	467	81	368	536	1,842	212	214	21	201	197	8,815
Queens County.	1,960	2,147	273	1,842	2,365	8,617	581	563	55	500	430	2,169
Suffolk County.	2,283	2,141	221	2,255	2,335	9,245	278	267	90	161	236	1,045
Richmond County.	344	411	107	344	471	1,667	145	92	30	97	101	6,605

Whites—783,242

Total—396,260

Black—31,348

¹New York Documentary History, O'Callaghan, page 453.

²Corrected figures.

TABLE 98.—LIST OF INHABITANTS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1774.¹

NAMES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.	WHITES.					Total of whites in each county.	BLACKS.					Total of blacks in each county.	Total of whites and blacks.
	Males under 16.	Males above 16 & under 60.	Males 60 and upwards.	Females under 16.	Females above 16.		Males under 16.	Males above 16 and under 60.	Males 60 and upwards.	Females under 16.	Females above 16.		
City & Co. of New York.	3,720	5,084	280	3,779	5,864	18,726	68	860	32	552	1,085	1,177	21,893
Albany.	9,740	9,822	1,126	9,086	9,015	38,829	876	1,160	250	671	980	3,857	42,706
Ulster.	2,845	3,025	262	2,601	3,275	11,996	508	516	57	422	441	7,654	13,900
Dutchess.	5,721	4,987	384	5,413	4,830	21,044	299	417	34	282	628	1,966	22,300
Orange.	2,651	2,267	167	2,491	2,121	9,430	162	181	22	120	174	622	10,052
Westchester.	3,813	5,201	519	3,483	5,296	18,315	763	916	68	776	887	3,140	32,775
Kings.	548	614	76	514	680	2,361	267	287	22	261	296	3,022	5,383
Queens.	1,253	2,083	950	2,126	2,342	8,734	371	511	271	536	731	2,266	11,980
Suffolk.	2,731	2,834	317	2,658	3,106	11,656	350	389	79	320	34	1,352	13,128
Richmond.	616	418	96	518	505	2,253	177	152	22	106	167	593	2,847
Cumberland.	1,071	1,002	59	941	862	3,377	6	6	1	1	2	310	3,687
Gloucester.	178	185	8	143	151	715	2	4	1	3	3	39	754
Totals.	334,877	373,302	4,314	331,992	381,120	148,124	3,416	5,372	848	5,160	5,197	119,834	318,957

WM TYRON.

Estimated amount of population in 1774.

(Bond, Diss. XLIV.)

Whites.	191,098
Blacks.	21,149
Total estimated Population in 1774	212,247

¹New York Documentary History, O'Callaghan, page 473.

²Corrected figures.

TABLE 99.—WHITE AND SLAVE POPULATION, AND INDIANS TAXED, IN NEW YORK, IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS, BY SEX: 1786.¹

COUNTIES.	WHITES.					BLACKS.			Indians who pay taxes.	Total.
	Males under 16 years.	Males above 16 and under 60 years.	Males 60 and over years.	Females under 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.			
Albany.	17,503	15,866	1,874	16,644	16,093	2,437	2,355	—	72,460	
Dutchess.	8,209	7,973	928	7,709	7,481	830	875	—	32,666	
Kings.	542	776	66	519	756	695	622	—	3,086	
Montgomery.	3,564	3,487	332	3,841	3,57	217	188	—	17,037	
New York.	1,390	3,742	369	4,240	6,749	89	1,267	1	21,014	
Orange.	3,382	3,182	267	3,296	3,187	112	49	—	10,002	
Queens.	2,141	2,717	265	2,408	3,140	1,160	1,024	—	13,984	
Richmond.	616	422	43	540	638	303	324	—	3,152	
Suffolk.	2,917	3,141	24	2,790	3,033	567	591	—	13,793	
Ulster.	1,971	1,762	94	1,981	1,875	1,553	1,469	—	21,143	
Washington.	1,140	1,172	58	1,118	883	8	7	—	4,456	
Westchester.	1,972	1,477	161	1,540	4,818	110	691	—	20,554	
Total.	51,897	52,227	4,751	51,775	55,765	9,521	9,488	12	238,897	

¹Consolidated State of New York, 1855.

NEW JERSEY.

TABLE 100.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW JERSEY, DISTINGUISHING THEIR AGE, SEX, AND COLOUR, TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1726.¹

[From P. R. O. B. T., New Jersey, Vol. III, E 32, and N. Y. Col. Docts., Vol. V, page 849.]

NAMES OF COUNTYS.	WHITES.					NEGROES.					Total of both.
	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of whites.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of negroes.	
Middlesex.	953	878	1,016	859	3,706	90	73	73	67	363	4,069
Essex.	992	1,021	983	926	3,922	92	78	70	68	308	4,230
Monmouth.	1,234	1,091	1,095	1,056	4,446	170	90	88	85	433	4,879
Somerset.	582	532	403	405	1,892	126	96	87	70	379	2,271
Belmont.	509	509	556	517	2,181	173	121	100	98	492	2,673
Burlington.	1,080	983	965	844	3,772	86	63	53	55	257	4,120
Hunterdon.	812	743	851	750	3,256	43	45	32	21	141	3,377
Gloucester.	698	462	526	529	2,125	21	24	24	27	104	2,229
Salem.	1,060	891	1,015	891	3,827	52	38	35	25	150	3,977
Cape May.	209	156	148	141	654	8	5	1	1	14	668
Total.	8,179	7,176	7,558	6,948	29,861	872	630	563	516	2,581	32,442

Sent to the Lords of Trade by Gov. Burnet May 9th, 1727. "I now send Your Lordships an account of all the Inhabitants of New Jersey, as they were taken by the Sheriffs of the severall Countys. They are about three-quarters of the Inhabitants of New York."—Ed.

¹ New Jersey Archives, Vol. V, page 164.

² Corrected figures.

TABLE 101.—WHITE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY, ABOVE AND UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX: 1737-38.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.					NEGROES & OTHER SLAVES.					Total of Both in each county.
	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of Whites.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of Slaves.	
Middlesex.	1,134	1,085	1,086	956	4,261	181	124	91	107	503	4,764
Essex.	1,118	1,720	1,619	1,394	25,951	114	114	84	63	375	26,326
Bergen.	959	822	820	708	3,289	256	203	187	160	806	4,095
Somerset.	967	940	999	867	3,773	255	175	170	132	732	4,505
Monmouth.	1,508	1,339	1,289	1,295	5,431	233	152	129	141	655	6,086
Burlington.	1,487	1,222	1,190	996	4,895	134	87	58	64	343	5,238
Gloucester.	930	767	782	676	3,145	42	24	32	24	122	3,267
Salem.	1,069	1,391	1,315	1,327	5,700	57	56	40	31	184	5,884
Cape May.	261	219	271	211	962	12	10	9	11	42	1,004
Hunterdon.	1,618	1,230	1,270	1,170	5,288	75	53	49	42	219	5,507
Total.	711,631	10,725	10,639	9,700	2,42,695	1,359	998	849	775	3,981	2,46,676

¹ New Jersey Archives, Vol. VI, page 244.

² Corrected figures.

TABLE 102.—POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY IN 1737-38 AND IN 1745.¹

[From P. R. O. B. T., New Jersey, Vol. V, F. 77.]

The Number of People in the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey taken by order of His Excellency Lewis Morris Esq'r Captain General & Commander in Chief of the Province of New Jersey &c. in the Year of our Lord 1745.

COUNTIES.	Males above 16 Years.	Males under 16 Years.	Females above 16 Years.	Females under 16 Years.	Quakers or Reputed Quakers.	SLAVES.		Whole Number of Inhabitants.	Increase since 1737-8.	Decrease since 1737-8.
						Males.	Females.			
Morris.	1,109	1,190	957	1,087	22	57	36	4,436	8,080	.....
Hunterdon.	2,302	2,182	2,117	2,090	240	244	216	9,151		
Burlington.	1,786	1,528	1,605	1,454	3,237	233	197	6,803	1,565	.....
Gloucester.	913	786	797	808	1,436	121	81	3,506	239	.....
Salem.	1,716	1,736	1,603	1,595	1,090	90	97	6,847	963	.....
Cape May.	306	284	272	274	54	30	22	1,188	184	.....
Total.	8,132	7,716	7,351	7,308	6,079	775	649	231,931	11,031	.....

The Number of People in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey taken per order as on preceding table.

Bergen.	721	494	590	585	.....	379	237	3,006	.....	1,089
Essex.	1,694	1,652	1,649	1,548	35	244	201	6,988	.....	31
Middlesex.	1,728	1,651	1,659	1,695	400	483	396	7,612	2,848	.....
Monmouth.	2,971	1,975	1,783	1,899	3,131	513	386	8,627	2,541	.....
Somerset.	740	765	672	719	91	194	149	3,239	.....	.....
Total.	6,954	6,537	6,353	6,446	23,657	1,843	1,369	29,472	5,389	1,120
Total in both Divisions.	15,086	14,253	13,704	13,754	29,736	2,588	2,018	261,403	16,420	.....

¹ New Jersey Archives, Vol. VI, pages 242, 243.

² Corrected figures.

MARYLAND.

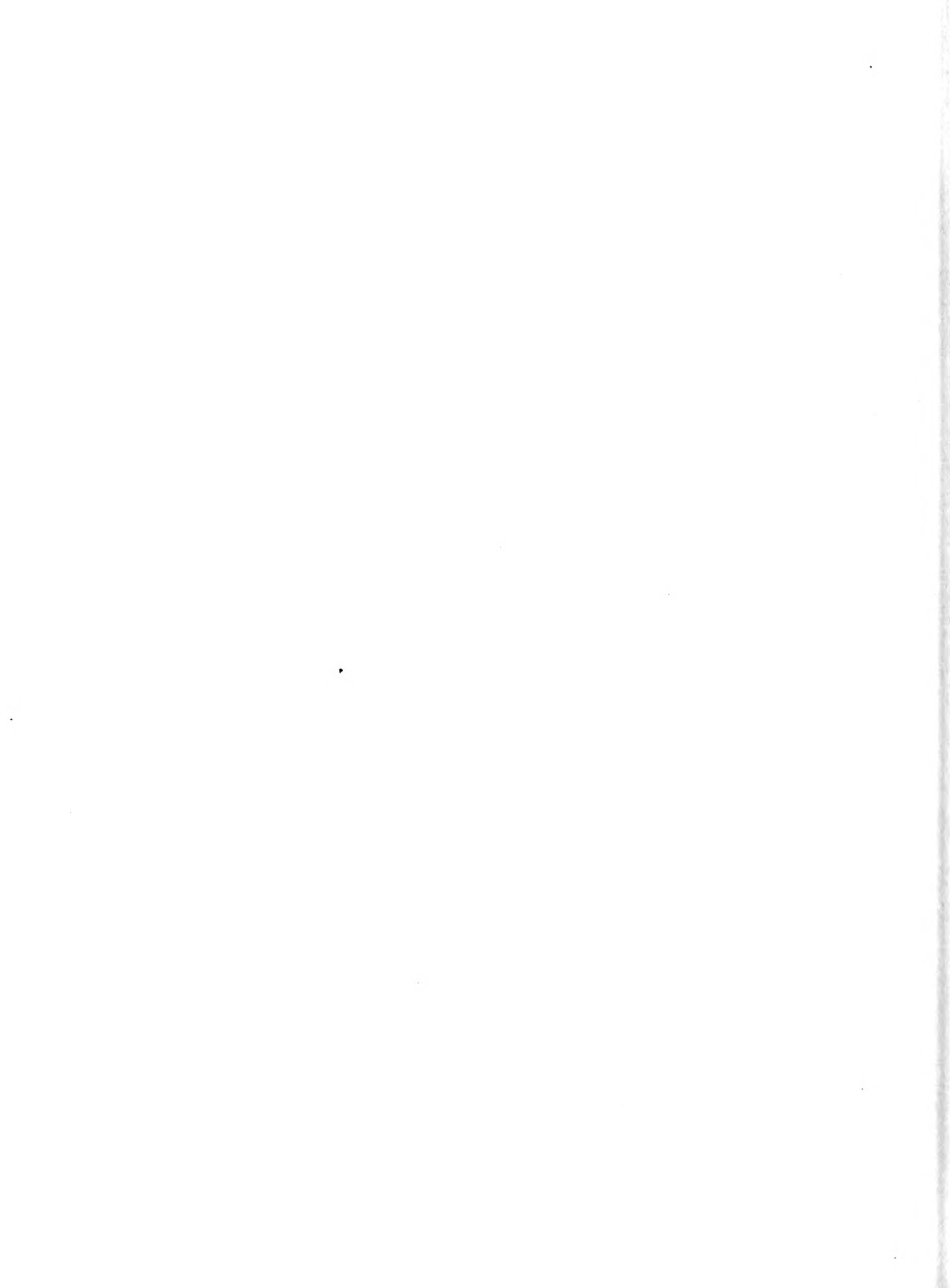
TABLE 103.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SOULS IN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, IN THE YEAR 1755.¹

NAME OF THE COUNTY.	TAXABLE PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE.										PERSONS NOT TAXABLE.																			
	Whites.					Melattoe					Black					White					Melattoe					Black				
	Free.		Servants.			Free	Slaves.		Free	Slaves.		Free	Servant women.		Paupers or cripple.			Free	Slaves.		Free	Slaves.								
	Men.	Men, hired, or indentured.	Men.	Women.	Men.		Women.	Men.		Women.	Men.		Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.					
Baltimore.....	2,630	595	472	36	21	25	16	2	2	1,144	833	4	78	2,787	299	87	14	4	8	47										
Ann Arundell....	1,534	448	181	16	22	25	11	8	4	1,172	1,000	5	64	1,759	61	51	4	15	6	32										
Calvert.....	609	124	.....	24	8	.....	4	.....	4	750	319	2	29	629	61	.....	2	15	7	39						
Prince George....	1,515	255	74	17	21	37	33	.....	3	1,278	151	3	44	1,980	55	27	8	7	7	88									
Frederick.....	2,775	216	94	23	4	10	24	45	26	447	314	1	45	2,413	163	32	6	2	4	13										
Charles.....	1,929	173	265	60	36	48	33	3	1	1,196	950	4	51	1,777	166	78	17	5	2	32										
St. Mary's.....	1,561	194	29	16	17	38	27	16	7	822	704	5	61	1,816	164	13	16	14	3	39										
Worcester.....	1,798	45	1	31	32	3	7	1	2	401	359	1	37	1,964	37	1	1	19	7	34										
Somerset.....	1,348	31	1	23	16	15	15	4	1	647	371	3	61	1,436	37	.....	1	1	2	37									
Dorset.....	1,950	172	7	9	7	9	22	7	3	624	714	3	14	2,097	126	.....	8	8	2	44									
Talbot.....	1,223	294	25	24	18	72	63	12	3	617	545	2	34	1,286	160	4	10	1	4	29										
Queen Anne's....	1,745	284	287	18	20	33	32	8	9	643	572	3	31	1,813	159	73	3	6	3	32										
Kent.....	1,454	265	82	8	13	7	9	10	5	693	524	2	4	1,478	181	12	6	6	6	35										
Cecil.....	1,345	399	37	2	12	120	86	2	2	286	216	1	33	1,486	252	8	.....	2	2	31									
Total.....	23,386	3,576	1,507	367	247	442	332	119	19	10,828	17,938	55	637	23,521	1,824	139	97	99	78	45										

NAME OF THE COUNTY.	PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.										AGGREGATE.								
	White					Melattoe					Blacks					White	Melattoe	Blacks	Total.
	Free.	Servants hired, or indentured.		Servants or convicts.		Free	Slave	Free	Slave	Free	Slave	Free	Slave						
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.									Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Baltimore.....	3,415	2,951	126	49	9	6	63	62	28	41	3	1	959	1,031	12,886	12	1,016	17,248	
Ann Arundell....	1,913	1,795	82	26	.....	.....	28	35	31	23	10	5	1,014	1,321	7,638	159	5,292	10,150
Calvert.....	861	745	48	28	.....	.....	30	31	15	17	.....	.....	671	615	3,157	101	2,332	5,733
Prince George....	1,840	1,674	33	19	1	.....	32	26	16	55	.....	.....	1,139	1,259	7,239	32	1,594	11,016
Frederick.....	3,246	3,165	80	56	9	.....	22	23	19	19	3	1	465	473	12,096	152	1,681	13,969
Charles.....	1,681	1,799	228	41	16	7	69	57	52	51	7	.....	1,115	1,157	8,095	428	4,559	11,056
St. Mary's.....	1,845	1,764	29	24	5	5	24	22	94	68	13	17	82	89	7,591	369	3,387	11,254	
Worcester.....	2,065	2,083	28	12	.....	.....	28	29	7	8	13	6	561	511	8,694	156	1,635	10,125
Somerset.....	1,330	1,292	12	.....	.....	.....	24	19	21	25	1	1	875	891	5,599	159	3,052	8,682
Dorset.....	2,347	2,222	54	17	.....	.....	12	22	35	32	6	.....	666	681	9,041	164	2,588	11,733
Talbot.....	1,322	1,197	57	9	.....	.....	20	19	74	81	.....	1	579	657	5,623	382	2,528	8,533
Queen Anne's....	2,035	1,864	82	44	9	.....	31	24	57	58	2	4	621	693	8,461	282	2,497	11,240
Kent.....	1,527	1,423	134	76	4	1	16	19	9	20	8	3	650	633	6,743	136	2,584	9,443	
Cecil.....	1,506	1,372	55	20	1	1	19	4	89	168	5	.....	275	252	6,447	133	1,051	7,731
Total.....	26,637	25,136	1,648	412	67	21	419	392	577	638	71	49	10,983	11,061	108,193	3,608	41,704	153,565	

¹ Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XXXIV, page 261.

² Corrected figures.



GENERAL TABLES
DERIVED FROM THE FIRST AND
SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES



1790-1900

TABLE 101.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790.

MAINE.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			All other free persons.	Slaves.						
	Total.	Males.		Females.	All other free persons.				Total.	Males.				Females.					
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.							16 years and over.	Under 16 years.								
Cumberland county.....	25,530	6,208	6,624	12,519	179														
Lincoln county—Continued.																			
Bakerstown plantation.....	1,270	289	370	641		New Sandwich.....	296	91	65	140									
Bridgton.....	329	100	81	147	1	Nobleborough.....	1,310	316	348	642	4								
Brunswick.....	1,387	355	332	662	38	Norridgewock.....	332	91	89	152									
Buckton plantation.....	453	96	146	211		Norridgewock, settlement east of.....	43	11	12	20									
Butterfield plantation.....	189	49	55	85		Pittston.....	2,043	603	182	133	291	7							
Cape Elizabeth.....	1,356	341	324	683	8	Pownalborough.....	32	12	8	11	1								
Carthage.....	722	161	215	343	3	Prescotts and Whitclers plantation.....	59	28	7	24									
Farham.....	2,995	648	815	1,504	28	Rockmeoko, east side of river.....	493	141	127	223	2								
Falmouth.....	190	54	48	88		Sandy river, first township.....													
Flintstown plantation.....	1,327	333	342	650	2	Sandy river, from its mouth to Carrs plantation.....	324	78	93	152	1								
Freeport.....	4,476	1,108	1,134	2,187	47	Sandy river, middle township.....	65	17	15	33									
Gorham and Scarborough.....	577	148	139	290		Sandy river, upper township.....	60	18	17	25									
Gray.....	1,071	253	268	539	11	Seven Mile Brook.....	138	41	34	62	1								
Harpwell.....	1,358	320	338	694	6	Smithtown plantation.....	512	142	129	240	1								
New Gloucester.....	1,923	464	488	957	14	Staring plantation.....	168	60	31	77									
North Yarmouth.....	497	56	46	95		Thomaston.....	799	207	209	379	4								
Otisfield plantation.....	344	89	101	154		Titcomb.....	147	31	36	77									
Plantation No. 4.....	2,239	574	537	1,122	16	Topsham.....	826	215	203	398	10								
Portland.....	315	81	92	170	2	Twenty-five Mile Pond.....	119	33	27	59									
Raymondtown plantation.....	102	22	30	50		Union.....	200	53	50	94	3								
Rusfield gore.....						Vassalborough.....	1,246	301	311	623	11								
Scarborough (see Gorham and Scarborough).....						Walborough.....	1,720	429	454	824	13								
Shepardsfield plantation.....	528	126	140	261	1	Wales plantation.....	440	115	120	295									
Standish.....	705	181	182	341	1	Warren.....	646	178	148	307	13								
Turner.....	349	87	104	158		Washington.....	612	166	138	308									
Waterford plantation.....	160	55	32	73		Washlow, with its adjacents.....	798	203	223	371	1								
Windham.....	938	228	265	444	1	Winthrop.....	1,227	304	328	593	2								
						Woolwich.....	731	205	195	390	1								
Hancock county.....	9,542	2,435	2,529	4,510	38	Between Norridgewock and Seven Mile Brook.....	147	28	46	73									
Barrettstown.....	173	61	44	68		Washington county.....													
Belfast.....	245	64	55	126			2,760	754	708	1,278	20								
Bluehill.....	274	69	79	125	1	Bucks Harbor Neck.....	61	14	18	29									
Camden.....	331	93	85	153		Machias.....	818	229	210	372	7								
Canaan.....	132	34	39	59		Plantations east of Machias:													
Condukeeg plantation.....	567	115	170	249	3	No. 1.....	66	18	16	32									
Deer Isle.....	683	175	182	318	8	No. 2.....	144	41	30	67	6								
Ducktrap.....	278	78	82	118		No. 4.....	54	16	13	25									
Eastern River township No. 2.....	210	59	63	118		No. 5.....	84	24	26	34									
Eddy township.....	110	19	32	59		No. 8.....	244	75	60	109									
Frankfort.....	891	235	235	449	2	No. 9.....	25	9	7	13									
Gouldsborough.....	267	78	61	116	9	No. 10.....	42	14	5	23									
Isleborough.....	382	90	111	177	1	No. 11.....	37	8	10	19									
Mount Desert.....	711	191	207	345	1	No. 12.....	54	13	15	26									
Orphan Island.....	121	33	31	60		No. 13.....	7	1	5	1									
Orrington.....	477	114	128	231	1	Plantations west of Machias:													
Penobscot.....	1,010	248	248	538	6	No. 4.....	233	71	59	103									
Seckwick.....	569	144	155	270		No. 5.....	177	45	49	83									
Small islands not belonging to any town.....	66	19	17	36		No. 6.....	209	56	55	98									
Sullivan.....	504	126	123	254	1	No. 11.....	95	22	24	49									
Trenton (including township No. 1, east side of Union river).....	312	75	92	144	1	No. 12.....	8	4	1	3									
Township No. 1 (Bucks).....	316	85	81	148	2	No. 13.....	223	51	61	105	6								
Township No. 6 (west side of Union river).....	230	69	49	120	1	No. 22.....	175	43	44	87	1								
Vinalhaven.....	578	131	154	292	1	York county.....													
							29,078	7,276	7,193	14,451	158								
Lincoln county.....	29,733	7,668	7,679	14,245	141	Arundel.....	1,461	367	375	708	11								
Balltown.....	904	228	251	425		Berwick.....	3,890	978	920	1,950	42								
Bath.....	913	233	259	441	7	Biddeford.....	1,018	273	233	506	6								
Boothbay.....	998	247	218	499	4	Brownfield township.....	146	39	37	68	2								
Bowdoin.....	970	235	261	459	15	Brownfield township—in the gore adjoining.....	20	6	5	9									
Brownjohnham.....	155	109	127	218	1	Buxton.....	1,598	357	402	746	3								
Bristol.....	546	115	133	257	1	Coxhall.....	764	164	235	362									
Canaan.....	116	99	132	215		Francisborough plantation.....	409	98	101	210									
Cantrunk.....	105	31	35	39		Fryeburgh.....	559	142	138	268	1								
Carrs plantation, or Unity.....	127	32	33	62		Hiram.....	92	22	29	41									
Chester plantation.....	74	21	19	27		Kittery.....	3,205	765	696	1,705	39								
Cushing.....	912	256	235	451		Lebanon.....	1,276	310	344	622									
Edgewood.....	843	182	259	411		Limerick.....	509	98	110	200	1								
Fairfield.....	459	122	144	217		Little Falls.....	607	159	147	301									
Georgetown.....	1,327	342	390	654	11	Little Ossipee.....	663	144	200	318	1								
Great Pond plantation.....	164	43	52	69		New Fenwick.....	77	23	13	41									
Greene.....	372	101	99	172		Parsonfield.....	654	174	169	311									
Hallowell.....	1,419	330	284	596	12	Pepperellborough.....	1,343	339	358	646									
Hancock.....	278	83	61	130	1	Porterfield.....	71	23	14	34									
Hunts Meadow.....	48	15	21	32		Sanford.....	1,798	449	473	876									
Jones plantation.....	244	62	63	119		Shapleigh.....	1,319	310	370	630	9								
Lewistown and gore adjoining.....	529	127	140	250		Sturbury-Canada.....	324	87	89	153									
Little River.....	61	17	15	32		Sturbury, settlements adjoining.....	51	17	13	21									
Littleborough plantation.....	270	71	69	123	7	Sturwick.....	85	22	25	38									
Livermore, east side of Androscoggin river.....	44	15	8	24		Washington plantation.....	261	72	51	138									
Meduncook.....	321	89	79	153		Waterbury.....	968	229	276	463									
New Castle.....	898	226	221	448	3	Waterford.....	154	45	35	74									
						Wells.....	3,061	819	733	1,494	15								
						York.....	2,898	759	662	1,518	28								

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1790—
Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE.													
COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.
	Total.	Males.			All other free persons.			Total.	Males.			All other free persons.	
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Females.					16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Females.		
Cheshire county	28,753	7,008	7,567	14,060	70	18	Grafton county—Continued						
Aeworth	705	190	197	348	—	—	Swears, not inhabited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alstead	1,112	298	285	578	1	—	Thornton	385	96	98	191	—	—
Charlestown	1,091	307	254	531	1	1	Troy, not inhabited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield	1,963	441	532	928	2	—	Walden, Location	6	1	3	2	—	—
Claremont	1,323	348	389	682	2	2	Warren	296	72	64	86	—	4
Cornish	982	248	278	484	1	—	Westworth	241	56	71	112	—	—
Croydon	536	121	150	222	2	—	Hillsborough county	2,883	8,147	8,792	16,170	176	—
Dublin	809	227	223	441	5	—	Anderson	2,009	571	575	1,121	—	—
Fitzwilliam	1,078	275	278	505	5	—	Andover	645	197	167	312	—	—
Gilsum	298	70	64	134	—	—	Antrim	526	148	144	244	—	—
Hinsdale	724	127	142	251	—	1	Bellfleur	897	216	239	311	—	7
Jaffrey	1,258	285	436	696	11	—	Boscawen	1,138	282	274	571	—	1
Keene	1,707	319	318	663	7	2	Bradford	277	76	93	177	—	—
Langdon	244	58	76	118	2	—	Campbell's Stone	129	28	35	77	—	—
Lempster	115	110	95	207	3	—	Dearing	668	214	264	479	—	2
Marlborough	786	175	219	392	—	—	Derryfield	362	92	75	175	—	—
Marlow	319	73	90	156	—	—	Derryfield Green	30	10	4	16	—	—
New Grantham	333	90	88	173	1	1	Dunbarton	921	259	244	448	—	23
Newport	779	187	198	389	3	1	Dunstable	174	179	146	398	—	1
Packersfield	724	179	208	334	4	—	Duxbury Meadows	199	39	35	85	—	—
Plainfield	1,624	279	277	486	2	—	Fisherfield	525	108	105	172	—	—
Protectworth	210	56	49	104	—	1	Framstown	993	242	244	577	—	—
Richmond	1,380	332	308	680	—	—	Goffstown	1,275	324	304	644	—	4
Rindge	1,143	256	306	574	7	—	Hancock	174	156	149	323	—	—
Stoddard	701	162	194	334	—	1	Denker	1,124	266	275	575	—	8
Sullivan	220	48	68	133	1	—	Hillsborough	298	193	211	394	—	—
Surry	448	117	111	220	—	—	Hollis	1,441	346	358	724	—	—
Swanzy	1,155	241	286	572	—	—	Hopkinton	1,775	445	447	874	—	1
Unity	538	133	139	265	1	—	Kearsarge Green	14	27	27	49	—	—
Walpole	1,274	327	335	589	1	2	Leitchfield	209	99	97	196	—	17
Washington	515	137	135	273	—	—	Leitchfield	1,280	313	349	618	—	—
Wendell	267	79	64	133	—	—	Lyndborough Green	38	11	8	19	—	—
Westmoreland	2,000	473	524	998	—	1	Mason	922	215	242	462	—	3
Winchester	1,269	298	311	505	4	—	Merrimack	819	219	217	405	—	16
Grafton county	13,468	3,708	3,311	6,340	28	21	New Boston	1,244	311	306	578	—	10
Alexandria	267	79	87	131	—	—	New Ipswich	1,241	338	285	664	—	4
Bartlett	248	55	57	135	—	1	New London	311	69	90	252	—	—
Bath	493	117	136	239	—	—	Nottingham West	1,994	267	236	544	—	7
Bridgewater	281	84	62	134	—	1	Peterborough	81	421	243	423	—	4
Burton	141	34	45	62	—	—	Raby	338	86	89	169	—	3
Cambridge (not inhabited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salem	1,392	335	355	949	—	2
Campton	295	113	79	202	—	1	Sharon	269	68	66	129	—	—
Canaan	483	137	123	223	—	—	Society Land	29	34	39	156	—	—
Chatham	58	17	13	28	—	—	Stratton	529	132	122	296	—	—
Cockburn	26	9	5	12	—	—	Temple	747	177	196	368	—	6
Cockermouth	373	94	194	175	—	—	Warner	864	229	195	418	—	—
Colburne	29	10	6	13	—	—	Waver	1,024	391	371	661	—	2
Concord (alias Gunthwaite)	313	91	75	147	—	—	Wilton	1,997	279	271	562	—	12
Coventry	88	21	29	47	—	—	Roxbury county	11,181	11,141	9,967	21,987	292	97
Dalton	14	3	4	7	—	—	Allenstown	275	68	63	124	—	1
Dame's Location	21	4	8	9	—	—	Axonborough	489	129	142	247	—	—
Dartmouth	111	31	25	52	—	—	Bow	266	157	151	298	—	—
Dorchester	175	48	45	82	—	—	Brantwood	956	235	244	499	—	6
Dummer (not inhabited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Candia	1,091	246	253	521	—	—
Enfield (alias Rehban)	724	188	173	361	—	2	Canterbury	1,918	297	223	521	—	1
Errol (not inhabited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Canterbury	1,899	466	448	966	—	1
Franconia	72	22	38	32	—	—	Chichester	492	137	118	277	—	—
Grafton	103	99	110	194	—	—	Concord	1,708	444	417	828	—	7
Hale's Location	9	3	2	4	—	—	Dover	1,113	144	178	888	—	4
Hanover (including 152 students at Dartmouth College)	1,379	416	297	596	—	8	Dover	1,113	144	178	888	—	4
Hart's Location	12	3	4	5	—	—	East Kingston	238	98	87	179	—	2
Haverhill	552	163	118	260	—	1	Epworth	1,275	308	271	614	—	5
Kilkenny (not inhabited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fowler	87	219	214	447	—	—
Lancaster	161	45	45	71	—	—	Frederic	1,242	417	416	879	—	81
Lanstaff	292	75	89	137	—	—	Gaspereau Star Field	1,111	2	22	39	—	—
Lebanon	1,180	375	282	545	—	8	Greenfield	634	179	147	329	—	12
Lincoln	22	8	5	9	—	—	Hampstead	721	167	177	377	—	1
Littleton	96	28	26	32	—	—	Hampton	822	238	244	496	—	3
Lynan	292	57	39	108	—	—	Hampton Falls	74	177	166	299	—	—
Lyme	816	231	189	392	—	4	Haver	422	117	97	224	—	1
Millfield (not inhabited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kennedy	84	217	147	347	—	—
New Chester	312	79	111	159	—	—	Kingsbury	103	249	187	377	—	—
New Holderness	329	96	73	169	—	—	Londonderry	2,064	627	617	1,241	—	5
Northumberland	117	34	27	56	—	—	Leitchfield	1,774	471	474	946	—	2
Orange	131	32	37	61	—	1	New Apple	104	46	46	202	—	—
Orford	540	149	125	272	—	—	New Ash	102	111	108	285	—	14
Peeling (not inhabited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	New Boston	1,117	289	271	560	—	1
Percy	48	14	11	25	—	—	Newbury	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Piermont	426	163	113	256	—	—	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Plymouth	625	182	137	297	—	1	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Rumney	411	97	111	201	—	—	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Senter's Location	8	5	—	—	—	—	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Shelburne	35	12	5	18	—	—	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Stark's Location	29	8	5	16	—	—	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Sterling's Location	9	3	2	4	—	—	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1
Stratford	141	41	—	65	—	—	Newburyport	1,117	279	271	560	—	1

TABLE 104. —POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—
Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.				Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			All other free persons.	Slaves.	
	Total.	Males.		Females.				Total.	Males.				Females.
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.						16 years and over.	Under 16 years.			
Rockingham county—Cont'd.						Strafford county—Continued.							
Raymond	727	177	181	361	8	Lee	1,036	277	224	533	2		
Rye	865	226	189	439	8	Madbury	592	167	126	295	4		
Salem	1,218	287	294	626	9	Merideth	882	248	211	419	4		
Sandown	592	138	115	309	2	Middleton	617	151	102	304			
Seabrook	715	178	178	357	2	Monktonborough	565	133	148	283		1	
South Hampton	149	125	82	241	1	New Durham	554	139	140	275			
Stratham	882	229	158	486	8	New Durham Gore	445	108	118	212	7		
Windham	663	156	173	328	1	New Hampton	652	171	173	306	2		
Strafford county					23,611	6,012	5,918	11,596	61	21			
Barnstead	807	192	214	400	1	Ossipee	339	86	82	171			
Barrington	2,481	608	650	1,221	2	Rochester	2,852	728	740	1,383		1	
Conway	574	149	146	279	2	Sanborntown	1,587	415	424	748			
Dover	1,996	547	418	1,035	18	Sandwich	905	216	243	446			
Durham	1,246	336	271	634	2	Somersworth	945	248	211	481	1	4	
Eaton	254	60	72	122	3	Stark's Location	3	2		1			
Ellingham	153	42	43	67	1	Sterling's Location	48	10	13	25			
Gilmantown	2,610	615	682	1,290	22	Tamworth	266	67	72	126		1	
						Tuftonborough	109	29	20	60			
						Wakefield	646	158	195	293			
						Wolfborough	447	110	120	217			

VERMONT.

Addison county	6,420	1,708	1,656	2,959	37	Chittenden county—Cont'd.					
Addison	402	108	106	186	2	Moretown	24	10	6	8	
Bridport	450	123	122	205	2	Morristown	10	6		4	
Bristol	211	53	57	101		New Huntington	136	34	40	62	
Cornwall	825	214	218	393		New Huntington Gore	31	10	7	14	
Ferrisburg	481	137	119	213	12	North Hero	125	40	25	57	3
Hancock	56	18	11	27		St. Albans	256	89	61	105	1
Kingston	161	26	31	44		St. George	57	14	17	26	
Leicester	344	94	81	169		Shelburne	387	108	103	176	
Middlebury	395	125	92	176	2	Smithfield	70	28	14	28	
Monkton	449	122	134	193		South Hero	537	164	128	245	
New Haven	717	180	218	319		Starksborough	40	15	6	19	
Panton	220	57	66	97		Swanton	74	22	25	27	
Salisbury	444	122	167	215		Underhill	59	16	12	31	
Shoreham	701	198	164	337	5	Waitsfield	61	21	16	24	
Vergennes	201	73	35	79	14	Waterbury	93	22	27	44	
Weybridge	174	48	41	84	1	Westford	63	23	8	32	
Whiting	249	70	57	121	1	Williston	599	136	120	213	
						Wolcott	32	11	7	14	
Bennington county					12,206	3,163	3,205	5,865	33		
Arlington	992	252	252	488		Orange county					
Bennington	2,350	628	601	1,101	20	Barnet	477	137	132	207	1
Bromley	71	21	19	31		Barton (not inhabited)					
Dorset	957	240	230	487		Berlin	134	38	33	63	
Glastonbury	34	6	11	17		Billymead (not inhabited)					
Landgrove	31	7	4	20		Bradford	654	158	176	313	7
Manchester	1,278	338	339	596	5	Braintree	221	61	66	89	5
Pownal	1,732	418	498	815	1	Brookfield	419	113	116	189	1
Reedsborough	63	16	15	32		Brownnington (not inhabited)					
Rupert	1,034	251	289	494		Brunswick	66	15	15	36	
Sandgate	733	198	189	386		Burke (not inhabited)					
Shaftsbury	1,990	491	528	967	4	Cabot	122	33	37	52	
Stamford	272	69	65	137	1	Calais	45	14	11	20	
Sunderland	414	113	101	199	1	Caldersburgh (not inhabited)					
Winhall	155	39	46	69	1	Canaan	19	4	5	10	
Woodford	60	16	18	26		Chelsea	239	77	62	100	
Chittenden county					7,287	2,251	1,761	3,252	23		
Alburgh	446	147	106	189	4	Concord	49	18	12	19	
Bakersfield	13	4	4	5		Corinth	578	147	156	275	
Bolton	88	21	26	41		Danville	574	165	139	270	
Burlington	330	108	68	151	3	Dewey's Gore	48	12	18	18	
Cambridge	359	108	84	167		Fairley	463	132	120	210	1
Cambridge Gore	15	3	6	6		Fermand (not inhabited)					
Charlotte	635	189	142	301	3	Glover (not inhabited)					
Colchester	137	42	40	55		Granby (not inhabited)					
Duxbury	39	9	18	12		Greensborough	19	9	4	6	
Elmore	12	7	1	4		Groton	45	15	9	21	
Essex	354	118	76	160		Guildhall	158	55	41	62	
Fairfax	234	85	64	108		Hardwick	3	3			
Fairfield	126	43	28	55		Harris Gore (not inhabited)					
Fletcher	47	13	11	20		Hopkins Grant (not inhabited)					
Georgia	340	105	80	155		Lemington	31	12	7	12	
Highgate	103	26	31	45	1	Lewis (not inhabited)					
Hinesburgh	454	127	115	242		Littleton	63	16	14	33	
Hungerford	40	16	8	11	5	Lunenburg	119	30	29	60	
Huntsburgh	36	25	10	11		Lyndon	59	29	10	20	
Hydespark	43	10	12	18	3	Maidstone	125	34	36	55	
Isle Mott	47	18	13	16		Marshfield (not inhabited)					
Jerico	381	115	90	176		Minehead (not inhabited)					
Johnson	93	31	16	46		Montpelier	118	55	19	44	
Middlesex	60	16	19	25		Navy (not inhabited)					
Milton	283	90	65	128		Newark (not inhabited)					
Minden	18	6	6	6		Newbury	872	225	222	413	12
						Northfield	40	10	10	20	
						Orange (not inhabited)					
						Peachum	395	102	90	173	
						Randolph	893	227	237	429	
						Random (not inhabited)					

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. 1790.
Continued.

VERMONT—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.				All other free persons.	Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.				All other free persons.	Slaves.					
	Total.	Males.						Total.	Males.									
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Female.					16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Female.							
Orange county—Continued.																		
Roxbury.....	11	6	2	3			Windham county.....	17,372	4,416	4,672	8,426		58					
Ryegate.....	187	16	54	87			Attens.....	170	103	118	299							
St. Andrews (not inhabited).....							Brattleborough.....	1,589	531	476	778		14					
St. Johnsbury.....	143	54	34	55			Dummerston.....	1,290	562	394	724		16					
Sheffield (not inhabited).....							Goufford.....	2,422	588	636	1,177		17					
Stratford.....	844	213	228	403			Hillsdale.....	1,269	592	342	561		4					
Thetford.....	892	211	218	419	14		Johnston.....	482	118	142	221		1					
Topsham.....	192	36	56	70			Jamaica.....	263	51	66	126							
Tunbridge.....	487	121	117	219			Johnson's Gore.....	49	17	13	21							
Vershire.....	439	117	118	204			Lamberry.....	362	99	99	172		4					
Victory (not inhabited).....							Marlborough.....	629	119	177	394							
Walden.....	11	3	3	5			New Ferrisburgh.....	660	164	177	394							
Walden's Gore.....	32	9	9	14			Putney.....	1,848	438	479	966		12					
Washington.....	72	26	13	33			Rockingham.....	1,255	327	319	587		2					
Westmore (not inhabited).....							Somerset.....	144	26	35	50							
Wheelock.....	33	14	7	12			Stratton.....	115	27	32	46							
Wildersburgh.....	76	30	16	20			Thompson.....	561	143	157	253							
Williamstown.....	146	41	34	71			Townsend.....	678	192	171	313							
Winlock (not inhabited).....							Wardsborough, North District.....	484	128	126	229							
Woodbury (not inhabited).....							Wardsborough, South District.....	270	72	69	129							
Rutland county.....																		
Benson.....	658	185	182	290	1		Westminster.....	1,799	429	387	782		1					
Brandon.....	637	154	168	214	1		Whitingham.....	442	114	119	299							
Castleton.....	809	210	222	376	1		Wilmington.....	645	180	148	327							
Chittenden.....	179	38	49	72			Windsor county.....							15,740	4,004	4,148	7,543	45
Clarendon.....	1,480	343	397	740			Andover.....	275	75	74	126							
Danby.....	1,206	276	333	589	8		Barnard.....	473	157	167	329							
Fair Haven.....	545	174	141	250			Bethel.....	473	126	118	226							
Harwich.....	165	38	49	78			Bridgewater.....	243	68	78	147							
Hubbardton.....	410	129	94	196			Cayusehish.....	491	126	125	240							
Ira.....	312	77	82	133			Chester.....	981	265	235	457		4					
Killington.....	32	11	10	14			Hartford.....	988	248	250	489		6					
Middletown.....	699	169	172	358			Hartland.....	1,622	415	412	784		6					
Midway.....	34	7	6	18			Ladlow.....	179	43	57	79							
Orwell.....	778	215	218	341	4		Norwich.....	1,178	280	322	556							
Pawlet.....	1,458	348	399	799	2		Pomfret.....	710	177	209	319		5					
Philadelphia.....	39	12	9	18			Reading.....	747	171	211	359		6					
Pittsfield.....	49	13	12	24			Rochester.....	215	62	47	106							
Pittsford.....	870	219	208	422	1		Royalton.....	748	195	190	363							
Poultney.....	1,120	282	262	599	7		Saltash.....	196	29	35	42							
Rutland.....	1,417	396	351	698	2		Sharon.....	599	147	147	275							
Shrewsbury.....	382	98	101	183			Springfield.....	1,097	299	289	516		3					
Sudbury.....	258	67	69	122			Stockbridge.....	100	32	25	43							
Timbony.....	965	247	244	442	2		Weatherfield.....	1,116	294	285	549		7					
Wallingford.....	538	142	131	262	3		Windsor.....	1,742	395	406	722		9					
Wells.....	620	149	176	295			Woodstock.....	1,595	390	416	787		4					

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable county.....	17,342	4,200	4,093	8,677	372		Berkshire county—Continued											
Barnstable.....	2,610	631	623	1,391	55		Sandisfield.....	1,571	379	379	894		9					
Chatham.....	1,134	266	290	575	3		Sandisfield—south 11,000 acres each— joining.....	161	37	43	81							
Eastham.....	1,834	426	431	974	3		Sheffield.....	1,893	467	462	932		32					
Falmouth.....	1,639	420	365	816	58		Stockbridge.....	1,336	311	322	639		64					
Harwich.....	2,392	545	593	1,243	11		Tyringham.....	1,397	337	368	683		9					
Marshpee plantation.....	308	35	27	72	174		Washington.....	588	143	140	283		2					
Province Town.....	454	142	99	211	2		West Stockbridge.....	1,113	240	268	545		10					
Sandwich.....	1,991	469	469	1,015	47		Williamstown.....	1,769	445	454	895		5					
Truro.....	1,193	324	279	586	4		Williamstown—in the core—adjoin- ing.....	51	8	22	21							
Wellfleet.....	1,115	301	252	590	2		Windsor.....	916	222	233	454		7					
Yarmouth.....	2,672	650	665	1,324	33		Zoar plantation.....	78	16	20	42							
Berkshire county.....	30,263	7,356	7,590	14,794	323		Bristol county.....	31,696	7,956	6,939	16,071		730					
Adams.....	2,041	473	564	1,093	4		Attleborough.....	2,197	565	451	1,133		18					
Adams and Windsor—in the core— adjoining.....	425	102	121	191	11		Berkley.....	870	213	179	446		12					
Alford.....	577	142	173	292			Dartmouth.....	2,590	645	541	1,234		83					
Bekket.....	751	195	187	362	7		Dighton.....	1,793	419	499	879		89					
Bethlehem.....	261	62	73	125	1		Easton.....	1,466	366	379	704		17					
Dalton.....	554	129	134	283	8		Ernest.....	2,296	565	465	1,121		55					
Egremont.....	759	187	191	376	5		Man-6-34.....	984	271	198	599		5					
Great Barrington.....	1,373	328	345	694	46		New Bedford.....	3,298	854	729	1,686		38					
Hancock.....	1,204	295	322	586	1		Norton.....	1,428	376	399	730		13					
Lanesborough.....	2,142	522	547	1,078	15		Roxbury.....	1,095	301	222	534		29					
Lee.....	1,170	286	310	571	3		Rehoboth.....	4,720	1,151	1,093	2,465		91					
Lenox.....	1,169	279	299	574	17		Somerset.....	1,174	279	244	585		62					
London.....	344	96	84	194			Swansey.....	1,782	429	399	912		72					
Mount Washington.....	261	57	78	126			Taunton.....	3,894	922	894	1,928		80					
Mount Washington (Boston Corner).....	67	13	21	33			Westport.....	2,493	612	539	1,259		56					
New Ashford.....	464	93	126	243	2		Dukes county.....							3,275	823	711	1,496	25
New Marlborough.....	1,550	395	400	742	13		Chilmark.....	774	199	157	465		10					
Partridgefield.....	1,041	250	279	599	3		Edgartown.....	1,444	36	318	682		8					
Pittsfield.....	1,982	401	497	999	45		Fishery.....	1,140	288	236	649		7					
Richmond.....	1,255	336	291	624	4													

4 schedules missing.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Table with columns for County and Town, Total, White Population in 1790 (Males, Females), All other free persons, and Slaves. It lists data for Essex, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Plymouth, and Suffolk counties, including towns like Amesbury, Andover, Boston, and Wrentham.

1 Schedules missing.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS 1790—
Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS. Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slave.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slave.
	Total.	Males.		All other free persons.				Total.	Males.		All other free persons.		
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.						16 years and over.	Under 16 years.			
Suffolk county—Continued.													
Milton.....	1,069	271	295	536	27		Worcester county—Continued.						
Needham.....	1,109	272	290	555	13	Mendon.....	1,277	312	331	624	2		
Roxbury.....	2,224	618	410	1,197	4	Mendon.....	1,259	309	313	755	3		
Sharon.....	1,034	256	288	515	5								
Stoughton.....	1,994	484	477	1,012	21								
Walpole.....	1,087	254	231	497	5								
Weymouth.....	1,409	346	368	717	8								
Wrentham.....	1,709	450	387	907	2								
Worcester county													
	26,704	11,000	13,094	28,094	400								
Ashburnham.....	956	242	290	475	0								
Athol.....	848	219	205	419	5								
Barre.....	1,643	426	401	748	58								
Berlin.....	512	129	138	245	5								
Bolton.....	856	237	171	447	1								
Boylston.....	841	227	183	416	15								
Brookfield.....	3,103	784	795	1,547	7								
Charlton.....	1,963	501	490	950	2								
Douglas.....	1,079	267	294	548	2								
Dudley.....	1,404	265	275	549	12								
Fitchburgh.....	1,154	265	300	585	1								
Fitchburgh—in the gore adjoining	14	2	6	6	1								
Gardner.....	531	121	156	257	1								
Gerry.....	739	177	182	379	1								
Grafton.....	872	241	210	421	1								
Hardwick.....	1,722	459	393	857	10								
Harvard.....	1,387	362	298	716	11								
Holden.....	1,077	278	297	522	1								
Hubbardston.....	933	221	277	440	15								
Launceston.....	1,300	387	313	737	23								
Leicester.....	1,079	286	248	537	8								
Leominster.....	1,189	314	254	613	8								
Leominster—in the gore adjoining	27	5	10	12	1								

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol county													
	3,211	778	677	1,558	100	98	Providence county						
Barrington.....	683	165	144	330	32	12	Cranston.....	1,577	444	408	612	74	10
Bristol.....	1,312	327	292	677	52	4	Cumberland.....	1,066	563	485	959	8	10
Warren.....	1,116	286	241	657	16	22	Foster.....	2,268	528	634	1,118	15	4
Kent county													
	8,851	2,158	2,128	4,153	349	63	Glocester.....	1,046	286	295	2,022	22	4
Coventry.....	2,483	645	633	1,105	35	5	Johnston.....	1,320	313	280	633	71	3
East Greenwich.....	1,826	428	393	920	72	13	North Providence.....	1,051	270	237	299	50	5
Warwick.....	2,490	596	516	1,154	22	35	Providence.....	6,371	1,709	1,240	2,119	127	47
West Greenwich.....	2,052	510	586	917	20	10	Scituate.....	2,316	543	548	1,170	29	6
Newport county													
	14,351	3,256	2,856	7,092	805	372	Smithfield.....	3,171	819	681	1,584	82	5
Jamestown.....	567	100	91	212	8	16	Washington county						
Little Compton.....	1,729	337	356	771	22	23		18,221	3,709	4,798	8,210	1,133	314
Middletown.....	840	214	161	421	26	15	Charlestown.....	2,253	545	445	845	106	12
New Shoreham.....	681	154	133	290	56	48	Eyeter.....	2,496	584	634	1,176	87	17
Newport.....	6,744	1,460	1,244	3,363	421	226	Hopkinton.....	2,464	522	685	1,178	72	7
Portsmouth.....	1,690	492	350	792	37	19	North Kingstown.....	2,264	601	667	1,041	169	8
Tiverton.....	2,450	569	521	1,040	175	25	Rhinebold.....	1,509	366	520	815	76	2
							South Kingstown.....	4,369	832	969	1,813	545	180
							Westerly.....	2,298	466	674	1,081	68	10

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield county													
	36,290	9,149	8,394	17,630	318	799	Hartford county—Continued.						
Brookfield.....	1,012	267	219	516	7	3	Farmington.....	2,284	678	676	1,284	29	7
Danbury.....	3,032	781	704	1,504	20	25	Glastonbury.....	2,712	619	672	1,224	71	27
Fairfield.....	4,010	1,028	896	1,899	14	263	Granby.....	2,611	680	672	1,259	31	11
Greenwich.....	3,175	798	698	1,559	38	82	Hartford.....	1,072	1,096	878	2,062	79	47
Huntington.....	2,742	671	625	1,278	48	120	Simsbury.....	2,674	687	663	1,396	11	2
New Fairfield.....	1,572	401	404	774	4	9	Southampton.....	2,104	536	522	1,033	38	11
Newtown.....	2,788	720	637	1,359	10	71	Suffield.....	2,485	645	594	1,100	28	28
Norwalk.....	1,940	492	430	912	37	19	Wethersfield.....	1,760	434	428	899	51	59
Stamford.....	8,810	2,187	2,099	4,324	83	117	Windsor.....	2,631	731	740	1,294	27	19
Reading.....	1,501	390	327	735	17	32	Litchfield county						
Ridgefield.....	1,947	488	461	989	4	5		8,035	10,113	9,217	18,747	393	201
Stratford.....	3,222	799	724	1,552	49	98	Bethlem.....	1,066	275	243	514	11	1
Weston.....	2,459	619	600	1,200	24	36	Cornwall.....	1,475	366	378	715	27	14
Hartford county													
	38,149	9,808	8,841	18,846	395	276	Hartwinton.....	1,367	354	334	674	11	6
Berlin.....	2,496	632	562	1,288	12	2	Kent.....	1,117	348	317	665	11	6
Bristol.....	2,468	592	615	1,242	17	2	Litchfield.....	20,278	5,302	4,914	9,782	191	89
East Hartford.....	3,012	787	668	1,519	7	31	New Milford.....	1,170	855	714	1,578	9	25
East Windsor.....	2,581	712	561	1,274	26	8	Southbury.....	1,734	485	367	878	14	21
Enfield.....	1,805	476	393	923	11	13	Warren.....	775	195	265	364	5	5
							Washington.....	1,077	142	165	814	11	6
							Watertown.....	3,143	799	781	1,717	3	11
							Woodbury.....	2,643	684	678	1,368	12	11

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.
	Total.	Males.			All other free persons.			Total.	Males.			All other free persons.	
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Female.					16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Female.		
Middlesex county.	18,888	4,777	4,114	902	144	192	Tolland county.	13,251	3,449	3,138	6,324	94	46
Canaan.....	8,258	2,101	1,729	372	21	16	Bolton.....	1,940	376	323	655	4	2
East Haven.....	2,754	712	584	128	34	19	Coverbury.....	2,125	513	509	1,080	16	7
Haddam.....	2,557	779	476	1,340	2	3	Ellington.....	1,659	286	220	553	16	4
Killingworth.....	2,047	589	472	1,087	11	11	Hebron.....	2,313	639	526	1,104	25	19
Middletown.....	7,528	2,128	1,139	2,007	57	12	Somerset.....	1,220	322	300	591	2	5
Saybrook.....	3,228	818	685	1,094	19	94	Stafford.....	1,839	475	454	928	14	5
New Haven county.	37,763	7,843	6,841	15,148	484	387	Tollan.....	1,484	387	361	717	17	1
Branford.....	2,227	558	480	1,836	40	47	Union.....	690	150	162	317	17	1
Chester.....	2,032	521	434	1,758	51	13	Windham county.	28,881	7,436	6,547	14,373	341	184
Dorset.....	2,099	744	722	1,899	51	49	Ashefield.....	2,582	661	643	1,250	21	7
Durham.....	1,771	467	374	1,257	1	2	Brooklyn.....	1,327	352	302	633	30	10
East Haven.....	1,429	480	373	1,024	1	5	Canterbury.....	1,885	501	391	975	16	2
Guildford.....	3,449	851	719	1,757	28	25	Hampton.....	1,353	339	303	680	10	9
Hartford.....	1,421	374	305	1,188	4	4	Killingworth.....	2,112	541	544	1,048	20	9
Middletown.....	2,587	707	432	1,884	9	19	Lebanon.....	4,156	1,042	960	2,080	53	51
New Haven.....	4,487	1,127	764	2,280	127	71	Mansfield.....	2,365	689	610	1,320	9	9
North Haven.....	1,625	363	272	1,021	8	6	Plainfield.....	1,711	468	359	817	60	10
Waterbury.....	1,727	442	383	1,675	16	45	Pomfret.....	1,574	461	375	885	5	19
Westbury.....	1,462	740	717	1,478	14	11	Thompson.....	2,250	563	575	1,140	5	7
Woodbury.....	2,181	513	414	1,695	28	14	Voluntown.....	1,895	485	443	912	14	21
New London county.	31,048	8,189	7,148	16,688	762	581	Windham.....	2,794	670	580	1,422	64	28
Woolstock.....	2,481	664	525	1,211	19	12	Woolstock.....	2,481	664	525	1,211	19	12

NEW YORK.

Albany county.	77,820	18,984	18,984	4,441	171	742	Dutchess county—Continued.						
Albany.....	4,494	861	72	1,422	2	171	Ellipton.....	2,079	517	593	942	2	25
Albany city.....	2,622	492	129	1,021	1	24	Highland.....	2,529	617	573	1,092	40	207
Albany ward.....	1,872	369	174	687	18	149	Killbuck.....	3,092	875	756	1,544	66	421
Albany ward.....	1,754	497	154	687	1	257	Saratoga.....	921	241	241	433	3	13
Balsanzoni.....	1,199	1,536	2,047	1,017	29	99	Washington.....	5,190	1,267	1,245	2,465	55	78
Canton.....	1,880	1,229	1,112	1,498	43	49	Kings county.	4,549	903	703	1,415	46	1,482
Catskill.....	1,441	475	321	1,474	8	395	Brooklyn.....	1,676	392	260	565	14	455
Catskill city.....	1,441	769	591	1,474	302	302	Bushwick.....	540	123	69	172	5	171
Easton.....	1,337	419	288	1,094	1	37	Flatbush.....	941	160	153	238	12	378
Freshburg.....	1,327	420	417	1,000	1	5	Flatland.....	423	72	71	143	.....	137
Hudson.....	1,099	895	988	1,020	7	1,3	Gravesend.....	426	88	69	129	5	135
Hudson city.....	1,099	661	690	1,454	18	27	New Utrecht.....	563	98	81	168	10	206
Fittstown.....	1,478	567	560	1,178	.....	35	Montgomery county.	28,832	7,896	7,205	13,152	41	588
Rensselaer.....	2,779	712	740	1,311	.....	13	Canajoharie.....	6,155	1,047	1,338	2,868	6	96
Rensselaer city.....	2,124	2,687	1,112	1,311	.....	59	Cazenovia.....	4,261	1,128	1,068	1,928	4	133
Saratoga.....	1,071	708	877	1,020	.....	55	Chenango.....	2,396	649	648	1,091	1	7
Saratoga city.....	1,071	469	487	721	.....	145	Chemung.....	35	13	12	20	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	779	180	170	831	.....	78	German Flats.....	1,207	354	501	650	2	20
Schenectady city.....	779	479	478	1,438	.....	51	Harpersfield.....	1,726	324	324	722	.....	6
Schenectady ward.....	1,477	842	860	960	.....	172	Berkshire.....	1,725	406	388	722	1	8
Schenectady ward.....	1,269	1,819	1,049	1,441	.....	1	Mohawk.....	4,440	1,088	1,141	2,092	8	111
St Lawrence.....	1,78	770	766	1,421	.....	41	Otsego.....	1,702	563	427	698	6	8
St Lawrence city.....	1,422	1,539	1,094	8,265	.....	797	Palatine.....	3,404	805	815	1,542	10	192
Island in the river not included in any town.....	29	6	8	9	.....	6	Whites.....	1,891	689	443	749	3	7
Clinton county.	1,147	347	359	982	19	16	New York city and county.	53,111	8,482	5,990	15,287	1,119	2,37
Champlain.....	579	187	124	447	.....	2	New York city.....	32,305	8,310	5,790	14,943	1,078	2,184
Crown Point.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dock ward.....	1,895	455	307	854	45	234
Plattsburgh.....	478	171	108	184	.....	19	East ward.....	3,766	999	593	1,611	82	514
Wellsville.....	657	142	.....	160	.....	1	Montgomery ward.....	6,825	1,704	1,248	5,159	281	373
Columbia county.	27,449	7,174	6,739	12,718	72	1,646	North ward.....	5,557	1,407	955	2,662	252	311
Canaan.....	1,750	1,757	1,762	1,220	5	96	Out ward.....	5,651	1,484	1,092	2,626	178	268
Claverack.....	1,777	1,779	1,747	1,419	11	341	South ward.....	1,707	451	324	822	55	115
Clermont.....	812	189	177	677	.....	112	West ward.....	6,844	1,783	1,271	3,256	185	369
Germantown.....	712	177	158	227	.....	49	Harlem division.....	806	172	110	294	41	189
Hillsdale.....	4,844	1,071	1,222	2,434	4	121	Ontario county.	1,074	524	192	342	6	10
Hudson.....	1,582	1,121	1,101	1,170	26	160	Canadaigua.....	494	291	60	111	1	1
Kinderhook.....	4,927	1,127	1,111	1,079	26	69	Erwin.....	168	56	39	69	.....	7
Livingston.....	1,489	1,127	1,012	1,344	.....	29	Genesee.....	343	140	74	122	5	2
Dutchess county.	47,479	11,372	11,069	1,994	41	1,894	Jerusalem.....	99	37	22	40	.....	.....
Amena.....	78	78	78	1,439	29	72	Orange county.	18,477	4,599	4,234	8,585	201	961
Beekman.....	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,439	11	106	Goshen.....	2,447	616	518	1,042	59	212
Clinton.....	4,777	1,227	1,111	1,777	.....	176	Haverstraw.....	4,854	1,190	1,173	2,207	16	238
Croton.....	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	.....	601	Mansfield.....	2,216	552	546	1,060	17	51
Friedenstown.....	3,992	1,438	1,438	1,438	.....	41	New Cornwall.....	4,228	1,081	1,040	1,908	42	167
Northeast.....	3,992	1,438	1,438	1,438	.....	22	Warwick.....	1,163	288	175	476	29	198
Pawling.....	4,369	1,174	1,174	2,069	91	42							

Not returned by towns.

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. (1900—Continued.)

NEW YORK—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.				Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.				Slaves.		
	Total.	Males.		All other free persons.			Total.	Males.		All other free persons.			
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.					16 years and over.	Under 16 years.				
Queens county.....	16,013	3,555	2,863	6,408	819	2,208	Uster county—Continued.						
Flushing.....	1,608	325	229	557	127	150	Shawangunk.....	2,125	483	472	818	21	39
Jamaica.....	1,674	397	294	697	65	221	Wafflebluff.....	2,771	664	680	1,404	9	102
Newtown.....	2,109	421	353	748	34	253	Woodstock.....	1,926	278	268	473	12	15
North Hempstead.....	2,097	750	442	1,096	152	507	Washington county.....	14,067	3,640	3,789	6,624	—	46
Oyster Bay.....	4,097	949	756	1,707	304	381	Argyle.....	2,276	425	660	1,631	—	14
South Hempstead.....	3,828	933	789	1,704	97	326	Granville.....	2,242	583	506	1,693	—	—
Richmond county.....	3,827	747	753	1,445	127	755	Hampton.....	493	198	151	224	—	—
Castleton.....	894	178	172	314	26	114	Helton.....	1,793	499	479	818	—	—
Northfield.....	1,021	223	226	402	37	137	Kingsbury.....	1,120	269	291	529	1	—
Southfield.....	895	151	179	406	35	234	Queensbury.....	1,030	261	275	754	—	1
Westfield.....	1,137	195	216	424	31	272	Salem.....	2,168	582	573	1,611	1	21
Suffolk county.....	16,546	3,787	3,264	7,229	1,111	1,105	Westfield.....	2,111	515	600	959	—	9
Brookhaven.....	3,227	727	617	1,375	275	216	Whitehall.....	810	269	214	585	1	1
Easthampton.....	1,497	354	272	673	99	99	Westchester county.....	23,978	5,943	5,718	10,972	28	1,416
Huntington.....	3,366	791	763	1,518	75	219	Bedford.....	2,476	618	622	1,182	16	88
Ishp.....	697	162	126	246	68	35	Eastford.....	1,942	484	442	967	27	66
Shelter Island.....	291	59	58	77	23	21	Eastchester.....	731	151	151	39	12	75
Smithtown.....	1,024	195	179	371	113	169	Greenburgh.....	1,275	24	212	601	3	121
Southampton.....	3,492	781	673	1,742	230	146	Harrison.....	1,097	242	249	47	8	54
Southold.....	3,222	768	636	1,427	198	183	Magnanock.....	472	108	98	171	18	57
Ulster county.....	29,370	7,050	6,786	12,462	191	2,914	Morris.....	143	4	17	41	2	50
Hurley.....	847	166	129	306	1	245	North Pleasant.....	1,926	501	442	911	8	84
Kingsford.....	3,923	902	732	1,739	9	721	New Rochelle.....	690	170	149	277	26	87
Manakating.....	1,703	436	491	789	5	31	North Castle.....	2,470	697	591	1,279	43	29
Marbletown.....	2,190	492	469	830	15	274	North Salem.....	1,900	268	253	569	16	28
Middletown.....	1,019	293	279	430	1	6	Polhemus.....	1,169	45	51	84	1	58
Montgomery.....	3,364	898	834	1,578	18	266	Poundridge.....	1,072	147	279	748	7	—
New Marlborough.....	2,246	539	607	1,027	15	78	Rye.....	986	258	194	427	14	121
New Paltz.....	2,104	512	519	979	12	102	Salem.....	1,476	366	29	728	14	19
New Windsor.....	1,819	463	417	805	17	117	Scarsdale.....	281	73	77	119	11	28
Newburgh.....	2,347	610	585	1,083	12	57	Westchester.....	1,267	313	287	612	7	38
Rochester.....	1,628	374	321	668	14	281	Westfield.....	1,200	279	212	441	49	242
							White Plains.....	705	140	100	298	8	49
							Yonkers.....	1,125	295	229	438	12	179
							York.....	1,669	389	381	771	28	40

NEW JERSEY.

Bergen county.....	12,601	2,865	2,299	4,944	192	2,361	Gloucester county.....	7,963	3,287	3,311	6,212	372	161
Bergin.....							Deptford.....						
Franklin.....							Edgemoor.....						
Hackensack.....	12,601	2,865	2,299	4,944	192	2,361	Galloway.....						
Harrington.....							Glou town.....						
N. Barbadoes.....							Glou townsh.....	13,393	3,287	3,311	6,232	342	191
Saddle River.....							Greenwich.....						
Burlington county.....	18,095	4,025	4,164	8,181	598	227	Newtown.....						
Burlington.....							Waterford.....						
Chester.....							Woodwich.....						
Chesterfield.....							Hunterdon county.....	20,153	4,966	4,379	9,316	191	1,301
Evansham.....							Alexandria.....	1,593	377	401	685	—	40
Little Egghar.....							Amwell.....	5,291	1,239	1,173	2,489	16	283
Mansfield.....	18,095	4,025	4,164	8,181	598	227	Bethlehem.....	1,315	333	329	643	1	31
New Hanover.....							Hopewell.....	2,320	579	448	1,041	19	273
Northampton.....							Kinross.....	2,416	603	574	1,193	4	104
Nottingham.....							Madison.....	1,632	237	189	442	14	160
Nottingham.....							Lebanon.....						
Springfield.....							Reaington.....	4,379	1,062	919	2,033	58	268
Willingboro'.....							Tewksbury.....						
Cape-May county.....	2,571	631	609	1,179	14	141	Trouton.....	1,946	498	346	841	79	182
Lower Precinct.....							Middlesex county.....	15,956	3,995	3,375	7,128	140	1,318
Middle Precinct.....	2,571	631	609	1,179	14	141	Amboy.....						
Upper Precinct.....							North Brunswick.....	2,312	418	456	1,010	3	205
Cumberland county.....	8,248	2,147	1,966	3,577	138	129	Piscataway.....	2,291	535	514	982	19	218
Deerfield.....							South Amboy.....	2,026	642	737	1,197	8	183
Downs.....							South Brunswick.....	2,852	674	601	1,289	19	258
Fairfield.....							Winlsor.....	2,838	714	725	1,378	46	190
Greenwich.....	8,248	2,147	1,966	3,577	138	129	Woodbridge.....	2,720	871	774	1,587	32	256
Hopewell.....							Monmouth county.....	11,618	3,843	3,758	7,448	350	1,796
Maurice River.....							Dover.....						
Stowencuk.....							Lower Freehold.....	3,782	804	778	1,519	32	627
Essex county.....	17,785	4,339	3,972	8,143	169	1,171	Middle town.....	3,367	711	718	1,43	62	491
Acquaacknack.....							Stonewall.....	4,373	1,094	1,043	2,311	165	212
Elizabethtown.....	17,785	4,339	3,972	8,143	169	1,171	Stallard.....	883	209	227	433	—	2
Newark.....							Upper Freehold.....	3,142	593	559	1,152	198	259

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			All other free persons.	Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			All other free persons.	Slaves.		
		Males.							Females.	Males.				Females.	
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Under 16 years.						16 years and over.	Under 16 years.				Under 16 years.
Morris county.....	16,216	4,992	3,968	7,502	48	636	Somerset county—Continued.								
Hanover.....							Bridgewater.....	2,578	586	492	1,119	34	377		
Mendham.....							Eastern Precinct.....	2,018	481	298	795	26	468		
Morristown.....	16,216	1,092	3,968	7,502	48	636	Hillsborough.....	2,201	463	465	868	19	386		
Pequanack.....							Western Precinct.....	1,875	413	345	741	56	317		
Roxbury.....							Sussex county.....	19,700	4,963	4,929	9,094	65	439		
Salem county.....	19,437	2,679	2,396	4,816	374	172	Greenwich.....	2,035	507	510	944	10	64		
Elsingborough.....							Hardwick.....								
Lo Penn's Neck.....							Independance.....	6,490	1,641	1,681	3,023	16	129		
Low Alloway Cr.....							Newton.....								
Mannington.....							Hardyston.....	2,393	610	637	1,110	10	26		
Piles Grove.....							Knowlton.....	1,957	488	490	935	11	13		
Pitts Grove.....							Mansfield.....	1,482	377	368	700	2	35		
Salem.....	10,137	2,679	2,396	4,816	374	172	Montague.....	543	150	124	241	3	25		
Up Alloway's Cr.....							Oxford.....	1,995	471	468	892	9	65		
Up Penn's Neck.....							Sandyston.....	519	131	122	239	1	26		
Somerset county.....	12,296	2,819	2,390	5,130	147	1,810	Wallpack.....	496	129	102	233	2	30		
Bedminster.....	1,197	275	260	489	4	119	Wantage.....	1,700	459	437	777	1	26		
Bernardstown.....	2,377	601	560	1,115	8	93									

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny county.....	16,293	2,524	2,745	4,743	12	159	Chester county—Continued.						
Depreciation tract.....	206	50	59	97			East Nottingham.....	820	221	195	390	12	2
Elizabeth.....	1,498	368	398	711		21	East Town.....	423	113	111	197		2
Pitt.....	1,468	380	365	681	2	40	East Whiteland.....	491	136	114	219	20	2
Pittsburgh town.....	376	100	80	195	1		Fallowfield.....	792	229	159	384	11	9
Plum.....	462	104	165	192		1	Goshen.....	1,272	359	272	604	33	1
Versailles.....	414	94	114	203		3	Honeybrook.....	794	193	295	380	3	13
That part of Allegheny county taken from Washington county.....	5,839	1,428	1,424	2,684	9	94	Kennel.....	658	180	164	298	14	2
Belford county.....	13,132	2,887	3,840	6,325	34	46	London Britain.....	217	76	50	107	12	8
Berks county.....	30,189	7,711	7,551	14,666	201	60	Londolerry.....	588	163	132	282	4	7
Albany.....	773	191	186	402			Londongrove.....	786	203	203	370	5	5
Alsace.....	836	267	226	490	3		New Garden.....	742	191	186	349	15	1
Anity.....	869	229	215	413	11	1	New London.....	716	211	164	333	18	20
Bern.....	2,268	528	651	1,069	18	2	Newlin.....	534	120	117	209	7	
Bethel.....	950	234	234	481	1		Oxford.....	1,001	277	226	465	16	20
Brocknock.....	324	78	85	161			Pennsbury.....	595	145	150	286	14	
Brunswick and Manheim.....	1,594	368	399	736		1	Pikeland.....	817	185	221	392	19	
Cashtown.....	599	147	123	240	5	4	Sadsbury.....	607	148	143	281	8	7
Colebrookdale.....	553	149	135	265	4		Thorubury.....	123	40	27	51	5	
Conru.....	1,430	371	363	766	10		Trediffin.....	988	277	217	466	25	3
Douglas.....	490	123	120	220	6	1	Uweland.....	976	258	221	465	28	4
Earl.....	527	136	136	252	2	1	Vincent.....	1,230	339	274	609	7	1
East District.....	634	150	166	313	5		West Bradford.....	723	182	195	337	9	
Exeter.....	893	236	215	432	3	7	West Cain.....	810	229	214	394	3	
Greenwich.....	724	187	164	373			West Marlborough.....	678	208	144	309	16	1
Heidelberg.....	2,015	528	511	1,026	24	6	West Nottingham.....	903	294	177	414	11	7
Hersford.....	909	240	236	489	3	1	West Tottumham.....	432	102	110	197	20	3
Longswamp.....	739	185	194	359	1		West Town.....	366	95	74	179	18	
Maiden Creek.....	735	205	168	353	9		West Whiteland.....	437	118	106	213	16	4
Manheim (see Brunswick and Manheim).							Wilistown.....	788	221	174	375	18	
Maxatany.....	1,022	271	241	498			Cumberland county.....	18,208	4,816	4,514	8,449	206	223
Oley.....	973	267	217	469	16	4	Hopewell.....						
Pinegrove.....	900	214	251	435			Newton.....	7,599	1,991	1,867	3,550	93	98
Reading borough.....	2,225	583	512	1,118	3	9	Tyborn.....						
Richmond.....	654	190	169	291	9	4	Westpensboro.....						
Robeson.....	1,088	289	276	514	8	1	Eastern portion of county.....	10,669	2,825	2,647	4,899	113	125
Rockland.....	744	196	184	358	3		Dauphin county.....	18,155	4,651	4,434	8,801	59	210
Ruscomb.....	472	119	121	228	4		Harrisburgh town.....	880	259	184	411	1	25
Tulpehocken.....	2,315	603	553	1,123	21	15	Lebanon town.....	960	245	240	471	2	2
Union.....	791	182	169	334	16	3	Remainder of county.....	16,315	4,147	4,010	7,919	56	183
Windsor.....	1,210	309	346	598	7		Delaware county.....	9,469	2,530	2,109	4,494	287	49
Bucks county.....	25,216	6,529	5,894	11,951	581	261	Ashton.....	444	114	107	210	13	
Chester county.....	27,829	7,486	6,590	13,065	544	141	Bethel.....	224	50	67	99	7	1
Birmingham.....	221	58	53	109	1		Birmungiam.....	428	98	109	202	15	4
Brandywine.....	740	214	178	343	5		Chester.....	673	200	128	323	22	
Charlestown.....	1,260	319	312	582	40	7	Concord.....	674	168	160	305	35	6
Coventry.....	1,168	308	271	515	43	1	Darby.....	641	168	137	313	15	8
East Bradford.....	836	221	226	378	11		Edgmont.....	437	104	106	213	9	5
East Cain.....	792	191	158	329	21	3	Haverford.....	465	130	102	218	6	9
East Fallowfield.....	517	141	136	239	1		Lower Chichester.....	501	135	94	257	15	
East Marlborough.....	811	226	183	388	14		Lower Providence.....	216	68	50	97	1	
East Nantmill.....	1,154	281	298	546	21	8	Marple.....	471	120	105	235	11	
							Middletown.....	582	167	127	265	20	3
							Newtown.....	451	126	101	218	5	1
							Radnor.....	681	191	164	320	4	2
							Ridley.....	502	137	106	229	29	1

1 Not returned by townships.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1790—
Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.					
	Total.	Males.			All other free persons.			Total.	Males.			All other free persons.						
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Females.					16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Females.							
Delaware county—Continued.							Northampton county—Cont'd											
Springfield	335	89	72	142	28	4	Heidelberg	962	244	254	464	—	—					
Thornbury	401	99	92	198	12	—	Lehigh	926	146	181	299	—	—					
Timonium	158	46	27	58	24	3	Lower Mount Bethel	896	249	211	453	1	1					
Upper Chester	267	66	63	132	3	1	Lower Sinton	967	268	222	489	18	18					
Upper Darby	571	164	113	282	12	—	Lower Smithfield	1,346	379	371	647	34	7					
Upper Providence	349	90	79	178	1	1	Lewistown	419	97	115	296	1	—					
Fayette county	13,318	3,415	3,420	6,155	46	282	Lynn	1,046	225	8	483	—	—					
Bullskin	754	192	186	356	1	19	Mangee	1,263	335	9	766	1	1					
Franklin	1,854	443	488	881	11	31	Moro	752	249	179	182	—	—					
Georges	1,351	350	359	658	—	4	Nazareth	889	252	231	363	3	3					
German	1,299	319	355	622	—	4	Penn	967	151	167	287	2	2					
Luzerne	1,113	285	281	515	5	27	Plainfield	886	143	245	448	—	—					
Menallen	1,668	439	442	737	7	43	Salisbury	1,040	247	238	265	—	—					
Springhill	1,321	325	336	626	2	38	Towamencink	395	102	97	195	—	1					
Tyrono	730	210	183	316	—	21	Upper Miller	1,149	273	279	397	—	—					
Union	1,538	424	399	715	9	28	Upper Mount Bethel	1,070	255	261	478	6	1					
Washington	1,241	319	311	552	11	68	Upper Sinton	851	200	235	396	—	—					
Wharton	429	109	125	195	—	—	Upper Smithfield	352	101	94	175	1	1					
Franklin county	15,662	4,021	3,874	7,162	279	326	Wallen Papack	170	44	33	82	1	—					
Fannet	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wellenbergh	626	133	145	247	1	—					
Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whitehall	1,253	296	304	393	—	—					
Letterkenney	7,212	1,862	1,848	3,236	131	148	Williams	726	187	208	325	6	6					
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	Northumberland county						17,147	4,191	4,729	8,051	89	87
Peters	—	—	—	—	—	—	Philadelphia county						51,488	13,497	9,896	26,523	2,699	373
Remainder of county	8,450	2,159	2,036	3,932	145	178	Blockley	883	243	179	444	22	4					
Huntingdon county	7,558	1,871	2,089	3,534	24	4	Bristol	723	191	179	341	19	3					
Lancaster county	26,981	9,714	8,967	17,411	512	347	Byberry	786	138	141	278	13	6					
Bart	873	213	218	421	15	5	Germanatown town	2,799	772	797	1,021	21	5					
Brecknock	626	152	161	326	7	—	Kingsessing	542	149	167	254	7	—					
Caermarvon	796	198	185	318	36	29	Lower Dublin	1,267	318	263	619	37	19					
Cocalico	3,129	797	714	1,579	3	—	Minor of Moreland	356	94	79	181	15	8					
Colerain	695	196	145	324	3	—	Moyamensing and Passyunk	1,394	377	299	682	27	8					
Conestogo	1,094	286	284	514	7	—	Northern Liberties town	9,967	2,567	2,296	4,884	219	61					
Donegal	553	155	111	247	10	10	Oxford	979	258	215	463	26	17					
Drumore	1,025	316	189	466	20	31	Passyunk (See Moyamensing and Passyunk)	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Earl	3,050	670	717	1,536	137	29	Roxborough	778	205	229	350	2	1					
Elizabeth	596	147	149	273	5	1	Southwark	7,683	1,496	1,441	2,868	24	24					
Elizabeth town	196	52	32	102	—	—	Philadelphia city	28,542	7,749	5,279	13,883	1,420	210					
Heidelberg	169	21	19	29	—	—	Northern district (between Vine and Race streets from the Delaware to the Schuylkill)	3,948	1,048	731	2,045	85	27					
Hempfield	1,095	479	378	756	7	4	Middle district (from the north side of Chestnut street to the south side of Race street from the Delaware to the Schuylkill)	13,674	3,675	2,623	6,713	612	71					
Lampeter	1,551	447	376	759	7	1	Southern district (from the south side of Chestnut street to the north side of South street from the Delaware to the Schuylkill)	10,950	2,936	1,964	7,125	723	112					
Lancaster	3,197	945	933	1,799	1	—	Washington county	26,792	5,443	7,279	11,995	12	263					
Lancaster borough	3,712	1,049	799	1,830	36	57	Westmorland county	16,049	4,013	4,100	7,780	29	128					
Leacock	1,495	345	246	683	13	18	Armstrong	1,172	389	444	647	8	5					
Little Britain	1,294	337	271	589	32	52	Berry	1,623	374	374	778	6	6					
Manheim	786	215	192	372	—	1	Donck	727	191	184	362	1	—					
Manheim town	397	108	75	184	—	—	Fairfield	619	147	159	311	3	8					
Manor	1,635	514	380	798	43	—	Franklin	728	207	213	399	1	—					
Martick	1,290	354	280	614	3	9	French Creek	91	26	13	24	—	—					
May town	1,154	314	256	521	20	23	Hempfield	2,200	544	631	1,027	7	6					
Mountjoy	849	210	172	436	4	—	Mount Pleasant	1,079	272	294	444	—	9					
Rapho	1,696	469	316	784	26	11	North Huntingdon	1,581	324	418	788	1	17					
Sadsbury	720	203	151	349	15	11	Redriver	1,087	274	299	445	—	49					
Salisbury	1,398	367	244	612	52	46	Salisbury	795	204	147	387	1	4					
Strasburg	1,689	510	376	784	16	6	South Huntingdon	1,047	290	467	722	4	14					
Warwick	2,249	565	519	1,130	14	11	Union	1,146	317	312	513	1	9					
Luzerne county	4,892	1,237	1,328	2,363	13	11	Washington	1,366	347	284	434	1	1					
Mifflin county	7,592	1,954	1,955	3,592	42	19	Whitefield	396	98	104	184	2	—					
That portion south of the river	—	—	—	—	—	—	York county						67,545	9,471	9,666	17,742	86	563
Juniata	9,187	286	227	1,600	5	9	Chenevix	1,680	417	399	715	—	27					
Remainder of county	5,355	1,368	1,398	2,522	37	59	Colburn	1,475	379	361	712	—	12					
Montgomery county	22,918	6,001	5,382	10,982	499	113	Dover	1,448	39	377	794	—	27					
Abington	881	265	177	321	10	5	Lebanon	1,207	31	279	671	—	43					
Cheltenham	629	193	138	252	45	2	Lebanon	769	188	178	378	8	7					
Manor of Moreland	1,283	325	273	588	64	17	Lebanon	1,181	292	—	—	—	11					
Springfield	446	121	95	222	—	—	Manchester	1,688	381	428	878	29	13					
Remainder of county	19,688	5,107	4,999	9,456	337	89	Montgomery	1,464	348	374	691	—	12					
Northampton county	24,238	6,007	6,404	11,675	132	29	Newberry	2,213	521	604	1,088	—	—					
Allen	1,456	382	352	717	5	4	Paradise	1,379	269	277	573	—	4					
Bethlehem	969	258	199	557	—	—	Reading	978	249	247	455	2	25					
Chestnut Hill	707	179	222	357	—	—	Shrewsbury	1,258	38	337	799	27	15					
Coskaton District	327	99	88	179	1	—	Not returned by townships											
Delaware	421	110	134	219	—	—												
Easton town	798	173	159	315	1	2												
Forks	741	175	217	315	—	—												
Hamilton	595	143	179	252	—	—												

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.				
	Total.	Males.		Fe-males.	All other free persons.			Total.	Males.		Fe-males.	All other free persons.
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.						16 years and over.	Under 16 years.		
York county—Continued.												
Warrington	1,460	342	374	702	43	8	Berwick, Cumberland, Franklin, Germany, Hamiltonban, Heidelberg, Mount Pleasant, Mountjoy, and Straban.					
Windsor	1,447	336	395	705	8	3						
York	1,381	288	385	664	34	10						
York borough	2,076	462	451	1,008	125	30						
Huntington, Manallen, Manheim, and Tyrone	4,669	1,202	1,200	2,206	23	38	9,800	2,551	2,376	4,359	269	245

DELAWARE.

Kent	18,920	3,795	3,467	6,878	2,570	2,300	Sussex	20,488	4,105	3,929	7,739	690	4,025
New-Castle	19,688	3,973	4,747	7,767	639	2,562							

MARYLAND.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			Slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			Slaves.						
		Males.	Fe-males.	All other free persons.				Males.	Fe-males.	All other free persons.							
Western shore—Continued.																	
Western shore	212,089	38,573	35,748	69,187	4,136	64,445	Western shore—Continued.										
Allegany county	4,869	1,068	1,283	2,188	12	258	Washington county					15,822	3,738	3,863	6,871	64	1,286
Ann-Arundel county	22,598	3,142	2,850	5,672	804	10,130	Eastern shore					107,639	17,342	15,591	32,208	3,907	38,591
Baltimore county	25,434	5,184	4,698	9,101	694	5,877	Caroline county					9,596	1,812	1,727	3,489	421	2,057
Baltimore town and preemts.	13,503	3,806	2,556	5,503	323	4,395	Cecil county					13,625	2,847	2,377	4,831	163	3,407
Calvert county	18,652	1,091	1,109	2,011	136	10,085	Dorchester county					15,875	2,541	2,430	5,039	528	5,337
Charles county	20,443	2,565	2,399	5,160	404	3,641	Kent county					12,836	1,876	1,547	3,325	655	5,433
Frederick county	30,791	7,010	7,036	12,911	215	3,417	Queen-Anns county					15,463	2,158	1,974	4,039	618	6,774
Harford county	14,976	2,872	2,812	5,109	755	6,030	Somerset county					15,610	2,185	1,908	4,179	268	7,070
Montgomery county	18,003	3,284	2,746	5,669	294	11,176	Talbot county					13,084	1,938	1,712	3,581	1,076	4,777
Prince Georges county	21,344	2,633	2,503	4,848	164	6,985	Worcester county					11,640	1,985	1,916	3,725	178	3,836
St. Marys county	15,544	2,100	1,943	4,173	333												

VIRGINIA.

Accomack	13,959	2,297	2,177	4,502	721	4,262	James City	4,070	395	359	765	146	2,405
Albemarle	12,585	1,703	1,700	3,342	171	5,579	King George	7,366	757	781	1,585	86	4,157
Amelia, including Nottoway, a new county	18,097	1,709	1,697	3,278	106	11,397	King and Queen	9,377	995	1,026	2,138	75	5,143
Amherst	13,703	2,056	2,235	3,995	121	5,296	King William	8,128	723	732	1,438	84	5,151
Augusta, the part east of the North mountain	10,886	2,048	1,645	3,438	49	1,222	Lancaster	5,638	535	542	1,182	143	3,236
Part west of do.	10,556	1,551	572	986	19	345	Louden	18,962	3,677	3,992	7,080	183	4,030
Bedford	10,531	1,785	2,266	3,674	52	2,754	Louisa	8,467	957	1,024	1,899	14	4,573
Berkley	19,713	4,253	4,547	7,850	131	2,932	Lunenburg	8,959	1,110	1,185	2,252	80	4,332
Botetourt, as it stood previous to the formation of Wythe from it & Montgomery	10,524	2,247	2,562	4,432	24	1,259	Mecklenburg	14,733	1,857	2,015	3,683	416	6,762
Brunswick	12,827	1,472	1,529	2,918	132	6,776	Middlesex	4,140	407	370	754	51	2,558
Buckingham	9,779	1,274	1,537	2,685	115	4,168	Monongalia	4,768	1,089	1,345	2,168	12	154
Campbell	7,685	1,236	1,347	2,363	251	2,488	Montgomery, as it stood previous to the formation of Wythe from it and Botetourt	13,228	2,846	3,744	5,804	6	828
Caroline	17,489	1,799	1,731	3,464	203	10,292	Nansemond	9,010	1,215	1,167	2,331	480	3,817
Charles-City	5,588	532	509	1,043	363	3,141	New-Kent	6,239	605	587	1,199	148	3,700
Charlotte	10,678	1,285	1,379	2,535	63	4,816	Norfolk	14,524	2,650	1,987	4,291	251	5,345
Chesterfield	14,214	1,652	1,557	3,149	369	7,487	Northampton	6,889	857	743	1,581	464	3,244
Culpeper	22,105	3,372	3,755	6,682	70	8,226	Northumberland	9,163	1,046	1,137	2,323	197	4,460
Cumberland	8,153	885	914	1,778	142	4,434	Ohio	5,212	1,222	1,377	2,308	24	281
Dinwiddie	13,934	1,790	1,396	2,873	561	7,334	Orange	9,121	1,317	1,326	2,693	64	4,421
Elizabeth-City	3,450	390	388	778	18	1,876	Pendleton	2,152	568	686	1,124	1	73
Essex	9,122	908	819	1,766	139	5,440	Pittsylvania	11,579	2,008	2,447	4,083	62	2,979
Fairfax	12,320	2,138	1,872	3,661	135	4,574	Powhatan	6,822	623	548	1,115	211	4,325
Fauquier	17,892	2,674	2,983	5,500	93	6,642	Prince Edward	8,100	1,044	1,077	1,961	32	3,986
Fluvanna	3,921	589	654	1,187	25	1,496	Prince George	8,173	965	822	1,600	267	4,519
Franklin	6,842	1,266	1,629	2,840	34	1,073	Princess Anne	7,793	1,169	1,151	2,207	64	3,202
Frederick division	19,681	11,757	1,653	3,041	49	1,319	Prince William	11,615	1,644	1,797	3,303	167	4,704
Ditto	2,931	12,078	2,517	4,269	67	2,931	Randolph	951	221	270	441		19
Gloucester	13,498	1,597	1,523	3,105	210	7,063	Richmond	6,985	704	697	1,517	83	3,984
Goehland	9,653	1,028	1,059	2,053	257	4,656	Rockbridge	6,548	1,517	1,552	2,756	41	682
Greenbrier, including Kanawa, a new county	6,015	1,463	1,571	2,639	20	319	Rockingham	7,449	1,816	1,652	3,209		772
Greensville	46,362	6,669	6,27	1,234	212	3,620	Russell	3,338	734	969	1,440	5	190
Halifax	14,732	2,214	2,329	4,397	226	5,565	Shannon-loah	10,510	2,409	2,779	4,791	19	512
Hampshire	7,346	1,662	1,950	3,261	13	454	Southampton	12,864	1,632	1,546	3,134	559	5,993
Hanover	14,754	1,637	1,412	3,242	249	8,223	Spotsylvania	11,252	1,361	1,278	2,532	148	5,933
Hardy	7,336	1,408	2,256	3,142	411	3,09	Stafford	9,588	1,341	1,355	2,769	87	4,036
Harrison	2,080	487	579	847		67	Surry	6,227	732	653	1,379	368	3,097
Henrico	12,000	1,823	1,170	2,667	581	5,819	Sussex	10,549	1,215	1,174	2,382	391	5,387
Henry	8,479	1,523	1,463	3,277	165	1,551	Warwick	1,690	176	158	333	33	990
Isle of Wight	9,028	1,208	1,143	2,415	375	3,867	Washington	5,625	1,287	1,440	2,440	8	450
							Westmoreland	7,722	815	754	1,614	114	4,425
							York	5,233	530	461	1,124	358	2,760

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 101.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. 1790—
Continued

NORTH CAROLINA.													
WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.					WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.								
DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND TOWN.	Total.	Males.			All other free persons.	Slave.	DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND TOWN.	Total.	Males.			All other free persons.	Slave.
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Females.					16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	Females.		
Edenton district.....	53,769	8,405	8,653	16,510	1,048	9,473	Moravia district. Continued.						
Bertie county.....	12,462	1,719	1,802	3,442	378	5,421	Burke county. Continued.						
Camden county.....	4,022	725	751	1,475	30	1,038	Ninth company.....	677	147	187	317		26
Chowan county, excluding Edenton town.....	3,413	457	438	865	7	1,046	Tenth company.....	479	99	126	213		21
Edenton town.....	1,575	181	113	306	34	941	Eleventh company.....	579	133	119	296		41
Curruck county.....	5,220	1,018	1,024	1,960	115	1,103	Twelfth company.....	481	94	155	217		15
Gates county.....	5,386	790	772	1,514	93	2,217	Thirteenth company.....	935	215	222	428		79
Hertford county.....	5,949	833	824	1,632	232	2,448	Lincoln county.....	9,436	2,057	2,293	4,041		855
Pasquotank county.....	5,477	951	1,035	1,801	87	1,600	First company.....	132	119	121	215		43
Perquimans county.....	5,439	881	921	1,714	57	1,883	Second company.....	509	114	127	229		59
Tyrrell county.....	4,826	867	970	1,798	35	1,156	Third company.....	591	118	146	221		18
Fayette district.....	34,393	7,111	7,324	13,677	608	5,673	Fourth company.....	733	166	180	339		38
Anson county.....	5,235	1,035	1,183	2,147	41	829	Fifth company.....	602	139	167	289		16
Cumberland county, excluding Fayetteville town.....	7,195	1,458	1,396	2,656	49	1,666	Sixth company.....	1,099	259	261	344		94
Fayetteville town.....	1,535	394	195	398	54	514	Seventh company.....	735	159	174	281		110
Moore county.....	3,870	859	965	1,672	12	371	Eighth company.....	653	148	181	303		18
Richmond county.....	5,652	1,096	1,205	2,111	35	583	Ninth company.....	1,427	318	308	610		191
Robeson county.....	5,343	1,132	1,138	2,263	277	533	Tenth company.....	718	145	189	333		51
Sampson county.....	6,162	1,146	1,272	2,427	140	1,177	Eleventh company.....	1,019	202	227	351		230
Halifax district.....	64,848	9,215	10,130	18,610	1,394	25,529	Twelfth company.....	765	186	206	366		7
Edgecombe county.....	10,295	1,663	1,878	3,487	70	3,167	Rutherford county.....	7,508	1,576	2,110	3,992	2	699
Franklin county.....	7,592	1,076	1,381	2,367	37	2,701	First company.....	573	105	119	218		149
Halifax county, including Halifax town.....	14,310	1,873	1,826	3,471	443	6,197	Second company.....	581	110	147	248		80
Martin county.....	6,010	1,067	1,010	2,008	96	1,829	Third company.....	390	79	119	159		69
Nash county.....	7,590	1,134	1,434	2,621	193	2,008	Fourth company.....	361	70	99	168		24
Northampton county.....	9,962	1,335	1,283	2,592	458	4,411	Fifth company.....	603	121	163	291		28
Warren county.....	9,379	1,067	1,318	2,214	67	4,713	Sixth company.....	686	127	192	323		41
Hillsborough district.....	59,971	10,937	12,903	21,980	792	13,449	Seventh company.....	514	111	138	230		35
Caswell county ¹	10,096	1,801	2,110	3,377	72	2,756	Eighth company.....	325	163	151	249	2	20
Caswell district.....							Ninth company.....	584	119	167	287		11
Gloucester district.....							Tenth company.....	598	114	165	279		60
Nash district.....							Eleventh company.....	955	186	287	461		51
Richmond district.....							Twelfth company.....	692	139	209	365		31
St. David's district.....							Thirteenth company.....	378	93	93	163		9
St. James district.....							Fourteenth company.....	389	108	85	185		8
St. Lawrence district.....							Wilkes county.....	8,157	1,915	2,253	3,714	2	553
St. Lukes district.....							First company.....	535	111	142	237		55
Chatham county.....	9,161	1,764	2,168	3,664	10	1,558	Second company.....	699	101	164	268		76
Granville county ¹	10,982	1,581	1,873	3,050	315	4,163	Third company.....	505	109	134	233	2	59
Abraham's Plains district.....							Fourth company.....	541	106	137	265		13
Beaver Dam district.....							Fifth company.....	466	88	145	222		11
Dutch district.....							Sixth company.....	601	124	169	291		29
Epping Forest district.....							Seventh company.....	592	76	109	162		54
Fishing Creek district.....							Eighth company.....	319	76	105	128		10
Fort Creek district.....							Ninth company.....	631	118	176	277		66
Goshen district.....							Tenth company.....	488	109	132	224		21
Henderson district.....							Eleventh company.....	660	109	149	246		96
Island Creek district.....							Twelfth company.....	443	88	122	199		34
Knap of Leeds district.....							Thirteenth company.....	723	152	205	332		31
Oxford district.....							Fourteenth company.....	577	75	96	188		18
Ragland district.....							Fifteenth company.....	369	78	114	173		4
Tabb's Creek district.....							Sixteenth company.....	538	107	179	299		3
Tar River district.....							Newbern district.....	53,681	9,597	9,876	19,329	841	16,042
Orange county ¹	12,216	2,433	2,109	4,913	191	2,090	Beaufort county.....	5,405	910	924	1,821	128	1,622
Caswell district.....							Currituck county.....	3,734	718	709	1,505	93	709
Chatham district.....							Craven county, including Newbern town.....	10,474	1,710	1,738	3,226	317	3,643
Hillsboro district.....							Dalrymple county.....	6,994	1,194	1,293	2,479	46	2,012
Hillsboro town.....							Hyde county.....	4,204	792	714	1,518	37	1,143
Orange district.....							Jones county.....	5,091	1,010	1,177	2,081	65	1,328
St. Asaph's district.....							Johnston county.....	4,796	736	794	1,541	70	1,655
St. Mark's district.....							Jones county.....	8,259	1,491	1,598	2,912	25	2,394
St. Mary's district.....							Pitt county.....	6,115	1,064	1,219	2,216	40	1,546
St. Thomas' district.....							Wayne county.....	66,927	14,033	15,932	28,440	249	8,231
Randolph county.....	7,318	1,500	1,952	3,292	24	499	Gaillard county.....	7,300	1,015	1,897	3,235	27	616
Wake county.....	10,198	1,771	2,091	3,084	180	2,472	Greene county.....	5,430	1,118	1,218	2,233	3	868
Morgan district.....	33,317	6,973	8,773	11,994	13	2,617	Mecklenburg county.....	11,310	2,314	2,543	4,788	67	1,698
Burke county.....	8,106	1,705	2,108	3,681	9	699	Montgomery county.....	5,034	612	1,220	2,029	11	837
First company.....	833	169	216	356		92	Rockingham county.....	6,211	1,188	1,411	2,489	10	1,113
Second company.....	525	90	148	248		76	Rowan county, including Salisbury town.....	15,972	3,399	3,828	6,992	162	1,741
Third company.....	607	120	176	248	7	76	Stokes county.....	8,433	1,836	2,122	3,665	12	778
Fourth company.....	441	99	129	203		49	Surry county.....	7,192	1,531	1,566	3,189	17	692
Fifth company.....	506	124	146	275		51	Wilmington district.....	26,097	3,973	4,662	7,789	216	10,667
Sixth company.....	677	111	109	306	2	87	Bladen county.....	5,199	87	84	1,687	58	1,686
Seventh company.....	631	124	152	298		59	Brunswick county.....	3,750	89	98	778	3	1,511
Eighth company.....	685	179	183	324		28	Duplin county.....	5,688	1,035	1,187	2,062		1,486
							New Hanover county, including Wilmington town.....	6,837	834	792	1,496	68	3,737
							Onslow county.....	5,427	867	941	1,788	84	1,747

¹ Names taken from county TAX LISTS.

TABLE 104.—POPULATION AS REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND PARISH	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			All other free persons.	Slaves.	DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND PARISH.	Total.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			All other free persons.	Slaves.
		Males.		Fe-males.					Males.		Fe-males.		
		16 years and over.	Under 16 years.						16 years and over.	Under 16 years.			
Beaufort district ¹	18,733	1,266	1,055	2,043	153	14,236	Charleston district—Cont'd.						
Camden district.....	38,265	6,941	8,694	13,607	158	8,865	St. Thomas parish.....	3,836	145	67	185	34	3,405
Chester county.....	6,866	1,346	1,004	2,831	47	938	Cheraw district.....	10,706	1,779	1,993	3,646	59	3,229
Claremont county.....	4,548	517	841	1,080	.....	2,110	Georgetown district.....	22,122	2,356	2,467	4,055	113	13,131
Clarendon county.....	2,392	444	516	830	.....	602	All Saints parish.....	2,225	104	102	223	1	1,795
Fairfield county.....	7,623	1,335	1,874	2,929	.....	1,385	Princee Fredericks parish.....	8,135	907	915	1,596	32	4,685
Lancaster county.....	6,302	1,253	1,537	2,074	68	1,370	Princee Georges parish.....	11,763	1,345	1,450	2,236	80	6,651
Richland county.....	3,930	596	710	1,173	14	1,437	Ninety-six district.....	73,729	14,973	17,165	30,324	198	11,069
York county.....	6,604	1,350	1,612	2,090	29	923	Abbeville county.....	9,197	1,904	1,948	3,653	27	1,065
Charleston district.....	96,985	5,060	3,177	7,165	950	50,633	Edgefield county.....	13,289	2,333	2,571	4,701	65	3,619
Berkley county, St. Johns parish.....	5,922	209	152	331	40	5,170	Greenville county.....	6,503	1,400	1,627	2,861	9	606
Colleton county, St. Johns parish.....	5,312	209	104	272	22	4,705	Laurens county.....	9,337	1,969	2,270	3,971	7	1,120
Dorchester county, St. Georges parish.....	4,299	337	311	604	25	3,022	Newberry county.....	9,342	1,992	2,232	3,992	12	1,144
Christ Church parish.....	2,454	156	138	272	11	2,377	Pendleton county.....	9,568	2,007	2,535	4,189	3	834
St. Andrews parish.....	2,947	125	71	174	31	2,546	Spartanburgh county.....	8,800	1,868	2,173	3,866	27	866
St. Bartholomes parish.....	12,606	625	491	1,017	155	10,338	Union county.....	7,693	1,500	1,809	3,121	48	1,215
St. James Goose Creek parish.....	2,787	158	79	202	15	2,333	Orangelaugh district.....	18,513	3,201	3,171	6,040	170	5,931
St. James Santee parish.....	3,797	140	110	187	15	3,345	North part.....	11,281	1,780	1,693	3,258	21	4,529
St. Paul's parish.....	3,433	65	48	103	15	3,202	South part.....	7,232	1,421	1,478	2,782	149	1,402
St. Phillips and St. Michaels parish.....	16,359	2,810	1,561	3,718	586	7,684							
St. Stephens parish.....	2,733	81	45	100	1	2,506							

GEORGIA.

Lower district.....	12,296	2,050	1,160	2,637	158	13,261	Middle district—Continued.						
Camden.....	305	81	44	96	14	70	Richmond.....	11,317	1,894	1,925	3,343	39	4,116
Chatham.....	10,769	846	480	1,430	112	8,201	Washington.....	4,552	947	1,024	1,885	2	694
Edinburgh.....	2,424	627	336	711	.....	750	Upper district.....	37,946	6,404	8,094	14,459	188	8,801
Glyn.....	413	70	36	87	5	215	Franklin.....	1,041	225	243	417	.....	156
Liberty.....	5,355	426	264	613	27	4,025	Greene.....	5,405	1,027	1,111	1,882	8	1,377
Middle district.....	25,336	4,649	4,790	8,643	52	7,292	Wilks.....	31,500	5,152	6,740	12,160	180	7,268
Burke.....	9,467	1,808	1,841	3,415	11	2,392							

KENTUCKY.

Beards Town, in Nelson county.....	216	52	49	85	1	29	Louisville, in Jefferson county.....	200	49	44	79	1	27
Bourbon.....	7,837	1,645	2,035	3,249	.....	908	Madison.....	5,772	1,231	1,421	2,383	.....	737
Danville, in Mercer county.....	150	49	28	51	.....	22	Mason.....	2,267	431	676	952	.....	208
Fayette county.....	17,576	3,241	3,878	6,738	30	3,680	Mercer.....	6,941	1,411	1,515	2,691	7	1,317
Jefferson.....	4,565	1,008	997	1,680	4	876	Nelson.....	11,089	2,456	2,746	4,644	34	1,219
Lexington, in Fayette county.....	834	276	203	290	2	63	Washington, in Mason county.....	462	163	95	183	.....	21
Lincoln.....	6,548	1,375	1,441	2,630	8	1,094	Woodford.....	9,210	1,767	1,929	3,267	27	2,220

¹Not returned by counties.

TABLE 105.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF COLORED PER 1,000 WHITES

MAINE.

COUNTY.	POPULATION IN 1790.					POPULATION IN 1900.					Number of colored persons per 1,000 whites, 1790.	Number of negroes per 1,000 whites, 1900.	
	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.					
			Total.	Free.	Slaves.			Total.	Negroes.	In Indian.			Mongrels, etc.
The state.....	96,643	96,167	536	539		694,496	694,226	2,240	1,410	798	124	3	2
Cumberland ¹	25,530	25,351	179	179		175,900	175,593	3,06	188	2	46	7	3
Hancock ²	9,542	9,504	38	38		92,155	92,120	62	283	325	16	4	2
Lincoln ³	29,755	29,592	141	141		290,626	290,152	474	187	59	7	5	2
Washington ⁴	2,799	2,740	20	20		29,030	29,126	514	94	411	9	7	1
York ⁵	29,678	28,920	158	158		76,165	76,081	84	67	2	15	5	1

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The state.....	141,899	141,112	787	630	157	411,588	410,791	797	662	22	113	6	2
Cheshire ⁶	28,753	28,665	88	79	18	48,334	48,255	79	58	10	11	3	1
Grafton ⁷	13,468	13,419	49	28	21	74,771	74,673	98	81	3	14	4	1
Hillsborough ⁸	32,883	32,797	176	176	21	129,668	128,881	187	141	10	46	5	1
Rockingham ⁹	43,184	42,795	389	292	97	85,034	84,835	199	179	6	14	9	2
Strafford ¹⁰	23,611	23,526	85	64	21	74,581	74,117	244	203	3	28	4	1

VERMONT.

The state.....	85,341	85,072	269	269		313,611	312,771	879	826	5	3	3	2
Addison ¹¹	6,429	6,383	47	47		19,656	19,638	2	2				
Bennington ¹²	12,296	12,173	123	123		21,795	21,536	199	167		4	3	8
Chittenden ¹³	7,287	7,294	23	23		107,068	106,724	284	275		6	3	3
Orange ¹⁴	10,526	10,485	41	41		90,823	90,774	50	48	4	8	4	1
Rutland ¹⁵	15,799	15,588	212	22		45,129	44,898	222	211	1	15	2	5
Windham ¹⁶	17,572	17,514	58	58		26,699	26,591	97	93		3	3	2
Windsor ¹⁷	15,740	15,695	45	45		62,974	62,598	76	71		3	3	2

MASSACHUSETTS.

The state.....	378,556	373,187	5,369	5,369		2,731,852	2,716,096	35,756	2,192	187	2,327	14	12
Barnstable ¹⁸	17,342	16,970	372	372		27,826	27,971	855	635	23	9	22	23
Berkshire ¹⁹	30,263	29,940	323	323		95,774	94,460	1,374	1,335	3	16	11	14
Bristol ²⁰	31,696	30,960	736	736		197,745	196,556	3,179	2,958	86	165	24	15
Dukes ²¹	3,275	3,250	25	25		4,591	4,556	395	150	134	1	8	35
Essex ²²	57,879	57,007	872	872		396,569	394,298	2,271	1,945	3	123	15	6
Hampshire ²³	59,656	59,205	451	451		275,028	273,043	1,985	1,897	15	93	8	7
Middlesex ²⁴	42,769	42,177	592	592		628,097	628,897	9,200	8,736	36	148	14	14
Nantucket ²⁵	4,555	4,521	34	34		3,066	2,998	48	46		2	8	16
Plymouth ²⁶	29,512	29,013	499	499		108,114	106,983	1,131	1,030	10	81	17	19
Suffolk ²⁷	44,865	43,863	1,002	1,002		78,324	695,047	13,277	11,959	15	1,393	21	17
Worcester ²⁸	56,764	56,355	409	409		396,818	394,717	2,101	1,821	31	206	7	5

RHODE ISLAND.

The state.....	69,112	64,670	4,442	3,484	958	482,050	472,718	9,332	8,874	35	423	19	19
Bristol ²⁹	3,211	3,013	198	199	98	13,144	12,955	169	158	4	7	66	12
Kent ³⁰	8,821	8,439	412	349	63	29,976	29,634	312	335		7	69	11
Newport ³¹	14,351	13,174	1,177	865	372	137,492	135,085	2,377	2,298	2	107	89	17
Providence ³²	24,376	23,518	858	777	81	277,314	271,817	5,497	5,179	27	291	36	19
Washington ³³	18,323	16,526	1,797	1,433	344	24,151	23,207	947	944	2	11	109	40

¹ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Franklin, Somerset, York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, and Oxford counties.
² Area covered in 1900 by Hancock county, and by parts of Waldo, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Aroostook counties.
³ Area covered in 1900 by Lincoln, Knox, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc counties, and by parts of Waldo, Androscoggin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin, Aroostook, and Penobscot counties.
⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Washington county, and by parts of Penobscot and Aroostook counties.
⁵ Area covered in 1900 by parts of York, Cumberland, Oxford, and Franklin counties.
⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Cheshire county, and by part of Sullivan county.
⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Grafton and Coos counties, and by parts of Carroll and Merrimack counties.
⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Hillsborough county, except Pelham, which was in Rockingham county in 1790, and by parts of Merrimack and Sullivan counties.
⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Rockingham county, part of Merrimack county, and the town of Pelham, now in Hillsborough county.
¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Strafford and Belknap counties, and by parts of Carroll and Merrimack counties.
¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by part of Addison county.
¹² Less than one.
¹³ Area covered in 1900 coextensive with that of 1790.
¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Chittenden counties, and by parts of Orleans, Addison, and Washington counties.
¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Essex, Caledonia, and Orange counties, and by parts of Orleans and Washington counties.
¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Rutland and Addison counties.
¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Windsor county, and by part of Rutland county.
¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Berkshire county, and by part of Franklin county.
¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Bristol and Norfolk counties, and by part of Providence county, R. I.
²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by part of Essex county.
²¹ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin, and Worcester counties.
²² Area covered in 1900 by parts of Middlesex, Suffolk, and Worcester counties.
²³ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Plymouth and Bristol counties.
²⁴ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Plymouth, Middlesex, and Worcester counties.
²⁵ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire, and Middlesex counties.
²⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Newport county, and by part of Bristol county, Mass.
²⁷ Area covered in 1900 by part of Providence county.

TABLE 105.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF COLORED PER 1,000 WHITES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY.	POPULATION IN 1790.					POPULATION IN 1900.					Number of colored persons per 1,000 whites, 1790.	Number of negroes per 1,000 whites, 1900.	
	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.					
			Total.	Free.	Slave.			Total.	Negro.	Indian.			Mongolian.
The state.	237,655	232,236	5,419	2,771	2,648	908,420	892,424	15,996	15,226	153	617	23	17
Fairfield ¹ .	36,200	35,173	1,117	318	799	184,203	180,839	3,364	3,227	9	128	32	18
Hartford ² .	38,149	37,498	651	305	256	195,147	191,776	3,371	3,190	5	176	17	17
Litchfield ³ .	38,635	38,119	516	313	203	66,238	65,182	1,056	998	33	25	14	15
Middlesex ⁴ .	18,828	18,492	336	144	192	40,876	40,405	471	450	1	20	18	11
New Haven ⁵ .	30,703	29,882	821	434	387	267,492	262,421	5,271	5,056	2	213	27	19
New London ⁶ .	32,918	31,605	1,313	732	581	81,183	79,421	1,762	1,641	83	38	42	21
Tolland ⁷ .	13,251	13,111	140	94	46	22,203	22,130	73	66	1	6	11	3
Windham ⁸ .	28,881	28,356	525	341	184	51,078	50,450	628	598	18	11	19	12

NEW YORK.

The state.	340,241	314,366	25,875	4,682	21,193	7,268,894	7,156,881	112,013	99,232	5,257	7,524	82	14
Albany ⁹ .	75,980	72,087	3,893	171	3,722	428,417	424,404	4,013	3,889	16	108	54	9
Clinton ¹⁰ .	1,615	1,583	32	16	16	210,073	208,408	1,665	335	1,272	58	20	2
Columbia ¹¹ .	27,496	25,811	1,685	52	1,633	43,211	41,779	1,432	1,417	15	65	34	34
Dutchess ¹² .	45,276	42,981	2,295	431	1,864	95,457	93,093	2,364	2,335	1	28	53	25
Kings ¹³ .	4,549	3,021	1,528	46	1,482	1,166,682	1,146,909	19,673	18,367	6	1,300	506	16
Montgomery ¹⁴ .	28,852	28,223	629	41	588	1,127,730	1,119,761	7,969	7,236	616	117	22	6
New York city and county ¹⁵ .	33,111	29,619	3,492	1,119	2,373	1,850,093	1,808,968	41,125	36,246	21	4,858	118	20
Ontario ¹⁶ .	1,074	1,058	16	6	10	1,234,365	1,225,283	9,082	5,796	3,115	171	15	5
Orange ¹⁷ .	18,477	17,315	1,162	201	961	142,157	137,256	4,901	4,837	1	64	67	35
Queens ¹⁷ .	16,013	12,886	3,127	819	2,308	208,447	203,328	5,119	4,921	1	197	243	24
Richmond ¹⁸ .	3,827	2,945	882	127	755	67,021	65,803	1,158	1,072	86	299	16	16
Suffolk ¹⁹ .	16,546	14,310	2,236	1,131	1,105	77,582	74,298	3,284	3,035	168	81	156	41
Ulster ¹⁸ .	20,370	26,295	3,075	161	2,914	157,428	155,638	1,790	1,768	1	21	117	11
Washington ¹⁹ .	14,077	14,028	49	3	46	75,567	75,228	339	290	37	12	3	4
Westchester ²⁰ .	23,978	22,204	1,774	358	1,416	384,764	376,665	8,099	7,688	3	408	80	20

NEW JERSEY.

The state.	184,139	169,954	14,185	2,762	11,423	1,883,669	1,812,317	71,352	69,844	63	1,445	83	39
Bergen ²¹ .	12,601	10,108	2,493	192	2,301	505,412	497,571	7,841	7,379	462	247	15	15
Burlington ²² .	18,095	17,270	825	598	227	104,373	100,586	3,787	3,723	22	42	48	37
Cape-May ²³ .	2,571	2,416	155	14	141	13,201	12,328	873	869	4	64	70	70
Cumberland ²⁴ .	8,248	7,990	258	138	120	51,193	48,785	2,408	2,403	5	32	39	49
Essex ²⁵ .	17,785	16,454	1,331	160	1,171	572,685	554,107	18,578	18,022	6	550	81	33
Gloucester ²⁶ .	13,363	12,830	533	342	191	185,950	168,239	17,711	17,561	7	143	42	104
Hunterdon ²⁷ .	20,153	18,661	1,492	191	1,301	77,412	74,415	2,997	2,934	17	46	80	39
Middlesex ²⁸ .	15,956	13,498	1,458	140	1,318	90,882	88,050	2,832	2,782	1	49	101	32
Monmouth ²⁷ .	16,918	14,969	1,949	353	1,596	92,158	85,636	6,522	6,457	3	62	130	75
Morris ²⁹ .	16,216	15,532	684	48	636	65,156	63,503	1,653	1,618	35	44	25	25
Salem ³⁰ .	10,437	9,801	546	374	172	25,530	22,493	3,037	3,029	8	55	135	135
Somerset ³⁰ .	12,296	10,339	1,957	147	1,810	37,802	35,225	2,577	2,540	7	30	189	72
Sussex ²⁹ .	19,500	18,966	534	65	439	61,915	61,379	536	527	9	27	9	9

¹ Area covered in 1900 co-extensive with that of 1790.
² Population of Wolcott town added to, and that of Hartland town and Marlboro town subtracted from, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
³ Population of Southbury town, Hartland town, and Middlebury town added to 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
⁴ Population of Durham town subtracted from 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
⁵ Population of Middlebury town, Southbury town, and Wolcott town subtracted from, and that of Durham town added to, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
⁶ Population of Columbia town and part of Marlboro town added to, and that of Lebanon town and Voluntown town subtracted from, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
⁷ Population of Columbia town and Mansfield town subtracted from, and part of Marlboro town added to, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
⁸ Population of Mansfield town, Lebanon town, and Voluntown town added to 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schoharie counties, and by parts of Greene and Schoharie counties.
¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Clinton, Franklin, Essex, and St. Lawrence counties.
¹¹ Area covered in 1900 co-extensive with that of 1790.
¹² Area covered in 1900 by Dutchess and Putnam counties.
¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Chenango, Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer, Hamilton, Otsego, Jefferson, Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Oneida, Lewis, Madison, Cortland, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tompkins counties, and by parts of Delaware, Schoharie, Schuyler, and Wayne counties.
¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Manhattan borough.
¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming, Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, and Steuben counties, and by parts of Wayne and Schuyler counties.
¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Orange and Rockland counties.
¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Queens and Nassau counties.
¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Ulster and Sullivan counties, and by parts of Greene and Delaware counties.
¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Washington and Warren counties.
²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Westchester county, and by part of New York county.
²¹ Area covered in 1900 by Bergen and Hudson counties, and by part of Passaic county.
²² Area covered in 1900 by Burlington county, and by parts of Mercer and Ocean counties.
²³ Area covered in 1900 by Essex and Union counties, and by part of Passaic county.
²⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Gloucester, Atlantic, and Camden counties.
²⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Hunterdon county, and by part of Mercer county.
²⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Middlesex county, and by parts of Mercer and Monmouth counties.
²⁷ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean counties.
²⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Somerset county, and by part of Mercer county.
²⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Warren and Sussex counties.

TABLE 105.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF COLORED PER 1,000 WHITES—Continued

		POPULATION IN 1790.					POPULATION IN 1900.					Number of colored person per 1,000 whites, 1790.	Number of colored person per 1,000 whites, 1900.	
COUNTY.	Total.	Colored.			Total.	Colored.			Mixed Race.	Total.	Negro.			In Indian.
		White.	Total.	Free.		Slaves.	White.	Negro.							In Indian.
The state.....	433,641	423,373	10,238	6,531	3,707	6,392,115	6,141,664	166,451	136,845	1,639	1,967	24	26	
Allegheny ¹	16,203	10,632	171	12	159	1,217,750	1,186,717	31,033	30,615	79	139	17	26	
Bedford ²	13,132	13,052	80	34	46	199,533	195,233	4,300	4,314	4	12	6	7	
Berks ³	30,189	29,928	261	201	160	316,915	315,951	964	946	24	9	3	3	
Bucks ⁴	25,216	21,374	842	581	261	71,190	68,788	2,402	2,390	185	17	35	32	
Chester ⁵	27,826	27,141	688	544	144	95,695	96,391	9,304	9,242	39	23	25	197	
Cumberland ⁶	18,208	17,779	429	306	223	76,667	73,691	2,977	1,960	1,017	2	24	26	
Dauphin ⁷	18,155	17,886	269	59	210	168,270	161,579	6,691	6,668	6	17	15	41	
Delaware ⁸	9,469	9,133	336	287	49	91,762	84,815	9,947	9,894	8	45	37	117	
Fayette ⁹	13,318	12,990	328	16	282	119,412	105,442	4,970	4,952	18	18	25	47	
Franklin ⁴	15,662	15,057	605	279	326	51,902	52,944	1,958	1,974	4	40	40	37	
Huntingdon ⁷	7,558	7,491	67	24	43	135,893	131,628	4,265	4,178	7	9	9	9	
Lancaster ⁸	36,081	35,192	889	542	347	159,241	156,761	2,480	2,361	1	18	25	16	
Luzerne ¹⁰	4,892	4,868	24	13	11	562,463	560,417	2,046	2,004	42	42	5	4	
Mifflin ¹⁰	7,562	7,461	101	42	59	82,198	81,387	721	716	2	3	14	9	
Montgomery ⁶	22,918	22,365	553	410	113	138,955	134,436	4,519	4,564	19	37	25	33	
Northampton ¹¹	24,238	24,086	152	132	20	314,685	313,535	1,150	1,116	3	30	6	4	
Northumberland ¹²	17,147	16,971	176	89	87	697,900	691,059	3,850	3,533	32	85	10	5	
Philadelphia ⁴	54,388	51,916	2,472	2,099	373	1,293,697	1,229,673	64,024	62,613	234	1,177	48	51	
Washington ¹³	22,918	23,617	275	12	263	116,393	114,714	4,679	4,699	24	12	12	40	
Westmoreland ¹⁴	16,019	15,852	167	39	128	243,632	240,845	2,787	2,149	3	38	11	9	
York ¹⁵	37,535	36,182	1,353	850	503	159,969	148,880	2,029	2,013	11	5	37	14	
DELAWARE.¹⁶														
The state.....	59,096	46,310	12,786	3,899	8,887	184,735	153,977	30,758	30,697	9	52	276	199	
Kent ¹⁷	18,920	14,050	4,870	2,570	2,300	32,762	25,017	7,745	7,738	7	7	347	300	
New-Castle.....	19,688	16,487	3,201	636	2,562	109,697	93,156	16,241	16,197	9	35	194	173	
Sussex.....	20,488	15,773	4,715	693	4,025	42,276	35,504	6,772	6,762	10	299	299	190	
MARYLAND.¹⁸														
The state.....	319,728	208,649	111,079	8,043	103,036	1,106,762	1,143,956	322,806	321,566	25	1,015	532	281	
Allegany ¹⁷	4,809	4,539	270	12	258	71,365	69,594	1,801	1,795	6	59	26	26	
Ann-Arundel ¹⁹	22,598	11,664	10,934	894	10,130	56,335	36,545	19,790	19,772	18	967	541	541	
Baltimore ¹⁹	25,434	18,953	6,481	604	5,877	144,933	125,446	19,487	19,447	40	342	155	155	
Baltimore town and precincts ²⁰	13,563	11,925	1,575	323	1,253	469,116	396,324	72,792	72,337	455	152	183	183	
Calvert ⁴	8,652	4,211	4,441	136	4,305	10,223	5,680	5,143	5,143	1,055	1,012	1,012	1,012	
Caroline ²¹	9,506	7,028	2,478	421	2,057	16,248	12,009	4,239	4,237	2	353	353	353	
Cecil ⁴	13,625	10,055	3,570	163	3,407	21,667	20,850	3,812	3,805	3	4	355	183	
Charles ⁴	20,613	10,124	10,489	404	10,085	17,662	8,014	9,648	9,618	1,016	1,204	1,204	1,204	
Dorchester ²²	15,875	10,010	5,865	528	5,337	27,962	18,476	9,486	9,484	2	586	513	513	
Frederick ²³	30,791	26,937	3,854	219	3,634	71,143	61,193	7,250	7,247	3	113	113	113	
Harford ⁴	14,976	10,784	4,192	775	3,417	28,269	22,411	5,858	5,854	4	389	261	261	
Kent ⁴	12,836	6,748	6,088	655	5,433	18,786	11,343	7,443	7,442	1	962	656	656	
Montgomery ²⁴	18,603	11,679	6,924	294	6,630	45,000	30,387	14,613	14,581	28	541	480	480	
Prince Georges ²⁵	21,344	10,004	11,340	161	11,176	294,067	199,448	94,619	94,157	21	441	1,134	472	
Queen Anns ⁴	15,493	8,171	7,292	618	6,674	18,364	11,991	6,373	6,372	1	892	531	531	
St. Marys ⁴	15,544	8,216	7,328	343	6,985	17,182	8,926	8,256	8,256	4	892	925	925	
Somerset ²⁶	15,610	8,272	7,338	268	7,070	38,997	26,126	12,871	12,867	4	887	493	493	
Talbot ⁴	13,084	7,231	5,853	1,076	4,777	20,312	12,875	7,437	7,466	1	899	580	580	
Washington ⁴	15,822	14,172	1,650	61	1,586	45,133	42,612	2,491	2,488	3	91	58	58	
Worcester ²⁷	11,640	7,626	4,014	178	3,836	30,643	21,276	9,367	9,365	2	526	440	440	

¹ Area covered in 1900 by Allegheny, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, and Lawrence counties, and by parts of Armstrong, Beaver, Venango, Warren, and Forest counties.

² Area covered in 1900 by Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton counties, and by parts of Cambria and Blair counties.

³ Area covered in 1900 by Berks county, and by part of Schuylkill county.

⁴ Area covered in 1900 coextensive with that of 1790.

⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Perry and Cumberland counties.

⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Dauphin county, and by part of Lebanon county.

⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Huntingdon county, and by parts of Center, Cambria, Clearfield, and Blair counties.

⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Lancaster county, and by part of Lebanon county.

⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Lackawanna counties, and by part of Bradford county.

¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Mifflin and Juniata counties, and by part of Centre county.

¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Northampton, Wayne, Lelah, Pike, Monroe, and Carlisle counties, and by part of Schuylkill county.

¹² Area covered in 1900 by Northumberland, Lycoming, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Columbia, Union, Clinton, Clinton, Elk, Sullivan, Montour, Snyder, and Cameron counties, and by parts of Armstrong, Center, Venango, Warren, Indiana, Clearfield, Bradford, and Forest counties.

¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Washington and Greene counties, and by part of Beaver county.

¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Westmoreland county, and by parts of Armstrong and Indiana counties.

¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by York and Adams counties.

¹⁶ Includes population of the District of Columbia in 1900.

¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Allegheny and Garrett counties.

¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Anne Arundel and Howard counties.

¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Baltimore county, and by parts of Carroll county and Baltimore city.

²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by part of Baltimore city.

²¹ Area covered in 1900 by Caroline county, and by part of Dorchester county.

²² Area covered in 1900 by part of Dorchester county.

²³ Area covered in 1900 by Frederick county, and by part of Carroll county.

²⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Montgomery county, and George town, D. C.

²⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Prince Georges county, and the District of Columbia, exclusive of George town.

²⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Somerset county, and by part of Wilson county.

²⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Worcester county, and by part of Wicomico county.

TABLE 105.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF COLORED PER 1,000 WHITES—Continued.

VIRGINIA.¹

COUNTY.	POPULATION IN 1790.						POPULATION IN 1900.				Number of colored persons per 1,000 whites, 1790.	Number of negroes per 1,000 whites, 1900.	
	Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.				
		Total.	Slave.	Free.	Total.		Negro.	Indian.	Mongolian.				
										White.			Slave.
The state.....	757,640	492,117	395,493	12,866	262,027	2,812,984	2,168,088	704,896	704,221	366	309	691	334
Accomack.....	13,959	8,976	4,983	721	4,262	32,570	20,743	11,827	11,825	.....	2	555	570
Albemarle.....	12,585	6,835	5,750	171	5,579	34,922	21,999	12,953	12,950	.....	3	841	589
Amelia (including Nottoway Co.) ²	18,097	6,684	14,413	166	11,267	21,493	8,618	13,385	13,385	.....	.....	1,708	1,669
Amherst ³	13,703	8,286	5,417	121	5,296	33,939	21,210	12,729	12,729	.....	.....	654	600
Augusta ⁴	10,886	9,290	1,626	59	1,567	50,612	41,919	8,743	8,738	.....	5	176	208
Bedford.....	10,531	7,725	2,806	52	2,754	30,356	20,617	9,739	9,739	.....	.....	363	472
Berkeley.....	19,713	10,650	3,063	131	2,932	40,065	34,218	5,847	5,847	.....	.....	184	171
Botetourt ⁵	10,324	9,241	1,283	24	1,259	76,940	58,791	18,149	18,139	.....	10	139	309
Brunswick.....	12,827	5,919	6,908	132	6,776	18,217	7,375	10,842	10,842	.....	.....	1,167	1,470
Buckingham ⁶	9,779	5,496	4,283	115	4,168	20,634	19,599	10,635	10,635	.....	.....	779	947
Campbell ⁷	7,685	4,946	2,739	251	2,488	44,832	25,871	18,961	18,961	.....	.....	554	733
Caroline.....	17,489	6,994	10,495	203	10,292	16,709	7,667	9,042	9,042	.....	.....	1,501	1,179
Charles Ry.....	5,288	2,084	3,504	363	3,141	5,040	1,344	3,696	3,696	.....	.....	1,081	2,750
Charlotte ⁸	10,078	5,199	4,879	63	4,816	15,879	7,716	8,763	8,763	.....	.....	938	1,231
Chesterfield.....	14,214	6,358	7,856	369	7,487	28,519	17,481	11,038	11,037	.....	1	1,236	631
Culpeper ⁹	22,105	13,809	8,206	70	8,236	33,182	20,885	12,297	12,296	.....	1	601	589
Dumfries.....	8,153	3,577	4,576	142	4,434	8,906	2,791	6,205	6,205	.....	.....	1,279	2,223
Dunwiddie.....	13,024	6,039	7,895	561	7,334	37,184	16,931	20,253	20,251	.....	2	1,307	1,796
Elizabeth City.....	3,450	1,556	1,894	18	1,876	10,400	10,757	8,763	8,582	168	13	1,217	798
Essex.....	9,122	3,543	5,579	139	5,440	9,701	3,576	6,125	6,125	.....	.....	1,575	1,713
Fairfax ¹⁰	12,320	7,611	4,709	135	4,574	31,089	20,465	10,624	10,614	.....	10	619	519
Fauquier.....	17,892	11,157	6,735	93	6,642	23,374	15,074	8,300	8,298	.....	2	604	550
Fluxama.....	3,921	2,430	1,491	25	1,466	3,650	5,039	3,011	4,011	.....	.....	614	796
Franklin.....	6,832	5,735	1,107	34	1,073	25,953	20,065	5,948	5,947	.....	1	193	297
Frederick ¹¹	19,681	15,315	4,366	116	4,250	31,248	26,342	4,906	4,903	.....	3	285	186
Glooucester ¹²	13,498	6,225	7,273	210	7,063	21,071	12,068	9,003	9,003	.....	.....	1,168	746
Goodland.....	9,053	4,149	4,913	257	4,656	9,519	3,964	5,558	5,558	.....	.....	1,187	1,403
Greenbrier (including Kanawa) ¹³	6,015	5,676	339	20	319	406,338	387,036	19,302	19,295	1	6	60	50
Greensville.....	6,392	2,579	3,812	212	3,620	9,758	3,402	6,356	6,356	.....	.....	1,515	1,868
Halifax.....	14,722	8,931	5,791	226	5,565	37,497	17,922	19,275	19,275	.....	.....	648	1,075
Hampshire ¹⁴	7,336	6,579	467	13	454	27,322	26,116	1,206	1,205	1	.....	68	46
Hanover.....	14,754	6,291	8,463	240	8,223	17,678	9,696	7,922	7,898	24	.....	1,345	815
Hardy ¹⁵	7,236	6,556	780	411	369	15,724	15,015	709	709	.....	.....	119	47
Harrison ¹⁶	2,080	2,015	67	.....	67	149,276	146,447	2,829	2,805	7	17	33	19
Henrico.....	12,000	5,600	6,400	581	5,819	115,112	70,044	45,068	45,046	1	21	1,143	643
Henry ¹⁷	8,479	6,763	1,716	165	1,551	34,667	24,660	10,007	10,007	.....	.....	254	406
Isle of Wight.....	9,028	4,786	4,242	375	3,867	13,102	6,833	6,269	6,268	.....	1	886	917
James City.....	4,070	1,519	2,551	146	2,405	5,732	2,712	3,020	3,020	.....	.....	1,679	1,114
King & Queen.....	9,377	4,159	5,218	75	5,143	9,265	4,066	5,259	5,259	.....	.....	1,255	1,313
King George.....	7,306	3,123	4,213	86	4,157	6,918	3,596	3,322	3,322	.....	.....	1,359	924
King William.....	8,128	2,893	5,235	84	5,151	8,380	3,266	5,114	4,992	152	.....	1,810	1,519
Lancaster.....	5,658	2,259	3,379	143	3,236	8,940	4,058	4,891	4,891	.....	.....	1,496	1,205
Loudoun ¹⁸	18,962	14,739	4,213	183	4,030	30,398	23,139	7,259	7,257	.....	2	286	314
Louisa.....	8,467	3,880	4,587	14	4,573	16,517	7,896	8,621	8,621	.....	.....	1,182	1,092
Lunenburg.....	8,959	4,547	4,412	80	4,332	11,705	5,133	6,572	6,572	.....	.....	970	1,280
Mecklenburg.....	14,733	7,555	7,178	416	6,762	26,551	10,353	16,198	16,198	.....	.....	950	1,565
Middlesex.....	4,130	1,531	2,609	51	2,558	8,220	3,684	4,536	4,536	.....	.....	1,704	1,231
Monongalia ¹⁹	4,768	4,692	166	12	154	80,015	78,800	1,215	1,206	.....	9	36	15
Montgomery ²⁰	13,228	12,394	834	6	828	173,225	152,327	21,898	21,894	.....	4	67	144
Nansemond.....	9,010	4,713	4,297	480	3,817	23,078	10,115	12,963	12,962	.....	1	912	1,281
New Kent.....	6,239	2,391	3,848	148	3,700	4,865	1,660	3,205	3,204	1	.....	1,609	1,930
Norfolk.....	14,524	8,928	5,596	251	5,345	114,831	57,212	57,619	57,455	52	112	627	1,004
Northampton.....	6,839	3,181	3,708	464	3,244	13,770	9,141	7,629	7,627	.....	2	1,166	1,242
Northumberland.....	9,163	4,506	4,657	197	4,460	9,846	5,680	4,166	4,166	.....	.....	1,034	733
Ohio ²¹	5,212	4,997	305	24	281	133,162	130,672	2,490	2,470	.....	20	62	19

¹ Area covered in 1900 by Virginia and West Virginia. Independent cities are included in county totals for 1790 and 1900.
² Area covered in 1900 by Amelia and Nelson counties.
³ Area covered in 1900 by Augusta county, and by parts of Bath, Pocahontas, and Highland counties.
⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Berkeley and Jefferson counties, and by part of Morgan county.
⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Botetourt, Alleghany, and Roanoke counties, and by parts of Craig, Monroe, and Bath counties.
⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Buckingham county, and by part of Appomattox county.
⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Campbell county, and by part of Appomattox county.
⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Charlotte county, and by part of Appomattox county.
⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Culpeper, Madison, and part of Appomattox counties.
¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Alexandria county, and part of Fairfax county.
¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Frederick and Clarke counties, and by part of Warren county.
¹² Area covered in 1900 by Gloucester and Mathews counties.
¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Greenbrier, Boone, Cabell, Clay, Fayette, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Nicholas, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Wayne, and Wyoming counties, and by parts of Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, McDowell, Monroe, Pocahontas, Summers, Webster, Wirt, and Wood counties.
¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Hampshire and Mineral counties, and by part of Morgan county.
¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Hardy and Grant counties.
¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Harrison, Doddridge, Lewis, and Ritchie counties, and by parts of Barbour, Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Marion, Taylor, Upshur, Webster, Wirt, Wood, and Pleasants counties.
¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Henry and Patrick counties.
¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Loudoun county, and by part of Fairfax county.
¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Monongalia county, and by parts of Preston, Marion, and Taylor counties.
²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Montgomery, Bland, Carroll, Floyd, Giles, Grayson, Mercer, Pulaski, and Wythe counties, and by parts of Craig, McDowell, Monroe, Smyth, Summers, and Tazewell counties.
²¹ Area covered in 1900 by Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Tyler, and Wetzel counties, and by part of Pleasants county.

TABLE 105.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF COLORED PER 1,000 WHITES. (Continued)

COUNTY.	POPULATION IN 1790.					POPULATION IN 1900.					Number of colored per 1,000 white, 1790.	Number of colored per 1,000 white, 1900.	
	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.					
			Total.	Free.	Slave.			Total.	Negro.	Indian.			Mixed-blood.
Orange 2	9,321	5,446	4,485	94	4,421	18,785	11,833	6,372	6,356		2	825	587
Pennington 3	2,452	2,378	54	1	75	12,091	11,790	302	309			31	27
Pittsylvania 4	11,579	8,538	3,041	62	2,979	61,414	35,067	27,867	27,804		3	166	181
Powhatan 5	6,822	2,286	4,535	211	1,325	6,821	2,313	4,181	4,181			1,984	1,031
Prince Edward 6	8,100	4,082	4,018	32	3,986	16,118	5,912	10,296	10,286			981	1,726
Prince George 7	8,173	3,287	4,786	267	1,519	7,752	2,286	4,866	4,358		8	1,413	1,083
Prince William 8	11,615	6,714	4,821	187	1,793	31,112	8,240	2,872	2,831		1	722	318
Princess Anne 9	7,793	4,325	3,296	94	3,202	11,192	5,755	5,187	5,187			721	1,043
Randolph 9	951	913	19		19	48,876	47,262	1,784	1,779		2	29	33
Richmond 10	6,985	2,968	4,017	83	3,981	7,088	3,159	2,929	2,929			1,394	704
Rockbridge 11	6,518	5,825	723	41	682	27,187	19,693	4,494	4,494			124	228
Rockingham 6	7,419	6,677	742		742	38,159	34,969	3,230	3,228		2	156	92
Russell 7	3,338	3,143	195	5	189	115,169	108,278	6,832	6,832		2	62	63
Shannandoah 8	10,510	9,979	531	19	512	33,351	31,299	2,112	2,112			53	69
Southampton 12	12,864	6,912	6,552	559	5,993	22,818	9,165	13,688	13,650			1,618	1,493
Spotsylvania 13	11,252	5,171	6,081	148	5,933	14,497	8,799	5,798	5,797		1	1,176	626
Stafford 14	9,588	5,465	4,123	87	1,036	8,097	4,489	1,668	1,668			774	248
Surry 15	6,227	2,762	3,465	398	3,067	8,469	3,283	5,183	5,183			1,225	1,577
Sussex 16	10,549	4,771	5,778	391	5,387	12,682	4,121	7,991	7,991			1,531	1,932
Warwick 17	1,090	1,047	33	33	990	21,523	13,998	10,575	10,527		18	1,531	755
Washington 9	5,135	5,167	158	8	150	48,895	34,449	1,426	1,417		7	89	99
Westmoreland 18	7,732	3,183	4,539	114	1,125	9,213	4,381	4,892	4,891		1	1,426	1,179
York 19	5,235	2,115	3,118	358	2,760	7,182	1,301	1,981	1,981			1,474	1,209

NORTH CAROLINA.

The state	795,605	289,181	497,824	5,021	199,786	1,896,810	1,239,003	660,207	621,409	5,687	21	466	494
Edenton district	53,749	33,568	20,261	1,918	19,113	119,615	79,435	41,199	50,137		8	692	959
Bertie 10	12,462	6,963	5,499	378	5,121	20,798	8,717	11,821	11,821			759	1,356
Camden 10	4,022	2,554	1,468	50	1,068	7,474	3,283	2,191	2,191			52	67
Chowan 10	4,988	2,590	2,928	41	2,587	10,258	4,466	5,872	5,870		2	1,114	1,288
Currituck 11	5,220	4,002	1,218	115	1,103	8,413	6,499	2,000	2,004			394	313
Gates 10	5,386	3,076	2,310	95	2,215	10,415	5,699	4,801	4,904			771	806
Hertford 10	5,949	3,299	2,680	282	2,448	14,294	5,895	8,369	8,369		8	420	1,423
Pasquotank 10	5,477	3,790	1,687	87	1,600	13,690	6,620	7,070	7,027		3	445	1,043
Perquimans 10	5,439	3,519	1,920	37	1,883	10,691	5,088	5,603	5,603			506	983
Tyrrell 12	4,826	3,635	1,191	35	1,156	17,474	10,418	7,076	7,056			246	677
Fayette district	24,393	28,112	6,281	698	5,673	196,881	112,722	84,379	80,737	1,012		221	714
Anson 13	5,235	4,365	870	41	829	53,897	29,692	15,895	15,895			149	787
Cumberland 14	8,750	6,467	2,263	83	2,180	44,067	26,810	17,257	17,257	1		150	644
Moore 10	5,870	3,487	383	12	371	25,622	15,775	7,849	7,849			110	438
Richmond 15	5,053	4,419	638	55	583	28,408	13,891	14,907	14,473	164		145	1,049
Robeson 10	5,343	4,533	810	277	533	40,371	19,377	20,794	16,917	3,877		179	864
Sampson 16	6,162	4,846	1,317	140	1,177	24,716	16,469	8,047	8,047			272	489
Halifax district	64,848	37,955	26,863	1,364	25,729	184,929	83,827	101,102	101,085	1	6	799	1,206
Edgecombe 17	10,265	7,028	3,237	70	3,167	68,474	16,960	21,570	21,567		3	431	1,276
Franklin 18	7,592	4,764	2,728	37	2,701	35,411	12,678	12,438	12,438			775	961
Halifax 10	14,310	7,170	7,130	443	6,687	69,793	11,000	19,735	19,733			966	1,784
Martin 10	6,010	4,085	1,925	96	1,829	15,582	8,056	7,527	7,527			471	910
Nash 19	7,390	5,189	2,201	193	2,018	62,419	18,887	13,532	13,529		3	424	716
Northampton 19	9,962	5,120	4,872	478	4,414	21,170	9,031	12,119	12,118		1	92	1,342
Warren 20	9,379	4,590	4,780	97	4,713	21,594	7,211	14,385	14,383			1,019	1,935
Hillsborough district	59,971	45,820	14,151	702	13,449	232,575	118,918	93,657	93,652		5	699	629
Caswell 21	10,096	7,288	2,808	72	2,736	31,715	16,191	15,222	15,222			385	924
Chatham 10	9,161	7,593	1,568	40	1,528	23,992	15,573	8,419	8,419			267	535
Granville 22	10,382	6,564	4,478	315	4,163	57,561	15,179	29,328	29,328			688	1,184
Orange 23	12,216	10,675	2,191	101	2,060	64,581	43,593	20,964	21,987		4	217	481
Randolph 19	7,318	6,834	484	24	460	28,282	23,260	3,072	3,072			21	104
Wake 24	10,198	7,546	2,652	180	2,472	59,630	31,525	25,165	25,164		1	371	796

1 Area covered in 1900 by Virginia and West Virginia. Independent cities are included in county totals for 1790 and 1900.
 2 Area covered in 1900 by Orange and Greene counties.
 3 Area covered in 1900 by Pennington county, and by part of Highland county.
 4 Area covered in 1900 by Prince Edward county, and by part of Appomattox county.
 5 Area covered in 1900 by Randolph and Tucker counties, and by parts of Barbours, Pocahontas, Preston, Upsbur, and Webster counties.
 6 Area covered in 1900 by Rockingham county, and by part of Page county.
 7 Area covered in 1900 by Russell, Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, and Wise counties, and by parts of McDowell, Scott, and Tazewell counties.
 8 Area covered in 1900 by Shannandoah county, and by parts of Page and Warren counties.
 9 Area covered in 1900 by Washington county, and by parts of Scott and Smyth counties.
 10 Area covered in 1900 co-extensive with that of 1790.
 11 Area covered in 1900 by Currituck county, and by part of Dare county.
 12 Area covered in 1900 by Tyrrell and Washington counties, and by part of Dare county.
 13 Area covered in 1900 by Anson county, and by part of Union county.
 14 Area covered in 1900 by Harnett county, and by part of Cumberland county.
 15 Area covered in 1900 by Richmond and Scotland counties.
 16 Area covered in 1900 by Sampson county, with the exception of a small section.
 17 Area covered in 1900 by Edgecombe county, and by part of Wilson county.
 18 Area covered in 1900 by part of Franklin county.
 19 Area covered in 1900 by Nash county, and by part of Wason county.
 20 Area covered in 1900 by Warren county, and by part of Vance county.
 21 Area covered in 1900 by Caswell and Person counties.
 22 Area covered in 1900 by Granville county, and by parts of Vance and Franklin counties.
 23 Area covered in 1900 by Orange and Alamance counties, and by part of Durham county.
 24 Area covered in 1900 by Wake county, and by part of Durham county.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 105.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF COLORED PER 1,000 WHITES—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

COUNTY.	POPULATION IN 1790.					POPULATION IN 1900.					Number of colored persons per 1,000 whites, 1790.	Number of negroes per 1,000 whites, 1900.	
	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.					
			Total.	Free.	Slave.			Total.	Negro.	Indian.			Mongolian.
Morgan district	33,317	30,687	2,630	13	2,617	423,676	373,248	50,428	49,027	1,401	.....	88	131
Burke ¹	8,106	7,497	609	9	609	150,376	134,633	15,743	15,057	686	.....	81	112
Lincoln ²	9,246	8,391	855	.....	855	71,031	56,081	14,950	14,950	.....	.....	112	267
Rutherford ³	7,808	7,197	611	2	609	138,676	124,212	14,464	13,758	706	.....	85	111
Wilkes ⁴	8,157	7,602	555	2	553	63,593	58,322	5,271	5,262	9	.....	73	90
Newbern district	55,083	38,800	16,883	841	16,042	218,855	127,391	91,464	91,454	.....	10	435	718
Beaufort ⁵	5,405	3,655	1,750	128	1,622	27,372	16,002	11,370	11,368	.....	2	479	710
Carteret ⁶	3,734	2,932	802	93	709	11,544	9,297	2,047	2,047	.....	.....	274	220
Craven ⁷	10,474	6,474	4,000	337	3,663	31,704	14,472	17,232	17,228	.....	4	618	1,190
Dobson ⁸	6,994	4,936	2,058	46	2,012	30,677	16,852	13,825	13,824	.....	1	417	820
Hyde ⁹	4,204	3,024	1,180	37	1,143	10,295	6,132	4,133	4,133	.....	.....	390	674
Johnston ¹⁰	5,691	4,298	1,393	65	1,328	35,003	25,678	9,325	9,325	.....	.....	324	363
Jones ¹¹	4,796	3,071	1,725	70	1,655	8,226	4,466	3,760	3,760	.....	.....	532	842
Pitt ¹²	8,270	5,881	2,389	25	2,364	39,889	15,397	15,492	15,492	.....	.....	406	1,066
Wayne ¹³	6,115	4,329	1,586	40	1,546	33,375	19,035	14,280	14,277	.....	3	350	748
Salisbury district	66,927	58,425	8,502	249	8,253	388,126	286,716	101,410	101,392	6	12	146	354
Guilford ¹⁴	7,300	6,057	643	27	616	39,074	27,969	11,105	11,103	1	1	97	397
Iredell ¹⁵	5,430	4,359	871	3	868	34,510	26,508	7,802	7,802	.....	.....	191	294
Mecklenburg ¹⁶	11,360	9,685	1,675	67	1,608	96,853	57,009	33,844	33,842	.....	2	173	594
Montgomery ¹⁷	5,039	4,191	848	11	837	29,417	23,936	5,481	5,481	.....	.....	202	229
Rockingham ¹⁸	6,211	5,088	1,123	10	1,113	33,103	21,544	11,619	11,617	.....	2	221	539
Rowan ¹⁹	15,972	14,129	1,843	102	1,741	67,497	53,380	14,117	14,110	4	3	130	264
Stokes ²⁰	8,423	7,633	790	12	778	54,214	40,866	13,348	13,346	.....	2	163	327
Surry ²¹	7,192	6,483	709	17	692	39,598	35,504	4,094	4,091	1	2	109	115
Wilmington district	26,097	15,814	10,283	216	10,067	128,153	74,526	53,627	53,355	259	13	650	716
Bladen ²²	5,100	3,356	1,744	58	1,686	34,230	21,891	12,339	12,194	145	.....	520	557
Brunswick ²³	3,070	1,556	1,514	3	1,511	18,548	10,512	8,036	7,922	114	.....	973	726
Duplin ²⁴	5,663	4,274	1,389	3	1,386	22,405	13,877	8,528	8,528	.....	.....	325	615
New Hanover ²⁵	6,837	3,032	3,805	68	3,737	41,030	19,916	21,114	21,101	.....	13	1,255	1,081
Onslow ²⁶	5,427	3,596	1,831	84	1,747	11,940	8,330	3,610	3,610	.....	.....	509	433

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The state	249,073	140,178	108,895	1,801	107,094	1,340,316	557,807	782,509	782,321	121	67	777	1,402
Beaufort district ²⁷	18,753	4,364	14,389	153	14,236	59,233	11,585	47,648	47,639	.....	9	3,297	4,112
Camden district ²⁸	38,295	29,242	9,053	158	8,895	358,884	96,707	292,177	292,092	72	13	309	2,710
Charleston district ²⁹	66,983	15,402	51,581	950	50,631	166,955	50,266	116,689	116,639	14	36	3,349	2,320
Cheraw district ³⁰	10,706	7,418	3,288	59	3,229	94,015	41,990	52,025	52,023	.....	2	443	1,239
Georgetown district ³¹	22,122	8,878	13,244	113	13,131	129,214	58,833	70,381	70,347	31	3	1,492	1,196
Ninety-six district ³²	73,729	62,462	11,267	198	11,069	349,544	233,589	115,955	115,952	.....	3	180	496
Orangeburgh district ³³	18,513	12,412	6,101	170	5,931	182,471	64,837	117,634	117,629	4	1	492	1,814

¹ Area covered in 1900 by Burke, Madison, Yancey, and Mitchell counties, and by parts of McDowell, Haywood, Swain, Buncombe, Caldwell, Watauga, and Alexander counties.² Area covered in 1900 by Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba counties, and by part of Cleveland county.³ Area covered in 1900 by Cherokee, Graham, Macon, Jackson, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Rutherford, and Clay counties, and by parts of Swain, Cleveland, Buncombe, Haywood, and McDowell counties.⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Ashe and Wilkes counties, and by parts of Alleghany, Watauga, Alexander, and Caldwell counties.⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Beaufort county, and by part of Pamlico county.⁶ Area covered in 1900 by part of Carteret county.⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Craven county, and by parts of Pamlico and Carteret counties.⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Lenoir and Greene counties.⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Hyde county, and by part of Dare county.¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Johnston county, and by part of Wilson county.¹¹ Area covered in 1900 coextensive with that of 1790.¹² Area covered in 1900 by Wayne county, and by part of Wilson county.¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Iredell county, and by part of Alexander county.¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, and by part of Union county.¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Montgomery and Stanly counties.¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Davie, Rowan, and Davidson counties, and by part of Forsyth county.¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Stokes county, and by part of Forsyth county.¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Yadkin and Surry counties, and by part of Alleghany county.¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Bladen county, and by parts of Cumberland and Columbus counties.²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Brunswick county, and by part of Columbus county.²¹ Area covered in 1900 by New Hanover and Funder counties, and by part of Sampson county.²² Area covered in 1900 by Beaufort and Hampton counties.²³ Area covered in 1900 by Chester, Clarendon, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Richland, Sumter, and York counties, and by part of Florence county.²⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Charleston, Colleton, and Dorchester counties, and by part of Berkeley county.²⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marlboro counties, and by part of Florence county.²⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Georgetown, Horry, Marion, and Williamsburg counties, and by parts of Florence and Berkeley counties.²⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Edgefield, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, and Union counties, and by part of Aiken county.²⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Bamberg, Larnwell, Lexington, and Orangeburg counties, and by part of Aiken county.

TABLE 105.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF COLORED PER 1,000 WHITES. (Continued)

GEORGIA.

COUNTY.	POPULATION IN 1790.					POPULATION IN 1900.					Number of colored persons per 1,000 whites in 1790.	Number of colored persons per 1,000 whites in 1900.	
	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.					
			Total.	Free.	Slave.			Total.	Negro.	Indian.			Monroe Land.
The state.....	82,548	52,886	29,662	398	29,264	490,538	297,097	313,531	501,421	1	149	701	1,176
Burke ¹	9,497	7,064	2,433	11	2,422	48,744	42,792	55,952	35,952			309	2,811
Camden ²	305	221	84	14	70	12,125	5,933	6,193	6,193			289	1,044
Chatham ³	10,769	2,456	8,313	112	8,201	74,299	31,414	42,885	42,833	1	51	638	1,394
Effingham ⁴	2,424	1,674	750		750	19,546	9,661	9,915	9,915			148	1,012
Franklin ⁵	1,041	885	156		156	119,324	75,394	42,439	42,927		3	176	562
Glynn ⁶	413	193	220	5	215	19,443	9,118	19,325	19,312		13	1,139	1,144
Greene ⁷	5,405	4,020	1,385	8	1,377	36,469	19,346	26,123	26,123			345	2,125
Liberty ⁸	5,355	4,304	1,052	27	1,025	25,829	9,972	15,877	15,867			310	1,391
Richmond ⁹	11,317	7,162	4,155	39	4,116	55,347	27,981	27,998	27,925		41	580	967
Washington ¹⁰	4,552	3,856	696	2	694	132,968	69,170	63,498	63,498			180	964
Wilkes ¹¹	31,500	21,052	7,448	180	7,268	96,443	33,986	62,447	62,446		1	310	1,877

KENTUCKY.

The state.....	73,677	61,133	12,544	114	12,430	2,117,174	1,862,399	281,895	284,796	102	57	295	153
Bourbon ²	7,837	6,929	908		908	181,378	159,832	21,546	21,542		4	141	145
Fayette ¹³	18,410	14,626	3,784	32	3,752	61,601	41,930	19,671	19,669		2	259	669
Jefferson ¹⁴	4,765	3,857	908	5	903	297,723	243,250	54,473	54,470	1	2	255	224
Lincoln ¹⁵	6,548	5,446	1,102	8	1,094	756,996	642,753	114,243	114,212	16	15	292	178
Madison ¹⁶	5,772	5,035	737		737	82,798	73,882	8,916	8,916			146	121
Mason ¹⁷	2,729	2,500	229		229	292,521	283,613	8,908	8,811	85	12	92	31
Mercer ¹⁸	7,691	5,745	1,946	7	1,939	33,750	26,591	7,159	7,159			234	269
Nelson ¹⁹	11,315	10,032	1,283	35	1,248	266,224	237,517	28,707	28,705		2	128	121
Woodford ²⁰	9,210	6,993	2,217	27	2,220	174,183	152,941	21,242	21,222		20	323	139

¹ Area covered in 1900 by Burke county, and by parts of Jefferson and Screven counties.

² Area covered in 1900 by Camden and Charlton counties, and by part of Wayne county.

³ Area covered in 1900 by Chatham county, and by part of Bryan county.

⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Effingham county, and by part of Screven county.

⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Franklin, Banks, Jackson, Hart, and Elbert counties, and by parts of Oconee, Clarke, and Madison counties.

⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Glynn county, and by part of Wayne county.

⁷ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Greene, Hancock, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Tallapoosa, and Baldwin counties.

⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Liberty and McIntosh counties, and by part of Tattall county.

⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Richmond county, and by part of Jefferson county.

¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Washington, Bulloch, Emanuel, and Johnson counties, and by parts of Baldwin, Bryan, Hancock, Jefferson, Laurens, Montgomery, and Tattall counties.

¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Wilkes, Columbia, Glassecock, Lincoln, McDuffie, and Warren counties, and by parts of Clarke, Greene, Madison, Oglethorpe, and Tallapoosa counties.

¹² Area covered in 1900 by Bourbon, Montgomery, Bath, Letcher, Powell, Wolfe, Menfee, and Knott counties, and by parts of Clark, Harrison, Pendleton, Floyd, Nicholas, Estill, Harlan, Perry, Pike, Morgan, Breathitt, Magoffin, Lee, and Leslie counties.

¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Fayette and Jessamine counties, and by part of Clark county.

¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Shelby, Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Jefferson counties, and by parts of Franklin, Bullitt, Spencer, Carroll, and Anderson counties.

¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Lincoln, Logan, Pulaski, Christian, Warren, Cumberland, Muhlenberg, Barron, Knox, Wayne, Casey, Livingston, Hopkins, Caldwell, Union, Allen, Whitley, Simpson, Todd, Monroe, Trigg, Hickman, Calloway, Graves, McCracken, Laurel, Russell, Clinton, Crittenden, Marshall, Ballard, Fulton, Lyon, Metcalfe, Webster, and Carlisle counties, and by parts of Green, Garrard, Henderson, Adair, Clay, Rockcastle, Butler, Hart, Edmonson, Boyle, Taylor, McLean, and Bell counties.

¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Madison, Owensley, and Jackson counties, and by parts of Garrard, Clay, Estill, Rockcastle, Perry, Breathitt, Lee, Leslie, Harlan, and Bell counties.

¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Mason, Bracken, Fleming, Greenup, Lewis, Lawrence, Carter, Johnson, Rowan, Boyd, Elliott, Martin, Robertson, and Campbell counties, and by parts of Floyd, Nicholas, Pike, Morgan, Magoffin, Pendleton, and Harrison counties.

¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Mercer county, and by parts of Franklin, Anderson, Garrard, and Boyle counties.

¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Nelson, Washington, Hardin, Ohio, Breckinridge, Grayson, Daviess, Meade, Hancock, Marlon, and Larnie counties, and by parts of Green, Bu'itt, Butler, Hart, Spencer, Edmonson, Anderson, McLean, Taylor, Adair, and Henderson counties.

²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Woodford, Scott, Boone, Grant, Gallatin, Owen, and Kenton counties, and by parts of Harrison, Franklin, Carroll, and Pendleton counties.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 106.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			WHITE POPULATION IN 1900.					
	All ages.	16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	All ages.		16 years and over.		Under 16 years.	
				Number.	Per cent of increase over white population in 1790.	Number.	Per cent of increase over white population in 1790.	Number.	Per cent of increase over white population in 1790.
BOTH SEXES.									
Continental United States.....	3,172,444	1,619,184	1,553,260	166,893,405	2,008.6	43,046,595	2,558.5	23,846,810	1,435.3
Area enumerated in 1790.....	3,172,444	1,619,184	1,553,260	29,594,821	831.9	19,474,777	1,102.8	10,090,044	549.6
New England.....	992,384	529,094	466,290	5,527,026	456.9	3,216,531	644.5	1,610,495	245.4
Maine.....	96,107	47,354	48,753	692,226	620.3	491,434	937.8	290,792	311.9
New Hampshire.....	141,112	72,548	68,564	410,791	191.1	297,804	310.5	112,987	64.8
Vermont.....	85,072	41,440	43,632	342,771	392.9	241,914	483.8	190,837	131.2
Massachusetts.....	373,187	203,318	169,869	2,716,066	627.8	1,929,747	849.1	786,349	262.9
Rhode Island.....	64,670	34,683	29,987	472,718	631.0	328,555	847.3	144,163	380.8
Connecticut.....	232,236	126,751	105,485	892,424	284.3	627,077	394.7	295,347	151.5
Middle States.....	954,603	482,608	471,995	15,264,839	1,590.1	10,292,527	2,032.7	4,972,312	954.8
New York.....	314,366	159,276	155,090	7,156,881	2,176.6	4,944,668	3,004.5	2,212,213	1,326.4
New Jersey.....	169,954	87,203	82,751	1,812,317	966.4	1,236,587	1,299.7	591,730	615.1
Pennsylvania.....	423,573	212,669	210,674	6,141,664	1,350.7	4,023,718	1,791.7	2,117,946	905.3
Delaware.....	46,310	23,430	22,889	133,977	292.5	103,554	342.0	50,423	120.4
Southern States.....	1,226,657	610,482	615,575	8,772,956	615.5	5,265,719	762.6	3,567,237	469.7
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	208,409	111,806	93,843	1,143,956	448.3	762,703	564.3	381,253	306.3
Virginia and West Virginia.....	442,117	222,459	219,658	2,108,088	376.8	1,263,882	408.1	844,206	284.3
North Carolina.....	289,181	139,239	149,942	1,293,043	337.0	723,060	419.3	540,543	260.5
South Carolina.....	140,178	67,016	73,162	557,897	297.9	324,751	384.6	233,056	218.5
Georgia.....	52,886	24,814	28,072	297,007	461.6	173,399	598.8	123,668	340.3
Kentucky.....	61,133	27,700	33,343	1,892,309	2,946.3	1,110,713	3,896.9	571,566	2,154.0
Tennessee.....	31,913	14,358	17,555	1,540,186	4,726.2	967,181	6,218.3	633,065	3,565.8
Added Area.....				37,328,584		23,571,818		13,756,766	
MALES.									
Continental United States.....	1,615,761	815,098	800,663	34,285,307	2,021.9	22,223,462	2,626.5	12,061,845	1,406.5
Area enumerated in 1790.....	1,615,761	815,098	800,663	14,831,668	817.9	9,738,805	1,094.8	5,092,863	536.1
New England.....	494,254	255,058	239,206	2,730,121	452.4	1,922,795	653.9	807,326	237.5
Maine.....	49,074	24,541	24,733	349,786	612.8	248,310	920.1	161,476	310.3
New Hampshire.....	70,929	36,074	34,855	204,931	188.9	148,474	311.6	56,457	62.0
Vermont.....	41,710	22,465	22,365	174,641	290.6	123,596	451.6	51,045	128.9
Massachusetts.....	182,712	95,433	87,279	1,325,178	624.2	931,082	875.6	392,096	349.2
Rhode Island.....	31,801	16,056	15,745	231,252	627.1	157,931	883.6	73,301	365.6
Connecticut.....	115,028	60,739	54,289	446,353	288.0	313,402	416.0	132,951	144.9
Middle States.....	490,153	251,408	238,745	7,695,449	1,463.9	5,165,431	1,954.6	2,500,018	947.1
New York.....	162,072	83,815	78,258	3,558,116	2,095.4	2,448,151	2,820.9	1,109,965	1,318.3
New Jersey.....	86,667	45,251	41,416	906,543	946.0	610,039	1,248.2	296,484	615.9
Pennsylvania.....	217,487	110,559	106,928	3,122,394	1,335.6	2,054,286	1,758.1	1,068,018	898.8
Delaware.....	23,926	11,783	12,143	78,486	228.0	52,935	349.2	25,531	110.4
Southern States.....	631,354	308,642	322,712	4,436,698	602.6	2,650,579	758.8	1,785,519	453.3
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	107,254	55,915	51,339	596,316	428.0	374,578	569.9	191,738	273.5
Virginia and West Virginia.....	227,071	110,936	110,135	1,076,009	373.9	645,869	482.2	430,140	270.4
North Carolina.....	147,835	70,172	77,653	632,155	327.6	356,589	408.2	275,566	254.9
South Carolina.....	73,298	35,576	37,722	281,147	283.6	161,778	354.7	119,369	216.4
Georgia.....	27,117	13,103	14,034	149,721	451.5	87,122	564.9	62,599	345.7
Kentucky.....	32,211	15,154	17,657	948,048	2,843.2	565,705	3,633.0	382,343	2,141.6
Tennessee.....	16,548	7,786	8,762	782,702	4,629.9	458,938	5,794.4	323,764	3,595.1
Added Area.....				19,453,639		12,484,657		6,968,982	

¹ Includes 84,200 persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad.

TABLE 106.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE. Continued

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE POPULATION IN 1790.			WHITE POPULATION IN 1900.					
	All ages.	16 years and over.	Under 16 years.	All ages.		16 years and over.		Under 16 years.	
				Number.	Per cent of increase over white population in 1790.	Number.	Per cent of increase over white population in 1790.	Number.	Per cent of increase over white population in 1790.
Continental United States.....	1,556,683	801,086	752,797	32,048,098	1,994.7	20,823,133	2,483.7	11,781,965	1,465.9
Area enumerated in 1790.....	1,556,683	801,086	752,797	11,733,173	816.4	9,735,972	1,110.8	4,997,181	594.0
New England.....	498,159	271,046	227,084	2,796,965	491.5	1,993,756	635.6	801,169	253.7
Maine.....	47,035	23,013	24,020	342,440	628.1	243,124	516.5	99,319	211.5
New Hampshire.....	70,184	36,474	33,709	265,860	433.3	149,330	299.4	56,550	80.7
Vermont.....	40,562	19,035	21,527	408,430	1033.6	118,318	291.6	49,812	123.6
Massachusetts.....	190,475	107,885	82,590	1,392,918	621.3	918,697	825.7	344,253	377.4
Rhode Island.....	32,800	18,627	14,242	241,486	624.7	170,624	816.0	70,862	216.6
Connecticut.....	117,208	66,012	51,196	446,071	289.6	313,675	375.2	132,696	158.6
Middle states.....	463,850	231,260	232,650	7,599,390	1,538.3	5,127,096	2,117.6	2,472,291	982.7
New York.....	152,293	75,461	76,832	3,598,765	2,294.1	2,496,517	3,288.4	1,192,248	1,431.6
New Jersey.....	83,287	41,952	41,335	965,774	987.5	640,328	1,455.3	257,246	314.4
Pennsylvania.....	205,886	102,140	103,746	3,019,360	1,396.5	1,996,452	1,828.2	1,049,928	912.0
Delaware.....	22,584	11,647	10,937	73,491	257.9	50,619	354.6	24,872	113.6
Southern states.....	591,703	301,840	292,863	4,396,858	629.2	2,615,140	796.4	1,721,718	487.9
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	101,395	58,891	42,504	577,640	469.7	388,425	596.1	189,715	345.0
Virginia and West Virginia.....	215,046	111,523	103,523	1,032,059	379.9	618,613	154.2	414,896	399.0
North Carolina.....	141,356	69,067	72,289	631,418	336.7	366,471	149.6	264,977	266.6
South Carolina.....	66,880	31,440	35,440	276,640	313.7	162,953	118.4	113,687	220.8
Georgia.....	25,739	11,711	14,028	147,286	472.2	86,277	336.7	61,069	341.9
Kentucky.....	28,922	12,636	16,286	914,291	3,091.1	545,058	1,213.4	299,223	2,167.1
Tennessee.....	15,965	6,572	8,793	757,484	4,829.9	448,243	6,729.5	399,241	3,492.9
Added area.....				17,854,935	.....	11,987,101	.....	6,787,781	.....

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 107.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES REPORTED

MAINE.

COUNTY.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.					
				All ages.			16 years and over.		
	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
1 The state.....	96,107	692,226	620.27	49,074	349,786	612.77	24,341	248,310	920.13
2 Cumberland ¹	25,351	175,304	591.74	12,832	84,282	556.81	6,208	60,524	874.94
3 Hancock ²	9,504	161,503	1,599.32	4,964	83,137	1,574.80	2,435	58,354	2,295.65
4 Lincoln ³	29,592	200,152	576.37	15,347	103,705	575.73	7,668	76,043	891.69
5 Washington ⁴	2,740	79,126	2,787.81	1,462	40,684	2,682.76	754	26,187	3,373.08
6 York ⁵	28,920	76,081	163.07	14,469	37,978	162.48	7,376	27,222	274.13

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 The state.....	141,112	410,791	191.11	70,929	204,931	188.92	36,074	148,474	311.58
2 Cheshire ⁶	28,665	48,255	68.34	14,375	24,241	66.32	7,008	17,618	151.40
3 Grafton ⁷	13,419	74,673	456.47	7,074	39,115	452.55	3,748	28,354	652.49
4 Hillsborough ⁸	32,707	128,881	294.05	16,537	62,542	278.19	8,145	43,968	439.82
5 Rockingham ⁹	42,795	84,835	98.24	20,808	42,290	103.24	11,141	31,503	182.77
6 Strafford ¹⁰	23,526	74,147	213.17	11,930	36,743	207.99	6,012	27,031	349.62

VERMONT.

1 The state.....	85,072	342,771	302.92	44,710	174,641	290.61	22,405	123,596	451.64
2 Addison ¹²	6,383	19,648	207.82	3,424	10,028	192.87	1,768	6,933	292.14
3 Bennington ¹³	12,173	21,536	76.92	6,308	10,901	72.81	3,103	7,668	147.12
4 Chittenden ¹⁴	7,204	106,724	1,599.22	4,012	54,082	1,248.01	2,251	37,300	1,557.04
5 Orange ¹⁵	16,485	90,774	765.75	5,638	47,043	734.39	2,873	33,729	1,074.00
6 Rutland ¹⁶	45,558	44,898	188.58	22,718	180,89	180.89	3,990	16,004	301.10
7 Windham ¹⁷	17,514	26,593	51.84	9,088	13,411	47.57	4,416	9,866	123.41
8 Windsor ¹⁸	15,695	32,398	107.70	8,152	16,458	101.89	4,004	12,096	202.10

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 The state.....	373,187	2,716,096	627.81	182,712	1,323,178	624.19	95,433	931,082	875.64
2 Barnstable ¹¹	16,970	26,971	58.93	8,293	12,795	54.29	4,200	9,395	123.69
3 Berkshire ¹²	29,340	94,400	215.30	15,146	46,368	206.14	7,356	31,910	333.80
4 Bristol ¹³	30,966	194,556	528.29	14,895	94,557	534.82	7,956	64,925	716.05
5 Dukes ¹⁴	3,230	4,256	31.76	1,534	2,023	31.88	823	1,543	87.48
6 Essex ¹⁵	57,007	354,298	521.50	26,825	172,069	541.45	14,258	122,311	757.84
7 Hampshire ¹⁶	59,205	273,043	361.18	30,118	132,699	349.60	15,109	91,357	504.65
8 Middlesex ¹⁷	42,177	618,867	1,367.31	20,601	297,910	1,339.80	11,071	209,108	1,788.79
9 Nantucket ¹⁸	4,521	2,958	73.57	2,218	1,287	41.97	1,201	1,020	715.07
10 Plymouth ¹⁹	29,013	106,983	268.74	14,029	53,565	281.82	7,493	39,192	423.05
11 Suffolk ²⁰	43,803	695,047	1,486.76	20,609	336,741	1,526.85	11,366	239,655	2,068.53
12 Worcester ²¹	56,355	344,717	511.69	28,264	173,164	512.67	14,600	120,666	726.48

RHODE ISLAND.

1 The state.....	64,670	472,718	630.97	31,801	231,232	627.98	16,056	157,931	883.63
2 Bristol ¹³	3,013	12,975	330.63	1,455	6,422	341.37	778	4,519	480.85
3 Kent ¹⁴	8,439	29,634	251.16	4,286	14,706	243.12	2,158	9,869	357.32
4 Newport ¹⁵	13,174	135,085	925.39	6,112	65,712	957.13	3,256	42,774	1,233.70
5 Providence ¹⁶	23,518	271,817	1,053.78	11,641	132,905	1,041.70	6,155	92,382	1,400.93
6 Washington ¹⁷	16,526	23,207	40.43	8,307	11,487	38.28	3,709	8,387	126.13

¹ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Franklin, Somerset, York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, and Oxford counties.

² Area covered in 1900 by Hancock county, and by parts of Waldo, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Aroostook counties.

³ Area covered in 1900 by Lincoln, Knox, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc counties, and by parts of Waldo, Androscoggin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin, Aroostook, and Penobscot counties.

⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Washington county, and by parts of Penobscot and Aroostook counties.

⁵ Area covered in 1900 by parts of York, Cumberland, Oxford, and Franklin counties.

⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Cheshire county, and by part of Sullivan county.

⁷ Decrease.

⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Grafton and Coos counties, and by parts of Carroll and Merrimack counties.

⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Hillsboro county (except Pelham, which was in Rockingham county in 1790), and by parts of Merrimack and Sullivan counties.

¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Rockingham county, and by part of Merrimack county, and the town of Pelham (now in Hillsboro county).

¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Strafford and Belknap counties, and by parts of Carroll and Merrimack counties.

¹² Area covered in 1900 by part of Addison county.

¹³ Area covered in 1900 coextensive with that of 1790.

GENERAL TABLES.

IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE.

MAINE.

MALES—continued.			FEMALES.								
Under 16 years.			All ages.			20 years and over.			Under 1 year.		
1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
24,733	101,476	310.29	47,033	342,410	628.08	23,013	243,124	956.43	24,020	99,316	311.47
6,624	23,758	258.67	12,519	91,082	627.55	6,424	66,587	987.31	6,395	24,496	289.33
2,529	24,803	880.74	4,540	78,306	1,626.12	2,143	54,196	2,428.88	2,397	24,150	968.43
7,679	27,662	260.23	14,245	96,447	577.06	6,728	70,684	950.14	7,537	25,734	242.73
708	14,497	1,947.60	1,278	38,442	2,997.98	580	23,926	4,025.17	638	14,516	1,979.66
7,193	10,759	49.53	11,151	58,493	166.67	7,468	27,741	272.86	7,013	10,372	47.90

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

34,855	56,457	61.98	70,183	205,860	193.32	36,474	130,330	369.41	34,769	56,530	67.70
7,567	6,623	712.48	14,090	24,014	70.43	7,323	17,570	139.94	6,767	6,444	14.77
3,311	10,761	225.01	6,340	24,014	35.558	6,340	24,014	35.558	6,340	24,014	35.558
8,392	18,574	121.33	16,170	66,339	316.26	8,401	37,492	45.11	7,796	18,847	142.00
9,667	10,787	11.59	21,987	42,545	93.50	11,427	31,638	176.70	10,540	10,927	3.48
5,918	9,712	64.11	11,596	37,401	222.56	6,026	27,558	357.32	5,570	9,846	76.77

VERMONT.

22,305	51,045	128.85	40,362	168,130	316.56	19,035	118,318	521.58	21,327	40,812	141.56
1,656	3,065	86.90	2,959	9,620	225.11	1,394	6,794	395.89	1,595	2,856	79.66
3,205	3,233	0.87	7,865	10,635	35.33	2,829	7,478	165.18	3,157	3,157	0.00
1,761	16,782	852.98	3,252	52,642	1,518.56	1,458	36,104	2,376.27	1,794	16,558	821.85
2,765	13,314	381.52	4,847	41,731	802.23	2,241	30,879	1,277.91	2,696	12,872	399.17
4,098	6,714	63.84	7,470	23,180	196.92	3,493	15,459	3,406	4,007	6,720	67.95
4,672	3,545	724.32	8,426	13,182	56.44	4,128	9,771	136.70	4,298	3,411	120.64
4,148	4,362	5.16	7,543	16,140	113.97	3,561	11,872	233.38	3,982	4,268	7.18

MASSACHUSETTS.

87,279	392,096	349.24	190,475	1,342,918	631.29	197,885	948,065	825.68	82,790	394,253	377.36
4,093	3,400	716.93	8,677	14,176	63.37	4,915	10,855	120.85	3,762	3,321	71.72
7,790	14,458	85.60	14,794	48,032	224.67	8,379	33,163	295.79	6,415	14,869	131.78
6,939	29,632	327.64	16,071	99,999	522.24	9,102	67,341	699.77	6,999	32,658	398.69
711	480	732.49	1,696	2,333	31.66	964	1,728	79.81	735	735	0.00
12,567	49,758	295.94	39,182	182,329	593.77	17,095	142,379	657.79	13,087	49,950	281.68
15,009	41,342	175.45	28,087	140,341	382.50	16,475	99,179	592.00	12,612	41,165	226.49
9,620	88,802	823.10	21,486	320,957	1,393.80	12,170	232,917	1,813.86	9,316	88,040	847.04
1,017	267	776.75	2,393	1,671	127.44	1,804	1,338	2.61	1,999	333	36.67
6,536	14,373	119.91	14,984	73,418	256.59	8,487	39,283	362.86	6,497	14,145	117.76
9,333	97,086	940.24	24,104	358,306	1,470.84	13,086	260,445	1,899.18	10,018	97,871	876.95
13,664	52,498	284.21	28,091	171,533	510.70	15,911	129,147	653.12	12,180	51,496	322.05

RHODE ISLAND.

15,745	73,301	365.55	32,869	241,486	644.69	18,627	170,624	816.00	14,242	70,862	397.56
677	1,903	181.09	1,558	6,533	320.60	883	4,686	430.69	675	1,867	176.59
2,128	4,837	127.30	4,133	14,928	259.15	2,353	10,050	326.93	1,800	4,878	171.15
2,856	22,938	703.15	7,062	61,373	822.31	1,002	49,594	1,139.23	3,060	19,779	546.37
5,486	40,523	638.66	11,877	138,912	1,069.59	6,731	97,712	1,351.67	5,146	41,269	799.62
4,598	3,100	732.58	8,219	11,720	42.00	4,658	8,582	81.24	3,594	3,138	71.88

¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Chittenden counties, and by parts of Orleans, Addison and Washington counties.
¹² Area covered in 1900 by Essex, Caledonia, and Orange counties, and by parts of Orleans and Washington counties.
¹³ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Rutland and Addison counties.
¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Windsor county, and by part of Rutland county.
¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Berkshire county, and by part of Franklin county.
¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Bristol and Norfolk counties, and by part of Providence county, R. I.
¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by part of Essex county.
¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin, and Worcester counties.
¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Middlesex, Suffolk, and Worcester counties.
²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Plymouth and Bristol counties.
²¹ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Plymouth, Middlesex, and Worcester counties.
²² Area covered in 1900 by parts of Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire, and Middlesex counties.
²³ Area covered in 1900 by Newport county, and by part of Bristol county, Mass.
²⁴ Area covered in 1900 by part of Providence county.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 107. —WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES REPORTED CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY.	MALES.								
	BOTH SEXES.			All ages.					
	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	16 years and over.		
							1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
1 The state.	232,236	892,424	284.27	115,028	446,353	288.04	60,739	313,402	415.98
2 Fairfield ¹	35,173	180,839	414.14	17,543	89,245	408.72	9,149	62,724	585.58
3 Hartford ²	37,498	191,776	411.43	18,652	97,444	422.43	9,808	69,606	609.69
4 Litchfield ³	38,119	65,182	71.00	19,372	33,048	70.60	10,135	23,376	130.65
5 Middlesex ⁴	18,492	40,465	118.50	8,870	19,743	122.58	4,730	14,318	202.71
6 New Haven ⁵	29,883	292,221	777.52	14,684	131,923	798.41	7,843	90,852	1,058.38
7 New London ⁶	31,605	79,421	151.29	15,337	38,893	153.59	8,189	27,443	235.12
8 Tolland ⁷	13,111	22,139	68.79	6,587	10,978	66.66	3,449	7,682	122.73
9 Windham ⁸	28,356	50,450	77.92	13,983	25,079	79.35	7,436	17,401	134.01

NEW YORK.

1 The state.	314,366	7,156,881	2,176.61	162,073	3,558,116	2,095.38	83,815	2,448,151	2,820.90
2 Albany ⁹	72,087	424,404	488.74	37,644	207,767	451.77	18,684	147,386	688.84
3 Clinton ¹⁰	1,583	208,498	13,065.38	901	106,050	11,668.04	545	71,525	13,023.85
4 Columbia ¹¹	25,811	41,779	61.87	13,293	20,671	55.50	6,554	15,032	129.36
5 Dutchess ¹²	42,981	93,093	116.59	22,041	46,253	109.85	10,972	33,972	209.62
6 Kings ¹³	3,021	1,146,919	37,864.55	1,606	564,321	35,038.29	903	374,351	41,556.37
7 Montgomery ¹⁴	28,223	1,119,761	3,867.55	15,071	557,272	3,597.64	7,806	404,176	5,038.27
8 New York city and county ¹⁵	29,619	1,808,968	6,067.46	14,382	897,291	6,138.99	8,482	610,892	7,102.22
9 Ontario ¹⁶	1,078	1,225,283	115,711.25	716	610,565	85,174.44	8,524	416,947	79,470.04
10 Orange ¹⁶	17,315	137,256	692.70	8,950	68,533	667.45	4,596	47,731	938.53
11 Queens ¹⁷	12,886	203,328	1,477.90	6,418	103,086	1,506.20	3,555	67,316	1,793.56
12 Richmond ¹⁸	2,945	65,863	2,136.43	1,500	33,841	2,156.07	747	22,679	2,936.01
13 Suffolk ¹⁹	14,310	74,268	419.20	7,081	37,042	423.12	3,787	26,288	594.16
14 Ulster ²⁰	26,265	155,638	491.89	13,833	78,854	470.04	7,050	54,122	667.09
15 Washington ²¹	14,028	75,228	436.27	7,405	37,435	405.54	3,616	26,551	634.26
16 Westchester ²²	22,204	376,065	1,596.38	11,252	189,215	1,581.61	5,934	129,183	2,077.00

NEW JERSEY.

1 The state.	169,951	1,812,317	996.35	86,667	906,513	916.00	45,251	610,059	1,248.17
2 Bergen ²³	19,108	497,571	4,822.54	5,194	250,904	4,758.71	2,865	164,390	5,637.87
3 Burlington ²⁴	17,270	100,585	482.43	8,789	50,883	478.94	4,625	35,029	657.38
4 Cape May ²⁵	2,416	12,328	410.26	1,240	6,300	408.79	631	4,425	601.27
5 Cumberland ²⁶	7,990	48,785	510.57	4,113	24,494	495.45	2,147	16,417	664.65
6 Essex ²⁷	16,454	554,167	3,267.61	8,311	271,784	3,170.17	4,339	181,183	4,073.68
7 Gloucester ²⁸	12,830	168,239	1,211.29	6,598	83,970	1,172.65	3,287	57,486	1,648.89
8 Hunterdon ²⁹	18,661	71,415	298.77	9,315	36,991	295.84	4,966	25,775	419.03
9 Middlesex ³⁰	14,498	88,050	597.32	7,370	46,592	530.96	3,995	31,936	699.40
10 Monmouth ³¹	14,949	85,636	472.09	7,521	42,542	465.64	3,843	29,292	662.22
11 Morris ³²	15,732	63,593	398.85	8,039	31,879	296.99	4,092	22,068	439.30
12 Salem ³³	9,891	24,491	125.10	5,075	14,493	126.46	2,679	7,962	197.20
13 Somerset ³⁴	10,339	35,225	249.70	5,209	17,619	238.24	2,819	12,401	339.91
14 Sussex ³⁵	18,905	61,379	223.11	9,902	31,176	214.84	4,963	21,695	337.13

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 The state.	423,373	6,141,664	1,350.65	217,487	3,122,304	1,335.63	110,559	2,054,286	1,758.09
2 Allegheny ³⁶	10,032	1,186,717	11,729.32	5,269	612,496	11,524.52	2,524	407,947	16,062.72
3 Bedford ³⁷	13,052	195,203	1,395.58	6,727	102,954	1,430.46	2,887	63,849	2,111.60
4 Berks ³⁸	29,928	315,081	952.80	15,292	164,387	957.44	7,711	103,277	1,239.35
5 Berks ³⁹	24,374	68,788	182.22	12,423	34,404	176.94	6,529	23,150	254.57
6 Chester ⁴⁰	27,141	86,391	218.30	14,076	43,398	208.31	7,486	29,668	296.31
7 Cumberland ⁴¹	17,779	74,699	314.48	9,330	36,098	286.26	4,816	23,356	384.97
8 Dauphin ⁴²	17,885	161,573	893.38	9,085	81,088	792.55	4,651	53,845	1,057.71
9 Delaware ⁴³	9,133	84,815	828.67	4,639	42,279	811.38	2,530	28,508	1,026.80
10 Fayette ⁴⁴	12,990	105,442	711.72	6,835	58,090	748.57	3,415	37,861	1,008.67

1 Area covered in 1900 coextensive with that of 1790.
 2 Population of Wolcott town added to, and that of Hartland town and Marlboro town subtracted from, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
 3 Population of Southbury town, Hartland town and Middlebury town added to 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
 4 Population of Durham town subtracted from 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
 5 Population of Middlebury town, Southbury town and Wolcott town subtracted from, and that of Durham town added to, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
 6 Population of Columbia town and part of Marlboro town added to, and that of Lebanon town and Voluntown town subtracted from, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
 7 Population of Columbia town and Mansfield town subtracted from, and part of Marlboro town added to, 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
 8 Population of Mansfield town, Lebanon town, and Voluntown town added to 1900 figures to make areas comparable.
 9 Area covered in 1900 by Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schoenectady counties, and by parts of Greene and Schoharie counties.
 10 Area covered in 1900 by Clinton, Franklin, Essex, and St. Lawrence counties.
 11 Decrease.
 12 Area covered in 1900 by Dutchess and Putnam counties.
 13 Area covered in 1900 by Chemung, Montezuma, Fenton, Herkimer, Hamilton, Otsego, Jefferson, Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Oneida, Lewis, Madison, Cortland, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tompkins counties, and by parts of Delaware, Schoharie, Schuyler, and Wayne counties.
 14 Area covered in 1900 by Manhattan borough.
 15 Area covered in 1900 by Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, and Steuben counties, and by parts of Wayne and Schuyler counties.
 16 Area covered in 1900 by Orange and Rockland counties.

IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE. (Continued.)

CONNECTICUT.

MALES—continued.			FEMALES.									
Under 16 years.			All ages.			16 years and over.			Under 16 years.			
1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	
51,289	132,951	144.89	117,208	146,071	280.58	66,012	313,677	375.18	51,196	132,396	158.61	1
8,394	26,521	215.95	17,030	91,594	419.53	9,929	64,907	653.71	7,701	26,687	265.54	2
8,844	27,838	214.77	18,846	91,332	400.34	10,614	66,517	626.69	8,232	27,815	237.89	3
9,237	9,672	4.71	18,747	32,131	71.41	10,558	22,501	113.15	8,189	9,630	17.60	4
4,140	5,425	31.91	9,622	20,662	114.71	5,119	15,079	175.26	1,303	5,583	32.83	5
6,841	41,071	500.37	15,198	139,298	757.31	8,359	89,969	951.39	6,639	40,299	507.10	6
7,148	11,450	60.18	16,268	40,728	149.13	9,162	28,921	215.70	7,106	11,664	63.30	7
3,138	3,296	5.04	6,521	11,152	70.94	3,671	7,895	111.89	2,830	3,257	14.28	8
6,547	7,678	17.28	11,373	23,371	76.52	8,095	17,850	120.51	6,278	7,521	19.80	9

NEW YORK.

78,258	1,109,965	1,318.34	172,293	3,598,765	2,263.05	75,491	2,496,517	3,298.35	76,832	1,192,248	1,334.62	1
18,960	60,321	218.15	34,113	216,697	529.15	17,066	156,174	816.82	17,377	60,224	246.59	2
356	34,505	9,592.42	682	102,378	14,911.41	338	98,588	29,192.31	344	33,799	9,722.67	3
6,739	5,639	9.16.32	12,518	21,108	68.62	6,262	15,542	150.56	6,316	5,566	9.11.86	4
11,069	12,281	10.95	20,940	16,840	123.69	10,376	31,432	251.84	10,651	12,108	17.46	5
703	189,970	26,922.76	1,115	582,588	41,072.30	701	392,289	55,890.91	714	190,392	26,552.94	6
7,205	153,066	2,024.86	13,452	562,189	4,176.83	6,517	412,217	6,225.26	6,635	150,272	2,164.81	7
5,900	286,399	4,754.22	15,327	911,677	5,883.31	7,550	624,967	8,243.93	7,687	281,710	3,591.76	8
192	193,618	100,712.71	312	611,718	179,612.11	169	424,972	251,362.72	173	189,746	109,579.77	9
4,334	20,892	379.97	8,385	68,723	719.59	1,175	48,242	1,061.06	4,290	20,181	384.18	10
2,863	35,770	1,149.39	6,168	109,212	1,149.81	3,265	69,229	1,935.23	3,263	35,013	973.03	11
753	11,162	1,382.31	1,415	32,022	2,116.06	716	21,756	2,910.61	729	10,466	1,335.67	12
3,294	10,754	226.47	7,229	37,256	115.37	3,582	26,776	647.52	3,647	10,480	187.36	13
6,783	21,732	264.62	12,462	76,781	516.15	6,175	52,772	754.61	6,287	21,012	281.93	14
3,789	10,884	187.25	6,623	37,793	470.63	3,282	26,958	721.39	3,341	10,845	224.30	15
5,318	60,032	1,028.85	10,952	187,450	1,611.56	5,427	120,507	2,120.51	5,525	66,943	1,111.64	16

NEW JERSEY.

41,416	296,484	615.87	83,287	965,774	987.53	41,952	610,528	1,355.30	41,345	295,241	614.28	1
2,299	86,514	3,663.11	4,944	216,667	4,889.21	2,490	160,064	6,328.27	2,454	86,663	3,429.05	2
4,164	15,854	280.74	8,481	49,703	486.05	4,272	34,536	708.43	4,269	15,167	3,591.35	3
609	1,884	209.36	1,176	6,019	411.81	592	4,204	610.11	584	1,815	210.79	4
1,966	8,674	310.68	3,877	21,294	526.61	1,953	16,535	746.65	1,924	7,759	393.27	5
3,972	90,601	2,180.99	8,143	282,323	3,367.06	4,102	191,115	4,559.07	4,041	91,298	2,137.97	6
3,311	26,484	699.88	6,232	84,299	1,252.19	3,139	57,757	1,739.98	3,093	26,512	757.16	7
4,379	11,216	156.13	9,316	37,424	391.72	4,692	26,161	457.57	4,624	11,263	143.58	8
3,375	14,566	331.58	7,128	41,548	482.88	3,590	27,212	557.99	3,538	14,336	395.20	9
3,678	13,250	260.25	7,448	43,094	478.60	3,752	30,623	709.19	3,696	13,071	253.65	10
3,938	9,811	149.14	7,592	31,624	321.54	3,779	22,032	483.01	3,723	9,592	157.64	11
2,396	3,531	47.37	4,816	11,000	128.40	2,426	7,635	215.54	2,390	3,345	39.96	12
2,390	5,218	118.33	5,130	17,666	243.19	2,584	12,319	376.74	2,516	5,287	107.66	13
4,939	9,481	91.96	9,094	30,203	242.12	4,581	20,915	356.56	4,513	9,288	105.81	14

PENNSYLVANIA.

106,928	1,068,018	898.82	295,886	3,019,360	1,366.52	102,140	1,969,432	1,828.17	103,746	1,040,928	912.02	1
2,745	204,549	7,351.69	4,763	571,221	11,955.87	2,363	373,362	15,790.34	2,400	290,859	8,269.13	2
3,840	39,105	918.36	6,325	92,249	1,358.48	3,138	51,470	1,635.82	3,187	37,579	1,985.41	3
7,551	58,110	699.57	11,666	133,664	947.66	7,255	96,918	1,232.62	7,301	56,776	1,682.8	4
5,894	11,254	90.94	11,951	34,381	187.71	5,926	23,414	294.91	6,022	10,970	82.17	5
6,590	13,730	108.35	13,065	42,663	229.07	6,482	26,891	339.75	6,583	13,192	199.39	6
4,514	12,682	180.95	8,449	37,652	345.64	4,192	25,257	592.50	4,257	12,395	191.17	7
4,434	27,243	514.41	8,801	80,491	814.57	4,366	53,407	1,123.25	4,435	27,484	510.9	8
2,109	13,771	532.96	4,194	42,536	846.51	2,229	29,172	1,298.75	2,265	13,364	499.92	9
3,420	20,139	488.86	6,155	47,412	670.79	3,033	27,934	814.97	3,102	19,598	568.88	10

¹ Area covered in 1900 by Queens and Nassau counties.
² Area covered in 1900 by Ulster and Sullivan counties, and by parts of Greene and Delaware counties.
³ Area covered in 1900 by Washington and Warren counties.
⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Westchester county, and by part of New York county.
⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Bergen and Hudson counties, and by part of Passaic county.
⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Burlington county, and by parts of Mercer and Ocean counties.
⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Essex and Union counties, and by part of Passaic county.
⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Gloucester, Atlantic, and Camden counties.
⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Hunterdon county, and by part of Mercer county.
¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Middlesex county, and by parts of Mercer and Monmouth counties.
¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean counties.
¹² Area covered in 1900 by Somerset county, and by part of Mercer county.
¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Warren and Sussex counties.
¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Allegheny, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, and Lawrence counties, and by parts of Armstrong, Beaver, Venango, Warren, and Forest counties.
¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton counties, and by parts of Cameron and Blair counties.
¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Berks county, and by part of Schuylkill county.
¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Perry and Cumberland counties.
¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Dauphin county, and by part of Lebanon county.

TABLE 107.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES REPORTED

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

COUNTY.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.					
				All ages.			16 years and over.		
	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
11 Franklin ¹	15,057	52,944	251.62	7,895	25,910	228.18	4,021	16,137	301.32
12 Huntingdon ²	7,491	134,628	1,697.20	3,900	68,210	1,622.47	1,871	42,889	2,192.30
13 Lancaster ³	35,192	156,761	345.44	17,781	76,695	331.33	9,714	50,004	414.76
14 Luzerne ⁴	4,868	560,417	11,412.26	2,565	288,686	11,154.81	1,237	184,875	14,845.43
15 Millin ⁵	7,461	81,387	990.83	3,909	40,883	945.87	1,954	25,621	1,211.21
16 Montgomery ⁶	22,365	134,436	501.10	11,383	66,446	483.73	6,001	44,956	649.14
17 Northampton ⁶	24,086	313,535	1,291.73	12,411	160,878	1,196.25	6,007	106,400	1,671.27
18 Northumberland.....	16,971	694,059	3,989.68	8,920	358,044	3,913.95	4,191	229,013	5,364.40
19 Philadelphia ⁷	51,916	1,229,673	2,268.58	25,393	604,268	2,279.66	14,497	417,013	2,776.55
20 Washington ⁸	23,617	116,393	392.84	12,612	59,924	375.13	5,333	39,172	634.52
21 Westmoreland ⁹	15,852	240,845	1,419.34	8,372	126,485	1,410.81	4,013	80,146	1,897.16
22 York ¹⁰	36,182	148,880	311.48	18,640	73,831	296.09	9,171	46,599	408.11

DELAWARE.¹¹

1 The state.....	46,310	153,977	232.49	23,926	78,486	228.04	11,783	52,935	349.24
2 Kent.....	14,050	25,017	78.05	7,172	12,689	76.92	3,705	8,522	130.01
3 New-Castle.....	16,487	93,456	466.84	8,720	47,578	445.62	3,703	32,803	725.64
4 Sussex.....	15,773	35,504	125.09	8,034	18,219	126.77	4,105	11,610	182.82

MARYLAND.¹²

1 The state.....	208,649	¹² 1,143,956	448.27	107,254	¹² 566,316	428.01	55,915	¹² 374,578	569.91
2 Allegany ¹³	4,539	69,594	1,433.25	2,351	35,215	1,397.87	1,068	20,911	1,857.96
3 Ann-Arundel ¹⁴	11,664	36,545	215.31	5,992	19,182	220.13	3,142	12,522	298.54
4 Baltimore ¹⁵	18,953	125,446	561.88	9,852	62,760	537.03	5,184	40,921	689.37
5 Baltimore town and precincts ¹⁶	11,925	396,324	3,223.47	6,422	191,934	2,888.70	3,806	127,938	3,269.31
6 Calvert ¹	4,211	5,080	20.64	2,200	2,745	24.77	1,091	1,660	52.15
7 Caroline ¹⁸	7,028	12,009	70.87	3,539	6,102	72.42	1,812	3,837	111.75
8 Cecil ¹	10,055	20,850	107.36	5,224	10,612	103.14	2,847	6,966	144.68
9 Charles ¹	10,124	8,014	¹⁷ 20.84	4,964	4,186	¹⁷ 15.67	2,565	2,530	¹⁷ 1.36
10 Dorchester ¹⁹	10,010	18,476	84.58	4,971	9,503	91.17	2,541	5,906	132.43
11 Frederick ²⁰	26,937	64,193	138.31	14,026	31,902	127.45	7,010	20,359	190.43
12 Harford ¹	10,784	22,411	107.82	5,684	11,260	98.26	2,872	7,386	157.17
13 Kent ¹	6,748	11,343	68.09	3,423	5,938	73.47	1,876	3,934	109.70
14 Montgomery ²¹	11,679	30,387	160.18	6,030	15,198	152.04	3,284	10,177	209.90
15 Prince Georges ²²	10,004	199,448	1,893.68	5,156	97,555	1,792.07	2,653	70,349	2,551.68
16 Queen Anns ¹	8,171	11,991	46.75	4,132	6,154	48.94	2,158	3,873	79.47
17 St. Marys ¹	8,216	8,926	8.64	4,043	4,652	15.06	2,100	2,719	29.48
18 Somerset ²³	8,272	26,126	215.84	4,093	13,151	221.30	2,185	8,265	278.26
19 Talbot ¹	7,231	12,875	77.91	3,650	6,564	79.84	1,938	4,300	121.88
20 Washington ¹	14,472	42,642	194.65	7,601	20,945	175.56	3,738	13,264	254.84
21 Worcester ²⁴	7,626	21,276	178.99	3,901	10,749	175.54	1,985	6,761	240.60

VIRGINIA.²⁵

1 The state.....	442,117	2,108,088	376.81	227,071	1,076,009	373.85	110,936	645,869	482.20
2 Accomack.....	8,976	20,743	131.09	4,474	10,617	137.30	2,297	6,522	183.94
3 Albemarle.....	6,835	21,969	221.42	3,493	11,065	215.06	1,703	6,711	294.07
4 Amelia (including Nottoway Co.).....	6,684	8,018	19.96	3,406	4,052	18.97	1,709	2,442	42.89
5 Amherst ²⁶	8,286	21,210	155.97	4,291	10,694	149.22	2,056	6,197	201.41
6 Augusta ²⁷	9,260	41,919	352.60	4,836	20,845	331.04	2,569	13,069	402.85
7 Bedford.....	7,725	20,617	169.89	4,051	10,294	154.11	1,785	6,021	237.31
8 Berkley ²⁸	16,650	34,218	105.45	8,800	17,065	93.92	4,253	10,703	151.66
9 Botetourt ²⁹	9,241	58,791	539.20	4,809	29,946	522.71	2,247	18,382	718.07
10 Brunswick.....	5,919	7,375	24.60	3,001	3,711	23.66	1,472	2,239	52.10
11 Buckingham ³⁰	5,496	10,599	92.85	2,811	5,310	88.90	1,274	3,100	143.33

¹ Area covered in 1900 coextensive with that of 1790.² Area covered in 1900 by Huntingdon county, and by parts of Center, Cambria, Clearfield, and Blair counties.³ Area covered in 1900 by Lancaster county, and by part of Lebanon county.⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Lackawanna counties, and by part of Bradford county.⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Millin and Juniata counties, and by part of Center county.⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Northampton, Wayne, Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, and Carbon counties, and by part of Schuylkill county.⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Northumberland, Lycoming, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Columbia, Union, Clarion, Clinton, Elk, Sullivan, Montour, Snyder, and Cameron counties, and by parts of Armstrong, Center, Venango, Warren, Indiana, Clearfield, Bradford, and Forest counties.⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Washington and Greene counties, and by part of Beaver county.⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Westmoreland county, and by parts of Armstrong and Indiana counties.¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by York and Adams counties.¹¹ County boundaries same in 1790 as in 1900.¹² Includes population of the District of Columbia in 1900.¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Allegany and Garrett counties.¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Anne Arundel and Howard counties.¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Baltimore county, and by parts of Carroll county and Baltimore city.

IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

MALES—continued.						FEMALES.					
Under 16 years.			All ages.			16 years and over.			Under 16 years.		
1790	1900	Per cent of Increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of Increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of Increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of Increase.
3,874	9,773	152.27	7,102	27,034	277.46	3,553	17,587	391.99	3,699	9,447	161.76
2,089	25,321	1,112.11	3,531	66,418	1,781.00	1,752	41,544	2,271.23	1,779	24,874	1,256.26
8,067	26,031	230.87	17,411	80,066	359.86	8,038	53,324	517.32	8,773	26,742	204.82
1,328	103,811	7,717.69	2,303	271,731	11,909.00	1,143	168,476	14,630.81	1,160	103,255	8,801.29
1,955	15,262	680.66	3,552	40,504	1,040.32	1,762	25,718	1,359.59	1,790	14,786	729.03
5,382	21,490	299.29	10,982	67,960	519.10	5,448	46,849	756.08	5,534	21,351	285.81
6,404	54,478	759.69	11,675	152,657	1,297.55	5,792	99,260	1,613.74	5,883	53,397	807.65
4,729	129,031	2,628.50	8,051	336,015	4,053.58	3,991	209,796	5,150.53	4,057	126,399	3,013.36
10,896	187,255	1,618.57	26,523	625,405	2,257.97	13,157	439,132	3,237.38	13,366	189,273	1,290.74
7,279	20,752	185.09	11,905	59,499	413.12	5,460	36,254	549.90	5,545	20,215	264.56
4,359	46,339	963.06	7,480	114,300	1,428.88	3,711	69,629	1,779.29	3,799	44,731	1,086.81
9,469	27,232	187.59	17,542	75,049	327.82	8,703	48,428	456.45	8,839	26,621	201.18

DELAWARE.¹

12,143	25,551	110.41	22,384	75,491	237.26	11,647	50,619	334.61	10,737	24,872	131.65
3,467	4,167	20.19	6,878	12,328	79.24	3,579	8,391	134.45	3,299	3,937	19.34
4,747	14,775	211.24	7,767	45,878	490.68	4,041	31,287	674.24	3,726	14,591	264.66
3,929	6,609	68.21	7,739	17,285	123.35	4,027	10,941	171.69	3,712	6,344	70.91

MARYLAND.²

51,339	101,738	273.47	101,395	577,640	469.69	58,891	388,125	559.06	42,594	189,515	345.86
1,283	14,304	1,014.80	2,188	34,379	1,471.25	1,271	20,434	1,597.71	917	13,945	1,429.72
2,850	6,660	133.68	5,672	17,363	296.12	3,294	19,981	233.36	2,378	6,382	168.38
4,668	21,839	367.84	9,101	62,686	588.78	4,170	5,286	678.85	3,815	21,516	463.98
2,556	63,996	2,493.76	5,503	204,399	3,614.16	3,196	139,892	4,277.10	2,397	64,498	2,695.75
1,109	1,085	92.16	2,011	2,355	16.11	1,168	1,122	21.75	813	913	8.50
1,727	2,265	31.15	3,480	5,997	69.30	2,026	3,798	87.46	1,463	2,199	44.16
2,377	3,646	53.39	4,841	10,238	111.92	2,896	6,825	143.24	2,025	3,413	68.51
2,399	1,656	70.97	5,160	3,828	75.81	3,997	2,244	55.13	2,163	1,584	72.77
2,430	3,597	48.02	5,039	8,973	78.07	2,927	5,507	88.11	2,112	3,496	64.11
7,016	11,543	64.52	12,911	32,291	150.10	7,499	21,114	181.56	5,412	11,177	106.52
2,812	3,883	38.09	5,100	11,142	118.47	2,962	7,264	145.24	2,138	3,878	81.38
1,547	2,004	29.54	3,325	5,405	62.56	1,931	3,455	78.92	1,394	1,950	39.89
2,746	5,021	82.85	5,649	15,189	168.88	3,281	10,291	213.75	2,398	4,895	104.71
2,503	27,206	986.94	4,848	101,893	2,091.75	2,816	74,629	2,559.18	2,032	27,294	1,241.73
1,974	2,281	15.55	4,039	5,837	44.52	3,645	5,337	55.37	1,993	2,192	29.47
1,943	1,933	99.51	4,173	4,274	2.42	2,424	2,490	102.99	1,740	1,874	7.15
1,908	4,886	156.08	4,179	12,975	210.48	2,427	8,045	233.07	1,752	4,940	181.96
1,712	2,264	32.24	3,581	6,311	76.24	2,080	4,122	98.17	1,591	2,189	45.84
3,863	7,681	98.84	6,871	21,097	215.78	3,991	11,277	257.73	2,880	7,420	157.64
1,916	3,988	108.14	3,725	10,527	182.69	2,163	6,647	265.92	1,592	3,910	159.32

VIRGINIA.³

116,135	430,110	279.36	215,903	1,012,079	379.93	111,723	618,913	451.16	103,523	114,066	299.97
2,177	4,095	88.10	4,502	10,129	124.92	2,335	6,146	163.21	2,167	3,989	83.66
1,790	4,294	139.89	3,342	10,984	228.07	1,733	6,813	263.13	1,669	4,151	157.99
1,697	1,610	95.13	3,278	3,966	20.96	1,700	2,101	41.21	1,578	1,545	97.82
2,235	4,497	101.21	3,995	10,516	163.23	2,072	6,993	194.96	1,923	4,421	130.91
2,237	7,776	247.61	4,124	21,074	376.36	2,244	13,523	489.49	2,130	7,551	254.51
2,266	4,273	88.57	3,674	10,323	180.97	1,935	6,234	226.72	1,769	4,099	131.71
4,547	6,362	39.92	7,850	17,153	118.51	4,071	11,139	173.62	3,779	6,014	59.14
2,562	11,564	351.37	4,132	28,845	550.84	2,298	17,492	661.18	2,134	11,353	432.01
1,529	1,472	96.37	2,918	3,664	25.57	1,513	2,117	39.92	1,405	1,547	10.11
1,537	2,210	137.79	2,685	5,289	96.98	1,392	3,153	126.51	1,243	2,136	65.20

¹ Area covered in 1900 by part of Baltimore city.

² Decrease.

³ Area covered in 1900 by Caroline county, and by part of Dorchester county.

⁴ Area covered in 1900 by part of Dorchester county.

⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Frederick county, and by part of Carroll county.

⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Montgomery county, and by Georgetown, D. C.

⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Prince Georges county, and by the District of Columbia, exclusive of Georgetown.

⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Somerset county, and by part of Wicomico county.

⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Worcester county, and by part of Wicomico county.

¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Virginia and West Virginia. Independent cities are included in county totals for 1790 and 1900.

¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Amherst and Nelson counties.

¹² Area covered in 1900 by Augusta county, and by parts of Bath, Pocahontas, and Highland counties.

¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Berkeley and Jefferson counties, and by part of Morgan county.

¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Botetourt, Alleghany, and Roanoke counties, and by parts of Craig, Monroe, and Bath counties.

¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Buckingham county, and by part of Appomattox county.

TABLE 107.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES REPORTED

VIRGINIA¹—Continued.

COUNTY.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.					
	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	All ages.			16 years and over.		
				1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
12 Campbell ²	4,946	25,871	423.07	2,583	12,765	394.19	1,236	7,768	528.48
13 Caroline	6,994	7,667	9.62	3,539	3,814	8.05	1,799	2,280	26.74
14 Charles-City	2,084	1,344	³ 35.51	1,041	714	³ 31.41	532	473	³ 11.09
15 Charlotte	5,199	7,116	36.87	2,664	3,658	37.31	1,285	2,124	65.29
16 Chesterfield	6,358	17,481	174.94	3,209	8,668	170.11	1,652	5,363	224.64
17 Culpeper ⁶	13,809	20,885	51.10	7,127	10,244	43.74	3,372	6,217	84.37
18 Cumberland	3,577	2,791	³ 21.97	1,799	1,336	³ 25.74	885	847	³ 4.29
19 Dinwiddie	6,039	16,931	180.36	3,186	8,365	162.55	1,790	5,433	203.52
20 Elizabeth-City	1,556	10,757	591.32	778	7,091	811.44	390	5,814	1,390.77
21 Essex	3,543	3,576	0.93	1,777	1,777	—	908	1,070	17.84
22 Fairfax ⁶	7,611	20,465	168.89	4,010	10,528	162.54	2,138	7,112	232.65
23 Fauquier	11,157	15,074	35.05	5,657	7,418	31.01	2,674	4,488	67.84
24 Fluvanna	2,430	5,039	107.37	1,243	2,492	100.48	589	1,551	163.33
25 Franklin	5,735	29,005	248.82	2,895	9,868	240.86	1,266	5,157	307.34
26 Frederick ⁷	15,315	26,342	72.00	8,005	12,915	61.34	3,885	8,062	110.22
27 Gloucester ⁸	6,225	12,068	93.86	3,120	6,127	96.38	1,597	3,715	132.62
28 Goochland	4,140	3,961	³ 4.32	2,087	2,034	³ 2.59	1,028	1,283	24.80
29 Greenbrier (includes Kanawa) ⁹	5,676	387,036	6,718.82	3,037	200,794	6,511.59	1,463	113,327	7,646.21
30 Greensville	2,530	3,402	34.47	1,296	1,759	35.72	669	1,064	59.04
31 Halifax	8,931	17,922	100.67	4,534	9,107	100.86	2,214	5,247	136.99
32 Hampshire ¹⁰	6,879	26,116	279.65	3,618	13,346	268.88	1,662	8,088	386.64
33 Hanover	6,291	9,696	54.12	3,049	5,023	64.74	1,637	3,085	88.45
34 Hardy ¹¹	6,556	15,015	129.03	3,364	7,615	126.37	1,108	4,457	302.26
35 Harrison ¹²	2,013	146,447	7,175.06	1,066	75,383	6,971.58	457	45,872	9,319.30
36 Henrico	5,600	70,044	1,150.79	2,993	34,562	1,054.76	1,823	23,031	1,163.36
37 Henry ¹³	6,763	24,660	264.63	3,486	12,463	257.51	1,523	6,728	341.76
38 Isle of Wight	4,786	6,833	42.77	2,371	3,446	45.34	1,208	2,121	75.58
39 James City	1,519	2,712	78.54	754	1,424	88.86	395	1,015	156.96
40 King & Queen	4,159	4,006	³ 3.68	2,021	1,941	³ 3.96	995	1,183	18.89
41 King George	3,123	3,596	15.14	1,538	1,839	19.57	757	1,074	41.88
42 King William	2,803	3,266	12.96	1,455	1,672	14.91	723	1,013	40.11
43 Lancaster	2,259	4,058	79.64	1,077	2,094	94.43	535	1,271	137.57
44 Loudon ¹⁴	14,749	23,139	56.82	7,669	11,256	46.77	3,677	7,274	97.82
45 Louisa	3,880	7,896	103.51	1,981	3,915	97.63	957	2,415	152.35
46 Lunenburg	4,547	5,133	12.89	2,295	2,614	13.90	1,110	1,568	41.26
47 Mecklenburg	7,555	10,333	37.04	3,872	5,126	32.39	1,857	3,057	64.62
48 Middlesex	1,531	3,684	140.63	777	1,887	142.85	407	1,145	181.33
49 Monongalia ¹⁵	4,602	78,800	1,612.30	2,434	49,822	1,577.16	1,089	25,769	2,266.30
50 Montgomery ¹⁶	12,394	152,327	1,139.04	6,590	77,286	1,072.78	2,846	42,807	1,404.11
51 Nansemond	4,713	10,115	114.62	2,382	5,017	110.62	1,215	3,065	152.26
52 New-Kent	2,391	1,660	³ 30.57	1,192	877	³ 26.43	605	528	³ 12.72
53 Norfolk	8,928	57,212	540.81	4,637	29,228	530.32	2,650	19,847	648.94
54 Northampton	3,181	6,141	93.05	1,600	3,191	99.44	857	2,008	134.31
55 Northumberland	4,506	5,680	26.05	2,183	2,994	37.15	1,046	1,880	79.73
56 Ohio ¹⁷	4,907	130,672	2,562.97	2,599	67,093	2,481.49	1,222	42,721	3,395.99
57 Orange ¹⁸	5,436	11,833	117.68	2,743	5,790	111.08	1,317	3,385	157.02
58 Pamlico ¹⁹	2,378	11,730	393.27	1,254	5,934	373.20	568	3,357	491.02
59 Pittsylvania	8,538	35,697	317.04	4,455	17,777	299.03	2,008	10,337	414.79
60 Powhatan	2,286	2,343	2.49	1,171	1,247	6.49	623	769	23.43
61 Prince Edward ²⁰	4,082	5,912	44.83	2,121	2,869	35.27	1,044	1,783	70.78
62 Prince George	3,387	2,886	³ 14.79	1,787	1,483	³ 17.01	965	942	³ 2.38
63 Prince William	6,744	8,240	22.18	3,441	4,189	21.74	1,644	2,609	58.70
64 Princess Anne	4,527	5,505	21.60	2,320	2,944	26.90	1,169	1,900	62.53
65 Randolph ²¹	932	47,292	4,974.25	491	25,596	5,113.03	221	15,961	7,122.17
66 Richmond	2,918	4,159	42.53	1,401	2,080	48.47	704	1,239	75.99
67 Roanoke	5,825	19,693	238.08	3,069	10,042	227.21	1,517	5,961	292.95
68 Rockingham ²²	6,677	34,909	422.83	3,468	17,094	392.91	1,816	10,129	457.76
69 Russell ²³	3,143	108,258	3,344.42	1,703	55,981	3,187.20	734	30,431	4,045.91
70 Shannandoah ²⁴	9,979	31,209	212.77	5,188	15,349	195.85	2,409	9,235	283.35
71 Southampton	6,312	9,165	45.20	3,178	4,650	46.32	1,632	2,797	71.38
72 Spotsylvania	5,171	8,799	70.16	2,639	4,236	60.52	1,361	2,679	96.84
73 Stafford	5,465	6,489	18.74	2,696	3,270	21.29	1,341	1,980	47.65
74 Surry	2,762	3,286	18.97	1,383	1,718	24.22	732	1,107	51.23
75 Sussex	4,771	4,121	³ 13.62	2,389	2,098	³ 12.18	1,215	1,288	6.01
76 Warwick	667	13,948	1,991.15	334	8,097	2,324.25	176	6,004	3,311.36
77 Washington ²⁵	5,167	44,469	760.63	2,727	22,367	720.20	1,287	12,722	888.50
78 Westmoreland	3,183	4,381	37.64	1,569	2,301	46.65	815	1,414	73.50
79 York	2,115	3,401	60.80	991	1,770	78.61	530	1,037	95.66

¹ Area covered in 1900 by Virginia and West Virginia. Independent cities are included in county totals for 1790 and 1900.² Area covered in 1900 by Campbell county, and by part of Appomattox county.³ Decrease.⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Charlotte county, and by part of Appomattox county.⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Culpeper, Madison, and Rappahannock counties.⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Alexandria county, and by part of Fairfax county.⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Frederick and Clarke counties, and by part of Warren county.⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Gloucester and Mathews counties.⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Greenbrier, Boone, Cabell, Clay, Fayette, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Nicholas, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Wayne, and Wyoming counties, and by parts of Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, McDowell, Monroe, Pocahontas, Summers, Webster, Wirt, and Wood counties.¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Hampshire and Mineral counties, and by part of Morgan county.¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Hardy and Grant counties.¹² Area covered in 1900 by Harrison, Doddridge, Lewis, and Ritchie counties, and by parts of Barbour, Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Marion, Taylor, Upshur, Webster, Wirt, Wood, and Pleasants counties.

IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE—Continued

VIRGINIA—Continued.

MALES—continued.			FEMALES.									
Under 16 years.			All ages.			16 years and over.			Under 16 years.			
1790	1900	Percent of increase.	1790	1900	Percent of increase.	1790	1900	Percent of increase.	1790	1900	Percent of increase.	
1,347	4,997	270.97	2,363	13,106	454.64	1,225	8,284	576.24	1,138	4,822	328.73	12
1,731	1,531	88.45	3,464	3,853	11.23	1,796	2,149	33.96	1,068	1,447	134.25	13
509	241	47.35	1,943	639	33.60	541	442	82.00	502	298	59.57	14
1,379	1,531	11.21	2,535	3,478	36.41	1,345	2,116	60.91	1,220	1,342	10.99	15
1,557	3,305	112.27	3,149	8,833	179.87	1,633	5,592	242.41	1,546	3,221	112.47	16
3,755	4,027	7.21	6,682	10,611	59.25	3,465	6,704	93.48	3,217	3,967	22.38	17
914	489	53.50	1,778	1,455	18.17	922	822	10.96	856	533	47.75	18
1,396	2,932	110.03	2,853	8,566	299.24	1,480	5,377	284.78	1,373	2,889	110.42	19
388	1,277	223.12	778	3,666	371.21	494	2,372	488.79	374	1,294	245.97	20
869	707	81.64	1,769	1,769	1.87	916	1,131	23.47	850	668	78.41	21
1,872	3,416	82.48	3,691	9,967	175.95	1,868	6,598	253.40	1,733	3,349	92.56	22
2,983	2,930	98.22	5,590	7,676	39.20	2,852	4,843	69.81	2,648	2,813	6.64	23
654	911	41.88	1,187	2,547	114.57	616	1,646	167.21	571	961	57.79	24
1,629	4,711	189.20	2,840	10,137	256.91	1,473	5,792	285.10	1,967	4,435	224.44	25
4,170	4,853	16.38	7,310	13,127	86.68	3,791	8,794	129.69	3,549	4,723	34.21	26
1,523	2,412	58.37	3,105	5,941	91.31	1,610	3,636	125.81	1,495	2,395	54.18	27
1,059	751	71.00	2,053	1,927	93.88	1,065	1,299	13.52	988	718	72.67	28
1,574	87,497	5,496.99	2,639	186,242	6,957.29	1,399	192,811	7,099.93	1,270	84,141	6,609.37	29
627	695	10.81	1,234	1,643	33.14	640	933	46.09	594	699	16.47	30
2,320	3,890	69.38	4,337	8,815	100.48	2,289	5,157	126.48	2,117	3,658	72.79	31
1,956	5,258	168.81	3,261	12,779	291.69	1,691	7,789	360.62	1,570	4,981	217.26	32
1,412	1,938	37.40	3,242	1,681	52.16	1,681	2,977	77.19	1,570	1,936	24.58	33
2,256	3,158	39.98	3,192	7,400	131.84	1,655	4,328	161.51	1,537	3,072	99.87	34
579	29,511	4,996.89	947	71,064	7,494.12	494	42,491	8,643.78	456	28,143	6,099.22	35
1,170	11,531	885.56	2,607	35,482	1,264.03	1,352	24,143	1,083.72	1,255	11,439	803.51	36
1,963	5,735	192.15	3,277	12,197	272.20	1,699	6,846	302.44	1,578	5,351	239.10	37
1,163	1,325	13.93	2,415	3,387	40.25	1,252	1,443	63.18	1,134	1,145	1.56	38
359	409	13.93	765	1,288	68.37	397	913	129.97	368	375	1.90	39
1,026	78	2.62	2,138	2,065	96.54	1,109	1,238	11.63	1,029	827	149.63	40
781	765	98.70	1,585	1,757	10.85	822	1,097	26.16	763	720	94.54	41
732	659	89.97	1,438	1,594	10.85	746	1,099	35.25	692	585	84.66	42
542	823	51.84	1,182	1,964	66.16	613	1,114	81.73	569	829	49.38	43
3,992	3,982	99.75	7,080	11,883	67.84	3,672	7,888	113.47	3,498	4,045	18.99	44
1,024	1,509	46.48	1,899	3,981	109.64	985	2,594	169.99	914	1,420	55.96	45
1,185	1,046	88.36	2,252	2,519	11.86	1,168	1,527	39.71	1,081	992	98.42	46
2,015	2,069	2.68	3,683	5,227	41.92	1,949	3,156	65.24	1,773	2,071	16.81	47
370	742	100.54	751	1,797	138.33	391	1,059	168.54	363	747	105.79	48
1,345	15,053	1,049.48	2,468	37,978	1,661.75	1,124	23,557	1,995.82	1,041	14,421	1,281.32	49
3,744	31,479	829.91	5,891	75,041	1,192.92	3,010	42,098	1,298.69	2,704	32,943	1,079.93	50
1,167	1,952	67.26	2,331	5,098	118.70	1,269	3,228	167.99	1,122	1,870	66.67	51
587	349	59.45	1,199	783	65.30	622	492	79.09	577	291	44.97	52
1,987	9,381	372.42	4,294	27,984	552.13	2,225	18,542	733.35	2,065	9,442	357.41	53
743	1,183	59.22	1,581	2,950	86.59	820	1,865	129.12	761	1,145	50.66	54
1,137	1,111	97.71	2,323	2,686	15.63	1,295	1,617	31.19	1,118	1,099	98.28	55
1,377	24,372	1,699.93	2,398	63,779	2,654.72	1,197	39,964	3,298.43	1,111	23,618	2,025.89	56
1,426	2,405	68.65	2,993	6,043	124.87	1,397	3,731	167.67	1,296	2,312	78.49	57
686	2,577	275.65	1,124	5,796	515.66	583	3,396	482.50	541	2,499	344.62	58
2,447	7,140	291.95	4,084	17,889	336.69	2,117	10,613	401.32	1,966	7,127	267.65	59
548	478	87.23	1,115	1,066	95.60	578	711	33.91	537	385	71.69	60
1,077	1,086	1.01	1,964	3,943	55.18	1,017	1,919	88.69	944	1,124	19.97	61
822	541	65.81	1,699	1,403	82.55	830	871	5.30	770	529	68.70	62
1,797	1,589	88.45	3,393	4,054	22.65	1,713	2,693	55.96	1,448	1,448	100.00	63
1,151	1,041	90.44	2,297	2,594	16.04	1,115	1,571	37.47	1,022	987	97.61	64
270	9,635	3,498.52	411	21,696	4,819.73	229	12,471	5,345.85	212	9,225	4,251.42	65
697	841	20.66	1,517	2,079	37.65	787	1,176	49.43	730	993	23.70	66
1,552	4,081	162.95	2,756	9,651	259.18	1,429	5,895	312.53	1,327	3,756	183.94	67
1,652	6,965	321.61	3,299	17,815	455.16	1,694	11,098	566.95	1,545	7,717	341.79	68
999	27,350	2,536.73	1,440	52,277	3,539.35	747	27,616	3,556.92	693	24,694	3,458.79	69
2,779	6,111	129.01	4,791	15,860	241.94	2,485	9,899	297.14	2,396	5,994	179.80	70
1,546	1,853	19.85	3,134	1,715	44.66	1,625	2,732	68.12	1,599	1,783	18.16	71
1,278	1,557	21.83	2,752	4,563	89.21	1,313	2,984	127.27	1,219	1,579	29.53	72
1,355	1,290	94.83	3,219	2,769	86.01	1,436	1,838	37.05	1,333	1,241	96.15	73
651	611	93.86	1,379	1,568	13.71	715	965	39.16	664	753	113.70	74
1,174	810	69.01	2,382	2,023	84.93	1,235	1,216	98.45	1,147	807	62.64	75
158	2,013	1,224.68	333	5,831	1,657.96	173	3,756	2,071.10	169	2,095	1,209.88	76
1,440	9,615	569.79	2,440	22,102	805.82	1,265	12,790	911.07	1,175	9,112	692.51	77
754	887	17.64	1,614	2,080	28.87	837	1,301	55.44	777	779	100.13	78
461	733	59.00	1,124	1,631	45.11	583	909	61.96	541	692	27.91	79

12 Area covered in 1900 by Henry and Patrick counties.

13 Area covered in 1900 by Loudoun county, and by part of Fairfax county.

14 Area covered in 1900 by Monongalia county, and by parts of Preston, Marion, and Taylor counties.

15 Area covered in 1900 by Montgomery, Bland, Carroll, Floyd, Giles, Grayson, Mercer, Pulaski, and Wythe counties, and by parts of Craig, McDowell, Monroe, Smyth,

Summers, and Tazewell counties.

16 Area covered in 1900 by Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Tyler, and Wetzel counties, and by part of Pleasants county.

17 Area covered in 1900 by Orange and Greene counties.

18 Area covered in 1900 by Pendleton county, and by part of Highland county.

19 Area covered in 1900 by Prince Edward county, and by part of Appomattox county.

20 Area covered in 1900 by Randolph and Tucker counties, and by parts of Barbour, Pocahontas, Preston, Upshur, and Webster counties.

21 Area covered in 1900 by Roekingham county, and by part of Page county.

22 Area covered in 1900 by Russell, Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, and Wise counties, and by parts of McDowell, Scott, and Tazewell counties.

23 Area covered in 1900 by Shenandoah county, and by parts of Page and Warren counties.

24 Area covered in 1900 by Washington county, and by parts of Scott and Smyth counties.

TABLE 107.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES REPORTED
NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.					
				All ages.			16 years and over.		
	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
1 The state.....	289,181	1,267,603	336.96	147,825	632,155	327.64	70,172	356,589	408.16
2 Edenton district.....	33,568	56,455	68.18	17,058	28,678	68.12	8,405	16,865	100.65
3 Bertie ¹	6,963	8,717	25.19	3,521	4,449	26.10	1,719	2,610	51.83
4 Camden ¹	2,954	3,283	11.14	1,479	1,690	14.27	725	959	32.28
5 Chowan ¹	2,360	4,406	86.69	1,189	2,221	86.80	638	1,302	104.08
6 Currituck ²	4,002	6,409	60.14	2,042	3,302	61.70	1,018	1,940	90.57
7 Gates ¹	3,076	5,609	82.35	1,562	2,825	80.86	790	1,773	124.43
8 Hertford ¹	3,269	5,895	80.33	1,637	2,964	81.06	813	1,750	115.25
9 Pasquotank ¹	3,790	6,630	74.93	1,985	3,396	71.00	951	2,000	110.30
10 Perquimans ¹	3,519	5,088	44.59	1,805	2,557	41.66	884	1,466	65.84
11 Tyrrell ¹	3,635	10,418	186.60	1,837	5,283	187.59	867	3,065	253.52
12 Fayette district.....	28,112	112,522	300.26	14,435	55,863	287.00	7,111	31,816	347.42
13 Anson ³	4,365	20,092	360.30	2,218	10,122	356.36	1,035	5,496	431.01
14 Cumberland ⁴	6,467	26,810	314.55	3,413	13,198	286.70	1,852	7,561	308.26
15 Moore ¹	3,487	15,773	352.34	1,815	7,765	327.82	850	4,504	429.88
16 Richmond ⁷	4,415	13,801	212.59	2,301	6,802	195.61	1,096	3,992	264.23
17 Robeson ¹	4,533	19,577	331.88	2,270	9,806	331.98	1,132	5,567	391.78
18 Sampson ⁸	4,845	16,469	239.92	2,418	8,170	237.88	1,146	4,696	309.77
19 Halifax district.....	37,955	83,827	120.86	19,345	42,694	120.70	9,215	24,965	170.92
20 Edgecombe ⁹	7,028	16,904	140.52	3,541	8,576	142.19	1,663	5,087	205.89
21 Franklin ¹⁰	4,764	12,678	197.12	2,457	6,465	163.13	1,076	3,751	248.61
22 Halifax ¹	7,170	11,060	54.25	3,609	5,649	52.72	1,873	3,469	85.21
23 Martin ¹	4,085	8,056	97.21	2,077	4,170	100.77	1,067	2,353	120.52
24 Nash ¹¹	5,189	18,887	263.98	2,568	9,653	275.90	1,134	5,542	388.71
25 Northampton ¹	5,120	9,031	76.39	2,618	4,563	74.29	1,335	2,681	100.82
26 Warren ¹²	4,599	7,211	56.79	2,355	3,618	51.70	1,067	2,082	95.13
27 Hillsborough district.....	45,820	148,918	225.01	23,840	73,863	209.83	10,937	43,183	294.83
28 Caswell ¹³	7,288	16,491	126.28	3,911	8,311	112.50	1,801	4,679	159.80
29 Chatham ¹	7,593	15,573	105.10	3,929	7,763	97.58	1,761	4,432	151.68
30 Granville ¹⁴	6,504	17,176	164.08	3,454	8,499	146.06	1,581	4,917	211.01
31 Orange ¹⁵	10,055	43,593	333.55	5,142	21,463	317.41	2,433	12,697	421.87
32 Randolph ¹	6,834	24,560	239.88	3,542	12,119	242.15	1,590	6,803	327.86
33 Wake ¹⁶	7,546	31,525	317.77	3,862	15,708	306.73	1,771	9,655	445.17
34 Morgan district.....	30,687	373,248	1,116.31	15,726	185,717	1,080.96	6,953	99,651	1,333.21
35 Burke ¹⁷	7,497	134,653	1,695.82	3,813	67,212	1,662.71	1,705	36,120	2,018.48
36 Lincoln ¹⁸	8,391	56,081	598.35	4,350	27,427	2,057	1,455	14,955	627.03
37 Rutherford ¹⁹	7,197	124,212	1,625.89	3,695	62,193	1,583.17	1,576	33,438	2,021.70
38 Wilkes ²⁰	7,602	58,322	667.19	3,898	28,885	646.77	1,615	15,138	837.34
39 Newbern district.....	38,800	127,391	228.33	19,471	64,610	231.83	9,595	37,510	290.93
40 Beaufort ²¹	3,655	16,002	337.81	1,834	8,138	343.73	910	4,816	429.23
41 Carteret ²²	2,932	9,297	217.09	1,427	4,689	228.59	718	2,841	295.68
42 Craven ²³	6,474	14,472	123.54	3,248	7,259	123.49	1,710	4,342	153.92
43 Dobbs ²⁴	4,936	16,852	241.41	2,457	8,551	248.03	1,164	5,000	329.55
44 Hyde ²⁵	3,024	6,132	102.78	1,506	3,176	110.89	792	1,828	130.81
45 Johnston ²⁶	4,298	25,678	497.44	2,217	12,951	484.17	1,040	7,213	593.56
46 Jones ¹	3,071	4,466	45.42	1,530	2,301	50.39	736	1,344	82.61
47 Pitt ¹	5,881	15,397	161.81	2,969	7,925	166.92	1,461	4,600	214.85
48 Wayne ²⁷	4,529	19,005	321.62	2,283	9,620	321.38	1,064	5,526	419.36
49 Salisbury district.....	58,425	286,716	390.74	29,935	143,234	378.48	14,003	80,790	476.95
50 Guilford ¹	6,657	27,969	320.14	3,422	13,993	308.91	1,615	8,439	422.54
51 Iredell ²⁸	4,559	26,598	481.44	2,336	12,965	455.01	1,118	7,260	549.37
52 Mecklenburg ²⁹	9,685	57,009	488.63	4,927	28,578	480.03	2,364	16,324	590.52
53 Montgomery ³⁰	4,191	23,936	471.13	2,162	12,032	456.52	942	6,225	560.83
54 Rockingham ¹	5,088	21,544	323.43	2,599	10,902	319.47	1,188	6,106	413.97
55 Rowan ³¹	14,129	53,380	277.80	7,227	26,557	267.47	3,399	15,104	344.37
56 Stokes ³²	7,633	40,866	435.39	3,968	20,506	416.78	1,846	11,625	529.74
57 Surry ³³	6,483	35,504	447.65	3,294	17,701	437.37	1,531	9,707	534.03
58 Wilmington district.....	15,814	74,526	371.27	8,015	37,496	367.82	3,953	21,809	451.71
59 Bladen ³⁴	3,356	21,891	552.29	1,671	10,930	554.10	837	6,084	626.88
60 Brunswick ³⁵	1,556	10,512	575.58	778	5,337	585.99	380	2,992	687.37
61 Duplin ¹	4,274	13,877	224.68	2,222	6,982	214.22	1,035	4,036	289.95
62 New Hanover ³⁶	3,032	19,916	556.86	1,536	9,907	544.99	834	6,200	643.41
63 Onslow ¹	3,596	8,330	131.65	1,808	4,340	140.04	867	2,497	188.00

¹ Area covered in 1900 coextensive with that of 1790.
² Decrease.

³ Area covered in 1900 by Currituck county, and by part of Dare county.

⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Tyrrell and Washington counties, and by part of Dare county.

⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Anson county, and by part of Union county.

⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Harnett county, and by part of Cumberland county.

⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Richmond and Scotland counties.

⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Sampson county, with the exception of a small section.

⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Edgecombe county, and by part of Wilson county.

¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by part of Franklin county.

¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Nash county, and by part of Wilson county.

¹² Area covered in 1900 by Warren county, and by part of Vance county.

¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Caswell and Person counties.

¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Granville county, and by parts of Vance and Franklin counties.

¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Orange and Alamance counties, and by part of Durham county.

¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Wake county, and by part of Durham county.

¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Burke, Madison, Yancey, and Mitchell counties, and by parts of McDowell, Haywood, Swain, Buncombe, Caldwell, Watanga, and Alexander counties.

¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba counties, and by part of Cleveland county.

GENERAL TABLES.

IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MALES—continued.			FEMALES.									
Under 16 years.			All ages.			16 years and over.			Under 16 years.			
1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	
77,653	275,566	254.87	141,356	631,448	346.71	69,067	396,471	459.60	72,289	294,977	269.55	1
8,653	11,813	36.52	16,510	27,777	68.24	8,097	16,314	102.23	8,443	11,463	35.77	2
1,802	1,830	1.55	3,442	4,277	24.26	1,682	2,559	52.14	1,700	1,718	1.12	3
754	731	93.05	1,475	1,593	8.00	721	931	29.13	754	942	112.20	4
551	919	66.79	1,171	2,185	86.59	572	1,313	129.55	569	872	45.88	5
1,024	1,362	33.01	1,960	3,107	58.52	958	1,764	84.13	1,002	1,343	34.03	6
772	1,052	36.27	1,514	2,784	83.88	740	1,650	122.97	774	1,134	46.51	7
824	1,214	47.33	1,632	2,931	79.60	797	1,740	118.42	835	1,191	42.63	8
1,035	1,396	34.88	1,804	3,234	79.27	881	1,954	121.79	923	1,280	38.68	9
921	1,091	18.46	1,714	2,531	47.67	847	1,444	72.52	877	1,087	23.95	10
970	2,218	128.66	1,798	5,135	185.60	879	2,956	236.63	919	2,176	136.78	11
7,324	24,047	228.33	13,677	56,650	314.26	6,683	33,108	395.41	6,994	23,551	239.73	12
1,183	4,626	291.04	2,147	9,970	364.37	1,049	5,571	431.08	1,098	4,399	300.64	13
1,561	5,637	261.11	3,054	13,612	345.71	1,192	8,032	448.34	1,562	5,580	257.23	14
965	3,261	237.93	1,672	8,008	378.95	817	4,699	475.15	855	3,466	287.02	15
1,205	2,810	133.20	2,114	6,999	231.08	1,033	4,179	394.55	1,081	2,820	160.87	16
1,138	4,239	272.50	2,263	9,771	331.77	1,106	5,800	424.41	1,157	3,971	241.22	17
1,272	3,474	173.11	2,427	8,299	241.94	1,186	4,827	397.00	1,241	3,472	179.77	18
10,130	17,729	75.01	18,610	41,133	121.03	9,093	24,576	170.27	9,517	16,557	73.97	19
1,878	3,489	85.78	3,487	8,328	138.83	1,704	5,010	194.01	1,783	3,318	86.09	20
1,381	2,714	96.52	2,307	3,613	169.31	1,127	3,742	239.37	1,180	2,701	111.95	21
1,826	2,180	19.39	3,471	5,411	55.89	1,696	3,393	94.75	1,775	2,108	18.76	22
1,010	1,817	79.90	2,008	3,886	93.53	981	2,305	134.96	1,027	1,581	53.94	23
1,434	4,111	186.68	2,621	9,234	252.31	1,281	5,345	317.25	1,349	3,889	190.22	24
1,283	1,882	46.69	2,502	4,468	78.58	1,222	2,697	120.70	1,280	1,771	38.26	25
1,318	1,536	16.54	2,214	3,593	62.29	1,082	2,204	103.70	1,132	1,389	22.70	26
12,903	30,680	137.77	21,980	75,055	241.47	10,739	45,594	323.73	11,241	29,551	162.89	27
2,110	3,632	72.13	3,377	8,180	142.23	1,650	4,794	190.55	1,727	3,386	96.06	28
2,168	3,331	53.64	3,664	7,810	113.16	1,790	4,683	161.62	1,874	3,127	66.86	29
1,873	3,582	91.24	3,059	8,677	184.49	1,490	5,164	246.58	1,560	3,513	125.19	30
2,709	8,766	223.59	4,913	22,130	350.44	2,401	13,606	466.92	2,512	8,524	239.20	31
1,952	5,316	172.34	3,292	12,441	277.92	1,608	7,384	359.20	1,684	5,057	200.99	32
2,091	6,053	189.48	3,684	15,817	329.34	1,890	8,873	448.50	1,884	5,944	215.50	33
8,773	86,066	881.03	14,961	187,531	1,153.47	7,310	104,101	1,324.09	7,651	83,430	990.45	34
2,108	31,092	1,374.95	3,684	67,421	1,730.10	1,890	37,498	1,978.22	1,884	30,013	1,493.05	35
2,293	12,472	443.92	4,041	28,654	609.08	1,975	16,242	722.80	2,066	12,412	590.48	36
2,119	28,755	1,257.01	3,502	62,019	1,670.96	1,711	34,145	1,895.62	1,791	27,874	1,456.34	37
2,253	13,747	510.16	3,734	29,437	688.35	1,824	16,396	793.97	1,910	13,131	587.49	38
9,876	27,100	174.40	19,329	62,781	224.80	9,444	36,784	289.50	9,885	25,997	162.99	39
924	3,322	259.52	1,821	7,864	331.85	890	4,653	422.81	931	3,211	244.90	40
709	1,848	160.65	1,505	4,608	206.18	735	2,780	278.23	770	1,828	137.80	41
1,538	2,917	89.66	3,226	7,213	123.59	1,576	4,292	172.34	1,650	2,921	77.03	42
1,293	3,551	174.63	2,479	8,391	234.85	1,211	4,875	362.56	1,268	3,426	170.19	43
714	1,348	88.80	1,518	2,956	94.73	742	1,700	129.11	776	1,256	61.86	44
1,177	5,738	387.51	2,081	12,727	511.58	1,017	7,249	612.78	1,064	5,478	414.85	45
794	957	20.53	1,541	2,165	40.49	753	1,270	68.66	788	895	13.88	46
1,508	3,325	120.49	2,912	7,472	156.59	1,423	4,426	211.03	1,489	3,046	104.57	47
1,219	4,094	235.85	2,246	9,475	321.86	1,097	5,539	404.92	1,149	3,936	242.56	48
15,932	62,444	291.94	28,490	143,482	403.62	13,920	84,077	504.00	14,570	59,495	307.72	49
1,807	5,554	207.36	3,235	13,976	332.02	1,581	8,711	450.98	1,654	5,265	218.32	50
1,218	5,705	368.39	2,223	13,543	509.22	1,086	8,057	641.90	1,137	5,486	382.50	51
2,563	12,254	378.11	4,758	28,431	497.54	2,325	16,678	617.33	2,443	11,753	383.67	52
1,220	5,807	375.98	2,029	11,904	486.69	904	6,456	551.46	1,008	5,448	424.86	53
1,411	4,796	239.90	2,489	10,642	327.56	1,216	6,136	404.61	1,273	4,596	253.97	54
3,828	11,453	199.19	6,902	26,823	288.63	3,372	15,901	371.56	3,590	10,922	299.41	55
2,122	8,881	318.52	3,665	20,360	455.53	1,791	11,969	568.29	1,874	8,391	347.76	56
1,763	7,994	353.43	3,189	17,893	458.26	1,558	10,169	652.70	1,631	7,634	368.96	57
4,062	15,687	286.19	7,799	37,030	374.80	3,811	22,007	477.46	3,988	15,023	276.71	58
834	4,846	481.06	1,685	10,961	550.59	823	6,321	668.04	842	4,640	438.28	59
398	2,345	489.20	778	5,175	565.17	380	2,919	668.16	398	2,256	466.83	60
1,187	2,946	148.19	2,652	6,895	236.01	1,063	4,054	364.19	1,049	2,841	170.83	61
702	3,707	428.06	1,496	10,069	599.05	731	6,385	773.46	765	3,624	373.73	62
941	1,843	95.86	1,788	3,960	123.15	874	2,328	166.36	914	1,662	81.84	63

¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Cherokee, Graham, Macon, Jackson, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Rutherford, and Clay counties, and by parts of Swain, Cleveland, Buncombe, Haywood, and McDowell counties.
²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Ashe and Wilkes counties, and by parts of Alleghany, Watauga, Alexander, and Caldwell counties.
²¹ Area covered in 1900 by Beaufort county, and by part of Pamlico county.
²² Area covered in 1900 by part of Carteret county.
²³ Area covered in 1900 by Craven county, and by parts of Pamlico and Carteret counties.
²⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Lenoir and Greene counties.
²⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Hyde county, and by part of Dare county.
²⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Johnston county, and by part of Wilson county.
²⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Wayne county, and by part of Wilson county.
²⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Iredell county, and by part of Alexander county.
²⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, and by part of Union county.
³⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Montgomery and Stanly counties.
³¹ Area covered in 1900 by Davie, Rowan, and Davidson counties, and by part of Forsyth county.
³² Area covered in 1900 by Stokes county, and by part of Forsyth county.
³³ Area covered in 1900 by Yadkin and Surry counties, and by part of Alleghany county.
³⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Bladen county, and by parts of Cumberland and Columbus counties.
³⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Brunswick county, and by part of Columbus county.
³⁶ Area covered in 1900 by New Hanover and Pender counties, and by part of Sampson county.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 107.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, OF EACH OF THE COUNTIES REPORTED

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.					
				All ages.			16 years and over.		
	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
1 The state.....	140,178	557,807	297.93	73,298	281,147	283.57	35,576	161,778	354.74
2 Beaufort district ¹	4,364	11,585	165.47	2,321	6,018	159.28	1,266	3,596	184.04
3 Camden district ²	29,242	96,707	230.71	15,635	48,564	210.61	6,941	28,469	310.16
4 Charleston district ³	15,402	50,266	226.36	8,237	24,901	202.31	5,060	15,489	206.11
5 Cheraw district ⁴	7,418	41,990	466.06	3,772	21,072	458.64	1,779	12,058	577.80
6 Georgetown district ⁵	8,878	58,833	562.68	4,823	29,898	519.90	2,356	16,537	601.91
7 Ninety-six district ⁶	62,462	233,589	273.97	32,138	117,871	266.77	14,973	66,371	343.27
8 Orangeburgh district ⁷	12,412	64,837	422.37	6,372	32,823	415.11	3,201	19,258	501.62

GEORGIA.

1 The state.....	52,886	297,097	461.60	27,147	149,721	451.52	13,103	87,122	564.90
2 Burke ⁸	7,064	12,792	81.09	3,649	6,586	80.49	1,808	3,771	108.57
3 Camden ⁹	221	5,933	2,584.60	125	3,103	2,382.40	81	1,668	1,959.26
4 Chatham ¹⁰	2,456	31,414	1,179.07	1,326	15,981	1,105.20	846	10,910	1,189.60
5 Effingham ¹¹	1,674	9,601	473.54	963	4,904	409.24	627	2,777	342.90
6 Franklin ¹²	885	76,394	8,532.09	468	38,010	8,021.79	225	21,048	9,254.67
7 Glynn ¹³	193	9,118	4,624.35	106	4,751	4,382.08	70	2,833	3,947.14
8 Greene ¹⁴	4,020	10,346	157.36	2,138	5,091	138.12	1,027	3,061	198.05
9 Liberty ¹⁵	1,303	9,972	665.31	690	5,170	649.27	426	2,888	577.93
10 Richmond ¹⁶	7,162	27,981	290.69	3,819	13,556	254.96	1,894	8,904	370.12
11 Washington ¹⁷	3,856	69,470	1,791.61	1,971	35,540	1,763.14	947	19,396	1,948.15
12 Wilks ¹⁸	24,052	33,986	41.30	11,892	17,029	43.20	5,152	9,866	91.50

KENTUCKY.

1 The state.....	61,133	1,862,309	2,946.32	32,211	948,048	2,843.24	15,154	565,705	3,633.04
2 Bourbon ¹⁹	6,929	159,832	2,296.71	3,680	82,368	2,138.26	1,645	45,901	2,690.33
3 Fayette ²⁰	14,626	41,930	186.68	7,598	21,283	180.11	3,517	14,337	307.65
4 Jefferson ²¹	3,857	243,250	6,296.72	2,098	120,984	5,696.63	1,057	80,827	7,546.83
5 Lincoln ²²	5,446	642,733	11,792.30	2,816	329,217	11,599.94	1,375	192,089	13,870.11
6 Madison ²³	5,035	73,882	1,367.37	2,652	37,820	1,326.09	1,231	20,087	1,531.76
7 Mason ²⁴	2,500	283,613	11,244.52	1,365	144,316	10,472.60	594	82,877	13,852.36
8 Mercer ²⁵	5,745	26,391	362.85	3,003	13,450	347.89	1,460	8,329	470.48
9 Nelson ²⁶	10,032	237,517	2,267.59	5,303	121,167	2,184.88	2,508	71,472	2,749.76
10 Woodford ²⁷	6,963	152,941	2,096.48	3,696	77,443	1,995.32	1,767	49,786	2,717.54

¹ Area covered in 1900 by Beaufort and Hampton counties.² Area covered in 1900 by Chester, Clarendon, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Richland, Sumter, and York counties, and by part of Florence county.³ Area covered in 1900 by Charleston, Colleton, and Dorchester counties, and by part of Berkeley county.⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marlboro counties, and by part of Florence county.⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Georgetown, Horry, Marion, and Williamsburg counties, and by parts of Florence and Berkeley counties.⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Edgefield, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, and Union counties, and by part of Aiken county.⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Bamberg, Barnwell, Lexington, and Orangeburg counties, and by part of Aiken county.⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Burke county, and by parts of Jefferson and Screven counties.⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Camden and Charlton counties, and by part of Wayne county.¹⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Chatham county, and by part of Bryan county.¹¹ Area covered in 1900 by Effingham county, and by part of Screven county.¹² Area covered in 1900 by Franklin, Banks, Jackson, Hart, and Elbert counties, and by parts of Oconee, Clarke, and Madison counties.¹³ Area covered in 1900 by Glynn county, and by part of Wayne county.¹⁴ Area covered in 1900 by parts of Greene, Hancock, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, and Baldwin counties.¹⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Liberty and McIntosh counties, and by part of Tattnall county.¹⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Richmond county, and by part of Jefferson county.¹⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Washington, Bulloch, Emanuel, and Johnson counties, and by parts of Baldwin, Bryan, Hancock, Jefferson, Laurens, Montgomery, and Tattnall counties.

GENERAL TABLES.

IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE SAME AREA IN 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MALES—continued.			FEMALES								
Under 16 years.			All ages.			16 years and over.			Under 16 years.		
1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.	1790	1900	Per cent of increase.
37,722	119,369	216.44	66,880	276,046	313.67	31,440	192,973	418.36	35,439	113,087	220.79
1,055	2,422	129.57	2,043	5,567	172.49	960	3,270	240.63	1,983	4,297	112.10
8,694	20,095	131.14	13,667	48,143	253.81	6,497	28,882	351.49	7,219	19,264	167.14
3,177	9,412	196.25	7,165	25,395	251.01	3,368	16,263	381.76	3,797	9,072	148.93
1,993	9,014	352.28	3,636	20,918	473.72	1,714	12,342	620.07	1,962	8,576	334.89
2,467	13,391	441.59	4,055	28,935	613.56	1,996	16,324	776.45	2,149	12,611	486.81
17,165	51,599	299.03	30,324	115,718	281.61	13,256	66,821	398.75	16,988	48,997	291.29
3,171	13,565	327.78	6,040	32,014	430.13	2,539	19,041	579.69	3,261	12,973	395.28

GEORGIA.

14,044	62,599	315.73	27,749	117,286	422.23	11,711	86,277	699.72	14,028	61,099	539.91
1,841	2,815	52.91	3,415	6,296	81.79	1,534	3,369	129.06	1,801	2,936	42.18
44	1,435	3,161.36	96	2,880	2,847.92	41	1,395	3,329.45	52	1,335	2,448.08
480	5,071	956.46	1,130	15,444	1,265.75	514	19,477	1,809.42	616	5,159	777.01
336	2,127	533.04	711	1,997	590.62	325	2,659	717.96	388	2,007	428.94
243	16,992	6,880.25	417	38,384	9,191.81	193	21,691	11,316.62	227	16,993	7,573.74
36	1,918	5,227.78	87	1,397	4,919.54	39	2,537	6,474.50	48	1,850	3,750.62
1,111	2,030	82.72	1,882	5,255	179.22	876	3,428	277.19	1,029	2,927	97.56
264	2,282	791.39	613	4,892	683.36	279	2,379	824.57	351	2,223	595.57
1,925	4,652	141.66	3,343	11,425	331.50	1,521	9,739	549.11	1,882	10,889	157.35
1,024	16,144	1,476.56	1,885	33,930	1,799.00	878	18,411	2,046.15	1,027	17,316	1,410.81
6,740	7,193	6.28	12,160	16,957	39.45	5,333	10,199	82.51	6,927	9,857	34.17

KENTUCKY.

17,057	382,343	2,141.56	28,922	904,261	3,091.13	12,636	545,038	4,213.37	16,286	399,226	2,167.12
2,035	36,467	1,691.99	3,249	77,464	2,284.24	1,419	32,599	2,962.04	1,830	24,865	1,849.19
4,081	6,946	70.20	7,028	20,647	193.78	3,071	13,946	354.12	3,957	9,791	601.35
1,041	40,157	3,757.54	1,759	122,296	6,850.88	749	82,479	10,625.49	980	29,787	3,968.89
1,441	137,128	9,446.17	2,630	313,536	11,821.52	1,139	182,092	15,740.03	1,481	33,134	8,781.46
1,421	17,733	1,147.92	2,383	36,062	1,413.30	1,011	19,091	1,761.03	1,342	17,996	1,966.84
771	61,439	7,868.74	1,135	139,297	12,172.86	496	79,924	16,013.71	639	59,373	9,191.55
1,543	5,121	231.89	2,742	13,131	379.25	1,298	8,296	584.97	1,544	4,335	219.62
2,795	49,695	1,678.00	4,729	116,350	2,390.35	2,066	68,546	3,237.81	2,643	45,894	1,695.12
1,929	27,657	1,333.75	3,267	75,498	2,210.93	1,327	48,275	3,282.97	1,840	27,226	1,379.51

¹⁸ Area covered in 1900 by Wilkes, Columbia, Glascock, Lincoln, McDuffie, and Warren counties, and by parts of Clarke, Greene, Madison, Oglethorpe, and L. D. Zerro counties.

¹⁹ Area covered in 1900 by Bourbon, Montgomery, Bath, Letcher, Powell, Wolfe, Menifee, and Knott counties, and by parts of Clark, Harrison, Pendleton, Floyd, Nicholas, Estill, Harlan, Perry, Pike, Morgan, Breathitt, Magoffin, Lee, and Leslie counties.

²⁰ Area covered in 1900 by Fayette and Jessamine counties, and by part of Clark county.

²¹ Area covered in 1900 by Shelby, Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Jefferson counties, and by parts of Franklin, Bullitt, Spencer, Carroll, and Anderson counties.

²² Area covered in 1900 by Lincoln, Logan, Pulaski, Christian, Warren, Cumberland, Mahan, Barren, Knox, Wayne, Casey, Livingston, Hopkins, Caldwell, Union, Allen, Whitley, Simpson, Todd, Monroe, Trigg, Hickman, Calloway, Graves, McCracken, Laurel, Russell, Clinton, Crittenden, Marshall, Ballard, Fulton, Lyon, Meade, Webster, and Carlisle counties, and by parts of Green, Garrard, Henderson, Adair, Clay, Rockcastle, Butler, Hart, Edmonson, Boyle, Taylor, McLean, and Bell counties.

²³ Area covered in 1900 by Madison, Owsley, and Jackson counties, and by parts of Garrard, Clay, Estill, Rockcastle, Perry, Breathitt, Lee, Leslie, Harlan, and Bell counties.

²⁴ Area covered in 1900 by Mason, Bracken, Fleming, Greenup, Lewis, Lawrence, Carter, Johnson, Rowan, Boyd, Elliott, Martin, Robertson, and Campbell counties, and by parts of Floyd, Nicholas, Pike, Morgan, Magoffin, Pendleton, and Harrison counties.

²⁵ Area covered in 1900 by Mercer county, and by parts of Franklin, Anderson, Garrard, and Boyle counties.

²⁶ Area covered in 1900 by Nelson, Washington, Harlan, Ohio, Breckinridge, Grayson, Davess, Meade, Hancock, Marion, and Laine counties, and by parts of Green, Bullitt, Butler, Hart, Spencer, Edmonson, Anderson, McLean, Taylor, Adair, and Henderson counties.

²⁷ Area covered in 1900 by Woodford, Scott, Boone, Grant, Gallatin, Owen, and Kenton counties, and by parts of Harrison, Franklin, Carroll, and Pendleton counties.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 108.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF THE AREA COVERED BY THE ENUMERATION

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION IN 1790.					POPULATION IN 1820.				
	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.		
			Total.	Free. ¹	Slave.			Total.	Free.	Slave.
1 United States.....	3,929,625	3,172,444	757,181	59,557	697,624	2 9,638,453	7,862,166	1,771,656	233,634	1,538,022
2 Area enumerated in 1790.....	3,929,625	3,172,444	757,181	59,557	697,624	4 8,293,869	6,733,497	1,556,591	214,873	1,341,718
3 New England.....	1,009,206	992,384	16,822	13,059	3,763	1,660,071	1,638,652	20,927	20,782	145
4 Maine.....	96,643	96,107	536	536	.....	298,335	297,340	929	929	.....
5 New Hampshire.....	141,809	141,112	787	630	157	244,161	243,236	786	786	.....
6 Vermont.....	85,341	85,072	269	269	.....	235,981	235,063	903	903	.....
7 Massachusetts.....	378,556	373,187	5,369	5,369	.....	523,287	516,419	6,740	6,740	.....
8 Rhode Island.....	69,112	64,670	4,442	3,484	958	83,059	79,413	3,602	3,554	48
9 Connecticut.....	237,655	232,236	5,419	2,771	2,648	275,248	267,181	7,967	7,870	97
10 Middle states.....	1,017,087	954,003	63,084	17,874	45,210	2,772,594	2,662,529	107,264	84,899	22,365
11 New York.....	340,241	314,366	25,875	4,682	21,193	1,372,812	1,332,744	39,367	29,279	10,088
12 New Jersey.....	184,139	169,954	14,185	2,762	11,423	277,575	257,409	20,017	12,460	7,557
13 Pennsylvania.....	433,611	423,373	10,238	6,531	3,707	1,049,458	1,017,094	30,413	30,202	211
14 Delaware.....	59,096	46,310	12,786	3,899	8,887	72,749	55,282	17,467	12,958	4,509
15 Southern states.....	1,903,332	1,226,057	677,275	28,624	648,651	3,861,204	2,432,316	1,428,400	109,192	1,319,208
16 Maryland and District of Columbia.....	319,728	208,649	111,079	8,043	103,036	6 440,389	282,837	157,552	43,778	113,774
17 Virginia and West Virginia.....	747,610	442,117	305,493	12,866	292,627	61 065,366	603,085	462,031	36,883	425,148
18 North Carolina.....	395,005	289,181	105,824	5,041	100,783	638,829	419,200	219,629	14,712	204,917
19 South Carolina.....	249,073	140,178	108,895	1,801	107,094	502,741	237,440	265,301	6,826	258,475
20 Georgia (eastern part).....	82,548	52,886	29,662	398	29,264	226,739	115,183	111,552	1,497	110,055
21 Kentucky.....	73,477	61,133	12,344	114	12,430	564,317	434,644	129,491	2,759	126,732
22 Tennessee.....	35,691	31,913	3,778	361	3,417	422,823	339,927	82,844	2,737	80,107
23 Added to area of enumeration since 1790.....						6 1,344,584	1,128,669	215,065	18,761	196,304
24 Added to area of enumeration, 1790 to 1820.....						6 1,344,584	1,128,669	215,065	18,761	196,304
25 Ohio.....						581,434	576,572	4,723	4,723	.....
26 Indiana.....						147,178	145,758	1,420	1,230	190
27 Illinois.....						55,211	53,788	1,374	457	917
28 Michigan.....						7,452	7,295	26	26	.....
29 Wisconsin.....						1,444	1,296	148	148	.....
30 Alabama.....						127,901	85,451	42,450	571	41,879
31 Mississippi.....						75,448	42,176	33,272	458	32,814
32 Louisiana.....						153,407	73,383	79,540	10,476	69,064
33 Arkansas.....						14,273	12,579	1,676	59	1,617
34 Missouri.....						66,586	55,988	10,569	347	10,222
35 Georgia (western part).....						114,250	74,383	39,867	266	39,601
36 Added to area of enumeration, 1820 to 1850.....										
37 Minnesota.....										
38 Iowa.....										
39 Florida.....										
40 Texas.....										
41 New Mexico.....										
42 Arizona.....										
43 Utah.....										
44 Washington.....										
45 Oregon.....										
46 California.....										
47 Added to area of enumeration, 1850 to 1880.....										
48 North Dakota.....										
49 South Dakota.....										
50 Nebraska.....										
51 Kansas.....										
52 Montana.....										
53 Idaho.....										
54 Wyoming.....										
55 Colorado.....										
56 Nevada.....										
57 Added to area of enumeration since 1880.....										
58 Indian Territory.....										
59 Oklahoma.....										
60 Hawaii.....										
61 Persons stationed abroad.....										

¹ Reported as "all other free persons."
² Includes 4,631 persons reported as "all other persons except Indians not taxed."
³ Includes only Indians taxed; no Federal enumeration in 1880 of Indians not taxed.
⁴ Includes 3,781 persons reported as "all other persons except Indians not taxed."

GENERAL TABLES.

OF 1790, AND OF THE ADDED AREA IN 1820, 1850, 1880, AND 1900, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

Table with 15 columns: Year, Total, White, Colored (Total, Free, Slave), Total, White, Colored (Total, Negro, Indian and Mongolian), Total, White, Colored (Total, Negro, Indian and Mongolian). Rows represent various years from 1790 to 1900.

* Alexandria county, which in 1820 formed part of the District of Columbia, is here included with Virginia for comparative purposes

† Includes 550 persons reported as "all other persons except Indians not taxed"

‡ The figures for Utah territory in 1850 may include part of the area of the present states of Colorado and Nevada, but as the territory was not reported by minor civil divisions, the facts can not be ascertained.

TABLE 109.—FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS, BY COUNTIES: 1790.

COUNTY.	Total number of families.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 or over.
United States.....	410,636	15,353	31,979	48,116	56,615	57,171	54,052	46,172	36,932	26,687	17,356	20,203
Maine.....	17,009	1,109	1,115	1,978	2,201	2,223	2,175	1,886	1,531	1,129	784	878
Cumberland.....	4,218	144	264	449	535	555	552	477	443	304	224	271
Hancock.....	1,794	194	116	234	204	253	196	186	143	119	68	81
Lincoln.....	5,324	541	329	584	671	614	649	509	449	370	252	296
Washington.....	563	112	27	67	62	62	79	41	31	37	21	24
York.....	5,110	118	379	644	729	739	699	613	465	299	219	206
New Hampshire.....	24,065	814	1,502	2,669	3,282	3,392	3,109	2,855	2,301	1,732	1,131	1,278
Cheshire.....	4,796	48	275	562	670	677	646	605	480	363	233	237
Grafton.....	2,463	270	163	265	330	319	274	275	199	145	101	122
Hillsborough.....	5,330	84	321	542	671	711	734	676	567	396	298	330
Rockingham.....	7,398	249	508	850	1,021	1,088	922	842	609	528	335	386
Strafford.....	4,078	163	235	450	590	597	533	457	386	300	164	203
Vermont.....	14,992	505	1,060	1,734	2,146	2,139	2,040	1,781	1,400	895	638	654
Addison.....	1,157	5	96	166	169	178	170	137	105	57	46	28
Bennington.....	1,997	32	137	209	247	279	266	246	191	146	120	124
Chittenden.....	1,380	104	95	176	199	204	185	131	136	63	43	44
Orange.....	1,889	57	147	225	281	273	248	223	170	108	68	89
Rutland.....	2,794	77	233	332	413	409	392	327	226	168	114	103
Windham.....	3,042	176	172	303	423	414	382	387	320	180	138	147
Windsor.....	2,733	54	180	323	414	382	307	330	252	173	109	119
Massachusetts.....	65,779	1,393	5,754	7,990	8,999	9,224	8,709	7,490	5,971	4,380	2,791	3,078
Barnstable.....	2,889	23	243	387	402	407	340	351	287	201	119	129
Berkshire.....	4,899	27	327	499	650	674	629	620	506	381	261	275
Bristol.....	5,541	78	447	720	773	797	804	640	493	318	210	261
Dukes.....	558	9	42	77	78	65	75	63	54	52	19	24
Essex.....	10,883	302	1,248	1,527	1,599	1,583	1,342	1,081	794	574	360	413
Hampshire.....	9,617	104	561	912	1,182	1,278	1,355	1,207	1,114	795	506	513
Middlesex.....	7,580	112	757	901	1,062	1,108	1,014	832	626	474	284	320
Nantucket.....	872	27	111	152	116	121	90	81	67	44	30	33
Plymouth.....	5,173	100	474	624	739	760	685	573	457	337	214	210
Suffolk.....	8,038	248	808	1,089	1,182	1,142	1,080	835	570	432	287	365
Worcester.....	9,729	303	736	1,012	1,216	1,289	1,215	1,147	1,003	772	501	535
Rhode Island.....	11,296	231	865	1,387	1,523	1,472	1,551	1,221	1,028	810	510	698
Bristol.....	567	18	64	80	67	74	79	62	44	47	13	19
Kent.....	1,387	11	71	164	185	189	176	164	128	106	80	113
Newport.....	2,448	69	251	313	364	307	335	226	201	151	92	139
Providence.....	4,016	63	294	488	540	532	544	441	363	314	192	245
Washington.....	2,878	70	185	342	367	370	417	328	292	192	133	182
Connecticut.....	40,876	1,082	3,268	4,670	5,706	5,790	5,663	4,711	3,748	2,654	1,688	1,896
Fairfield.....	6,412	116	543	783	998	992	910	733	553	372	202	210
Hartford.....	6,582	102	537	763	920	944	948	756	649	441	257	265
Litchfield.....	6,563	199	431	604	847	957	974	796	657	467	284	287
Middlesex.....	3,282	72	297	394	490	435	447	366	287	193	148	153
New Haven.....	6,012	444	640	807	855	849	738	643	440	286	174	136
New London.....	5,686	116	525	712	841	812	762	575	457	354	246	286
Tolland.....	2,139	18	127	221	278	291	314	283	215	155	112	125
Windham.....	4,200	15	168	326	477	510	570	559	490	386	265	434
New York.....	54,878	1,123	3,909	6,560	7,945	8,197	7,466	6,330	4,918	3,555	2,233	2,642
Albany.....	12,317	199	711	1,433	1,793	1,819	1,758	1,497	1,166	837	518	586
Clinton.....	374	67	42	50	54	54	41	25	19	9	7	6
Columbia.....	4,276	72	258	456	608	580	556	533	403	333	210	257
Dutchess.....	6,717	47	305	651	845	955	875	819	714	542	400	564
Kings.....	546	9	50	67	81	90	72	61	48	26	20	22
Montgomery.....	4,906	176	328	541	704	717	690	537	453	319	214	227
New York city and county.....	6,037	176	813	1,023	1,022	908	679	516	375	211	132	182
Ontario.....	204	5	35	28	34	20	21	17	17	11	9	7
Orange.....	2,890	25	151	319	391	450	425	374	264	217	129	148
Queens.....	2,548	143	181	301	369	395	368	301	211	123	71	85
Richmond.....	566	7	51	83	102	86	75	67	48	24	14	9
Steffolk.....	2,858	85	327	412	446	432	412	288	208	125	67	56
Ulster.....	4,354	47	214	427	607	716	602	536	426	354	214	211
Washington.....	2,488	40	192	303	356	418	345	291	219	146	85	93
Westchester.....	3,797	25	251	466	533	557	537	468	347	278	143	192
Pennsylvania.....	73,874	2,546	5,807	8,592	9,971	10,191	9,745	8,365	6,736	4,857	3,207	3,857
Allegheny.....	1,844	119	160	202	256	254	227	196	172	122	70	66
Bedford.....	2,232	53	135	282	305	334	272	250	214	156	116	115
Berks.....	5,244	79	493	636	685	750	702	635	453	351	223	237
Bucks.....	4,180	145	282	442	539	591	569	492	402	284	184	250
Chester.....	4,435	118	320	467	550	553	546	532	430	349	234	336
Cumberland.....	3,017	80	210	332	405	418	392	376	295	205	132	172
Dauphin.....	3,248	112	243	382	491	489	460	348	311	178	136	98
Delaware.....	1,724	167	134	201	239	231	200	171	123	85	81	92
Fayette.....	2,388	219	156	290	300	318	268	262	218	147	105	105
Franklin.....	2,528	59	198	260	315	355	332	301	234	189	121	164
Huntingdon.....	1,268	44	81	136	178	167	158	147	124	108	63	62
Lancaster.....	5,980	65	426	710	852	851	859	709	537	381	258	332
Luzerne.....	867	3	78	110	138	113	119	107	76	62	35	26

TABLE 109.—FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS, BY COUNTIES, 1790—Continued

COUNTY.	Total number of families.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 or over.
Pennsylvania—Continued.												
Mifflin.....	1,259	41	78	134	166	142	182	166	134	165	60	51
Montgomery.....	3,803	143	268	378	465	480	567	458	378	276	170	220
Northampton.....	4,091	40	344	522	567	573	537	449	360	255	195	249
Northumberland.....	2,946	127	217	324	382	383	378	335	323	215	133	129
Philadelphia.....	9,594	429	927	1,333	1,343	1,317	1,162	964	659	491	329	619
Washington.....	3,944	44	296	465	554	616	582	482	396	303	170	186
Westmoreland.....	2,813	83	246	346	389	367	372	311	277	194	130	98
York.....	6,559	376	605	700	852	889	861	734	560	401	271	280
Maryland.....	33,294	1,687	2,696	3,890	4,619	4,588	4,204	3,640	2,827	1,952	1,326	1,865
Allegany¹.....												
Ann-Arundel.....	2,122	116	176	260	305	274	262	226	154	109	58	221
Baltimore.....	3,497	105	253	394	501	442	464	388	369	253	154	234
Baltimore town and precincts.....	1,727	50	182	251	288	259	184	162	109	72	51	119
Calvert.....												
Caroline.....	1,352	61	108	158	214	219	174	122	121	75	50	50
Cecil.....	1,966	188	157	232	239	228	244	196	144	104	80	94
Charles.....	2,029	216	182	236	293	252	244	207	172	169	61	87
Dorchester.....	654	43	60	93	90	109	82	66	45	28	15	23
Frederick.....	4,377	118	302	419	543	582	557	513	439	322	246	336
Harford.....	2,039	127	167	258	279	296	229	244	179	113	80	107
Kent.....	1,299	69	132	160	184	191	163	137	83	65	42	71
Montgomery.....	2,077	102	195	245	272	261	259	222	156	131	109	120
Prince Georges.....	1,829	82	153	230	265	246	232	186	162	120	66	78
Queen Anns.....	1,579	100	122	175	211	239	221	179	136	86	57	53
St. Marys.....	1,527	54	115	206	225	218	204	179	128	86	63	49
Somerset.....												
Talbot.....	1,425	55	117	151	213	232	188	173	114	75	46	61
Washington.....	2,445	149	201	274	277	342	280	273	253	145	122	129
Worcester.....	1,419	52	72	148	250	235	245	167	123	68	26	33
North Carolina.....	48,701	3,519	3,734	5,483	6,482	6,491	6,083	5,162	4,326	3,134	2,038	2,229
Edenton district.....												
Fayette district.....	6,829	762	561	840	963	982	843	634	503	327	217	197
Hallfax district.....	5,103	529	451	612	725	680	626	577	463	334	193	213
Hillsborough district.....	7,033	639	567	749	831	933	897	748	647	438	306	347
Morgan district.....	3,721	212	252	359	432	465	411	431	395	295	206	233
Newbern district.....												
Salisbury district.....	5,120	117	373	598	677	667	644	555	492	412	269	316
Wilmington district.....	7,596	634	632	946	1,108	1,031	965	774	605	396	225	290
Wilmington district.....												
Salisbury district.....	9,977	422	681	1,063	1,285	1,250	1,275	1,154	992	776	521	548
Wilmington district.....	3,622	163	277	376	461	463	392	289	229	156	101	115
South Carolina.....	25,872	1,344	2,249	3,163	3,741	3,464	3,397	2,731	2,146	1,589	1,010	1,128
Beaufort district.....												
Camden district.....	962	107	113	135	153	137	111	79	43	40	24	20
Charleston district.....	5,074	177	338	527	701	669	768	620	489	339	211	235
Cheraw district.....	3,709	599	562	583	609	428	346	245	172	102	61	62
Georgetown district.....	1,344	45	110	159	207	184	183	142	107	86	66	55
Ninety-six district.....	1,837	135	191	243	288	278	217	188	118	91	46	42
Orangeburgh district.....	10,578	283	739	1,198	1,427	1,423	1,357	1,198	1,022	867	519	665
Orangeburgh district.....	2,368	88	196	318	356	345	325	259	195	124	83	79

¹ Schedules destroyed.

TABLE 110.—FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, AND OF THE AREA COVERED BY THE ENUMERATION OF 1790, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1850 TO 1900.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.						AREA COVERED BY THE ENUMERATION OF 1790.					
	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1870	1860	1850	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1870	1860	1850
All foreign countries.....	10,356,644	9,240,547	6,679,943	5,567,229	² 4,138,607	³ 2,244,602	5,022,989	4,153,155	3,055,088	2,765,197	⁴ 2,264,121	⁵ 1,466,806
North America.....	1,314,152	1,083,239	802,664	547,770	285,022	166,941	672,492	505,999	356,521	261,235	137,487	104,092
Canada (English.....	785,958	678,442	717,157	493,464	249,970	147,711	352,510 305,963	267,021 229,662	348,117	254,727	132,866	100,338
(French.....)	395,297	392,496										
Mexico and Central America.....	107,311	79,045	69,106	42,736	27,699	13,458	3,040	1,325	812	505	304	359
Cuba and West Indies.....	25,586	23,256	16,401	11,570	7,353	5,772	10,979	7,991	7,592	6,003	4,227	3,395
Europe.....	8,884,846	8,020,608	5,744,311	4,936,618	3,805,701	⁶ 2,031,867	4,310,037	3,623,023	2,686,125	2,495,974	2,120,729	⁶ 1,333,156
United Kingdom.....	2,788,304	3,122,911	2,772,169	2,626,241	2,199,079	1,340,812	1,799,596	1,961,182	1,742,284	1,707,038	1,491,960	1,024,214
Ireland.....	1,618,567	1,871,509	1,854,571	1,855,827	1,611,304	961,719	1,162,931	1,307,005	1,278,184	1,300,187	1,171,279	779,547
England (including Great Britain, not specified).....	842,078	909,092	664,160	555,046	433,494	278,675	458,537	472,695	334,760	292,139	234,759	179,079
Scotland.....	233,977	242,231	170,136	140,835	108,518	70,550	127,989	127,670	87,237	74,345	61,515	47,767
Wales.....	93,682	100,079	83,302	74,533	45,763	29,808	50,139	53,812	42,103	40,367	24,407	17,821
German Empire.....	2,670,031	2,787,776	1,979,578	1,606,335	1,276,075	583,774	987,160	1,016,013	730,020	664,128	540,208	270,433
Scandinavian countries.....	1,064,309	933,249	440,262	241,685	72,582	18,075	180,409	122,165	41,601	16,712	6,616	2,956
Sweden.....	573,040	478,041	194,337	97,332	18,025	3,559	135,719	89,540	30,106	11,134	3,357	1,427
Norway.....	336,985	322,665	181,729	114,246	43,995	12,678	22,472	16,726	4,095	1,836	1,011	586
Denmark.....	154,284	132,543	64,196	39,107	9,962	1,838	22,218	15,899	7,400	3,742	2,248	943
Austria-Hungary.....	579,042	303,812	135,550	74,534	25,061	946	309,910	125,147	29,970	12,762	4,569	354
Austria.....	276,249	123,271	38,663	30,508			175,588	64,131	11,415	7,329	4,569	
Bohemia.....	156,991	118,106	85,361	40,280	⁸ 25,061	⁸ 946	25,411	14,028	12,075	4,088	⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾
Hungary.....	145,802	62,435	11,526	3,737			108,911	46,988	6,480	1,345		
Italy.....	484,207	182,580	⁹ 44,535	⁹ 17,212	¹⁰ 11,677	¹⁰ 3,679	362,768	124,602	⁹ 25,116	⁹ 6,896	¹⁰ 4,608	¹⁰ 1,823
Russia (including Finland).....	486,907	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,169	1,414	309,270	99,527	7,953	2,315	1,598	973
(Russian.....)	154,424						39,288					
(German.....)	150,232	147,440	48,557	14,436	7,298	(11)	39,492	59,497	18,067	6,230	3,359	(11)
(Austrian.....)	58,503						111,001					
(Not specified.....)	20,351						10,855					
Switzerland.....	115,851	104,069	88,621	75,153	53,327	13,358	34,910	28,807	25,582	19,093	14,389	3,938
Netherlands.....	105,049	81,828	58,090	46,892	28,281	9,848	18,249	15,534	12,001	8,651	4,014	4,014
France.....	104,341	113,174	106,971	116,492	109,870	54,069	45,710	44,701	40,066	41,763	39,325	21,834
Spain and Portugal.....	37,690	22,181	13,426	8,383	8,360	4,387	19,968	7,488	4,484	3,096	3,392	1,818
Portugal.....	30,618	15,996	8,138	1,542	4,116	1,274	17,337	4,804	2,208	1,493	1,990	861
Spain.....	7,072	6,185	5,288	6,841	4,241	3,113	2,631	2,684	¹² 2,276	¹² 1,603	1,402	957
Belgium.....	29,804	22,639	15,535	12,553	9,072	1,313	8,617	6,093	2,693	1,966	1,416	712
Turkey.....	9,933	1,839	1,205	392	128	106	6,932	1,183	526	197	92	47
Greece.....	8,564	1,887	779	390	328	86	1,892	747	251	147	111	40
Europe, not specified.....	17,394	12,579	3,311	1,546	1,403	(13)	13,995	7,631	1,978	730	435	(13)
Asia.....	120,862	113,383	107,630	64,565	36,796	1,135	24,700	9,965	3,473	1,258	725	261
China.....	81,827	106,688	104,468	63,042	35,565	758	15,546	7,303	2,078	419	175	57
Japan.....	25,077	2,292	101	73			683	437	145	34		
India.....	2,059	2,143	1,707	586	1,231	377	937	1,040	992	354		
Asia, not specified.....	11,908	2,260	1,054	864			7,534	1,185	258	451	550	204
Oceania.....	8,900	9,353	6,859	4,028	2,140	588	2,397	2,425	1,739	861	437	196
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii).....		1,304	1,147	584	435	588		202	397	135	199	196
All other.....	8,900	8,049	5,712	3,444	1,705	(13)	2,397	2,223	1,342	726	238	(13)
South America.....	4,761	5,066	4,566	3,565	3,263	1,543	2,274	2,123	1,764	1,081	798	545
Africa.....	2,552	2,297	2,294	2,657	526	551	1,306	1,024	818	1,007	315	311
All other countries, and unknown.....	12,312	10,218	7,641	5,388	45,249	¹⁴ 41,977	6,919	6,767	3,027	2,796	¹⁵ 3,630	¹⁵ 28,245
Born at sea.....	8,229	5,533	4,068	2,638			2,864	1,829	1,621	985		

¹ Exclusive of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.
² Including (15,368) persons stationed abroad, in the military or naval service of the United States.
³ Corrected total, as given in Ninth Census Report on Population, Table iv.
⁴ Includes Newfoundland.
⁵ Porto Rico included from 1850 to 1890.
⁶ Total for specified countries only.
⁷ Luxemburg included from 1870 to 1900, because probably reported as a German state in 1850 and 1860.
⁸ Reported as Austria; but Hungary did not have a separate government until 1867, and Bohemia not until later.
⁹ Including Malta, which was reported separately in 1870 and 1880.
¹⁰ Including Sardinia, which was reported separately in 1850 and 1860.
¹¹ Not reported separately; either divided between Russia, Germany, and Austria, or included in "all other countries."
¹² Including Gibraltar, which was reported separately in 1870 and 1880.
¹³ Included in "all other countries."
¹⁴ Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa included from 1860 to 1890.
¹⁵ Balance required to produce corrected totals given in Ninth Census Report on Population, Table iv.

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS, 1790.

NAME.	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		HEADS OF FAMILIES.													
		Heads of families.	Altogether members.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.		
Aaron, Abron, Aran, Aron, Arons.	5.3	19	82														
Abbe, Abba, Abbay, Abbee, Abbey, Abby, Abby.	6.2	50	308														
Abbot, Abbott, Abbet, Abbett, Abbit, Abbott, Abhatt, Abbet, Aout, Avotts, Aoot, Abbott.	5.7	380	1,789	54	64	15	105	4	39	22	13		6	13	11	12	
Abell, Abbell, Abeal, Abael, Abel, Abels, Abde.	5.3	99	425		3	5	7			30	12	14	15	8	1	4	
Abernathy, Abanatha, Abbinatha, Abenatha, Abennathy, Abernatha, Abernathay, Abernethie, Abinathy, Ebenathy.	6.1	38	195			1	1			3			1		3	24	5
Abrams, Abraham, Abrahams, Abram, Abramse.	5.4	75	341	1	1		10			35	17		2	1	3	4	
Acker, Aere, Acres, Aiker, Aker, Akers, Akus.	5.9	65	319	2	1		4			24	22		4	9		1	
Ackerman, Ackman, Acreman, Akemon, Akerman, Akkerman.	5.8	42	201		9					21	5		4	2	2	1	
Ackerson, Aceason, Aekuson, Akerson.	5.3	24	103							21	2			1			
Ackley, Acerly, Aceley, Acherly, Achley, Ackerly, Ackly, Acley, Akeley, Akely.	5.9	87	426	1		6	5			35	34		2		4	1	
Adair, Adear.	6.7	19	108														
Adams, Adam, Adames, Addam, Ad-plams, Adems, Adom.	5.6	1,246	5,712	51	89	57	325	5	127	96	138	70	96	111	81		
Addison, Addison, Addisson, Aderson, Adison, Atterson, Attisson.	5.1	28	116			3				1		1	3	7	3	8	
Agnew, Agner, Aighner, Aigner.	6.0	24	119									2	16	2	3	8	
Ainsworth, Ainesworth, Anesworth, Answorth, Aynesworth, Aynsworth.	5.7	35	163		2	10	7			8	1	2	1		1	3	
Akin, Aiken, Aikens, Aikin, Aikins, Aking, Akins.	5.3	132	568		17	13	20			7	23	6	3	16	13	14	
Albaugh, Alabaugh, Alabagh, Albo, Albough, Alebough, Allebough, Allibough, Alsaugh.	5.6	22	102										6	16			
Alsbath, Aulabaugh.	5.4	42	186	5	5	4	23			1	2		2				
Albe, Albee, Albey, Albie, Albree, Alby, Albee.	5.6	40	185							2	1	3	20	3	7	2	1
Albert, Alberd, Alburd, Alleburd, Alletut.	5.3	51	221				2			3	1	18	7		18		2
Albertson, Alberson.	4.5	58	261										2	30	4	1	21
Albright, Albright, Albrite, Allbright, Allbrite, Albright, Alpbright.	6.0	28	139			2				22		4					
Albro, Alboro, Alborrow, Aisbro.	5.0	34	136		4		1			8	1	2	2	7	4	7	
Alcock, Alcocke, Alcock, Allcock, Allcock.	6.0	81	405	5	6	3	53			8	2	2	2				
Alden, Aldin, Alden.	5.8	23	110				1			15	2	1				4	
Alderman, Aldeman.	5.7	20	1,092	2	38	13	57	57	5	17	2		9	1	21	9	
Aldrich, Aldridge, Aldridch, Aldridg, Aldridke, Aldrige, Aldrish, Ald-ridge, Alridge, Altridge.	5.8	408	1,966	14	24	12	26	6	5	10	86	31	33	118		43	
Auldridge, Auldridge.	6.3	50	264								12	1	3	7	9	14	1
Alexander, Alexandor, Alexandry, Alexander, Alxander, Alcockander, Allexander, Elexander, Elexander, Elixander.	6.1	59	390				5	16		4	6	15	1	3	9		
Alford, Alford.	6.6	16	90	1	10	1											
Alger, Algier, Aigre, Aiguier, Aiguere, Aigur, Auzgur.	5.7	7,331	33,402	88	49	77	402	83	184	173	95	69	134	166		43	
Allard, Alburd, Allord, Allord.	4.8	48	184	7	2		21			2	2	3	4	1	5	1	
Allen, Alan, Alean, Alen, Aleut, Alm, Allan, Alland, Allein, Alhen, Alin, Alline, Allins, Allon.	5.3	47	200							45							
Allyn, Allyne.	6.0	33	165				28						1	1			
Alley, Ally.	5.5	175	787				4						24	16	18	32	21
Alling, Aalin.	5.2	40	168								1	8	2	16	11		2
Allis, Alice, Alias, Aliee.	6.6	29	161							17		3					
Allison, Aleson, Alisen, Alison, Allason, Allesen, Alleston, Allisen, Allisson, Alliston.	6.5	17	94				1									15	1
Allman, Aldman, Allmand, Allmond, Alman, Almond.	5.9	18	89													1	16
Almey, Almy.	5.7	18	85													6	1
Alred, Aldred, Alred.	5.0	33	133										1	1	2	19	10
Alsobrook, Allbrooks, Alsobrook, Alsbrook.	6.1	11	208		1	7	21			11						1	
Alston, Allston, Allstone.	6.0	46	229				1						2	21	1	5	11
Alvard, Alvard, Alverd.	4.8	27	103										1			11	2
Aman, Amandt, Amenl, Ament, Ammon, Ammond, Ammonds, Ammons, Ammond, Amous, Arman, Armant, Arment, Armon, Armond, Armount.	5.2	28	117				3			1	10	8	4		2	10	
Amason, Amazeen, Amerson, Ameson, Amoson.	4.8	28	107				6	1		1			3	5	2	10	
Ambler, Ambly.	5.6	156	722	20	30	18	51			16	19	1					
Ambrose, Ambros, Ambrous, Ambrow, Ambrus, Ambruse.	5.9	29	141		2	2	20										
Ambroze, Ambros, Ambrous, Ambrow, Ambrus, Ambruse.	6.5	45	248										2	4	20	5	10
Ammidown, Amadown, Amedown, Amesdown, Amidown, Ammedown, Ammedown, Ammidon, Ammidoun.	5.3	19	82				6			2			6				
Amos, Amas, Amles, Amis, Amoss, Amus, Amyst.	5.7	21	98				4	2	14								
Amson, Amazeen, Amerson, Ameson, Amoson.	5.6	20	91														
Amson, Amazeen, Amerson, Ameson, Amoson.	5.5	726	3,262	44	23	10	32	4	25	61	157	68	137	89	96		
Amson, Amazeen, Amerson, Ameson, Amoson.	5.6	593	2,711	33	23	15	107	34	104	64	69	25	37	65	17		
Amson, Amazeen, Amerson, Ameson, Amoson.	5.3	147	631				8	25	14		6		6		5		
Amson, Amazeen, Amerson, Ameson, Amoson.	5.9	106	516				4	5	2	50	5	6	2	10	11	10	1
Angel, Angell, Angil, Angle.	5.8	31	159				9	9	6	2	1						
Annis, Annas, Annes, Annes, Anors.	5.5	129	576				1	20	32		22	26	5	4	18		
Anthony, Anthoney, Antoney, Antony.	5.4	36	157				5	6	1	3		12	3	3	3		
Appleby, Appleby, Apleby, Appelbe, Appelby, Applebe, Applebee, Appyby.	6.3	36	189				4	4	2	23							
Appleton.	5.5	106	481				1	4	14	1	7	25	11	1	25	9	6
Archer, Archur.	6.8	29	139				1	3	2	4							
Archibald, Archahald, Archaheld, Archbald, Archbill, Archbold, Archbol, Archbold.	5.3	24	102				2			1							
Armer, Armor, Armour.	5.5	37	169														
Armistead, Almsted, Armestead, Armisted, Armstad, Armstead.	6.2	18	93														
Armitage, Armetig, Armetrage, Armitge, Armitage, Armontage, Armontage.	6.8	39	175				1	1	18								
Arms, Armes.	5.4	303	1,365	3	14	6	8	21	31	91	33	22	38	23			
Armstrong.	5.9	401	2,381	4	3	12	36	166	43	41	51	34	27	38	25		
Arnold, Arnal, Arnald, Arnauld, Arnel, Arnell, Arneld, Arnol, Arnolds, Arnoll.	4.7	25	92														
Arnoul, Arnat, Arnatt, Arnaught, Arnet, Arnet, Arnott, Arnott.	5.5	41	186														
Arrington, Arrington, Arranton.	5.4	32	214								1	6	19	3	2	13	5
Arthur, Arther, Arthers, Arthurs, Aurthers, Auther, Authur.	5.5	63	294				5	6	1	4	1	2	7	17	7	7	5
Ash, Ashe.	6.4	33	177														
Ashby, Ashbe.	7.1	17	103														
Ashcraft, Ashcroft.	6.1	115	584				1	6	14	41	1	7	9	2	9	2	13
Ashley, Ashly.	5.3	33	227							12	2	1	6	29	1	1	1
Ashton.	5.3	44	190														
Askew, Askue, Askyon, Asque.	5.7	37	167														
Askins, Asken, Askens, Askin, Askin.	6.3	18	95	1	1	2	5			4	4						
Aspinwall, Arspinwell, Aspanell, Aspenwall, Aspenwall, Aspenwell, Aspenwill, Aspinwell.	5.8	36	174				3	3	4								
Astin, Asten, Astins, Aston, Astons.	6.0	36	180				1	1	2			2	1	10	6	11	
Atchison, Acheson, Achison, Aitchason, Aitcheson, Atchason, Atechason, Atechson, Atchinson.	6.1	51	259				1	6	2	26		3	1	7			
Aychinson.	5.5	26	118														
Atherton, Atherten, Autherton.	6.6	225	1,039	7	10	2	41	1	20	11	10	12	40	37	19		
Atherson, Athertson, Atcason, Atkertson, Atkeson, Atkison.	5.6	142	590				8	9		11	1		2	21	13	22	39
Atkins, Adkin, Adkins, Aitken, Aitkens, Atkan, Atkens, Atkin, Atkin.	5.4	71	322				1	4									

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns for Name, Average size of family, Total (Heads of families, All other members), and Heads of Families (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina).

TABLE 141. NOMENCLATURE DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, Average size of family, TOTAL (Heads of families, All other members), and HEADS OF FAMILIES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina).

TABLE 111. NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

NAME.	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		HEADS OF FAMILIES.											
		Heads of families.	All other members.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Childs, Child, Childs, Childs.	5.9	226	1,110	7	5	16	93	15	30	12	18	5	6	6	10
Chilton, Chelton, Chilleton	4.6	29	104	1											
Chipman	5.5	47	210	3		29	12		9	1	1	5	22	1	
Chisom, Chesham, Chesham, Cheshlom, Cheshoin, Chisham, Chishohn, Chism, Chisom, Chissum, Chisum	6.0	28	141	2						2	2		4	9	6
Chittendon, Chitendon, Chitteadon, Chittenton, Chittinton, Chittington	4.8	53	203						34	3					
Choate, Choat, Chote	5.5	52	232	5	6	3	32								1
Christian, Christian, Chrestin, Christen, Christians, Christiane, Crestian, Crestiane, Cristian, Cristiane	5.4	78	344				2	1		19	11	3		31	10
Christie, Christie, Christey, Christy, Criste, Cristoe, Cristie, Cristy	5.2	71	296		7	1	2		12	13	33	4		5	4
Christopher, Christifor, Christophers, Cristopher	6.1	31	157	1					1	13	33	3		5	1
Church	5.8	231	1,116	6	19	28	55	23	52	15	7	7	3	11	4
Churchill, Churchel, Churchell, Churchhill	5.6	124	571	7	5	17	53	33	31	8	8	4		14	1
Culley, Colley, Colly, Cilly, Solley, Sillea, Silley, Silly, Sily	5.4	39	172	3	23	1	1		2	2	1			2	1
Cissell, Cecil, Ceull, Cissel, Cissil, Cissill, Coecil, Sissel, Sissell, Sissol	5.7	31	147					4		1	1	25		1	
Claffin, Clolland	6.2	29	150			1	4	22						1	
Clagett, Clegit	5.5	32	144			2				1				1	
Clap, Clapp, Klapp	6.3	178	936	2	4	5	11	6	13	21	2		29	1	
Clardy	5.5	19	86											12	1
Clark, Clarek, Clarke, Clarkes, Clarks, Cleark, Clerk, Clerke	5.6	19	86											13	6
Clarkson, Clackson, Clarkston, Clarkton	5.1	28	122			129	483	128	400	217	209	137	7	171	178
Clary, Clarey, Cleary, Cleory	5.1	48	198	3	2	1	11	2		3	7	9		6	1
Clawson, Clausen, Clauson, Clossen, Closson	5.1	28	124	2		4	11	1	3	1	1	9		4	8
Clay, Clays	5.4	78	347	6	15	5	2		2	1	10	3		27	7
Claypole, Claypool, Claypoole	5.5	25	112							1	3	3		1	
Clayton, Claton, Claytons, Cleaton, Cleiton, Cleyton	5.1	101	418	1		2	1		1	3	17	10		22	23
Cleaver, Clever	5.7	25	117	2		1			3		18	1		3	3
Cleaves, Claves, Cleavs, Cleoves, Cleves	5.8	32	155	15	1		2			3	4	5		1	1
Cleland, Clayland, Clealad, Cleelan, Cleelad, Clelon, Cleylad	5.4	21	93											3	3
Clements, Clemence, Clemens, Clement, Clementz, Clemings, Clemins, Clemmans, Clemmence, Clemmens, Clemment, Clemments, Clemmings, Clemmins, Clemmon, Clemmons, Clemon, Clemonds, Clemons, Clemont, Clemoats	5.6	277	1,271	10	38	7	37	5	8	29	31	45	21	28	18
Cleundenin, Clandennin, Clandennin, Cleundenan, Cleundenen, Cleodening, Cledeenan, Clede-nan, Cleudinan, Cleudinan, Cleudinna, Cleudenon, Cleudinin, Cleudinman, Cleydinman	4.7	27	101		3									4	3
Cleveland, Clayland, Cleaveland, Cleavland, Cleoweland, Clewland	5.8	149	710	4	8	16	45	2	32	31	2	12	2	6	2
Clifford, Clefford, Cleford, Clford	5.7	76	355	10	34	2	7	2	4	1	9	2		1	4
Clift, Cleft, Clif	6.3	21	112			2	5				2	3		1	1
Clifton, Cliftton	5.2	43	180				5				4	1		2	7
Climer, Climmer, Clymer, Khmer	5.4	29	128								3	4		2	2
Cline, Clein, Clyn, Clyne, Klem, Khen, Kline, Klyn, Klyne	5.8	202	961				2				23	138	22	5	11
Clinton, Clentan, Clenton, Clinton	4.9	35	135	1			5	1	11	23	138	22	5	11	6
Close, Clothes, Clowes, Clowse, Klosz	5.1	45	185			1	1		9	19	12	2		6	3
Cloud	6.0	36	181							9	19	12	2	1	5
Clough, Clow	5.7	142	671	16	79		31			14	14	2		6	6
Clatr	5.1	35	145								35			1	
Coats, Coat, Coates, Cotes	5.9	105	510	1		1	9	3	17	5	30	4		9	14
Cobb, Cob, Cobbs, Cobs, Kob, Kolb, Kolb	5.8	311	1,497	35	13	19	115	6	14	5	11	2	23	51	17
Coble, Cobble, Cobill	4.7	29	106							1	7			21	14
Coburn, Coborn, Coborn, Cobourne, Coburns	6.2	96	502	2	6	7	55		1	2	11	1		8	
Cochran, Cochrim, Cochron, Cockerin, Cockeron, Cockran, Cockrane, Cockrin, Cockron, Coeran, Cokron	6.1	192	970	4	36	4	7		2	14	49	18	13	26	19
Cock, Ceeke, Cocks, Coks, Koch, Kuck	5.5	125	559							33	26	2	54	8	2
Cockrell, Cocheril, Coebrell, Cockerill, Cockerill, Cockral, Cockril, Cockroll	5.4	21	92											9	7
Coe, Co	5.9	117	574	1		1	9	4	47	32	9	10	3	4	2
Coffee, Coffe, Coffey, Coffy, Corfey	5.5	44	200	1						4	7	2		21	4
Colfield, Colfeld	5.0	22	89											7	15
Coffin, Coffen, Coffios	5.8	212	1,024	22	19	4	130	2		20	2			13	13
Coggin, Coggen, Coggins	5.3	21	91	4	1		2							5	8
Cogswell, Coggeshal, Coggeshall, Coggshall, Coggswell, Coggwell, Coghill, Cogshall, Cogshell, Cogswill, Cogwell, Cogwill	6.0	131	653	1	11	9	42	36	19	6				3	3
Cohen, Coban, Cobean, Cohn, Cohon, Cohone, Coborn, Cohun, Koens, Koghen	4.8	29	110	1			1			2	12			2	6
Coil, Coile, Coils, Coyal, Coyle, Coyl, Coyle, Koil, Koils, Koyl, Koyle	5.2	31	130							3	16	1	1	6	4
Colt	6.2	30	155	1	1	2	2	1	22	3					
Coker, Coaker, Cocah, Cocar, Cocker	5.4	32	140	1	1									2	16
Colbraith, Colbreath, Colbrith, Colebroth, Collbreath, Culbrath, Culbreath	4.7	31	116	5						1	1	1		8	12
Colburn, Colborn, Colbourn, Colburne, Colebourn, Coleburn, Coulburn	6.1	80	404	6	29	4	19			2				1	1
Colby, Colbee, Colbey, Coleby	5.5	153	687	15	97	6	33		10			6			
Colcord	6.3	19	100	1	18					2					
Cole, Coal, Coale, Coals, Coles, Cowle, Cowles, Cows	5.6	743	3,657	48	23	43	155	47	105	139	41	65	47	51	29
Colgrove, Coldgrove, Colgrove, Coolgrove	5.4	29	129							4	11				
Coleman, Coalman, Coalsman, Colaman, Colemand, Coleman, Coleman	5.9	307	1,489		8	3	57	3	22	36	38	15	55	45	25
Cofer, Coaley, Coalley, Colley, Colly, Coyle	5.6	68	310	4	1	2			15	4	7	3	10	17	1
Coller, Coaler, Coallar, Cola, Coler, Collar, Collars, Collers, Collour, Colour, Kholet, Koller	5.6	60	276		1	1	12	1	7	8	19	8		1	1
Collier, Collier, Colliar, Collyer, Colyer, Cullier	5.4	107	466	3		1	9	1	5	17	10	14	23	17	7
Collins, Colene, Colens, Colin, Colings, Colins, Collans, Collens, Collien, Collin, Colling, Collings, Collons	5.4	625	2,778	7	36	26	101	21	65	39	72	56	54	100	48
Collman, Collman, Colmon, Collman, Coolman	6.4	41	220	2	4	2	18				8	2	1	3	3
Colson, Coleson, Collison, Collisson, Collson, Colsin, Coulson	5.6	48	219	5	1		12				3	12	3	9	
Colt, Coltes, Colts	6.6	18	100				2	1	8	2	1	2			
Colton, Calton, Coletin, Coletton, Colten, Coulton	5.3	77	339			7	3	42		6	2	1	2	13	3
Colvin, Calvian, Calvan, Calvin, Colven	6.0	77	385				14	1	25	2	5	14	1	4	3
Combs, Comb, Combe, Combes, Combess	5.5	102	455	4	5	2	6		10	20	10	13	23	6	8
Comer, Comer, Commer	5.6	31	144								2	3	17	4	
Comfort, Komfort	6.2	20	103							10	10				
Comley, Comely, Comly	7.1	17	103							1	16				
Compton, Campton, Kampton, Komton	5.8	43	206							1	9	5			2
Comstock, Compstock, Comstach, Comstack, Comstak, Comstok, Umstak, Cumstick	5.9	116	565		3	7	15	8	64	18	1			3	2
Conant, Connant	5.5	122	551	5	17	5	83		8	8	2				2
Conall, Condal, Conde, Congdel, Congdell, Congdoli, Cundal, Cundell	6.3	19	101				1	7	50	7		4			
Cone, Cones, Kone, Kohn	5.9	100	488	2	2	7	9		7	2	2	4		5	15
Coney, Conee, Cony	5.7	20	93				11		1	1	4	1			
Congdon, Condan, Condea, Condine, Condon, Congden	5.6	71	327			5	3	44	1	1	8	2		1	4
Conger, Congo, Congor	6.2	21	109			6									
Conkey	6.2	18	93			2	12			4					

TABLE 111. NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

NAME.	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		HEADS OF FAMILIES.											
		Heads of families.	All other members.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Cross, Crose.	5.9	237	1,159	9	33	12	38	7	10	27	22	22	25	24	8
Crouch, Crouitch.	5.7	50	237	1	6	5	...	...	3	2	3	13	11	4	2
Crouse, Crous, Krauts, Krause, Krauss, Krous, Krouse.	5.9	47	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	8	1	10	...
Crow, Croc, Crowe, Crows.	5.7	161	475	...	...	5	...	...	6	5	36	17	8	9	15
Crowder, Crouder.	6.2	30	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	19	5	4
Crowell, Croel, Crowall, Crowel.	5.7	123	581	10	12	2	82	...	12	4	3	1	7	...	...
Crowl, Craul, Crawl, Croll, Crouel, Croul, Krawl, Kroil, Krowl.	5.5	31	138	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	9	3	...	...
Crownson, Crousen, Crousen, Crousan, Croussen, Crousin, Crousson, Crousan.	5.3	19	81	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	8	2	...	...	...
Crozer, Croser, Croser, Crozier.	5.9	20	98	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...
Crum, Crom, Cromb, Croue, Croom, Crooms, Crumb, Crume, Crumm, Krom, Krome, Krum.	5.6	100	461	...	...	2	5	...	4	41	16	4	10	13	5
Crump, Crumps.	6.3	38	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7	...	...
Cryder, Creider, Crider.	5.8	40	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	4	6	...
Cudworth, Codworth.	6.0	25	125	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Culbertson, Callertson, Colbertson, Colbertson, Colbeson, Cudbertson, Cudberson.	7.1	50	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	2	8	...	...
Culley, Cullee, Cully.	5.7	23	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	6	...	...
Cullins, Cullen, Cullin, Cuians, Cullan, Cullen, Cullin, Cullings.	4.4	25	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	8	1	3	...
Culp, Culpt, Kulp.	5.8	50	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	5	1	...	9
Culpeper, Culpepeper, Culpepper.	4.7	28	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	...
Culver.	5.6	111	510	1	17	10	...	...	35	37	3	6	...	...	...
Cummings, Coming, Comings, Comins, Commings, Communs, Cummin, Cumine, Cuming, Cumins, Cumins, Cummen, Cummin, Cumming, Cummans.	5.6	332	1,538	23	38	15	75	3	12	47	41	27	12	28	11
Cunningham, Coningham, Conygham, Conyngham, Cuningham, Cuningham, Cunigam, Cuningam, Cuninghame, Cunnigham, Kunningham, Kunningham.	5.7	275	1,293	19	3	4	26	...	8	28	71	17	48	26	25
Curl, Curl, Kearl, Keerls, Keirle, Kerl, Kirl, Kurl.	6.2	25	129	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	12	4	...
Currier, Courier.	5.6	147	680	9	72	9	54	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Curry, Curray, Currey, Currie, Cury.	5.1	157	650	1	4	...	1	6	...	27	32	11	12	50	13
Carten, Certain, Curtin, Curtain, Curtin, Curtins, Kerton.	5.9	22	167	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	1	3	...	5	3
Curtis, Curtes, Curtess, Curtice, Curtise, Curtiss, Curtiz.	5.8	592	2,812	42	26	35	165	7	205	43	4	12	19	27	7
Curwin, Curvin, Curwen.	5.6	37	169	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	1	...	...	...	...
Cushing, Cushin, Cushion, Cushon.	6.2	125	656	16	9	6	87	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cushman, Cusmon, Kushman.	6.3	103	541	13	3	11	51	...	18	4	2	...	...	...	1
Custard, Custerd, Custord, Kustard.	5.4	27	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	2	1	...
Cntler, Cntlar, Cuttler.	6.2	133	689	3	10	15	57	3	18	18	2	2	2	5	...
Cutt, Cuts, Cutts, Kutz.	6.0	37	185	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	3	...
Cutter.	5.4	63	280	2	15	40	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Cutting, Cuting, Cuttin.	5.4	54	238	...	13	5	30	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Daggett, Dagett, Daggart, Dagget, Daegot.	5.9	68	332	6	5	5	37	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
Daily, Dailly, Daley, Dalley, Dally, Dayly, Dayley, Dayly.	5.1	115	467	4	2	3	12	1	8	14	27	17	6	14	7
Dakins, Dakin.	7.3	19	120	3	3	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Daland, Dealand, De Land, Deland.	5.1	20	82	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dale, Bail, Dails, Dales.	5.4	53	232	...	8	1	8	...	1	5	8	5	11	4	2
Dalrymple, Dalrimple, Darumple, Dilrimple.	5.3	23	99	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	6
Dalton, Dolton.	5.4	41	182	2	8	4	...	3	4	2	...	13	4	1	1
Dame, Dames.	5.0	43	171	7	30	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	19	6	...
Dameron, Damerin, Damimeron, Damiron.	4.0	26	79	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damon, Daman, Danmon, Dammons, Dammin, Damons, Dayman.	5.1	76	315	3	2	1	63	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...
Dana, Danee, Damer, Danna, Danner, Danor, Danow.	6.4	52	281	2	2	3	25	1	8	3	4	2	...	...	...
Dane, Dain, Daine, Dains, Danes, Dains.	5.1	42	173	1	4	21	...	4	7	4	...	...	1	...	...
Danforth, Danford, Danfort, Dantforth.	5.6	99	452	4	32	11	39	1	5	2	1	2	...	...	2
Daniels, Danelo, Danels, Danial, Daniel, Daniell, Danells, Danil, Daniles, Danils, Danel, Danels, Daniels, Dannel, Danels, Danniels, Dannel, Danolds.	5.4	385	1,677	3	29	9	67	...	41	24	24	2	53	111	22
Dann, Dan.	5.9	27	133	1	...	...	...	...	5	17	2	1	...	...	...
Darby, Darbay, Darbe, Darbey, Derbe, Derbey, Derby.	4.8	110	422	3	12	13	32	...	11	14	2	7	1	5	10
Darden, Dardan, Dardin, Dardon, Dawdon.	5.0	47	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26	17	...	...
Darling, Dorline.	5.6	143	653	5	19	15	57	9	8	23	2	2	2	...	1
Darlington, Darlenton, Darlinton.	7.3	15	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	1	2
Darnall, Darnal, Darnel, Darnell, Darnil, Darnall.	5.5	28	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	...	8	2
Darrow, Darough, Daragh, Darrah, Barrar, Darro, Darrough, Dorrah, Borrov.	5.6	62	286	1	4	5	2	...	22	16	10	1	...	1	...
Dart.	5.0	56	224	10	5	2	...	32	1	1	3	...	...	...	2
Davenport, Deavenport, Delenport, Devanport, Devanporte, Devenport, Devensport, Devinport, Devonport.	6.1	207	1,049	8	3	9	32	13	20	33	9	2	33	33	12
David, Davids.	5.6	41	188	...	1	1	...	4	11	9	1	3	2	9	...
Davidson, Daverson, Davinson, Davison, Davisson, Deverson, Dividson.	5.7	263	1,241	1	18	12	23	...	21	19	58	20	36	42	13
Davie, Davey, Davy.	4.3	26	86	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	7	3	1	5	3
Davis, Daves, Davice, Davies, Davise, Daviss.	5.6	2,575	11,725	121	203	67	357	68	136	224	336	194	316	392	161
Dawes, Daugh, Daw, Daws, Dawse.	5.5	45	204	3	...	...	13	...	1	1	3	8	2	13	1
Dawkins, Darkins.	5.4	18	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	5
Dawley, Dawly, D'Orbe, Dowly.	5.4	37	161	...	...	...	1	15	...	1	...	1	18	1	...
Dawson, Danson, Dorsen, Dorson.	5.7	175	823	...	1	...	4	...	4	4	25	46	47	27	17
Day, Days, Deay, Day, Deye.	5.5	373	1,691	41	24	25	99	1	40	38	31	18	15	21	20
Dayton, Daton, Datton.	5.6	77	356	...	...	2	3	32	33	1	1	1	3	...	...
Deal, Deale, Deals, Deol, Deols, Dehl, Deil, Deil, Deil, Deil.	6.2	113	586	...	...	2	3	...	2	6	39	25	6	25	5
Dean, Deane, Deanes, Deans, Deen, Deens, Deins.	5.6	44	2,229	17	16	21	149	5	46	69	33	35	36	35	22
Dear, Deare, Dears, Dear, Deir.	5.3	23	98	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	11	3	1
Dearborn, Dearbin, Dearbin, Dearbon, Dearborne, Dearban, Dearborn.	6.2	74	382	10	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaver, Deavon, Deavour, Deavian, Deaving, Deering, Derrin, Derrine.	5.4	54	236	20	3	...	2	...	4	6	4	...	12	3	...
Becker, Beckir, Bieker, Biekers.	5.4	41	181	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	23	6	6	...	...
Bedrick, Bedrick, Bedtrick, Bedrenek, Dedrich, Deedrick, Deedrik, Doidk, Deidrich, Dedrick, Deidrick, Dertrick, Detrick, Detrick, Diderich, Diderik, Dietrick, Dietrick, Dietrick.	6.2	169	880	12	...	...	...	...	108	38	2	7	1	1	...
Dees, Deas, Dee, Deess, Deis.	6.1	41	207	...	...	...	...	1	1	22	16	...	1	...	...
Deford.	5.5	39	176	...	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	...	11	15	...
Deforest, Defforrest, D Forest, De Forest, Delorist, D Forrest, De Forrest, Deforrest, Duforrest.	5.1	20	81	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	1	1	15	5	...
De Grove.	5.4	31	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehaven, Deheaven.	6.7	27	154	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
De La Mater, Delamater, De Le Mat r.	6.3	20	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Delaney, Delahny, De Laney, Delaney, De Laney, Delaney, Deleny, Delonay, Delony, Deluney, Deulany, Du Lanny.	6.0	42	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
Delano, Delanna, De La Noix, Deleno, Delmo, Dellano, Dellmo, Dellmo, Dulano, Dileno, Dileno, Dileno, Dillano, Dillano.	5.1	37	153	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	14	8	2	4	2
Dillance, Dilleno, Dillenor, Dilliner, Dillino, Dillinor.	6.2	93	481	15	5	7	46	...	7	11	2	...	...	...	...
Delinger, Delinges, Dellinger, Dillinger.	5.9	20	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	8	6	...
Deloach, Deeloach, De Loach, Deloatch.	5.6	20	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	9	...

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, Average size of family, TOTAL (Heads of families, All other members), and HEADS OF FAMILIES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina).

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, Average size of family, TOTAL (Heads of families, All other members), and HEADS OF FAMILIES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina). Rows list various surnames such as Gilbert, Gilbreath, Gilchrist, etc.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, Average size of family, TOTAL (Heads of families, All other members), and HEADS OF FAMILIES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina). Rows include names like Holbridge, Holbert, Hollander, Hollister, Holsinger, Homan, Horn, Hopper, Houghton, House, How, Howland, Howland, Hulse, Humes, Hummel, Humiston, Humphrey, Hunsicker, Hunter, Hunting, Hurd, Hurlbut.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, Average size of family, TOTAL (Hheads of families, All other members), and HEADS OF FAMILIES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina).

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

NAME.	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		HEADS OF FAMILIES.											
		Heads of families.	All other members.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Olney.....	6.0	48	238			3	2	35	2	6					
Onderdonk, Onderdonck, Onderdonk, Onderkirk.....	6.0	37	185							37					
O'Neal, O'Neill, Onail, Onailes, Onale, Oncale, Oneal, O'Neale, Oneale, Oneales, O'Neill, Oneall, Oneall, O'Neal, O'Neil, Oniel, O'Neill, Oniel, Oniell, Orneal.....	5.5	87	391	1	1		1				9	14	10	34	13
Orcutt, Orcutt, Orcutt, Orcutt.....	5.4	35	154	4	2	3	11		11	4					1
Orday, Orday, Orday, Orday.....	5.5	46	209		2	4	14								
Orme, Orm, Orm, Orms.....	6.7	17	97			1		1	1			12		2	
Ormsby, Ormsby, Ormsbe, Ormsbee, Ormsbey, Ormsbry, Ormsbury, Ormsbey, Ormsbough, Ormsby, Ormsby.....	5.4	33	146			2	8	8	10	1	3		1		
Orme, Orm, Orm, Orms.....	5.9	22	108		1	1	18								
Orr, Orr, Ore, Ores.....	5.9	101	490	10	7	4	4			12	27	8	6	17	6
Orton, Orton.....	6.9	21	123			3	2								
Orvis.....	6.8	15	87			6	4			5					
Orsborn, Orsborn, Orsborn, Orsborne, Orsbourn, Orsburn, Orsban, Orsbern, Orsbon, Orsbone, Orsborne, Orsbourn, Orsbourne, Orsburn, Orsburne, Orsburn, Orsborne, Orsborn, Orsborne, Orsburne, Orsburne.....	5.5	432	1,936	1	10	8	62	4	112	75	23	37	41	45	14
Osgood, Osgood.....	6.4	141	762	14	40	3	69		5	8				1	1
Osterhout, Osterhout, Osterhout, Osterhant, Osterhont, Osterhont.....	6.3	34	179							2	2				
Ostrand, Ostrand, Ostrand, Ostrand, Ostrand.....	7.0	62	373			1				60	1				
Ostrum, Ostrum, Ostrum.....	5.9	26	127				1			24	1				
Otis, Otis, Otis.....	6.6	70	325	5	13	6	25	3	15	3					
Ott, Ott, Otts.....	5.5	51	232	2						2	23	14	1		9
Outlaw.....	6.2	26	135							2	23	14	1	24	2
Overholt, Overholts, Overholtz, Overhults.....	7.3	16	101								13	3			
Overman, Overman.....	5.5	32	145							2				30	
Overton, Overturn.....	5.4	87	380		1				2	23		18	42	1	59
Owen, Oans, Oens, Oings, Owans, Owens, Owin, Owing, Owings, Owins, Owins.....	5.6	466	2,152	9	1	11	22	6	24	51	45	56	95	87	51
Pace, Palce, Pase.....	5.8	44	213							5			12	22	5
Packard, Packad, Parkard.....	5.5	106	478	9	6	12	75	3		1					1
Packer, Paca, Paecher, Paechore, Paker.....	5.9	47	229	5	3		2	1	17		6	2	2	8	
Paddock, Paddock, Paddocks.....	6.3	64	340			8	22		7	27					
Padgett, Padget, Padjet, Padjit, Paget, Pagett, Paggot, Paggott, Paggitt, Paggot, Paghert, Pagit.....	5.7	61	286							4	1	18	12	13	13
Paddleford, Paddleford.....	6.5	21	116			5	1	15							
Page, Paige, Peaige.....	6.0	498	2,940	39	134	32	56	9	39	13	12	7	21	38	8
Painter, Panter, Payntar.....	5.7	76	353			2	1		6	3	4	6	12	2	3
Palmer, Palmere, Palmor, Palmore, Palmour, Pamer, Parmar, Parmer, Parmor, Parmore, Polmer.....	5.8	674	3,206	18	61	49	56	20	167	140	45	21	42	25	30
Pardy, Parde, Pardee, Pardey, Pardie.....	5.2	61	258			1			4	11					
Parce, Parrey, Parry.....	6.2	25	129			3	3			1	16			1	
Parham, Parram, Parrum, Terham, Perham.....	3.8	52	146	4	3	4	8					11	21		
Parish, Parrish, Perrish.....	5.4	144	636	3		8	10	1	15	19	8	24	14	39	3
Parker, Parcher, Parkers.....	5.7	1,118	5,221	51	96	71	276	15	78	66	76	48	89	200	52
Parkhurst, Parckhurst, Parkhast, Parkherst, Parkhurt.....	5.7	69	326			9	18	31		7	2				
Parkinson, Parkenson, Parkison.....	6.4	23	124			1					1	1	5	2	1
Parkman.....	7.2	14	87				8			3					2
Parks, Parcks, Park, Parke, Parkes, Parkess, Parkis, Pearks.....	6.0	369	1,852	4	10	16	61	2	54	62	47	20	25	54	14
Parmalee, Parmerly, Pamel, Pamerly, Parmale, Parmale, Parmalee, Parmela, Parmele, Parmelee, Parmeley, Parmella, Parmely, Parmerie, Parmerey, Parmerly, Parmile, Parmly.....	5.4	109	476			2	15	6		78	3			2	2
Parmeter, Parminter, Parminter, Permenter.....	5.9	30	147				18							5	7
Parmeter, Palmater, Palmatier, Palmatus, Palmatier, Palmitter, Parmarter, Parmater, Parmarter, Parmeta, Parmiter, Pernater.....	5.6	63	291			2	5	35		3	18				
Parr.....	4.9	29	113							4	7		2	3	12
Parrott, Pairott, Paret, Parott, Parratt, Farret, Parrett, Parriott, Parrit, Parrot, Perret, Perrett.....	5.4	74	327	1	2		1		6			1	19	27	5
Parsons, Parsus, Parson, Parston.....	5.5	413	1,864	29	20	15	108		82	21	27	27	50	23	11
Partridge, Pardridge, Partaridge, Partrich, Partrige, Pateridge, Patridge, Patrige, Pattarige, Patridge.....	5.8	116	556	13	9	11	56		7	2	4	5	4	2	3
Paschael, Pascel, Pascall, Pascault, Paschal, Paschall, Pascheall, Pascheal, Paschel, Paskall.....	5.8	22	106			1	3				4	2	1	10	1
Passmore, Pasmoore, Pasmore, Pasmour.....	6.0	17	85								9			5	1
Patch.....	5.8	70	333	9	9	4	40			4	1				1
Patchin, Patchen, Patching, Patchon.....	5.3	28	120							12	16				
Pate, Patts, Pates.....	5.1	46	187				3			1	1	1	7	27	5
Patrick, Partrick, Paterick, Patric, Patrieh, Patrick.....	5.4	102	447	2	4	4	14		8	19	7	3	4	27	10
Patten, Paten, Paton, Pattan, Pattin, Patton.....	5.8	212	1,008	23	22		18	3	6	13	62	9	9	33	14
Patterson, Paterson, Patison, Patterson, Pattison, Pattison, Potterson.....	5.6	541	2,499	28	20	15	29	2	18	66	148	29	24	115	47
Paul, Pall, Pauls, Panll, Pauls, Pawl.....	5.5	158	708	23	6	8	27	3	7	8	42	8	6	13	7
Paxton, Paeketon, Paekson, Paekston, Peekston, Pexton.....	6.7	56	320							2	3	45	4		2
Payne, Pain, Paine, Paines, Pame, Payn, Pean, Peame, Peayne.....	5.6	463	2,124	24	17	21	104	40	57	59	8	22	60	34	17
Payson, Pasons, Passon, Passons.....	5.8	33	158			6	3	18		2				2	
Payton, Paton, Pelen, Pellen, Peltton, Peyton.....	4.8	27	102			1				3			21	2	
Peabody, Pabodie, Peabodie, Peabody.....	5.4	86	380			6	20	2	39	8	5	5		1	
Peacock.....	5.1	39	161			4				3	1	10	1	14	6
Peal, Peale, Peel, Peele, Peels, Peil.....	5.8	48	231				8				6	2	4	28	
Peal, Peale.....	5.8	21	100			1	7	4		8				1	
Pearson, Pareel, Parcell, Parsells, Parsels, Parsill, Pearceall, Pearceall, Pearcell, Pearcell, Parsell, Parsell, Parsel, Parsel, Parsell, Parzell, Parzell, Parcell, Piersall, Piersall, Piersall, Piersall, Piersall, Piersall, Purcell, Purcell, Purkell, Puresell, Puresell, Puresall.....	6.1	94	478				1		3	40	20	2	17	24	5
Pearson, Pearsos, Peirson, Peirson, Pierson, Pierson.....	5.6	247	1,128			6	12	4	53		15	43	37	6	21
Pease, Peace, Peas, Pees, Peice, Peise.....	5.6	199	916	13	9	7	58	1	86	10	6			2	5
Peasley, Peasle, Peaslee, Peasly, Pesley.....	6.6	70	303			6	33	2	17		2	2	5	3	2
Peck, Pecke, Pecks.....	5.5	431	2,048	2	11	22	66	30	229	47	23	6	9	5	1
Peckham, Peckam.....	6.0	95	470			1	5	21	58	5	5				
Peckin, Peaden, Peadon, Peden, Bedian, Peden, Pedin, Pedon, Peedin.....	6.2	29	151							13			3	4	9
Pedrick, Paddrick, Padrick, Pedrik, Pedrick, Pedwick.....	5.0	24	95				10			3	7			4	
Peek, Peack, Peak, Peake, Peaks, Dyke, Pigne.....	5.6	62	282			2	6	3	1	2	20	3	5	10	2
Peet, Peate, Peete, Peets, Peits, Fiet, Plets.....	5.6	47	218			1	2		25	4	10			1	4
Peirpoint, Parepoint, Ferpoint, Pierpoint, Pierpont, Purpoint.....	5.4	30	131			1		4		17	1		6	1	
Pell, Pels.....	5.3	31	133			1		1			20	4	1	1	2
Pellet, Pellett, Fellit, Pelot, Pelott, Fillet.....	6.7	17	97				1			6	4	1	2		
Pelton.....	5.7	43	201			1	2	3	8		22	7			3
Pemberton.....	4.6	38	138			2				2					
Pence.....	6.3	30	160								7	5	5	18	1
Pendergrass, Pendergast, Pendergrast, Pendergast, Pendergrast.....	3.9	26	74			5		3		1	2	3	1	10	1
Penfield, Penfold, Penfield.....	6.4	68	379	14			2	15	5	1	2	3	1	10	21
Penn, Pen.....	5.8	29	138			2	2			19	5		1		
	7.3	33	208								2	20	8	3	

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, Average size of family, TOTAL (Heads of families, All other members), and HEADS OF FAMILIES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina). Rows list various surnames such as Prescott, Preston, Prewett, Price, Pringle, Prior, Pritchard, Proctor, Proper, Prouty, Puckett, Puffer, Pugh, Pulley, Pulliam, Pulfifer, Pulver, Pumfrey, Purdy, Purington, Purnell, Pusey, Putnam, Putney, Pyle, Quackenbuss, Queen, Quick, Quigley, Quimby, Quinn, Raby, Race, Radford, Ragsdale, Rainey, Rains, Ralph, Ralston, Rambo, Ramey, Ramsdell, Ramsey, Rand, Randall, Randolph, Rankin, Ranney, Ransom, Rapelye, Ratcliff, Rathbone, Ratliff, Rawlings, Rollins, Rawls, Rawson, Ray, Rayburn, Raymond, Raynor, Reaser, Reuder, Ream, Reardon, Reasner, Reber, Records, Redding, Redfield, Redman, Reed, Reel, Reese, Reeser, Reeves, Regan, Register, Reiff.

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

NAME.	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		HEADS OF FAMILIES.											
		Heads of families.	All other members.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Searing.....	6.6	16	39												
Searls, Sarle, Saries, Surls, Seatl, Searle, Searies, Serl, Serle, Serles, Serls, surles, surl-	5.7	101	615	1	15	1	1	1	4	34	6	1		10	1
Sears, Sear, Seares, Seeres, Seers, Seirs.....	5.7	162	756											12	14
Seat, Seates, Seats, Seets, Seits, Seitz, Seits.....	5.9	31	114	1										6	7
Seawell, Seavil, Seval, Sevall, Sevills, Sevils, Siveal, Sivol, Sivills.....	4.9	42	85											7	10
Seay, Sea, Seas, See, Seby.....	6.1	32	268											3	90
Sebree, Seby.....	6.4	19	103	1		1								16	3
Secord, Seacor, Secars, Secair, Secor, Secker.....	7.1	39	184	1											
Secrist, Sacrist, Secarist, Secrest, Secrets, Secriss, Secrist, Secrli, Secrist, Securi, Secri	6.4	22	119	1										6	3
Sedgewick, Sedgewick, Sedgick, Sedgwith, Sedynck, Sedwick.....	6.8	25	145				5			8	4	2	5	1	
Seely, Sealey, Sealy, Seelye, Seely, Seelye, Seley, Seely, Seyle, Seyle.....	5.7	131	636							46	61	3		5	6
Segar, Ceger, Seagar, Seager, Seagers, Seegar, Seegars, Seiger, Seegors, Seegars, Seier, Seier, Seier, Seier	5.9	61	412	1			8	1	9	13	6	7	7	9	3
Selby, Selbe, Selboy.....	5.7	66	367				1						50	1	8
Selden, Seldin.....	4.6	26	93			3		11						5	
Self.....	5.5	32	144									1	1	17	11
Sell, Sells.....	6.0	31	154								4	18	2	1	6
Selleck, Selick, Selig, Selick, Silik, Sillick, Sillo, Sillo.....	5.6	43	199							29	8	3			
Sellers, Collars, Sellar, Sellars, Sellar.....	5.8	116	556	3	2				1	1	7	12	1	28	15
Selman, Sellman, Schmonds, Selsman.....	5.2	22	93				4					1			
Center, Center, Centre, Sentor.....	5.9	36	175		17	2	3							4	1
Sessions, Session, Sessoms, Sesson, Sessons, Sessum.....	6.3	62	331			1	5	3	3	15	1			53	12
Sever, Ceever, Ceaver, Seaver, Seavers, Seover, Seovers, Sevuit, Seavre, Seavrs	5.5	61	274	1	7	4	28	1				14	2	3	1
Severance, Severnee.....	5.4	15	196			2	20					1			2
Sevory, Seavey, Seavy, Seve, Sevea, Sevoy, Sevy.....	5.4	67	288		21	12									
Sewall, Sewal, Sewel, Sewell, Sewill, Sowl, Sowell, Suel.....	5.4	95	417		25	3	6							3	21
Seward, Seaward, Seawood, Seward, Seyward.....	5.9	61	241	1	11	1	13		12	7	2	5	29	3	21
Sexton, Saxton, Sextin, Sixton.....	5.6	77	355						17	13	5	2	2	14	1
Seymour, Saymore, Saymour, Seamor, Seamers, Seamore, Seamour, Seamore, Seymour, Seymor, Seymore	4.9	128	590	1		2	6		67	25	1	3	12	10	1
Shackleford, Shackelford, Shackford, Shacklefoot, Shakford, Shackleford.....	6.0	19	214	4	6		2		1					32	7
Shade, Schade, Schaid, Sheal.....	4.6	35	129	2		2	4								
Shaler, Shallo, Shalor.....	6.7	18	162				1			14					
Shank, Schanck, Schenck, Schenk, Schink, Shanck, Shanks, Shenck, Shenak.....	6.0	112	585	2						22	54	14	11	3	1
Shannon, Shanan, Shanan, Shanan, Shanon, Shannon, Shenon, Shum-in.....	6.0	89	433	1	14		2			4	85	4	4	6	6
Shapley, Shaplaw, Shapleigh.....	5.2	23	97	6	9		1			2		2		1	1
Sharp, Sharpe, Sherp.....	5.5	211	919		1	6	5		15	15	63	13	18	33	11
Sharpless, Sharples.....	8.5	24	179								1	20	1	1	1
Shattuck, Shatock, Shattock, Shatuck.....	5.8	84	492	2	16	3	55			4	1				
Shaver, Schaeffer, Schaffer, Schayer, Scheffer, Schiffer, Shafer, Sharfer, Shavor, Shavort	5.8	398	1,774	1						73	212	41	27	9	4
Shavner, Sheaffer, Sheaffer, Sheayer, Sheavor, Shefer, Sheffer, Sheffor.....	5.8	353	2,077	10	41	26	199	16	12	63	87	37	6	61	15
Shaw, Shawe, Shaws.....	5.0	27	107	2	1	2	1								
Shay, Shavs, Shea, Shey.....	6.9	21	124	2	7		1			2	7	2			
Sheafe, Shaaf, Shaif, Shaft, Sharif, Sheaf, Sheaf, Sheaff.....	6.0	167	532	4	1	5				9	74	4	4	4	5
Shearer, Scherer, Shara, Sharaw, Shacor, Shaler, Shaller, Sharrer, Sheeter, Sheaur, Shener, Sherra	5.8	23	111											13	1
Sherrar, Sherrer, Shurer, Shurer, Shuroo, Shuror.....	5.4	47	299	7	1	31									5
Shear, Share, Shares, Shear, Shears, Shears, Sheirs, Shier, Shiers.....	6.7	34	187							1	21	2	3	2	1
Sheets, Sheats, Sheet, Sheetz, Shefe.....	5.8	61	286								33	9	6	4	1
Sheffield, Shefield, Shiffelds, Shufield, Shufield.....	5.9	18	256			2	4	16	12	5				4	5
Sheldon, Shelton, Shel len, Shel lin, Shelding, Shelton, Sheldorn, Sheldon, Shelton.....	6.1	325	1,663	4	4	28	54	43	62	46	5	4	32	1	2
Shell.....	6.1	34	198							11	18	1	1	8	
Shelly, Schalley, Schelly, Shalley, Shally, Sheal, Sheely, Sheely, Sholey, Shollen.....	5.4	89	392							11	13	35	4	5	9
Shepardson, Shepardon, Stephensens, Shepardon, Sheppardon, Shepparson, Shepperson, Shepperson.....	5.4	27	118											1	
Shepherd, Schiperd, Shapard, Shappard, Shappert, Shepard, Shepard, Shephard, Shephert	5.6	129	1,979	10	35	22	66	2	88	41	28	21	15	65	16
Sheppard, Sheppard, Sheppard, Sheppard, Sheppard, Sheppard, Sheppard.....	5.1	36	204	5	34		4	1	1	2					
Sherburne, Sherbone, Shurlorn, Shurlorn, Shurlorn, Shurlorn.....	5.0	20	80											2	1
Sheradine, Sharadine, Sharadan, Shardon, Sheardon, Sheradine, Sherbin, Sherdon, Sherodan	7.1	19	141												
Sherk, Sherk, Sherk, Shorks, Shirk, Shirke, Shirke.....	5.9	124	2,079	7	5	29	130	68	65	68	17	9	20	6	
Sherman, Sharaman, Shaman, Shamon, Sheaman, Sheerman, Sherman, Sherman, Sherman, Sherman	8.1	18	128											11	1
Shermond, Shirerman, Shirman, Shirman.....	6.2	20	104								1	3	1	1	3
Sherrill, Sherral, Sherril, Sherril, Sherril.....	6.0	29	99	1	3		3							2	8
Sherrord, Shard, Shard, Sherd, Sherd, Shered, Sherrad, Sherrads.....	5.5	187	849	1	2	9		75	61	1	24	5	5	2	
Sherwin, Schurvin, Sheryn, Shrym.....	6.1	95	489			1	1	1	2	6	20	16	20	9	9
Sherwood, Shearwood, Sheerwood, Sheerwood, Sherwo.....	4.7	24	89								2	16		3	
Shields, Sheal, Shealds, Sheals, Sheilds, Shultz, Sheilds, Sheib.....	5.2	39	126								8	9			3
Shiffner, Shifert, Shifit, Shifor, Shifler, Shifor, Shifert, Shuffart, Shufor, Shuford.....	6.3	15	240												
Shilling, Shillins.....	6.3	44	231												
Shiple, Shepley, Sheppley.....	5.1	36	159												
Shipman.....	5.6	28	129												
Shipp, Ship, Shippe, Shippe, Shuppe, Shups.....	6.3	41	216	1	11		2					6	3	5	1
Shippey, Shippe, Shuppy, Shuppe, Shuppy.....	6.2	18	93												
Shirley, Sherley, Shorly, Sherry, Shurly, Shury, Shury, Shury.....	5.5	28	127												
Shively, Sheibley, Shibley, Shiebley, Shively.....	5.0	25	101												
Shock, Shoch.....	5.7	136	726											6	5
Shockley, Shockly, Shokey, Shockley.....	5.5	40	178												
Shoemaker, Schoomaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker	6.0	49	298											16	2
Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker, Shoemaker	5.0	47	187											5	9
Shores, Shoare, Shoars, Shore, Showar, Showars, Shower, Showers, Showrs	6.0	115	570											23	4
Short, Shorto, Shorts.....	6.3	25	132											24	3
Shoup, Shoap, Shoop, Shop, Shope, Shopf.....	6.4	17	92												
Shove.....	5.0	29	117											1	1
Shrader, Schradler, Schreler, Schruder, Schruder, Schroder, Schroeder, Shradur, Strawder, Shredler	5.8	24	115												
Shreiner, Schreiner, Schriener, Shrener, Shrener, Shirner, Shriner, Shriner, Shrinor	5.6	29	269											9	1
Shriver, Schreiver, Schriyer, Srever, Srever, Sreiver, Shreiver, Sriver.....	5.6	24	111												
Shuler, Shoeler.....	5.9	21	102												
Shull, Shul.....	7.9	103	767											8	4
Shultz, Schuls, Schultz, Schult, Sholt, Shalts, Sholtz, Sholtz, Shoultz, Shoultz, Shult, Shults	5.2	31	151	2										2	4
Shuman, Shoeman, Shooman, Shoومن, Showman, Shuman, Shumon.....															

TABLE III. NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—(Continued.)

NAME.	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		HEADS OF FAMILIES.											
		Heads of families.	All other members.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Shumway.....	6.6	31	174			5	23		2	1					
Shurthuff, Shurdeaf, Shurtlef, Shurtleff, Shurthuff, Shurthuffs, Shurthuff, Shurthuff, Shurthuff	5.5	41	154	3	6	2	23		3	3					
Shurts, Sherts, Shertz, Shurt, Shurts, Shurtz, Shurt	5.4	28	124						1	15	12				
Shuster, Schuster, Shoester	5.2	21	88						1	2	16				
Shute, Schut, Schuts, Schutt, Shoot, Shooe, Shooes, Shoooz, Shoutz, Shutes, Shuts, Shutt, Shuttis, Shutz	5.6	92	424	7	10	2	11		1	40	9	1		6	5
Sibley, Cibley, Sibly	6.0	68	337	1	4		44		6	2	2	1	4	4	
Sickler, Sickleor, Sicler, Sikiar, Syclear	6.0	17	85							2	2				
Sickles, Sickle, Sickle, Sicles	5.7	39	184				1			24	10				1
Sidwell, Seidel, Seidle, Soydel, Sidal, Siddle, Sidell, Sidle, Sydle	4.8	32	121							2	19		1	2	1
Sigler, Seagler, Segaler, Segler, Siegler, Sighler, Siglar, Sigleer	6.5	24	133							6	1			3	4
Sikes, Sykes	5.3	102	435		1	9	13		9	5	2		22	40	4
Sill, Silc, Silcs, Sills, Syles, Syll	5.1	64	262						21	10	25			1	2
Sillman, Sileman, Silemon, Sifman, Sillman, Sillimon, Silloman	5.1	29	120						19	1	8			4	
Silsby, Silsle, Silsle, Silsle, Silslee, Silsley	5.9	22	108				7		3	2	3			1	
Silver, Silver, Silvers	5.4	34	150		12		10			1	6			2	
Silvester, Sylvester	5.4	107	467	22	3	8	50	4		2	1	13	2	5	2
Simmerman, Cimermin, Simeran, Simeron, Simmernon, Simmernon	5.3	32	138							3	16	8		8	
Simmons, Cimmis, Simmans, Simmens, Simmins, Simmon, Simmond, Simmonds, Simmons, Symmonds, Symmons	5.6	436	1,984	3	7	10	58	54	15	73	19	49	36	56	26
Simons, Ciman, Seimon, Siman, Simands, Simen, Simon, Simond, Simonds, Symon, Symond, Symonds, Symons	5.6	311	1,440	14	26	17	92		39	23	22	1	14	43	20
Simonsen, Symonsen	6.8	21	121							19	2				
Simonton, Simenton, Simington, Simenton	5.9	31	152		12					2	10			6	
Simpron, Cempson, Simeson, Simison, Simson, Sympson	5.4	371	1,638	38	27	2	14	3		37	55	40	48	65	42
Sims, Semms, Sim, Simes, Simm, Simmes, Simms, Sym, Syme, Symes, Symmes, Symms, Symz	5.9	215	1,043	2	4	1	21	4	2	6	14	40	43	40	38
Sinclair, Sainclair, St. Clair, St. Clear, St. Cleve, Senkler, Sinckler, Sinclar, Sinclear, Sincleas, Sincelar, Sinceler, Sincier, Sinciere, Sincier, Singclair, Sinklar, Sinklear, Sinkler	5.1	97	399	5	21	4	5			7	20	14	3	9	9
Singer, Singars	5.6	31	144							2	24	3			
Singletary, Singeltary, Singeltarry, Singelterry	5.2	25	105				1							16	8
Singleton, Sincelton, Singelton, Singelton, Singelton, Singelton	5.7	65	307		1					3	4		13	12	28
Sink, Sinck, Sinks	5.9	21	103				4				10	2		6	3
Sipe, Seip, Seipe, Sipes, Sips, Syps, Sype, Sydes, Syps	6.3	24	128								19	2		3	
Sisson, Seison, Seisson, Sisam, Sisem, Sison, Sissen, Sissom	6.0	87	438				20	35	4	10	4	1			6
Skelton, Skilton	5.5	26	117				5		2		9			1	6
Skidmore, Schedmore, Schidmore, Scidmore, Seudmore, Shidmore, Skedmore, Skidmer	5.7	43	204	1			2		5	23	1		9	2	
Skiff, Seiff, Skeff, Skilfe, Skiff	6.3	18	95			1	7		6	3				1	
Skilling, Seeling, Skellen, Skelling, Skillen, Skillens, Skillern, Skillin, Skilling, Skillins	5.7	21	98				6			6				1	
Skinner, Skiner, Skinnr	5.5	234	1,048	5	9	12	33		67	35	9	27	10	24	3
Skipper, Seipper, Seipper, Skipperd	5.9	22	107							1				10	11
Slack, Sleck	6.9	40	236	1	1	1	5	4	5	5	16	2			
Slade, Slades, Slaid, Slead	5.6	76	350		5	3	21		2	2		8	6	27	2
Slagle, Slagel, Slegel	6.0	20	103								11	2		3	
Slater, Selater, Shlater, Slader, Slator, Slatter, Slayter, Slaytor, Sleahter, Sleahter, Sleyhter	6.0	64	317		2	3	2		10	9	11	8	11	7	1
Slawgher, Slanier, Slawter, Slawter	5.4	73	318				1	5	3	2	6	15	10	16	15
Slawson, Slason, Slansen, Slanson, Slosson	6.2	38	196				1	3		13	20				1
Slayton, Slaten, Slaton, Slatten, Slayden, Sletten	6.3	25	133				3	6			3		9	1	3
Sleeper	5.7	42	198	1	35	2	1			3					
Sleight, Slate, Slates, Slats, Sleight	6.3	42	221				1	7		25	1	1	5		
Sloan, Sloane, Flon, Slone, Sloon, Slowan, Slown	5.8	108	520				6	1	14	5	13	29	2	4	26
Slocum, Slockum, Slocom, Slocorn, Slocome, Slocomb, Slocum	6.3	80	425				4	21	32	1	13	3	3	3	8
Slyter, Slighter, Sliter, Slyter	5.8	24	115							21	1			1	
Sly, Schley, Sligh, Slye	6.2	33	172		2	5	1	2		6	2	7	3		3
Small, Smals, Smalts, Smaltz, Smalz, Smawl	5.6	139	640	44	11		22		1	5	15	9	4	25	3
Smalley, Smaley, Smally, Smawley, Smayley	5.1	47	195	7		10	9		3	7	4		2	4	1
Smallwood, Swallowwood	4.6	43	154							7	23	7		5	1
Smart	5.3	60	260	6	24			2		3	4	1		13	7
Smead, Smedes, Smedis, Smee, Smeed	6.6	27	151		3	6	8			8					
Smedley, Smeally, Smedly	6.1	23	118				1	4		3					
Smiley, Smillely, Smilie, Smillely, Smilly, Smily, Smyley	5.9	46	224	5	3	2	3				13	1	1		
Smith, Schmidt, Shmit, Smidth, Smit, Smithe, Smitt, Smitz, Smyth	5.6	5,932	27,313	193	366	257	1,028	174	767	383	838	396	425	725	380
Smithers, Smithers	6.9	15	89									7		2	2
Smock, Smoke, Smook	4.9	29	112							18	3	2		2	4
Smoot, Smutz	5.3	36	154								31	4		1	
Snead, Snede, Sneed	4.9	45	176								5	11	25	4	
Snell, Schnell, Shnelle	5.9	117	574	4	5	2	38	6	2	15	10	9	4	14	8
Snipes, Snipe, Snips	5.4	19	84	1								1	11	6	
Snively, Shnively, Snevoley, Snevely, Snivley	7.8	17	115								17				
Snodgrass, Snodres, Snodgrass, Snudgrass	6.7	23	130								22		1		
Snook, Snoke, Snouk, Snuke	6.0	19	95								2	4			
Snow, Snows	5.8	326	1,557	35	20	11	179	10	29	8	2	1	14	14	3
Snowden, Snoden, Snodon, Snoton	4.7	40	148				1				15	6		11	7
Snyder, Schneider, Schneider, Schnador, Schnieder, Schnyder, Schnydore, Schneider, Shneydor, Shneider, Shnyder, Sneider, Sneyder, Snider, Snidere, Snyder	6.0	517	2,564			3				120	313	40	16	15	10
Solomon, Salamon, Solemons, Solnon, Soloman, Solomans, Solomons	5.5	31	141							8	4	2	4	8	5
Soper, Soaper	5.7	65	304	4	2	14	10		4	15		13	3		
Sorrell, Sarrell, Sorell, Sorrel, Sorrels, Sorrlis	5.7	18	85							2	1			14	
Sonder, Sooter, Sootor, Sonders, Sontor	6.0	37	207		1		6				25	2	2		1
Soule, Soal, Soale, Solds, Sole, Soles, Soll, Soul, Souls, Sowle	5.6	115	526	20	1	5	45	5	1	23	2	1	5	5	2
South, South	6.6	16	89							5	3	3	1	2	2
Sutherland, Sotherin, Sotherline, Sotherin, Southerling, Sotherin, Surtherland, Sutherland	6.4	100	536			6	1		1	35	8	4	19	22	4
Southern, Sothoron, Sothen	5.4	22	96						1		1	10	2	5	3
Southard, Southard, Southark	5.8	59	281	3	1	7	3		14	27	1		1	2	
Southwick, Southwic	5.3	38	163							7					
Southworth	6.5	46	252	1	1		32	2	5	5					
Soward, Saward, Sayards, Sayward, Sowards, Sowart	5.1	28	114	12			9				2	1	3	1	
Sowers, Sauer, Saur, Soner, Sour, Sours, Sower, Sows	5.3	44	191						1	4	23	6	8	2	
Spafford, Spafard, Spofford	6.1	67	343	3	9	18	26		11						
Spain, Spaine	6.8	16	93										5	11	
Spalding, Spaldan, Spalden, Spaldin, Spaldon, Spaldwin, Spalding, Spolden, Spoldin	5.6	280	1,294	19	49	29	82	3	45	18	4	29			2
Spangler, Spengler	6.2	42	217								38	2	2		
Sparhawk, Sparhawk, Sparowhawk	5.5	21	95		6	2	12				1	24	13	15	11
Sparks, Sparkes, Speaks	5.8	97	470	2		2	2	1	8	6	13	24	13	15	11
Sparrow	6.2	35	183				8		2		2	6	9	6	

TABLE 141.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, Average size of family, TOTAL (Heads of families, All other members), and HEADS OF FAMILIES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina).

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

NAME.	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		HEADS OF FAMILIES.											
		Heads of families.	All other members.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
Troutman.....	6.9	17	100												
Trowbridge, Trobridge.....	5.9	73	359		1	6	20	1	35	10					
Troxall, Traxall, Travel, Travell, Traxil, Troxel, Troxell, Troxil.....	6.1	18	91								10	8			
Truxy, Truxax.....	5.6	28	128							26	2				
Truxy, Trow.....	5.4	62	271		20	29		9		1		1	2		
Truitt, Truitt, Truit.....	4.7	26	99						1		22	1	1	1	1
Truman, Trueman.....	6.1	28	144			1	4	1	3	4	9	4	1	1	
Trusdell, Trusdale, Truesdal, Truesdale, Truesdall, Truesstell, Trusdal, Trusdale, Trusdall, Trusedale.....	5.7	36	170		1	2	1			4	22	3			3
Tryon.....	6.1	55	279		1		2	2		39	8	3			
Tubbs, Tubb, Tubis.....	5.8	65	311			1	5	14	1	14	16	4	3		
Tuck, Tucke, Tuckes.....	6.1	30	153		3	12		9					1	1	3
Tucker, Tuckers, Tuger.....	5.7	501	2,350		21	50	17	107	22	44	30	16	33	71	67
Tufts, Tufts, Tufts, Tuft.....	5.5	80	362		7	4	1	62		3	3				
Tull.....	6.1	19	96								3	9		6	1
Tuller, Tullar.....	6.0	26	130					6		19	1				
Tupper, Tuppr.....	5.3	37	160		4	2	10	12		6	2		1		
Turk, Terk.....	5.6	24	110							15	6		1	2	
Turner, Turner, Turnner.....	5.6	738	3,412		31	15	22	129	14	65	70	39	80	89	123
Turney.....	5.3	26	111		1					17	1	3		4	
Turrel, Terral, Terrall, Terrel, Terrell, Terri Terrill, Terrol, Tirrell, Turrell, Turril, Turrill, Tyrel, Tyrell, Tyrrell, Tyrrol, Tyrrell, Tyrroll.....	5.8	133	640		2	8	4	31		41	9	1	1	14	13
Tuttle, Tutal, Tutall, Tutill, Tutle, Tuttel.....	5.6	308	1,409		9	39	16	34		107	80	11	2		7
Twiss, Twisk, Twist.....	5.2	30	127			4	1	18	1	3	3				
Twitchel, Twitchell.....	6.2	26	134		4	12	1	9							
Twombly, Twambly, Twamley, Twombley.....	6.3	27	143		2	25									
Tyler, Teyler, Tiler, Tulyer, Tylar, Tylor.....	5.7	283	1,338		14	13	9	66	13	83	29	4	8	20	10
Tyroe, Tire, Tyer, Tyre, Tyrer.....	5.9	30	148											13	12
Tyson, Tison.....	6.5	73	379								4	31	5	31	2
Ulrich, Uldrick, Ulerich, Ullrick, Ulrich, Urick.....	6.4	17	89							1	15				1
Underhill, Underhil, Undrill.....	6.4	88	472		9	3				63	2	5	2	3	
Underwood, Underwod.....	5.7	144	680		4	6	12	32	4	8	4	22	7	11	25
Upham, Upam, Upum.....	5.7	56	264		2	3	4	39		7	1				
Upson, Upsom.....	5.8	24	115						24						
Upton.....	6.1	76	390			6		46		2	3		3	2	14
Usher.....	5.5	31	141		1	4		4	7	3		2	4	1	3
Utley, Utlv, Uttley.....	5.8	40	191				5		4	19	4	1		1	10
Utter, Uttor.....	6.2	23	120						4	1	16	2			
Vail, Vaile, Vale, Vales, Veile.....	5.8	64	308		1	2	2		4	48	1			4	2
Valentine, Valintine, Valentime, Vallintine, Valutine, Volentine, Volmitine, Vollintine.....	5.8	132	637		69	1	8	1		3	14	5	15	9	7
Van, Vann, Vans.....	6.1	29	147			2	1				4		1	17	3
Van Aken, Van Aaken, Vanakin, Van Auken, Van Aukin, Van Awken.....	5.9	33	160							19	14				
V: Allen, V ^o Allen, Van Allen, Van Aullen.....	5.8	35	161							35					
Van Alstine, V: Alstin, Van Alstin, V: Alstine.....	5.9	47	226							47					
Van Antwerp, V: Antwerp.....	5.9	22	108							22					
Van Atten, Van Attin.....	6.4	16	86												
V: Buren, Van Beuren, Van Bueren, Van Buren.....	5.6	55	252							55					
Van Buskirk, V: Buskirk.....	5.4	22	96							12	9		1		
Vance, Vans, Vantz.....	6.2	82	341		2	3	1	1		4	35	3	10	12	11
Van Curen, V: Curen.....	5.9	28	136							28					
V: De Bergh, Vanbergh, V: De Bergh, V: D: Bergh, Vodebergh, Vandeborgh, Vandeburgh, Vandenberg, V: Don Bergh, Vandenbergh, Vandenberg, Van Der Bergh, Van Der Burch, Ve De Bergh.....	5.9	63	309							63					
V: De Boert, Van De Bogart, Van de Bogert, Vandenbergert, V: Der Bogart.....	5.2	21	89							21					
Vandegrift, Vandegriff, Vandegriffe, Vandegrift, Vandegriff, Vandegriff, Vandegriff, Vandegriff, Vandegriff, Vandegriff.....	5.2	33	149								24	2		2	5
Vanderbelt, Vandebelt, Vandorbelt, Van Dulbdt.....	5.6	33	150							27	6				
Van Der Mark, Vandamark, Van don Mark, Van Der Marks.....	5.5	27	122							21	6				
V: Der Pool, Vanderpool.....	5.4	23	100							17	1			2	3
Vanderweir, Vandeyour, Vandeyour, Vandeyver, Vandewier, Vandevor, Vandivear, Vandiver, Vandivere, Vandeyver, Vandeyver, Vandeyver, Vandeyver.....	6.0	21	124							8				7	6
Van De Water, Vandewater, V: De Waer, Vandwater.....	4.8	23	88							23					
Van Dusen, Van Dousan, Van Douson, Van Douson, Van Dousen, Van Drusen, Van Duesen, Vandusan, V: Dusen, Van Dusin, Vanduzzen.....	6.2	69	356				9		2	55	3				
Van Dyke, Vandike, V: Dyck, Van Dyck, Vandyeke, V: Dyk, V: Dyke.....	6.0	52	258							32	16		1	3	
Van Horn, V: Horn, Van Horne.....	5.8	77	369				8			47	46	4		1	1
V: Hosen, Van Hoesen, Van Hosen, Van Hosen, Van Husen.....	5.8	45	218							45					
Van Houten.....	6.1	23	117							23					
Van Kleeck, V: Kleeck, Van Kleeck, V: Kleeck.....	6.6	20	111							20					
Van Loon, Van Leon, Vanloan, Vanlone.....	5.6	18	83							16	2				
Vanneter, Vanneter, Vanneter, Vanneter, Vanneter.....	6.4	19	103							8			11		
Van Ness, Van Est, V: Ness, V: Nest, Van Nest.....	6.0	30	150							29	1				
Van Nostrand, Van Nostrand, Van Nostrand, Vanorstrand, Vanorstrand, Vanostan, Vanosten, Vanostran, Van Ostrandt, Van Ostrant.....	5.2	26	122						2	20	4				
Van Orden, Van Arden.....	5.4	20	87							1	19				
Van Patten, V: Patten, V: Potten.....	6.5	19	104							19					
Van Pelt.....	5.9	32	157							32	3			1	6
V: Rensselaer, Ransaleur, Van Rensselaer, Van Rensselaer.....	6.2	17	87							17					
Vansant, Vansandt, Vansanst, V: Zandt, Van Zandt, Van Zant.....	5.4	62	274						1	18	28	14			1
Van Schaek, V: Scaek, Van Scaek, Van Scaek, Van Scaek, Van Schayck, Van Shaack.....	4.9	23	89				1								
Van Slyke, V: Sleyk, V: Slyck, Van Sleyk, V: Slyk, Van Slyk.....	5.8	35	168							35					
Van Steenberg, V: Steenberg.....	5.6	27	123							27					
Van Tassel, Van Tasal, Van Tassel, V: Tassel, Van Tassel.....	5.6	36	165							36					
V: Valkenburg, Valkenburgh, V: Valkenburgh, Van Valkenburgh, Van Valkenburgh, Van Volkenburgh, Van Volkburgh, Van Volkenburgh, Van Volkenburgh.....	6.9	66	386				2			64					
Van Vliet, V: Vleck, Van Vleck, Van Vleek, V: Vleek, V: Vleet, Van Vleet, Van Vleit.....	6.4	30	163							29	1				
Van Franklin, V: Franken.....	5.7	25	117							25					
Van Waggenen, Van Wagenen, Van Waggonen.....	6.3	39	208							39					
Van Wart, Van Warp, Van Woert, V: Woort, Van Woort, Van Wort.....	6.0	28	140							28					
Van Wyck, Van Wyche, Van Wylk.....	6.4	16	87							15		1			
Varnam, Varnan, Varnum.....	5.9	37	182		12	2	3	14		1	3	1	1		
Varney, Varny.....	5.6	58	268		5	48		1		3		1			
Vaughn, Vaughan, Vaughen, Vaughon, Vaughown, Vaughon, Vann, Vayne, Vaughan, Vowan.....	6.0	235	1,170		1		6	26	27	8	12	10	10	86	27

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 111.—NOMENCLATURE, DEALING WITH NAMES REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST 100 WHITE PERSONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AT THE FIRST CENSUS: 1790—Continued.

NAME.	TOTAL.			HEADS OF FAMILIES.											
	Average size of family.	TOTAL.		Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.
		Heads of families.	All other members.												
Yale, Yales.....	5.1	41	167			4	3		26	5	3				
Yarborough, Yarber, Yarbro, Yarbrough.....	5.4	39	172								15	2	1	2	8
Yarnall, Yarnal, Yarnell, Yarnold.....	7.3	20	124								21	24	35	5	
Yates, Yate, Yeates, Yeats.....	5.6	137	634	3		1	3	3	6	34	2				
Yeager, Yeagar, Yeager, Yarger, Yeagar, Yeager, Yeager.....	5.8	43	205							7	32		3		1
Yeaton.....	6.1	32	164		7	24					1				
Yeoman, Yeomans, Yeamons, Yeomans, Yoeman, Yomans, Youmans, Yumans.....	5.6	46	211		1	2	3	2	6	19	1	1	2	3	6
Yergar, Yergar.....	6.8	17	99								17				
Yerkas, Yerk, Yerkas, Yerks.....	5.9	32	156							7	25				
Yocom, Yeocom, Yeokim, Yoakum, Yoakum, Yocam, Yocham, Yochum, Yocum, Yokem, Yokim, Yokom, Yokum, Youcum.....	4.9	37	146								23		14		
Yoder, Yodder.....	5.3	25	108								25				
York, Yark, Yorke, Yourk.....	5.5	109	494	26	22	2	1	1	10	10	4	6	2	22	3
Yost, Yhost, Yoast, Yobst, Yuest, Youst.....	6.7	44	252							2	29	7	4	2	
Young, Yong, Yonge, Yongs, Youne, Younges, Youngs, Yung.....	5.7	1,022	4,825	69	72	10	89	39	40	165	236	82	54	89	77
Youngblood, Younblood, Youngblud.....	5.8	25	121							1	2			4	18
Younger, Youngher.....	5.8	19	91				3		1			4	8	3	
Yount, Yant, Yont.....	6.9	20	118							9	1			10	
Ziegler, Zeegler, Zeggler, Zegler, Zeiger, Zeigler, Zigler.....	6.3	55	294				1				41	5	1		7
Zimmerman, Zemerman, Zemmerman, Zimmerman, Zimmermon, Zimmormon.....	5.7	65	303							1	44	6	4		10
Zuck, Zook, Zuke.....	7.5	16	104								13	3			

TABLE 112.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES, BY COUNTIES—1790

MAINE.										
COUNTY	All nationalities.	English and Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Swiss.	Other.	Total.
The state	96,167	89,715	4,154	1,134	279	115	136	74		249
Cumberland	25,351	23,974	934	180	61	4	29	2		113
Hancock	9,594	9,012	318	94	5	31	32			12
Lincoln	26,592	26,839	1,979	435	174	27	69			72
Washington	2,740	2,437	162	86		12	25			28
York	28,920	27,253	1,659	545	60					57
NEW HAMPSHIRE.										
The state	111,412	102,726	6,038	1,336	17		142			97
Cheshire	28,665	27,329	1,115	95	62		16			
Grafton	13,419	12,836	476	37	20		11			48
Hillsborough	32,707	29,917	2,398	200	32					5
Rockingham	12,795	10,426	1,987	645	8		11			28
Strafford	26,926	22,224	1,662	209	21		34			16
VERMONT.										
The state	85,072	81,149	2,592	707	428	177				168
Addison	6,383	6,035	179	70	51		21			18
Bennington	12,173	11,466	398	119	163		4			2
Chittenden	7,294	6,824	292	52	62					24
Orange	10,485	9,965	441	99	29		14			7
Rutland	15,578	14,911	411	120	48		9			26
Windham	17,514	16,878	199	75	64		3			15
Windsor	15,995	15,150	351	71	18		8			47
MASSACHUSETTS.										
The state	437,094	351,698	31,375	3,793	428	799	74	59		198
Barnstable	16,970	16,187	459	349	9	14		17		35
Berkshire	24,940	28,514	845	271	204	30	6			71
Bristol	39,966	29,522	932	239		235				88
Dukes	3,239	3,000	51	273						6
Essex	57,167	53,915	2,144	753		17		17		4
Hampshire	556,282	53,298	2,437	594	57	3		1		19
Middlesex	42,177	40,340	1,509	213		129		1		
Nantucket	4,521	4,426	62	33						
Plymouth	29,013	27,394	1,053	336		35				
Suffolk	43,861	42,092	1,394	293		14		4		4
Worcester	96,353	93,170	2,827	399	29	14		15		
RHODE ISLAND.										
The state	64,650	62,079	1,974	479	19	88				7
Bristol	3,013	2,777	144	39	15	31				
Kent	8,439	8,027	392	44						7
Newport	13,174	12,597	428	96		24				
Providence	23,518	22,469	842	34	4	3				
Washington	16,526	16,239	299	87						
CONNECTICUT.										
The state	232,236	223,497	6,425	1,789	278	752	4			6
Fairfield	35,175	34,116	676	32	47	23				
Hartford	37,498	36,234	976	24	21	12				6
Litchfield	38,119	36,473	1,124	325	122	35				
Middlesex	18,492	17,793	551	57	27	2				
New Haven	29,882	28,791	789	741	22	4		4		
New London	31,675	30,735	799	142	16	5				
Tolland	13,111	12,679	411	59						
Windham	28,356	27,692	705	8	19	94				

* Exclusive of 2,923 persons for whom no data are available.

TABLE 112.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES, BY COUNTIES: 1790—Continued.

NEW YORK.									
COUNTY.	All nationalities.	Engl-land and Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Hebrew	All other.
The State.....	314,366	245,961	10,034	2,525	50,600	2,424	1,103	385	1,394
Albany.....	72,087	54,925	2,518	64	13,563	193	92		152
Clinton.....	1,583	1,374	66	43	33	41	14		9
Columbia.....	25,811	20,183	521	113	4,710	118	192		26
Dutch.....	42,981	32,996	624	358	7,393	577	465	2	466
Kings.....	3,621	1,531	23	20	1,580	67			
Montgomery.....	28,223	22,052	1,160	96	4,630	63	112		140
New York.....	19,619	25,530	1,145	244	2,846	455	88	106	125
Ontario.....	1,058	918	64	16	27				3
Orange.....	17,315	13,754	395	192	2,831	119	16		98
Queens.....	12,886	10,908	171	88	1,562	22		110	25
Richmond.....	2,045	2,075	38	11	582	157			79
Suffolk.....	11,310	12,915	231	182	844	74		40	24
Ulster.....	26,295	16,222	1,412	191	7,902	391	131	69	61
Washington.....	14,028	11,986	1,140	213	5,58	12	50	44	55
Westchester.....	22,204	19,712	286	71	1,769	229		6	131
PENNSYLVANIA.									
The State.....	123,378	149,656	9,567	8,614	2,623	2,341	110,357	21	194
Allegheny.....	10,032	6,621	2,501	418	11	15	451	6	6
Berks.....	13,072	9,574	1,064	11	20	24	1,784	15	
Berks.....	29,928	6,983	319	113	16	32	22,425		
Bucks.....	21,374	17,515	1,824	475	544	153	3,866		
Chester.....	27,111	20,905	3,456	707	38	100	1,645		
Cumberland.....	17,779	10,576	4,575	351	21	131	1,939		3
Dauphin.....	17,886	10,494	1,480	222	22	190	5,571		
Delaware.....	9,133	7,544	1,031	155	24	32	347		
Fayette.....	12,000	9,317	2,110	562	111	99	758		
Franklin.....	15,057	9,992	3,178	291	55	55	1,296		
Huntingdon.....	7,991	5,322	1,494	136	15	12	312		
Lancaster.....	35,192	18,092	2,470	339	71	290	13,449		1
Luzerne.....	4,868	1,088	268	91	179	21	221		
Mifflin.....	7,994	4,856	2,044	289	22	34	216		
Montgomery.....	22,365	14,677	766	167	285	68	6,284		88
Northampton.....	24,086	11,295	618	106	693	127	11,250		57
Northumberland.....	16,971	9,504	2,431	467	169	29	4,371		
Philadelphia.....	51,916	29,897	4,560	1,331	190	680	15,222		56
Washington.....	23,637	16,103	5,278	156	76	117	1,374		13
Westmoreland.....	15,852	9,301	3,559	416	62	71	2,243		
York.....	36,182	16,423	3,841	458	99	51	15,310		
MARYLAND.									
The State.....	191,027	164,011	12,441	4,550	254	1,336	11,246	599	190
Ann Arundel.....	11,644	10,915	571	150		18	67		4
Baltimore.....	18,353	16,375	1,096	564	41	53	627	180	114
Baltimore town.....	14,925	9,874	893	273	25	183	414	203	33
Caroline.....	7,028	6,286	353	270		65	49	5	
Cecil.....	10,055	7,915	1,705	271	9	82	57	16	
Charles.....	10,124	8,980	714	296		85	12		7
Dorchester.....	10,010	9,588	231	128	7	50		3	
Frederick.....	26,937	19,525	1,337	468	15	265	5,137	167	23
Harford.....	16,784	9,024	1,253	369	28	11	69		
Kent.....	6,748	5,946	453	143	56	13	128	9	
Montgomery.....	14,179	10,156	783	481		33	226		
Prince Georges.....	16,064	8,781	719	297		161	46		
Queen Anns.....	8,171	7,403	379	230	30	103	20	6	
St. Marys.....	8,216	7,682	392	126	5	9	2		
Talbot.....	7,291	6,529	396	170	7		50		
Washington.....	14,472	9,118	61	263	28	59	4,356	10	
Worcester.....	7,626	6,917	322	154		116	8		9
VIRGINIA.									
The State.....	128,112	168,876	9,114	2,791	247	773	6,277		251
Allemarle.....	4,341	3,665	464	191		93	15		
Amelia.....	3,911	3,438	519	92	3	25	41		13
Amherst.....	4,570	3,813	484	125		40	68		
Charlotte.....	3,790	3,199	228	64		2			47
Chesterfield.....	4,885	4,276	450	65		59	45		
Cumberland.....	2,415	2,145	185	31		13	23		18
Essex.....	2,489	2,270	119	12		80			28
Fairfax.....	7,687	5,177	369	99		14	20		8
Fluvanna.....	4,985	1,810	103	63					9
Frederick.....	4,756	4,126	483	109	7	16	34		20

1 Exclusive of 17,022 persons for whom no data are available.

2 State enumerations of 1782 and 1783. Data incomplete.

TABLE 112.—WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES, BY COUNTIES: 1790—Continued

VIRGINIA. ¹ Continued									
COUNTY.	All nationalities.	English and Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Italian.	All other.
Gloucester.....	3,348	3,001	115	3		12	48		
Greensville.....	1,845	1,685	94	12		54			9
Halifax.....	6,486	5,801	31	179	16	75	79		13
Hampshire.....	7,182	6,669	244	159	75	5	74		10
Hanover.....	3,767	3,370	244	93					
Harrison.....	1,567	1,252	176	51					
Isle of Wight.....	1,750	1,663	94	67	7	13	29		8
Lancaster.....	1,726	1,517	122	41					
Mecklenburg.....	6,397	5,801	387	159	29		16		
Middlesex.....	1,167	1,018	80	23		8	8		
Monongalia.....	2,392	2,019	192	93					
Nansemond.....	297	250	17						
New Kent.....	1,021	1,008	113	71		3			
Norfolk.....	5,274	4,771	418	75			9		4
Northumberland.....	3,750	3,160	178	78	25	9			
Orange.....	1,420	1,274	235	168		2	1		
Pittsylvania.....	5,851	5,093	568	158	6	15	41		7
Powhatan.....	1,468	1,276	123	44	12	22			
Prince Edward.....	3,425	2,913	393	78		31			11
Princess Anne.....	3,995	3,666	190	97	5	7	1		29
Richmond.....	2,947	2,710	115	68	7	7			
Rockingham.....	5,657	5,481	228	64		19			19
Shenandoah.....	6,400	5,927	294	26			1,113		
Stafford.....	2,484	2,197	133	50		5	31		7
Surry.....	2,667	2,451	199	29		19	5		
Sussex.....	2,923	2,576	217	71	17	3	4		
Warwick.....	597	529	48	14			6		
Williamsburg, city of.....	722	612	48	12		20			

NORTH CAROLINA.

The state.....	325,334	220,563	29,829	6,296	405	751	7,122	1	134
Edenton district.....	33,568	30,472	2,371	727	63	14	90		11
Fayette district.....	28,112	19,669	7,902	817	28	34	65		7
Halifax district.....	17,955	14,178	2,981	917	48	227	74		
Hillsborough district.....	21,973	19,751	1,651	328	25	7	21		
Morgan district.....	10,687	24,305	3,509	759	47	1	1,883		9
Newbern district.....	58,899	31,009	3,223	1,116	73	169			94
Salisbury district.....	78,425	43,751	8,100	1,277	118	151	4,969	1	7
Wilmington district.....	15,814	13,961	1,511	454	3	68	32		5

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The state.....	190,178	115,180	16,417	3,776	219	1,882	2,541	85	116
Beaufort district.....	4,364	3,791	328	120	10	67	5		19
Camden district.....	29,212	29,853	3,717	799	15	121	57		19
Charleston district.....	15,362	12,684	1,522	578	62	817	129	1	50
Cheraw district.....	7,118	6,313	555	190	30	161	32		17
Georgetown district.....	8,878	7,072	1,282	427		155	42		19
Ninety-six district.....	62,462	52,890	7,468	1,319	93	253	214		52
Orangeburgh district.....	12,412	9,275	775	39	5	88	1,869		7

¹State enumerations of 1782 and 1783—Data incomplete.

²Exclusive of 20,317 persons for whom no data are available.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 113.—NUMBER OF WHITE FAMILIES, SLAVEHOLDING AND NONSLAVEHOLDING, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAME OF HEAD, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF WHITE PERSONS AND OF SLAVES REPORTED FOR SUCH FAMILIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790.

MAINE.

NATIONALITY.	WHITE FAMILIES.				WHITE PERSONS.		SLAVES.		
	Total number.	Slaveholding.	Non-slaveholding.	Per cent slaveholding families form of all families.	Total number.	Average number per family.	Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.	Number per 100 of all families.
All nationalities.....	16,972		16,972		96,167	5.7			
English and Welsh.....	15,807		15,807		89,515	5.7			
Scotch.....	721		721		4,154	5.8			
Irish.....	240		240		1,334	5.6			
Dutch.....	49		49		279	5.7			
French.....	23		23		115	5.0			
German.....	83		83		436	5.3			
Hebrew.....	19		19		44	4.4			
All other.....	39		39		230	5.9			

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

All nationalities.....	23,982	123	23,859	0.5	141,112	5.9	157	1.3	1
English and Welsh.....	22,574	118	22,456	0.5	132,726	5.9	152	1.3	1
Scotch.....	1,107	5	1,102	0.5	6,648	6.0	5	1.0	(1)
Irish.....	234		234		1,346	5.8			
Dutch.....	28		28		153	5.5			
French.....	23		23		142	6.2			
German.....									
Hebrew.....									
All other.....	16		16		97	6.1			

VERMONT.

All nationalities.....	14,969		14,969		85,072	5.7			
English and Welsh.....	14,282		14,282		81,149	5.7			
Scotch.....	441		441		2,562	5.8			
Irish.....	105		105		597	5.7			
Dutch.....	76		76		428	5.6			
French.....	29		29		153	5.3			
German.....	5		5		35	7.0			
Hebrew.....									
All other.....	31		31		148	4.8			

MASSACHUSETTS.

All nationalities.....	65,149		65,149		370,264	5.7			
English and Welsh.....	61,846		61,846		351,698	5.7			
Scotch.....	2,392		2,392		13,375	5.6			
Irish.....	661		661		3,793	5.7			
Dutch.....	78		78		428	5.5			
French.....	118		118		700	5.9			
German.....	11		11		53	4.8			
Hebrew.....	12		12		49	4.1			
All other.....	31		31		168	5.4			

RHODE ISLAND.

All nationalities.....	10,854	461	10,393	4.2	64,670	6.0	958	2.1	9
English and Welsh.....	10,401	437	9,964	4.2	62,079	6.0	910	2.1	9
Scotch.....	339	16	323	4.7	1,976	5.8	25	1.6	7
Irish.....	79	6	73	7.6	459	5.8	20	3.3	25
Dutch.....	5		5		19	3.8			
French.....	19	2	17	10.5	88	4.6	3	1.5	16
German.....	9		9		33	3.7			
Hebrew.....	1		1		9	9.0			
All other.....	1		1		7	7.0			

CONNECTICUT.

All nationalities.....	40,457	1,557	38,900	3.8	232,236	5.7	2,642	1.7	7
English and Welsh.....	38,844	1,488	37,356	3.8	223,437	5.8	2,543	1.7	7
Scotch.....	1,178	47	1,131	4.0	6,425	5.5	67	1.4	6
Irish.....	288	13	275	4.5	1,589	5.4	18	1.4	6
Dutch.....	49	1	48	2.0	258	5.3	5	5.0	10
French.....	95	7	88	7.4	512	5.4	8	1.1	8
German.....	1		1		4	4.0			
Hebrew.....	1	1		100.0	5	5.0	1	1.0	100
All other.....	1		1		6	6.0			

1 Less than 1 per hundred

2 Exclusive of 2,923 persons for whom no data are available.

TABLE 113.—NUMBER OF WHITE FAMILIES, SLAVEHOLDING AND NONSLAVEHOLDING, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY AS INDICATED BY NAME OF HEAD, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF WHITE PERSONS AND OF SLAVES REPORTED FOR SUCH FAMILIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES. 1790. (Continued)

NATIONALITY.	NEW YORK.				WHITE PERSONS.			SLAVES.	
	Total number.	Slaveholding.	Nonslaveholding.	Per cent slaveholding in families form of all families.	Total number.	Average number per family.	Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.	Number per cent of all family.
All nationalities.....	74,187	7,787	46,498	14.4	314,366	5.8	21,178	2.7	39
English and Welsh.....	42,544	4,883	37,660	11.5	215,961	5.8	11,891	2.4	28
Scotch.....	1,773	154	1,619	8.7	10,034	5.7	37	2.2	19
Irish.....	461	28	433	6.1	2,535	5.5	82	9	18
Dutch.....	8,494	2,537	5,957	29.9	50,040	6.0	8,337	1	98
French.....	433	102	331	23.6	2,424	5.6	286	2.8	66
German.....	189	36	153	19.0	1,164	5.8	150	3.6	69
Hebrew.....	70	10	60	14.3	385	5.5	19	1.9	27
All other.....	222	37	185	16.7	1,894	6.3	136	2.9	48
PENNSYLVANIA.									
All nationalities.....	73,322	1,851	71,471	2.5	423,373	5.8	3,698	2.6	5
English and Welsh.....	43,026	1,123	41,903	2.6	246,656	5.8	2,277	2.6	5
Scotch.....	8,552	128	8,424	5.0	49,597	5.8	875	2.6	10
Irish.....	1,555	59	1,496	3.8	8,614	5.5	127	2.2	8
Dutch.....	465	29	436	6.2	2,623	5.6	58	2.6	12
French.....	377	8	369	2.1	2,341	6.2	13	1.6	7
German.....	19,305	204	19,103	1.1	119,357	5.7	348	1.7	2
Hebrew.....	3		3		21	7.0			
All other.....	37		37		194	5.2			
MARYLAND.									
All nationalities.....	32,012	12,142	19,870	37.9	191,927	6.0	84,799	7.6	295
English and Welsh.....	26,524	10,633	15,891	40.1	161,911	6.1	74,936	7.0	284
Scotch.....	2,271	876	1,395	38.6	12,441	5.5	5,824	6.6	56
Irish.....	863	246	617	28.5	4,550	5.3	2,052	8.4	49
Dutch.....	44	23	21	52.3	254	5.8	124	5.4	52
French.....	247	112	135	45.3	1,336	5.4	719	6.4	29
German.....	1,935	221	1,714	11.4	11,216	5.8	944	4.3	49
Hebrew.....	101	16	85	15.8	599	5.9	85	5.3	84
All other.....	27	15	12	55.6	190	7.0	65	4.3	24
VIRGINIA.									
NORTH CAROLINA.									
All nationalities.....	48,021	14,935	33,086	31.1	265,334	5.5	91,730	6.1	191
English and Welsh.....	39,920	12,421	27,499	31.1	229,566	5.5	76,696	6.4	209
Scotch.....	5,369	1,764	3,605	32.9	29,829	5.6	8,458	4.8	58
Irish.....	1,172	397	775	33.9	6,206	5.3	2,297	5.8	136
Dutch.....	70	22	48	31.4	405	5.8	71	3.2	101
French.....	114	90	24	62.5	751	5.2	691	6.7	417
German.....	1,411	240	1,171	18.3	7,422	5.6	556	2.3	42
Hebrew.....	1		1		1	1.0			
All other.....	31	11	20	35.5	154	5.0	51	4.6	195
SOUTH CAROLINA.									
All nationalities.....	25,552	8,798	16,754	34.4	140,178	5.5	109,787	2.1	498
English and Welsh.....	20,881	7,073	13,808	34.7	115,480	5.5	89,499	17.4	411
Scotch.....	3,107	1,072	2,035	34.5	16,447	5.3	11,980	17.2	389
Irish.....	627	213	414	34.0	3,556	5.7	1,861	9.2	311
Dutch.....	41	13	28	31.7	219	5.3	191	22.4	710
French.....	405	268	137	66.2	1,882	4.6	4,037	18.4	1,219
German.....	446	150	296	38.1	2,444	5.4	1,131	6.5	247
Hebrew.....	14	6	8	42.9	85	6.1	52	8.7	371
All other.....	28	13	15	66.4	146	5.2	156	12.6	357

¹ Exclusive of 17,022 persons for whom no data are available.

Schedules destroyed.

² Exclusive of 20,847 persons for whom no data are available.

TABLE 111.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	FAMILIES.														SLAVES.		
	Slaveholding.					Nonslaveholding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.	
	Total number.	White.				Free colored. ¹	Total.	White.			Free colored. ¹	Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.			
		Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.	Average per family.			Number of families.	Total.	Average per family.		White.	Free colored. ¹	White.			Free colored. ¹
The state.....	24,065	123	123	760	6.2	23,942	23,859	140,428	5.9	83	0.5	99.1	0.3	157	1.3		
Cheshire county.....	4,736	16	16	107	6.7	4,780	4,766	28,569	6.0	14	0.3	99.4	0.3	18	1.1		
Akworth.....	117					117	117	705	6.0			100.0					
Alstead.....	188					188	188	1,111	5.9			100.0					
Charlestown.....	160	1	1	3	3.0	159	158	1,099	7.0	1	0.6	98.8	0.6	1	1.0		
Chesterfield.....	315					315	315	1,901	6.0			100.0					
Claremont.....	240	2	2	21	10.5	238	238	1,398	5.9		0.8	99.2		2	1.0		
Cornish.....	161	1	1	4	4.0	160	160	976	6.1		0.6	99.4		1	1.0		
Croydon.....	94					94	93	533	5.7	1		98.9	1.1				
Dublin.....	157					157	156	895	5.7	1		99.4	0.6				
Fitzwilliam.....	187					187	187	1,038	5.6			100.0					
Gilson.....	54					54	54	298	5.5			100.0					
Hinsdale.....	86	2	2	12	6.0	84	84	508	6.0		2.3	97.7		4	2.0		
Jeffrey.....	203					203	201	1,227	6.1	2		99.0	1.0				
Keene.....	208	2	2	15	7.5	206	205	1,285	6.3	1	1.0	98.6	0.5	2	1.0		
Lancdon.....	42					42	42	242	5.8			100.0					
Lempster.....	72					72	71	412	5.8	1		98.6	1.4				
Marlborough.....	138					138	138	786	5.7			100.0					
Marlow.....	64					64	64	319	5.0			100.0					
New Grantam.....	60	1	1	4	4.0	59	59	327	5.5		1.7	98.3		1	1.0		
Newport.....	122	1	1	7	7.0	121	120	767	6.4	1	0.8	98.5	0.8	1	1.0		
Packersfield.....	123					123	122	721	5.9	1		99.2	0.8				
Plainfield.....	190					190	190	1,022	5.4			100.0					
Protectorworth.....	46	1	1	7	7.0	45	45	202	4.5		2.2	97.8		1	1.0		
Richmond.....	221					221	221	1,380	6.2			100.0					
Rindge.....	188					188	187	1,136	6.1	1		99.5	0.5				
Stoddard.....	123	1	1	6	6.0	122	122	694	5.7		0.8	99.2		1	1.0		
Sullivan.....	27					27	27	219	5.9			100.0					
Surry.....	79					79	79	448	5.7			100.0					
Swanzey.....	192					192	191	1,149	6.0	1		99.5	0.5				
Unity.....	88					88	87	537	6.2	1		98.9	1.1				
Walpole.....	195	2	2	13	6.5	193	193	1,238	6.4		1.0	99.0		2	1.0		
Washington.....	97					97	97	545	5.6			100.0					
Wendell.....	51					51	51	267	5.2			100.0					
Westmoreland.....	290	1	1	7	7.0	288	287	1,988	6.7	1	0.3	99.3	0.3	1	1.0		
Winchester.....	189	1	1	8	8.0	188	187	1,196	6.4	1	0.5	98.9	0.5	1	1.0		
Grafton county.....	2,463	13	13	107	8.2	2,450	2,446	13,315	5.4	4	0.5	99.3	0.2	21	1.6		
Alexandria.....	54					54	54	297	5.5			100.0					
Bartlett.....	51	1	1	3	3.0	50	50	244	4.9		2.0	98.0		1	1.0		
Bath.....	85	1	1	10	10.0	84	84	482	5.7		1.2	98.8		1	1.0		
Briarwater.....	61	1	1	4	4.0	60	60	276	4.6		1.0	98.4		1	1.0		
Burton.....	23					23	23	141	6.1			100.0					
Cambridge (not inhabited).....																	
Campton.....	75	1	1	15	15.0	74	74	379	5.1		1.3	98.7		1	1.0		
Canaan.....	87					87	87	483	5.6			100.0					
Chatham.....	12					12	12	58	4.8			100.0					
Cockburn.....	4					4	4	26	6.5			100.0					
Cockermouth.....	70					70	70	373	5.3			100.0					
Colburne.....	7					7	7	29	4.1			100.0					
Concord (alias Smithwaite).....	65					65	65	313	4.8			100.0					
Coventry.....	17					17	17	88	5.2			100.0					
Dalton.....	2					2	2	14	7.0			100.0					
Dame's Location.....	3					3	3	21	7.0			100.0					
Dartmouth.....	21					21	21	111	5.3			100.0					
Dorechester.....	37					37	37	175	4.7			100.0					
Dimmer (not inhabited).....																	
Enfield (alias Rehams).....	124					124	124	722	5.8			100.0					
Errol (not inhabited).....																	
Franconia.....	16					16	16	72	4.5			100.0					
Grafton.....	91					90	89	493	5.8			100.0					
Hale's Location.....	2					2	2	9	4.5			100.0					
Hanover (including 152 students at Dartmouth College).....	212	1	1	5	5.0	211	210	1,364	6.5	1	0.5	99.1	0.5	2	2.0		

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number.	FAMILIES											SLAVES				
		Slaveholding					Nonslaveholding					Per cent. families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slave holding family.
		White		Free colored.	Number.	Number of families.	White		Free colored.	Number.	Number of families.	Slaveholding		Nonslaveholding			
		Total	Average per family.				Total	Average per family.				White	Free colored.	White	Free colored.		
Grafton county—Continued.																	
Hart's Location.....	3																
Haverhill.....	101	2	2	25	12.5	99	99	522	5.3		2.0		100.0			4	
Kilkenny (not inhabited).....																	
Landaff.....	27					27	27	101	3.7				100.0				
Landaff.....	55					55	55	292	5.3				100.0				
Lobanon.....	225					225	223	1,172	5.3	2			99.1	0.9			
Lincoln.....	5					5	5	22	4.4				100.0				
Littleton.....	19					19	19	96	5.1				100.0				
Lyman.....	43					43	43	202	4.7				100.0				
Lyme.....	175					175	171	87	4.7	1			99.4	0.6			
Millfield (not inhabited).....																	
New Chester.....	50					50	50	31	6.2				100.0				
New Holderness.....	62					62	62	329	5.3				100.0				
Northumberland.....	16					16	16	117	7.3				100.0				
Orange.....	22	1	1	5	5.0	21	21	127	6.0		4.5		95.5				
Orford.....	91	1	1	10	10.0	90	90	527	5.9		1.1		98.9				
Peeling (not inhabited).....																	
Percy.....	8					8	8	48	6.0				100.0				
Piermont.....	72	3	3	20	6.7	69	69	402	5.8		4.2		95.8				
Plymouth.....	131	1	1	10	10.0	130	129	611	4.7		0.8		99.2				
Rumney.....	71					71	71	411	5.8				100.0				
Senter's Location.....	3					3	3	8	2.7				100.0				
Shelburne.....	6					6	6	35	5.8				100.0				
Stark's Location.....	6					6	6	29	4.8				100.0				
Sterling's Location.....	2					2	2	9	4.5				100.0				
Stratford.....	25					25	25	133	5.3				100.0				
Success (not inhabited).....																	
Thornon.....	70					70	70	385	5.5				100.0				
Trecothick (not inhabited).....																	
Wale's Location.....	1					1	1	6	6.0				100.0				
Warren.....	35					35	35	202	5.8				100.0				
Wentworth.....	42					42	42	241	5.7				100.0				
Hillsborough county.....	5,330					5,330	5,317	22,706	6.2	13			99.8	0.2			
Amherst.....	384					384	381	2,331	6.1				100.0				
Andover.....	111					111	111	645	5.8				100.0				
Antrim.....	97					97	97	526	5.4				100.0				
Bedford.....	141					141	141	890	6.3				100.0				
Boseawen.....	178					178	178	1,107	6.2				100.0				
Bradford.....	45					45	45	217	4.8				100.0				
Campbell's Gore.....	24					24	24	120	5.2				100.0				
Dearing.....	148					148	148	936	6.3				100.0				
Derryfield.....	58					58	58	362	6.2				100.0				
Derryfield Gore.....	4					4	4	30	7.5				100.0				
Dunbarton.....	134					134	131	901	6.9				97.8	2.2			
Dunstable.....	115					115	115	631	5.5				100.0				
Duxbury Malesp.....	27					27	27	169	6.3				100.0				
Fishersfield.....	60					60	60	325	5.4				100.0				
Francesstown.....	173					173	173	983	5.7				100.0				
Goffstown.....	291					291	290	1,201	6.2	1			99.5	0.5			
Hancock.....	117					117	116	634	5.4	1			99.1	0.9			
Heniker.....	177					177	177	1,136	6.3				100.0				
Hillsborough.....	141					141	141	797	5.7				100.0				
Hollis.....	242					242	242	1,341	6.0				100.0				
Hopkinton.....	299					299	299	1,714	6.1				100.0				
Kersarge Gore.....	18					18	18	103	5.7				100.0				
Litchfield.....	57					57	54	332	6.1	3			94.7	5.3			
Lyndborough.....	219					219	219	1,280	5.8				100.0				
Lyndborough Gore.....	8					8	8	38	4.8				100.0				
Mason.....	145					145	145	919	6.4				100.0				
Merrimac.....	135					135	135	899	6.0				100.0				
New Boston.....	177					177	177	1,194	6.7				100.0				
New Ipswich.....	176					176	176	1,247	7.0				100.0				
New London.....	50					50	50	311	6.2				100.0				
Nottingham West.....	188					188	187	1,051	5.6	1			99.5	0.5			
Peterborough.....	136					136	136	857	6.3				100.0				
Raby.....	60					60	59	337	5.7	1			98.3	1.7			

(1) Includes families of Indian slaves.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	FAMILIES.													SLAVES.				
	Total number.	Slaveholding.				Nonslaveholding.				Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.			
		Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.						
			Number of families.	Number of members.			White.	Free colored. ¹		White.	Free colored. ¹							
				Total.								Average per family.	Total.			Average per family.		
Hillsborough county—Cont'd.																		
Salisbury.....	215					215	215	1,360	6.3					100.0				
Sharon.....	45					45	45	260	5.8					100.0				
Society Land.....	57					57	57	329	5.8					100.0				
Sutton.....	90					90	90	520	5.8					100.0				
Temple.....	116					116	114	741	6.5	2				98.3	1.7			
Warner.....	148					148	148	863	5.8					100.0				
Wears.....	286					286	286	1,924	6.7					100.0				
Wilton.....	159					159	158	1,088	6.9	1				99.4	0.6			
Rockingham county.....	7,398	76	76	438	5.8	7,322	7,275	42,419	5.8	47	1.0			98.3	0.6	97	1.3	
Allenstown.....	46					46	46	254	5.5					100.0				
Atkinson.....	79					79	79	478	6.1					100.0				
Bow.....	91					94	94	566	6.0					100.0				
Brintwood.....	156	1	1	2	2.0	155	154	967	6.3	1	0.6			98.7	0.6	1	1.0	
Candia.....	167					167	167	1,039	6.2					100.0				
Canterbury.....	160	1	1	6	6.0	159	159	1,038	6.5		0.6			99.4		3	3.0	
Chester.....	340					340	340	1,808	5.6					100.0				
Chichester.....	82					82	82	492	6.0					100.0				
Concord.....	278	4	4	20	5.0	274	273	1,707	6.3	1	1.4			98.2	0.4	4	1.0	
Deerfield.....	290	2	2	9	4.5	297	297	1,601	5.4		0.7			99.3		2	1.0	
East Kingston.....	58					58	58	356	6.1					100.0				
Epping.....	223	5	5	29	5.8	218	218	1,219	5.6					97.8				
Epsom.....	131					131	131	830	6.3		2.2			97.0		5	1.0	
Exeter.....	287	1	1	2	2.0	286	273	1,637	6.0	13	0.3			95.1	4.5	2	2.0	
Gosport (on Star Island).....	20					20	20	93	4.7					100.0				
Greenland.....	105	2	2	21	10.5	103	102	599	5.9	1	1.9			97.1	1.0	2	1.0	
Hampstead.....	121	1	1	9	9.0	120	119	713	6.0	1	0.8			98.3	0.8	1	1.0	
Hampton.....	154	1	1	6	6.0	153	152	842	5.5	1	0.6			98.7	0.6	1	1.0	
Hampton Falls.....	91					91	90	537	6.0	1				98.9	1.1			
Hawke.....	75	1	1	3	3.0	74	74	418	5.6		1.3			98.7		1	1.0	
Kensington.....	146					146	146	804	5.5					100.0				
Kingston.....	167					167	167	902	5.4					100.0				
Londonerry.....	422	5	5	42	8.4	417	415	2,588	6.2	2	1.2			98.3	0.5	5	1.0	
London.....	166	2	2	18	9.0	164	163	1,052	6.5	1	1.2			98.2	0.6	2	1.0	
Newcastle.....	94					94	94	534	5.7					100.0				
Newington.....	89	9	9	51	5.7	80	80	475	5.9		10.1			89.9		14	1.6	
Newmarket.....	194	1	1	4	4.0	193	192	1,125	5.9	1	0.5			99.0	0.5	1	1.0	
Newtown.....	99	1	1	3	3.0	98	98	526	5.4		1.0			99.0		1	1.0	
Northampton.....	99					99	99	655	6.6					100.0				
Northfield.....	114					114	114	604	5.3					100.0				
Northwood.....	124	1	1	5	5.0	123	123	715	6.1		0.8			99.2		1	1.0	
Notttingham.....	178	7	7	34	4.9	171	170	1,020	6.0	1	2.9			95.5	0.6	11	1.6	
Pelham.....	131					131	131	794	6.1					100.0				
Pembroke.....	155	2	2	6	3.0	153	153	954	6.2		1.3			98.7		2	1.0	
Pittsfield.....	147					147	146	868	5.9	1				99.3	0.7			
Plaistow.....	91					94	94	516	5.5					100.0				
Poplin.....	78	1	1	2	2.0	77	77	489	6.4		1.3			98.7		1	1.0	
Portsmouth.....	893	21	21	121	5.8	872	856	4,497	5.3	16	2.4			95.9	1.8	26	1.2	
Raymond.....	128					128	125	719	5.8	3				97.7	2.3			
Rye.....	152	2	2	12	6.0	150	150	811	5.6		1.3			98.7		3	1.5	
Salem.....	207	1	1	4	4.0	206	205	1,203	5.9	1	0.5			99.0	0.5	2	2.0	
Sandown.....	105					105	105	562	5.4					100.0				
Seabrook.....	132					132	132	713	5.4					100.0				
South Hampton.....	72					73	73	448	6.1					100.0				
Stratham.....	143	1	1	3	3.0	142	140	870	6.2	2	0.7			97.9	1.4	1	1.0	
Windham.....	102	3	3	26	8.7	99	99	631	6.4		2.9			97.1		5	1.7	
Strafford county.....	4,078	18	18	198	6.0	4,060	4,055	23,419	5.8	5	0.1			99.1	0.1	21	1.2	
Barnstead.....	128	1	1	4	4.0	127	127	802	6.3		0.8			99.2		1	1.0	
Barrington.....	420					420	420	2,179	5.9					100.0				
Conway.....	98					98	98	574	5.9					100.0				
Dover.....	314	6	6	33	5.5	308	308	1,937	6.3		1.9			98.1		5	1.3	
Durham.....	225	3	3	19	6.3	222	222	1,222	5.5		1.3			98.7		3	1.0	
Eaton.....	44					44	44	254	5.8					100.0				
Ellingham.....	31	1	1	4	4.0	30	30	148	4.9		3.2			96.8		1	1.0	
Gilmanstown.....	411	1	1	9	9.0	440	436	2,578	5.9	4	0.2			98.9	0.9	1	1.0	
Lee.....	180					180	180	1,034	5.7					100.0				
Madbury.....	98					98	98	588	6.0					100.0				

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number.	FAMILIES										SLAVES					
		Slaveholding.					Nonslaveholding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number for slaveholding family.
		White.					White.					Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.			
		Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.	Average per family.	Free colored. ¹	Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.	Average per family.	Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored. ¹		
Strafford county—Continued.																	
Merideth.....	153					153	153	878	5.7								
Middleton.....	107					107	107	617	5.8			100.0					
Monktonborough.....	91	1	1	5	5.0	90	90	559	6.2		1.1				1	1.0	
New Durham.....	104					104	104	554	5.3			100.0					
New Durham Gore.....	74					74	73	438	6.0	1			98.6	1.4			
New Hampton.....	111					111	111	650	5.9			100.0					
Ossipee.....	69					69	69	339	4.9			100.0					
Rochester.....	597	1	1		8.0	596	596	2,843	5.6		0.2		99.8		1	1.0	
Saubornetown.....	293					293	293	1,587	5.4			100.0					
Sandwich.....	155					155	155	905	5.8			100.0					
Somersworth.....	164	3	3	21	7.0	161	161	919	5.7		1.8		98.2		3	1.3	
Stark's Location.....	2					2	2	3	1.5			100.0					
Sterling's Location.....	9					9	9	48	5.3			100.0					
Tamworth.....	47	1	1	5	5.0	46	46	260	5.7		2.1		97.9		1	1.0	
Tiltonborough.....	29					29	29	109	5.5			100.0					
Wakefield.....	115					115	115	646	5.6			100.0					
Wolfborough.....	78					78	78	418	5.7			100.0					

RHODE ISLAND.

The state.....	11,296	461	161	2,993	6.5	10,835	10,393	61,590	5.9	442	4.1	92.0	3.9	958	2.1
Bristol county.....	567	53	53	318	6.0	514	504	2,694	5.3	10	9.3	88.9	1.8	98	1.8
Barrington.....	115	8	8	10	5.0	107	103	599	5.8	4	7.0	89.6	3.5	12	1.5
Bristol.....	252	31	31	221	6.5	218	213	1,074	5.0	5	13.5	84.5	2.0	64	1.9
Warren.....	200	11	11	57	5.2	189	188	1,021	5.4	1	5.5	98.0	0.5	22	2.0
Kent county.....	1,387	32	32	121	6.9	1,355	1,309	8,228	6.3	46	2.3	91.4	3.3	63	2.0
Coventry.....	394	4	4	23	5.8	390	385	2,320	6.3	5	1.0	97.7	1.3	5	1.3
East Greenwich.....	296	8	8	67	8.4	288	281	1,674	6.0	7	2.7	94.9	2.4	13	1.6
Warwick.....	377	16	16	88	5.5	361	350	2,156	6.2	31	1.0	88.2	7.8	35	2.5
West Greenwich.....	300	4	4	43	10.7	296	293	1,578	6.8	3	1.3	97.7	1.0	10	2.2
Newport county.....	2,418	189	189	1,157	6.1	2,228	2,111	12,024	5.6	127	7.4	87.5	5.2	372	2.1
Jamestown.....	79	8	8	44	5.5	71	63	379	6.0	8	10.1	79.7	10.1	16	2.0
Little Compton.....	260	12	12	81	7.0	248	246	1,460	5.7	2	4.6	99.1	0.8	23	1.9
Middleton.....	128	8	8	65	8.1	120	119	731	6.2	1	6.3	93.0	0.8	15	1.9
New Shoreham.....	90	20	20	139	7.0	70	70	438	6.3		23.2	77.8		38	2.4
Newport.....	1,242	109	109	648	5.9	1,133	1,054	5,447	5.2	79	8.8	84.9	6.4	226	2.1
Portsmouth.....	243	10	10	81	8.1	233	231	1,472	6.4	2	4.1	95.1	0.8	19	1.9
Tiverton.....	106	13	13	96	7.4	93	93	2,154	6.0	35	3.2	88.2	8.6	25	1.9
Providence county.....	4,016	54	54	391	7.2	3,962	3,840	23,023	6.0	122	1.3	95.6	3.0	81	1.5
Cranston.....	315	7	7	50	7.1	308	295	1,744	5.9	13	2.2	93.7	4.1	10	1.4
Cumberland.....	313					313	311	1,958	6.3	2		99.4	0.6		
Foster.....	363	3	3	27	9.0	360	357	2,222	6.2	3	0.8	98.3	0.8	4	1.3
Glocester.....	620	1	1	12	12.0	619	617	3,981	6.5	2	0.2	99.5	0.3	1	1.0
Johnstown.....	219	3	3	20	6.7	216	204	1,226	6.0	12	1.4	93.2	5.5	3	1.0
North Providence.....	183	4	4	30	7.5	179	171	986	5.8	8	2.2	93.4	4.4	5	1.3
Providence.....	1,127	29	29	208	7.2	1,098	1,029	5,592	5.4	69	2.6	91.3	0.1	37	1.6
Scituate.....	382	3	3	24	8.0	379	376	2,257	6.0	3	0.8	98.4	0.8	6	2.0
Smithfield.....	494	4	4	20	5.0	490	480	3,057	6.4	10	0.8	97.2	2.0	5	1.3
Washington county.....	2,878	142	142	906	6.4	2,736	2,599	15,621	6.0	137	4.9	90.3	4.8	344	2.4
Charleston.....	265	4	4	21	5.3	261	251	1,584	5.8	20	1.4	91.9	6.8	12	3.0
Exeter.....	123	24	24	154	6.4	99	99	2,218	5.8	15	5.7	90.8	3.5	37	1.5
Hopkinton.....	404	6	6	35	5.8	398	393	2,348	6.0	5	1.5	97.3	1.2	7	1.2
North Kingston.....	154	42	42	262	6.2	112	112	2,348	6.1	30	9.3	84.1	6.6	96	2.3
Richmond.....	290	2	2	9	4.5	288	285	1,682	5.9	3	0.7	98.3	1.0	2	1.0
South Kingston.....	653	60	60	386	6.4	593	535	3,358	6.1	58	9.2	81.9	8.9	180	3.0
Westerly.....	359	4	4	39	9.8	355	349	2,181	6.2	6	1.1	97.2	1.7	10	2.5

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	FAMILIES.											SLAVES.					
	Total number.	Slaveholding.					Nonslaveholding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.
		Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.					
			Number of families.	Number of members.			Number of families.	Number of members.		White.	Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored. ¹				
Total.	Average per family.	Total.	Average per family.	Total.	Average per family.	White.	Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored. ¹								
The state.....	40,876	1,563	1,557	9,769	6.3	6	39,313	38,900	222,372	5.7	413	3.8	(2)	95.2	1.0	2,648	1.7
Fairfield county.....	6,412	470	470	2,798	6.0	.....	5,942	5,899	32,376	5.5	43	7.3	.....	92.0	0.7	799	1.7
Brookfield.....	189	2	2	5	2.5	.....	187	186	997	5.4	1	1.1	.....	98.4	0.5	3	1.5
Danbury.....	563	18	18	130	7.2	.....	545	541	2,859	5.3	4	3.2	.....	96.1	0.7	23	1.3
Fairfield.....	707	96	96	540	5.6	.....	611	609	3,253	5.3	2	13.6	.....	86.1	0.3	203	2.1
Greenwich.....	527	49	49	308	6.3	.....	478	476	2,748	5.8	2	9.3	.....	90.3	0.4	82	1.7
Huntington.....	476	67	67	400	6.0	.....	409	398	2,174	5.5	11	14.1	.....	83.6	2.3	120	1.8
New Fairfield.....	277	9	9	44	4.9	.....	268	268	1,515	5.7	.....	3.2	.....	96.8	.....	9	1.0
Newtown.....	445	47	47	297	6.3	.....	398	397	2,410	6.1	1	10.6	.....	89.2	0.2	71	1.5
Norwalk.....	1,628	67	67	420	6.3	.....	1,561	1,547	8,190	5.3	14	4.1	.....	95.0	0.9	117	1.7
Stamford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading.....	264	20	20	131	6.6	.....	244	242	1,321	5.5	2	7.6	.....	91.7	0.8	32	1.6
Ridgefield.....	351	5	5	26	5.2	.....	346	346	1,912	5.5	.....	1.4	.....	98.6	.....	5	1.0
Stratford.....	548	67	67	376	5.6	.....	481	478	2,699	5.6	3	12.2	.....	87.2	0.5	98	1.5
Weston.....	437	23	23	121	5.3	.....	414	411	2,298	5.6	3	5.3	.....	94.1	0.7	36	1.6
Hartford county.....	6,582	157	157	1,020	6.5	.....	6,425	6,372	36,494	5.7	53	2.4	.....	96.8	0.8	256	1.6
Berlin.....	452	2	2	14	7.0	.....	450	449	2,469	5.5	1	0.4	.....	99.3	0.2	2	1.0
Bristol.....	440	1	1	4	4.0	.....	439	434	2,445	5.6	5	0.2	.....	98.6	1.1	2	2.0
East Hartford.....	473	15	15	93	6.2	.....	458	457	2,879	6.3	1	3.2	.....	96.6	0.2	31	2.1
East Windsor.....	450	8	8	49	6.1	.....	472	470	2,498	5.3	2	1.7	.....	97.9	0.4	8	1.0
Enfield.....	317	10	10	47	4.7	.....	307	307	1,745	5.7	.....	3.2	.....	96.8	.....	13	1.3
Farmington.....	439	6	6	32	7.0	.....	433	426	2,598	6.1	7	1.4	.....	97.0	1.6	7	1.2
Glastenbury.....	408	14	14	70	5.0	.....	454	442	2,565	5.8	12	3.0	.....	94.4	2.6	27	1.9
Granby.....	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	489	2,602	5.3	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Hartford.....	603	30	30	212	7.1	.....	633	625	3,733	6.0	8	4.5	.....	94.3	1.2	47	1.6
Simsbury.....	324	2	2	23	11.5	.....	422	422	2,659	6.3	.....	0.5	.....	99.5	.....	2	1.0
Southington.....	389	9	9	69	7.7	.....	380	376	2,006	5.3	4	2.3	.....	96.7	1.0	11	1.2
Sotheld.....	507	14	14	90	7.1	.....	793	388	2,330	6.0	5	3.4	.....	95.3	1.2	28	2.0
Wethersfield.....	655	37	37	246	6.6	.....	648	641	3,432	5.4	7	5.4	.....	93.6	1.0	59	1.6
Windsor.....	456	9	9	52	5.8	.....	447	446	2,553	5.7	1	2.0	.....	97.8	0.2	19	2.1
Litchfield county.....	6,563	119	119	776	6.5	.....	6,444	6,400	37,392	5.8	44	1.8	.....	97.5	0.7	203	1.7
Bethlem.....	179	4	4	29	9.8	.....	175	175	1,012	5.8	.....	2.2	.....	97.8	.....	4	1.0
Cornwall.....	355	12	12	70	5.8	.....	243	239	1,357	5.7	4	4.7	.....	94.7	1.6	19	1.6
Harwinton.....	230	3	3	17	5.7	.....	227	227	1,375	5.9	.....	1.3	.....	98.7	.....	6	2.0
Kent.....	215	4	4	37	9.3	.....	211	210	1,233	6.0	1	1.9	.....	97.7	0.5	6	1.5
Litchfield.....	3,358	47	47	290	6.2	.....	3,311	3,292	19,755	6.0	19	1.4	.....	98.0	0.6	89	1.9
New Milford.....	555	12	12	96	8.0	.....	543	556	3,010	5.6	7	2.2	.....	96.6	1.3	25	2.1
Southbury.....	307	9	9	50	5.6	.....	298	294	1,652	5.6	4	2.9	.....	95.8	1.3	21	2.3
Warren.....	146	5	5	24	4.8	.....	141	139	740	5.3	2	3.4	.....	95.2	1.4	6	1.2
Washington.....	208	5	5	33	6.6	.....	203	201	1,628	5.2	2	1.9	.....	97.4	0.7	5	1.0
Watertown.....	574	9	9	61	6.8	.....	565	564	3,088	5.4	1	1.6	.....	98.3	0.2	11	1.2
Woodbury.....	476	9	9	59	6.6	.....	467	463	2,562	5.5	4	1.9	.....	97.3	0.8	11	1.2
Middlesex county.....	3,282	114	113	685	6.1	1	3,168	3,145	17,790	5.7	23	3.4	(2)	95.8	0.7	192	1.7
Chatham.....	563	12	12	72	6.0	.....	551	549	3,109	5.7	2	2.1	.....	97.5	0.4	16	1.3
East Haddam.....	472	10	10	68	6.8	.....	462	457	2,619	5.7	5	2.1	.....	96.8	1.1	19	1.9
Haddam.....	356	3	3	11	3.7	.....	353	352	2,170	6.2	1	0.8	.....	98.9	0.3	3	1.0
Killingworth.....	390	5	5	37	7.4	.....	385	384	2,088	5.4	1	1.3	.....	98.5	0.3	11	2.2
Middletown.....	942	60	60	371	6.2	.....	882	870	4,755	5.5	12	6.4	.....	92.4	1.3	109	1.8
Saybrook.....	559	24	23	126	5.5	1	535	533	3,049	5.7	2	4.1	0.2	95.3	0.4	34	1.4
New Haven county.....	6,012	241	241	1,306	5.4	.....	5,771	5,684	28,478	5.0	87	4.0	.....	94.5	1.4	387	1.6
Branford.....	386	29	29	149	5.1	.....	357	353	1,990	5.6	4	7.5	.....	91.5	1.0	47	1.6
Chester.....	445	9	9	47	5.2	.....	436	428	2,241	5.2	8	2.0	.....	96.2	1.8	13	1.4
Derby.....	558	23	23	151	6.6	.....	545	525	2,718	5.2	10	4.1	.....	94.1	1.8	43	1.9
Durham.....	209	7	7	9	1.3	.....	202	201	998	5.0	1	3.3	.....	96.2	0.5	9	1.3
East Haven.....	169	20	20	121	6.1	.....	149	148	873	5.9	1	11.8	.....	87.6	0.6	35	1.8
Guilford.....	728	23	23	99	4.3	.....	705	701	3,293	4.7	4	3.2	.....	96.3	0.5	25	1.1
Hamden.....	291	4	4	22	5.5	.....	287	286	1,391	4.9	1	1.4	.....	98.3	0.3	4	1.0
Milford.....	447	45	45	244	5.4	.....	402	387	1,709	4.4	15	10.1	.....	86.6	3.4	65	1.4
New Haven city.....	919	45	45	264	5.9	.....	874	849	4,028	4.7	25	4.9	.....	92.4	2.7	71	1.6
North Haven.....	238	4	4	16	4.0	.....	234	233	1,205	5.2	1	1.7	.....	97.9	0.4	6	1.5
Wallingford.....	656	19	19	99	5.2	.....	637	630	3,183	5.1	7	2.9	.....	96.0	1.1	45	2.4
Waterbury.....	552	4	4	28	7.0	.....	548	545	2,817	5.2	3	0.7	.....	98.7	0.5	10	2.5
Woodbridge.....	414	9	9	57	6.3	.....	405	398	2,632	5.1	7	2.2	.....	96.1	1.7	14	1.6

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number.	FAMILIES.										SLAVES.					
		Slaveholding.					Non-slaveholding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.
		Number.	White.		Free colored.	Number.	White.		Free colored.	Slaveholding.		Non-slaveholding.					
			Number of families.	Number of members.			Average per family.	Number of families.		Number of members.	Average per family.	White.	Free colored.	White.	Free colored.		
New London county	5,686	329	325	2,173	6.7	4	5,357	5,231	29,397	5.6	126	5.7	0.1	92.0	2.2	581	1.8
Tolland county	2,139	35	34	206	7.2	1	2,104	2,104	12,857	6.1		1.6	(-)	98.4		66	1.3
Bolton	228	2	2	14	7.0		226	226	1,340	5.9		0.9		99.1		2	1.0
Coventry	336	4	4	24	6.0		332	332	2,078	6.3		1.2		98.8		7	1.8
Ellington	171	3	2	19	9.5	1	168	168	1,020	6.1		1.2	0.6	98.2		4	1.3
Hebron	345	11	14	116	8.3		331	331	2,151	6.5		4.1		95.9		19	1.4
Somers	200	3	3	23	7.7		197	197	1,190	6.0		1.5		98.5		5	1.7
Stafford	315	2	2	2	1.0		313	313	1,849	5.9		0.6		99.4		2	1.0
Tolland	296	5	5	35	7.0		291	291	1,430	6.2		2.1		97.9		5	1.6
Union	100	1	1	8	8.0		99	99	621	6.3		1.0		99.0		1	1.0
Willington	208	1	1	5	5.0		207	207	1,178	5.7		0.5		99.5		1	1.0
Windham county	4,200	98	98	765	7.8		4,102	4,065	27,588	6.8	37	2.3		96.8	0.9	184	1.9
Ashford	393	4	4	30	7.5		389	387	2,524	6.5	2	1.0		98.5	0.5	7	1.8
Brooklyne	177	6	6	60	10.0		171	168	1,257	7.3	3	3.4		94.9	1.7	10	1.7
Canterbury	288	2	2	12	6.0		286	284	1,875	6.5	2	0.7		98.6	0.7	2	1.0
Hampton	291	1	1	7	7.0		290	198	1,315	6.6	2	0.5		98.5	1.0	1	1.0
Killingley	326	7	7	35	5.0		319	317	2,038	6.6	2	2.1		97.2	0.6	9	1.3
Lebanon	573	19	19	142	7.5		554	549	3,910	7.1	5	3.3		95.8	0.9	51	2.7
Mansfield	343	4	4	31	7.8		339	339	2,586	6.6		1.0		99.0		7	1.4
Plainfield	248	8	8	55	6.9		239	227	1,586	7.0	3	3.1		95.4	1.3	10	1.3
Pomfret	244	15	15	141	9.4		229	229	1,754	6.9		6.1		93.9		19	1.3
Thompson	333	2	2	18	9.0		331	330	2,238	6.8	1	0.6		99.1	0.1	7	3.5
Voluntown	290	7	7	58	8.3		283	281	1,772	6.3	2	2.4		96.9	0.7	21	3.0
Windham	114	14	14	103	7.4		400	388	2,569	6.6	12	3.4		93.7	2.3	28	2.0
Woodstock	330	9	9	74	8.1		321	318	2,327	7.3	3	2.7		96.1	0.9	12	1.3

NEW YORK.

The state	54,878	7,796	7,787	47,495	6.1	9	47,982	46,338	265,199	5.7	681	14.2	0.1	84.5	1.2	21,193	2.7
Albany county	12,317	1,474	1,467	8,881	6.1	7	10,843	10,830	63,051	5.8	13	11.9	0.1	87.9	0.1	3,722	2.5
Albany city	573	332	331	1,689	5.1	1	241	238	1,210	5.1	3	57.8	0.2	41.5	0.5	571	1.7
First ward	267	140	140	706	5.3		127	125	646	5.2	2	52.4		46.8	0.7	214	1.5
Second ward	160	88	87	404	4.6	1	72	72	379	5.0		54.4	0.6	45.0		100	1.1
Third ward	146	104	104	579	5.2		42	41	265	5.0	1	71.2		28.1	0.7	257	2.5
Ballstown	1,232	35	35	238	6.8		1,197	1,196	6,986	5.8	1	2.8		97.1	0.1	69	2.0
Cambria	792	23	23	169	7.3		769	769	4,792	6.2		2.9		97.1		43	1.9
Catskill	240	143	143	876	6.1		137	137	771	5.6		31.1		48.9		305	2.1
Coxsackie	535	87	87	522	6.0		448	448	2,545	5.7		16.3		83.7		302	3.5
Duanesburgh	281	5	5	26	5.2		276	276	1,475	5.2		1.8		98.2		5	1.0
Easton	399	12	12	89	7.4		387	387	2,491	6.2		3.0		97.0		57	4.8
Freehold	331	5	5	26	5.2		326	326	1,741	5.3		1.5		98.5		5	1.0
Halfmoon	607	55	55	314	5.7		552	551	3,165	5.7	1	9.4		93.8	0.2	123	2.2
Hoosick	505	17	17	124	7.3		488	486	2,867	5.9	2	3.4		96.2	0.1	27	1.6
Pittstown	378	15	15	106	7.1		363	363	2,319	6.4		4.0		96.0		33	2.2
Rensselaerville	499	11	11	57	5.2		488	488	2,696	5.5		2.2		97.8		13	1.2
Rensselaerwick	1,266	171	171	1,169	6.8		1,095	1,095	6,585	6.0		13.5		86.5		92	3.3
Saratoga	527	19	19	135	7.1		508	507	2,875	5.7	1	3.6		96.2	0.2	53	2.8
Schaghticoke	254	47	47	298	6.3		207	207	1,269	5.8		18.5		81.5		143	3.9
Schenectady	113	27	27	194	7.2		86	86	484	5.6		23.9		76.1		78	2.9
Schenectady south of the Mohawk	582	111	136	734	5.4	5	441	441	2,333	5.3		23.4	0.9	75.8		91	2.7
Schoharie	305	55	55	369	6.7		270	269	1,544	6.2	1	18.0		81.6	0.3	152	2.8
Stephentown	1,255	10	10	96	9.6		1,245	1,245	7,987	5.7		0.8		99.2		26	2.6
Stillwater	508	27	27	200	7.4		481	479	2,867	5.9	2	5.0		91.3	0.3	61	2.3
Watervliet	1,091	256	235	1,457	7.2	1	855	853	5,265	6.1	2	21.5	0.1	78.2	0.2	757	3.0
Island in the river not included in any town	4	1	1	2	2.0		3	3	21	7.0		2.0		75.0		6	6.0
Clinton county	374	6	6	39	6.5		368	368	1,591	4.2		1.6		98.4		16	2.7
Champlain	126	2	2	6	3.0		124	124	552	4.5		1.6		98.4		2	1.0
Crown Point	45						45	45	262	4.5				99.0			
Plattsburgh	86	3	3	29	9.7		83	81	416	5.0		3.5		96.5		13	4.3
Wellsburgh	117	1	1	4	4.0		116	116	361	3.1		0.9		99.1		1	1.0

1 Includes families of Indians taxed.

2 Not returned by town.

3 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number.	FAMILIES.										SLAVES.				
		Slaveholding.					Nonslaveholding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.		Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.	
		Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Number.	Number of families.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.			
			Number of members.	Average per family.				Total.	Average per family.		White.	Free colored. ¹	White.			Free colored. ¹
Columbia county	4,276	528	528	3,076	5.8	3,748	3,736	22,453	6.0	12	12.3	87.4	0.3			1,633	3.1
Canaan	1,018	23	23	175	7.6	995	994	6,272	6.3	1	2.3	97.6	0.1	36	1.6	
Claverack	470	109	109	685	6.3	361	359	2,224	6.2	2	23.2	76.4	0.4	341	3.1	
Clermont	131	37	37	208	5.6	94	94	542	5.8	1	28.2	71.8	0.1	112	3.0	
Germanatown	81	16	16	108	6.8	65	65	354	5.4	1	19.8	80.2	0.1	40	2.5	
Hillsdale	754	20	20	135	6.8	734	733	4,283	5.8	1	2.7	97.2	0.1	33	1.7	
Hudson	380	63	63	418	6.6	317	310	1,947	6.3	7	16.6	81.6	1.8	199	3.2	
Kinderhook	698	174	174	789	4.5	524	523	3,033	5.8	1	24.9	74.9	0.1	639	3.7	
Livingston	744	86	86	558	6.5	658	658	3,798	5.8	1	11.6	88.4	0.1	233	2.7	
Dutchess county	6,717	670	670	4,740	7.1	6,047	5,990	38,234	6.4	57	10.0	89.2	0.8	1,864	2.8	
Amenia	441	22	22	188	8.5	419	416	2,809	6.8	3	5.0	94.3	0.7	52	2.4	
Beekman	510	46	46	358	7.8	464	462	3,125	6.8	2	9.0	90.6	0.4	106	2.3	
Clinton	696	67	67	524	7.8	629	624	3,877	6.2	5	9.6	89.7	0.7	176	2.6	
Fishkill	885	195	195	1,275	6.5	690	686	4,023	5.9	4	22.0	77.5	0.5	601	3.1	
Frederickstown	914	36	36	270	7.5	878	872	5,557	6.4	6	3.9	95.4	0.7	63	1.8	
Northeast	500	33	33	261	7.9	467	464	3,034	6.5	3	6.6	92.8	0.6	80	2.4	
Pawling	676	20	20	181	9.1	656	642	4,022	6.3	14	3.0	95.0	2.1	42	2.1	
Philipstown	331	12	12	91	7.6	319	319	1,901	6.1	1	3.6	96.4	0.1	25	2.1	
Poughkeepsie	370	80	80	537	6.7	290	284	1,745	6.1	6	21.6	76.8	1.6	207	2.6	
Rhinebeck	514	121	121	771	6.4	393	385	2,404	6.2	8	23.5	74.9	1.6	421	3.5	
Southeast	131	6	6	36	6.0	135	134	869	6.5	1	4.3	95.0	0.7	13	2.2	
Washington	739	32	32	248	7.8	707	702	4,808	6.8	5	4.3	95.0	0.7	78	2.4	
Kings county	546	333	332	1,896	5.7	213	211	1,128	5.3	2	60.8	0.2	38.6	0.4	1,482	4.5
Brooklyn	218	104	103	602	5.8	114	114	585	5.1	1	47.2	0.5	52.3	0.1	455	4.4
Bushwick	74	49	49	239	4.9	25	24	128	5.3	1	66.2	0.1	32.4	1.4	171	3.5
Flatbush	99	73	73	402	5.5	26	26	149	5.7	1	73.7	0.1	26.3	0.1	378	5.2
Flatlands	48	32	32	184	5.8	16	16	102	6.4	1	66.7	0.1	33.3	0.1	137	4.3
Gravesend	38	31	31	203	6.5	17	17	83	4.9	1	64.6	0.1	35.4	0.1	135	4.4
New Utrecht	39	44	44	266	6.0	15	14	81	5.8	1	74.6	0.1	23.7	1.7	206	4.7
Montgomery county	4,906	300	299	1,754	5.9	4,606	4,603	26,300	5.7	3	6.1	(?)	93.8	0.1	588	2.0
Canajoharie	1,047	60	60	366	6.1	987	987	5,646	5.7	1	5.7	94.3	0.1	96	1.6	
Catskill	721	71	71	391	5.5	650	650	3,690	5.7	1	9.8	90.2	0.1	133	1.9	
Chemung	405	5	5	31	6.2	400	400	2,357	5.9	1	1.2	98.8	0.1	7	1.4	
Chemung	12	1	1	12	12.0	12	12	45	3.8	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Gorman Flatts	235	11	11	64	5.8	214	214	1,217	5.7	1	4.9	95.1	0.1	20	1.8	
Harpersfield	319	6	6	32	5.3	313	312	1,688	5.4	1	1.9	97.8	0.3	6	1.0	
Herkimer	274	5	5	28	5.6	269	269	1,488	5.5	1	1.8	98.2	0.1	8	1.6	
Herkimer	791	61	60	318	5.3	730	730	3,957	5.4	1	7.6	92.3	0.1	111	1.8	
Otsego	304	4	4	22	5.5	300	299	1,640	5.5	1	1.3	98.4	0.3	8	2.0	
Palatine	474	72	72	475	6.6	402	402	2,718	6.8	1	15.2	84.8	0.1	192	2.7	
Whites	334	5	5	27	5.4	329	328	1,854	5.7	1	1.5	98.2	0.3	7	1.4	
New York city and county	6,037	1,115	1,115	6,673	6.0	4,922	4,753	22,277	4.7	169	18.5	78.7	2.8	2,373	2.1	
New York city	5,926	1,067	1,067	6,421	6.0	4,859	4,695	21,953	4.7	164	18.0	79.2	2.8	2,184	2.0	
Dock ward	325	115	115	641	5.6	210	208	975	4.7	2	35.4	64.0	0.6	234	2.0	
East ward	586	235	235	1,471	6.3	351	349	1,699	4.9	2	40.1	59.6	0.3	514	2.2	
Montgomery ward	1,377	210	210	1,188	5.7	1,197	1,108	4,979	4.5	59	15.3	80.5	4.3	373	1.8	
North ward	895	154	154	871	5.7	741	705	3,459	4.9	36	17.2	78.8	4.0	311	2.0	
Out ward	1,087	130	130	833	6.4	957	927	4,372	4.7	30	12.0	85.3	2.8	268	2.1	
South ward	380	58	58	298	5.1	322	313	1,299	4.2	9	15.3	82.4	2.4	115	2.0	
West ward	1,276	165	165	1,119	6.8	1,111	1,085	5,170	4.8	26	12.9	85.0	2.0	369	2.2	
Harlem division	111	38	38	232	5.3	63	58	324	5.6	5	43.2	52.3	4.5	189	3.9	
Ontario county	204	4	4	4	1.0	200	200	1,036	5.2	1	2.0	98.0	0.1	10	2.5	
Canandaigua	88	1	1	1	1.0	87	87	454	5.2	1	1.1	98.9	0.1	1	1.0	
Erwin	31	2	2	2	1.0	29	29	147	5.1	1	6.5	93.5	0.1	7	3.5	
Genesee	99	1	1	1	1.0	98	98	336	4.9	1	1.4	98.6	0.1	2	2.0	
Jerusalem	16	1	1	1	1.0	16	16	99	6.2	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Orange county	2,890	415	415	2,627	6.3	2,475	2,453	14,688	6.0	22	14.4	84.9	0.8	961	2.3	
Goshen	343	87	87	609	7.0	256	250	1,597	6.3	6	25.4	72.9	1.7	212	2.4	
Haverstraw	810	114	114	630	5.7	696	693	3,920	5.7	3	14.1	85.6	0.4	238	2.1	
Minisink	370	21	21	135	6.4	349	347	2,013	5.8	2	5.7	93.8	0.5	51	2.1	
New Cornwall	605	62	62	475	7.7	543	542	3,544	6.5	1	10.2	89.6	0.2	167	2.7	
Orange	190	78	78	400	5.1	112	109	539	4.9	3	41.1	57.4	1.6	198	2.5	
Warwick	572	53	53	358	6.8	519	512	3,105	6.1	7	9.3	89.5	1.2	95	1.8	

¹Includes families of Indians taxed.

²Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1790—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NEW YORK (Continued)														
	Total families.	FAMILIES							SLAVES						
		Slaveholding.				Non-slaveholding.			Total.				Average.		
		White.	Free colored.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Total.	Per family.	
Queens county.....	2,738	775	775	4,038	6.1	1,773	1,158	8,343	7.7	7	4	11	2	13.8	
Flushing.....	276	104	104	1,092	5.8	152	57	536	7.5	1	1	2	1	3	
Jamaica.....	265	85	85	487	5.7	189	154	889	5.8	2	2	4	1	7	4
Newtown.....	295	141	141	598	5.7	154	127	1,095	5.5	27	31.8	4	1	22	1.1
North Hempstead.....	495	355	355	963	6.3	233	172	1,045	6.1	50	50	100	1	100	5.8
Oyster Bay.....	483	158	158	1,032	6.6	325	439	2,364	5.5	7	7	14	1	14	3.4
South Hempstead.....	467	334	334	738	6.0	329	188	2,094	5.5	4	2	6	2	8	2.4
Richmond county.....	566	238	238	1,290	5.4	328	324	1,105	5.2	4	42.0	2	2	4	1.2
Castleton.....	121	39	39	229	5.9	82	81	445	5.4	1	32.2	1	1	2	2.9
Northfield.....	178	46	46	255	5.5	112	111	659	5.8	1	23.1	1	1	2	2.9
Southfield.....	125	72	72	399	5.0	75	51	236	4.6	2	37.1	1	1	2	3.3
Westfield.....	162	81	81	450	5.6	81	81	584	4.7	2	59.0	1	1	2	4.4
Suffolk county.....	2,878	496	496	2,632	5.3	2,392	2,319	11,577	5.0	52	17.4	1	1	10.5	1.2
Brookhaven.....	566	193	193	1,241	5.4	463	470	2,145	4.9	15	18.2	1	1	2	2.1
Easthampton.....	249	43	43	245	5.7	206	206	1,056	5.1	1	17.5	1	1	2	2.1
Huntington.....	372	192	192	533	5.5	470	442	2,559	5.4	8	11.8	1	1	4	2.1
Iship.....	106	9	9	45	5.0	97	83	459	5.5	14	8.5	1	1	2	2.9
Shelter Island.....	35	5	5	23	4.6	39	28	131	4.7	2	11.5	1	1	2	4.8
Smithtown.....	155	51	51	248	4.9	194	191	1,097	5.9	3	32.9	1	1	2	5.8
Southampton.....	582	369	369	521	5.8	342	349	2,454	5.0	3	37.5	1	1	1	1.6
Southold.....	363	93	93	465	5.0	399	446	2,374	4.8	9	17.7	1	1	1	2.0
Ulster county.....	4,354	878	878	5,535	6.3	3,456	3,464	20,791	6.0	12	29.2	1	1	2,914	1.3
Hurley.....	104	56	56	298	5.3	158	148	303	6.4	1	53.8	1	1	23	4.4
Kingston.....	534	259	259	1,255	6.9	324	324	1,938	6.0	1	33.4	1	1	74	3.4
Mamakating.....	284	15	15	197	7.1	269	269	1,609	5.9	1	5.4	1	1	51	3.4
Marbletown.....	394	89	89	241	6.4	215	215	1,269	5.9	2	23.3	1	1	37.4	4.2
Middletown.....	172	4	4	29	7.3	168	168	984	5.9	2	2.4	1	1	9	1.5
Montgomery.....	524	97	97	655	7.0	427	427	2,635	6.2	1	18.5	1	1	26	2.4
New Marlborough.....	368	23	23	173	7.5	345	344	2,192	5.8	1	3.4	1	1	58	1
New Paltz.....	336	78	78	483	6.2	288	256	1,567	5.9	2	21.2	1	1	92	1.9
New Windsor.....	289	42	42	276	6.6	248	257	1,399	5.9	1	15.0	1	1	1	2.8
Newburgh.....	357	28	28	179	6.4	359	357	2,096	5.8	1	7.2	1	1	57	2.9
Rochester.....	224	56	56	452	5.9	147	146	881	6.0	1	14.1	1	1	281	3.7
Shawangunk.....	577	192	192	983	6.7	145	174	1,070	6.1	1	16.8	1	1	49	3.4
Wallkill.....	242	47	47	322	6.9	245	344	2,138	6.2	1	12.0	1	1	92	2.2
Woodstock.....	199	11	11	12	5.5	158	156	917	6.0	2	3.5	1	1	5	1.4
Washington county.....	2,488	24	24	269	8.7	2,464	2,464	13,839	5.6	1	1.0	1	1	46	1.9
Argyle.....	499	9	9	71	7.9	396	391	2,265	5.8	2	2.4	1	1	14	1.6
Granville.....	392	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	392	2,242	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampton.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	463	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebron.....	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	396	1,593	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingsbury.....	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	178	1,119	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queensbury.....	183	1	1	17	17.0	182	182	1,062	5.8	.....	0.5	.....	.....	1	1.0
Salem.....	395	19	19	78	7.8	385	385	2,098	5.4	1	2.5	.....	.....	21	2.1
Westfield.....	397	3	3	39	10.9	394	404	2,052	5.4	.....	0.7	.....	.....	9	3.0
Whitehall.....	152	1	1	13	13.9	151	151	745	5.3	.....	0.7	.....	.....	1	1.0
Westchester county.....	3,797	540	540	3,441	6.4	3,257	3,224	18,737	5.8	33	14.2	1	1	1,416	2.6
Bedford.....	420	29	29	159	7.5	401	399	2,274	5.7	1	4.8	1	1	38	1.9
Cortlandt.....	328	33	33	194	5.9	295	293	1,646	5.6	2	10.1	1	1	66	2.0
Eastchester.....	192	32	32	216	6.8	79	79	448	6.3	.....	31.4	.....	.....	75	2.3
Greenburgh.....	298	46	46	311	6.8	162	162	998	5.7	.....	22.1	.....	.....	121	2.9
Harrison.....	152	26	26	185	7.1	126	118	739	6.2	8	15.1	1	1	74	2.1
Mamaroneck.....	65	15	15	89	5.9	59	48	288	6.0	2	23.1	1	1	27	3.8
Morrisania.....	13	5	5	48	9.6	8	8	53	6.6	.....	8.5	.....	.....	30	6.0
Mt. Pleasant.....	393	38	38	239	6.1	265	264	1,599	6.1	1	32.5	1	1	84	2.2
New Rochelle.....	112	38	38	236	6.2	74	79	349	4.9	4	33.9	1	1	87	2.3
North Castle.....	397	18	18	129	7.2	379	376	2,364	4.9	3	4.5	.....	.....	29	1.6
North Salem.....	177	11	11	73	6.6	166	166	943	5.7	.....	6.2	.....	.....	28	2.5
Pelham.....	31	11	11	66	6.0	29	29	93	4.8	.....	35.5	.....	.....	38	3.5
Poundridge.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	185	1,055	5.7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Includes families of Indians taxed

TABLE 144.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number.	FAMILIES.												SLAVES.	
		Slave-holding.					Nonslave-holding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.		Total number.	Average number per slave-holding family.
		Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Slave-holding.		Nonslave-holding.			
			Number of families.	Number of members.			Average per family.	Number of families.		Total.	Average per family.	White.	Free colored. ¹		
Westchester county—(Cont'd.)															
Rye.....	162	49	49	270	5.5	113	112	579	5.2	1	30.2	69.1	0.6	123	2.5
Salem.....	260	11	11	50	4.5	249	246	1,370	5.6	3	4.2	94.6	1.2	19	1.7
Searsdale.....	33	8	8	59	7.4	25	25	183	7.3	.....	24.2	75.8	.....	28	3.5
Stephen.....	189	19	19	150	7.9	170	170	1,102	6.5	.....	10.1	89.9	.....	38	2.0
Westchester.....	170	62	62	358	5.8	108	107	554	5.2	1	36.5	62.9	0.6	242	3.9
White Plains.....	175	24	24	140	5.8	51	50	310	6.2	1	32.0	68.7	1.3	49	2.0
Yonkers.....	152	51	51	352	6.9	101	100	591	5.9	1	33.6	65.8	0.7	170	3.3
York.....	232	23	23	135	5.9	239	235	1,596	6.0	4	8.8	80.7	1.5	40	1.7

PENNSYLVANIA.

The state.....	73,874	1,858	1,854	12,942	7.0	7	72,016	71,471	408,600	5.7	545	2.5	(²)	96.7	0.7	3,707	2.0
Allegheny county.....	1,844	66	66	429	6.5	.....	1,778	1,775	9,603	5.4	3	3.6	.....	96.3	0.2	159	2.4
Depreciation tract.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	206	5.6	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth.....	255	10	10	80	8.0	.....	245	245	1,397	5.7	.....	3.9	.....	96.1	.....	21	2.1
Pitt.....	266	19	19	123	6.5	.....	247	245	1,503	5.3	2	7.1	.....	92.1	0.8	40	2.1
Pittsburgh town.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	76	375	4.9	1	.....	.....	98.7	1.3	.....	.....
Phm.....	70	1	1	13	13.0	.....	69	69	388	5.6	.....	1.4	.....	98.6	.....	1	1.0
Versailles.....	67	2	2	18	9.0	.....	65	65	393	6.0	.....	3.0	.....	97.0	.....	3	1.5
That part of Allegheny county taken from Washington county.....	1,072	34	34	195	5.7	.....	1,038	1,038	5,541	5.3	.....	3.2	.....	96.8	.....	94	2.8
Bedford county.....	2,232	24	24	165	6.9	.....	2,208	2,204	12,887	5.8	4	1.1	.....	98.7	0.2	46	1.9
Berkshire county.....	5,214	31	31	209	6.7	.....	5,213	5,209	29,717	5.7	4	0.6	.....	99.3	0.1	60	1.9
Albany.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	132	773	5.9	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Alsace.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	151	831	5.5	1	.....	.....	99.3	0.7	.....	.....
Amity.....	147	1	1	4	4.0	.....	146	146	853	5.8	.....	0.7	.....	99.3	.....	1	1.0
Berm.....	360	2	2	18	9.0	.....	358	358	2,230	6.2	.....	0.6	.....	99.4	.....	2	2.0
Bethel.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	164	949	5.8	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Brookhook.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	324	5.4	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick and Manheim.....	241	1	1	10	10.0	.....	240	240	1,493	6.2	.....	0.4	.....	99.6	.....	1	1.0
Caernarvon.....	91	2	2	12	6.0	.....	89	89	488	5.5	.....	.....	.....	97.8	.....	4	2.0
Coldbrookdale.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	549	5.5	.....	2.2	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Cumru.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	245	1,440	5.9	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Douglass.....	89	1	1	11	11.0	.....	88	88	462	5.3	.....	1.1	.....	98.9	.....	1	1.0
Earl.....	101	1	1	10	10.0	.....	100	99	514	5.2	1	1.0	.....	98.0	1.0	1	1.0
East District.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	120	629	5.2	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Exeter.....	151	2	2	12	6.0	.....	149	149	871	5.8	.....	1.3	.....	98.7	.....	7	3.5
Greenwich.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	133	724	5.4	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Heibelberg.....	362	3	3	21	7.0	.....	359	358	2,044	5.7	1	0.8	.....	98.9	0.3	6	2.0
Hersford.....	173	1	1	9	9.0	.....	172	172	956	5.6	.....	0.6	.....	99.4	.....	1	1.0
Longswamp.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	129	738	5.7	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Mauden Creek.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	120	726	6.1	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Manheim. (See Brunswick and Manheim.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maxatany.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	177	1,013	5.7	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Oley.....	161	2	2	9	4.5	.....	159	159	944	5.9	.....	1.2	.....	98.8	.....	4	2.0
Pingrove.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	145	900	6.2	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Reading borough.....	435	5	5	27	5.4	.....	430	430	2,186	5.1	.....	1.1	.....	98.9	.....	9	1.8
Richmond.....	109	3	3	17	5.7	.....	106	106	624	5.9	.....	2.8	.....	97.2	.....	4	1.3
Robeson.....	199	1	1	6	6.0	.....	198	198	1,073	5.4	.....	0.5	.....	99.5	.....	1	1.0
Rockland.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	142	731	5.2	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Ruscomb.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94	468	5.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Tulpehocken.....	389	4	4	29	7.3	.....	385	385	2,250	5.8	.....	1.0	.....	99.0	.....	15	3.8
Union.....	119	2	2	14	7.0	.....	117	116	671	5.8	1	1.7	.....	97.5	0.8	3	1.5
Windsor.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	204	1,253	6.1	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Bucks county.....	4,180	134	134	905	6.8	.....	4,046	3,985	23,449	5.9	61	3.2	.....	95.3	1.5	261	1.9

¹Includes families of Indians taxed.

²Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³Not returned by townships.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—1790—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	FAMILIES										SLAVES						
	Total number.	Slaveholding					Nonslaveholding					Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.
		White.		Free-colored ¹	Total	Average per family	White.		Free-colored ¹	Total	Average per family	Slaveholding		Nonslaveholding			
		Number.	Number of families.				Number of members.	Number of families.				Number of members.	White.	Free-colored ¹	White.			Free-colored^{1}
Chester county.....	4,435	88	88	618	7.0	4,347	4,289	26,263	6.1	58	2.0	96.7	1.1	144	1.6		
Birmingham.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	220	6.3	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Brandywine.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	126	735	5.8	1	.....	99.2	0.8	.....	.....
Charlestown.....	209	5	5	45	9.0	204	200	1,167	5.8	4	2.4	95.7	1.9	7	1.4		
Coventry.....	195	1	1	11	11.0	194	193	1,106	5.7	1	0.5	99.0	0.5	1	1.0		
East Bradford.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	121	825	6.8	4	.....	96.8	3.2	.....	.....
East Caln.....	107	1	1	11	11.0	106	105	666	6.3	1	0.9	98.1	0.9	3	3.0		
East Fallowfield.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	85	516	6.1	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
East Marlborough.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	138	797	5.8	6	.....	95.8	4.2	.....	.....
East Nantmill.....	170	2	2	18	9.0	168	166	956	5.9	2	1.2	97.6	1.2	18	4.0		
East Nottingham.....	123	2	2	14	7.0	121	121	792	6.5	.....	1.6	98.4	.....	2	1.0
East Town.....	75	1	1	2	2.0	74	74	419	5.7	.....	1.3	98.7	.....	.....	.....
East Whiteland.....	75	2	2	16	8.0	73	72	453	6.3	1	2.7	96.0	1.3	2	2.0		
Fallowfield.....	124	6	6	49	6.7	118	118	732	6.2	.....	.....	95.2	.....	4	1.5
Goshen.....	204	2	2	19	9.5	202	198	1,194	6.0	4	1.0	97.1	2.0	9	2.0		
Honeybrook.....	118	5	5	30	6.0	113	113	713	6.3	.....	4.2	95.8	.....	13	2.6
Kennet.....	99	2	2	13	6.5	97	96	629	6.6	1	2.0	97.0	1.0	2	1.0		
London Britain.....	43	4	4	25	6.3	39	39	202	5.2	.....	9.3	90.7	.....	8	2.0
Londonerry.....	96	5	5	32	6.4	91	91	545	6.0	.....	5.2	94.8	.....	7	1.4
Londongrove.....	110	4	4	40	10.0	106	106	736	6.9	.....	3.6	96.4	.....	5	1.3
New Garden.....	126	1	1	9	9.0	125	121	717	5.9	4	0.8	98.0	3.2	1	1.0		
New London.....	120	13	13	80	6.2	107	107	628	5.9	.....	10.8	98.2	.....	20	1.5
Newlin.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	88	527	6.0	1	.....	98.9	1.1	.....	.....
Oxford.....	148	10	10	76	7.6	138	138	891	6.5	.....	6.8	93.2	.....	26	2.0
Pennsbury.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	84	581	7.0	3	.....	96.5	.....	.....	.....
Pikeland.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	138	798	5.8	4	.....	97.2	.....	.....	.....
Sadsbury.....	89	5	5	38	7.6	84	84	554	6.6	.....	5.6	94.4	.....	7	1.4
Thornbury.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	25	118	4.7	1	.....	98.2	.....	.....	.....
Tredifrin.....	157	3	3	25	8.3	154	154	931	6.1	1	1.9	97.5	0.6	3	1.0		
Uwchland.....	165	4	4	29	7.3	161	157	915	5.8	4	2.1	95.2	2.4	4	1.0		
Vincent.....	182	1	1	4	4.0	181	181	1,218	6.7	.....	0.5	99.5	.....	1	1.0
West Bradford.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	114	714	6.3	3	.....	97.4	2.6	.....	.....
West Caln.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	133	837	6.3	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
West Marlborough.....	121	1	1	2	2.0	120	117	659	5.6	3	0.8	96.7	2.5	1	1.0		
West Nantmill.....	147	3	3	13	4.3	144	144	864	5.7	.....	2.0	98.0	.....	7	2.3
West Nottingham.....	69	2	2	6	3.0	67	66	406	6.1	1	2.9	95.7	.....	3	1.5	
West Town.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	58	348	6.0	2	.....	96.7	.....	.....	.....
West Whiteland.....	72	3	3	20	6.7	69	68	417	6.1	1	4.2	94.4	1.4	4	1.3		
Willistown.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	117	770	6.6	5	.....	95.9	4.1	.....	.....
Cumberland county.....	3,017	117	117	931	8.0	2,900	2,896	16,840	5.8	4	3.9	96.0	0.1	223	1.9		
Hopewell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tylorn.....	1,281	57	57	433	7.6	1,224	1,221	6,976	5.7	3	4.4	95.3	0.2	98	1.7		
Westpensboro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern portion of county.....	1,736	69	69	498	8.3	1,667	1,675	9,873	5.9	1	3.5	96.5	0.1	125	2.1		
Dauphin county.....	3,248	92	92	692	6.5	3,156	3,098	17,281	5.6	58	2.8	95.4	1.8	250	2.3		
Harrisburgh town.....	184	12	12	77	6.4	172	171	777	4.5	1	6.5	92.9	0.5	.....	.....
Lebanon town.....	189	1	1	6	6.0	179	179	959	5.3	.....	0.6	99.4	.....	2	2.0
Remainder of county.....	2,884	79	79	519	6.6	2,805	2,748	15,534	5.7	57	2.7	95.5	2.0	181	2.7		
Delaware county.....	1,724	24	22	192	8.7	1,700	1,679	8,951	5.3	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashton.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	431	5.7	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Bethel.....	39	1	1	5	5.0	38	36	211	5.9	2	2.6	92.1	.....	1	1.0	
Birmingham.....	64	4	4	28	9.5	60	59	371	6.3	1	0.3	92.2	1.6	4	1.0		
Chester.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	152	931	6.1	2	.....	98.7	.....	.....	.....
Concord.....	108	1	1	11	11.0	107	100	622	6.2	7	0.9	92.6	.....	6	6.0	
Darby.....	141	2	2	18	9.0	139	138	660	4.3	1	1.4	97.9	0.7	.....	.....
Edgmont.....	63	1	1	7	7.0	62	61	416	6.8	1	1.6	98.8	1.6	.....	.....
Haverford.....	102	4	4	31	7.8	98	97	419	4.3	1	3.9	93.1	1.0	.....	.....
Lower Chechester.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	96	486	5.1	1	.....	99.0	.....	.....	.....
Lower Providence.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52	215	4.1	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Marple.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82	469	5.6	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Middletown.....	99	2	2	22	11.0	97	92	537	5.8	5	2.0	92.9	.....	3	1.5	
Newtown.....	73	1	1	13	13.0	72	72	432	6.0	.....	1.4	98.6	.....	1	1.0

¹Includes families of Indians taxed.

²Includes 5 slaves in an institution.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	FAMILIES.											SLAVES.				
	Slaveholding.					Non-slaveholding.				Per cent families of each class form of all families.		Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.			
	White.					White.				Slaveholding.				Non-slaveholding.		
	Total number.	Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.		Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.		Free colored. ¹	White.			Free colored. ²	White.	Free colored. ²
Total.				Average per family.	Total.			Average per family.								
Delaware county—Continued.																
Radinor.....	112	2	2	14	7.0	110	110	661	6.0	.....	1.8	.....	98.2	.....	2	1.0
Ridley.....	112	1	1	8	8.0	111	110	494	4.2	1	0.9	.....	98.2	0.9	1	1.0
Springfield.....	63	1	1	8	8.0	62	59	295	5.0	3	1.6	.....	93.7	4.8	4	4.0
Thornbury.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	60	399	6.7	.....	.....	.....	98.4	1.6	.....	.....
Timonium.....	41	2	.....	.....	2	39	35	131	3.7	4	4.9	.....	85.4	9.8	3	1.5
Upper Chichester.....	45	1	1	10	10.0	44	44	251	5.7	.....	2.2	.....	97.8	.....	1	1.0
Upper Darby.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	85	559	6.6	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Upper Providence.....	56	1	1	7	7.0	55	55	340	6.2	.....	1.8	.....	98.2	.....	1	1.0
Fayette county.....	2,388	100	100	630	6.3	2,288	2,286	12,354	5.4	2	4.2	.....	95.7	0.1	282	2.8
Bullskin.....	138	5	5	33	6.6	133	133	701	5.3	.....	3.6	.....	96.4	.....	19	3.8
Franklin.....	316	17	17	113	6.6	299	298	1,694	5.7	1	5.4	.....	94.3	0.3	31	1.8
Georges.....	258	3	3	17	5.7	255	255	1,350	5.3	.....	1.2	.....	98.8	.....	4	1.3
German.....	234	2	2	14	7.0	232	232	1,282	5.5	.....	0.9	.....	99.1	.....	3	1.5
Luzerne.....	196	7	7	37	5.3	189	188	1,043	5.5	1	3.6	.....	95.9	0.5	27	3.9
Menallen.....	296	20	20	139	7.0	276	276	1,479	5.4	.....	6.8	.....	93.2	.....	43	2.2
Springhill.....	253	13	13	86	6.6	240	240	1,195	5.0	.....	5.1	.....	94.9	.....	38	2.9
Tyrone.....	132	6	6	35	5.8	126	126	674	5.3	.....	4.5	.....	95.5	.....	21	3.5
Union.....	289	13	13	76	5.8	276	276	1,425	5.2	.....	4.5	.....	95.5	.....	28	2.2
Washington.....	206	14	14	80	5.7	192	192	1,082	5.6	.....	6.8	.....	93.2	.....	68	4.9
Wharton.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	70	429	6.1	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Franklin county.....	2,528	163	162	1,174	7.2	2,365	2,357	13,887	5.9	8	6.4	(9)	93.2	0.3	326	2.0
Fannet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Letterkenney.....	1,160	75	74	569	7.7	1,085	1,083	6,572	5.9	2	6.4	0.1	93.4	0.2	148	2.0
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remainder of county.....	1,368	88	88	605	6.9	1,280	1,274	7,515	5.9	6	6.4	.....	93.1	0.4	178	2.0
Huntingdon county.....	1,268	24	24	154	6.4	1,244	1,243	7,302	5.9	1	1.9	.....	98.0	0.1	43	1.8
Lancaster county.....	5,980	193	193	1,507	7.8	5,787	5,771	33,579	5.8	16	3.2	.....	96.5	0.3	347	1.8
Bart.....	137	5	5	37	7.4	132	132	816	6.2	.....	3.6	.....	96.4	.....	5	1.0
Brooknock.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	120	629	5.2	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Carmarvon.....	131	11	11	56	5.1	120	119	645	5.4	1	8.4	.....	90.8	0.8	29	2.6
Coaldale.....	538	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	537	2,991	5.6	1	.....	.....	99.8	0.2	.....	.....
Colerain.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	113	662	5.9	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Conestogo.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	168	1,084	6.5	1	.....	.....	99.4	0.6	.....	.....
Donegal.....	90	4	4	36	9.0	86	86	477	5.5	.....	4.4	.....	95.6	.....	10	2.5
Drumore.....	156	13	13	102	7.8	143	143	870	6.1	.....	8.3	.....	91.7	.....	34	2.6
Earl.....	539	11	11	63	5.7	528	528	2,830	5.4	.....	2.0	.....	98.0	.....	20	1.8
Elizabeth.....	86	1	1	35	35.0	85	85	510	6.0	.....	1.2	.....	98.8	.....	41	1.0
Elizabeth town.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	196	6.5	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Heldelberg.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	69	5.8	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Hempfield.....	270	2	2	14	7.0	268	268	1,580	5.9	.....	0.7	.....	99.3	.....	4	2.0
Lampeter.....	238	1	1	10	10.0	237	236	1,523	6.5	1	0.4	.....	99.2	0.4	1	1.0
Lancaster.....	54	1	1	13	13.0	53	53	282	5.3	.....	1.9	.....	98.1	.....	1	1.0
Lancaster borough.....	678	37	37	294	7.9	641	638	3,375	5.3	3	5.5	.....	94.1	0.4	57	1.5
Leacock.....	213	11	11	82	7.5	202	201	1,292	6.4	1	5.2	.....	94.4	0.5	18	1.6
Little Britain.....	196	19	19	144	7.6	177	177	1,073	6.1	.....	9.7	.....	90.3	.....	42	2.2
Manheim.....	126	1	1	7	7.0	125	125	772	6.2	.....	0.8	.....	99.2	.....	1	1.0
Manheim town.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82	367	4.5	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Manor.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	264	1,592	6.0	3	.....	.....	98.9	1.1	.....	.....
Martick.....	220	3	3	23	7.7	217	216	1,245	5.8	1	1.4	.....	98.2	0.5	9	3.0
May town.....	194	12	12	111	9.3	182	181	980	5.4	1	6.2	.....	93.3	0.5	23	1.9
Mountjoy.....	136	4	4	33	8.3	132	132	805	6.1	.....	2.9	.....	97.1	.....	7	1.8
Rapho.....	255	8	8	70	8.8	247	246	1,499	6.1	1	3.1	.....	96.5	0.4	11	1.4
Sadsbury.....	108	8	8	60	7.5	100	100	634	6.3	.....	7.4	.....	92.6	.....	11	1.4
Salisbury.....	207	32	32	233	7.3	175	175	1,038	5.9	.....	15.5	.....	84.5	.....	46	1.4
Strasburg.....	263	6	6	64	10.7	257	257	1,003	6.2	.....	2.3	.....	97.7	.....	6	1.0
Warwick.....	352	3	3	20	6.7	349	347	2,140	6.2	2	0.9	.....	98.6	0.6	11	3.7
Luzerne county ³	867	7	7	31	4.4	860	859	4,847	5.6	1	0.8	.....	99.1	0.1	11	1.6
Mifflin county.....	1,259	39	39	264	6.8	1,220	1,220	7,194	5.9	.....	3.1	.....	96.9	.....	59	1.5
That portion south of the river Juniata.....	360	8	8	51	6.4	352	352	2,132	6.1	.....	2.2	.....	97.8	.....	9	1.1
Remainder of county.....	899	31	31	213	6.9	868	868	5,062	5.8	.....	3.4	.....	96.6	.....	50	1.6

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Not returned by townships.

⁴ In an institution.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWN.	FAMILIES											SLAVES					
	Total number.	Slaveholding					Nonslaveholding					Per cent. families of each class form of all families.				Total number	Average number per slaveholding family.
		White		Number of members.	Free colored	Total.	White		Number of members.	Free colored	Total.	Slaveholding		Nonslaveholding			
		Number.	Number of families.				Number of families.	Number of families.				White	Free colored	White	Free colored		
Montgomery county	3,803	72	72	458	9.4	3,731	3,096	21,942	5.9	35	1.9	97.2	0.9	113	1.6		
Abington.....	163	2	2	16	8.0	161	160	850	5.3	1	1.2	98.2	0.6	5	2.5		
Cheltenham.....	101	2	2	11	7.0	99	95	559	5.9	4	2.0	94.1	4.0	2	1.0		
Manor of Moreland.....	224	10	10	67	6.7	214	219	1,140	5.4	4	4.5	94.8	1.8	17	1.7		
Springfield.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	87	438	5.0	1	.....	98.9	1.1	.....	.....
Remainder of county.....	3,227	58	58	361	6.2	3,169	3,144	18,925	6.0	25	1.8	97.4	0.8	89	1.5		
Northampton county	4,091	16	16	97	6.1	4,075	4,059	23,023	5.8	16	0.4	99.2	0.4	29	1.3		
Allen.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	241	1,451	6.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem.....	156	1	1	11	11.0	155	155	729	4.7	.....	0.6	99.4	.....	1	1.0
Chestnut Hill.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	107	799	6.6	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Coskton District.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	55	326	5.9	1	.....	98.2	1.8	.....	.....
Delaware.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	77	415	5.4	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Easton town.....	134	5	5	31	6.2	129	127	661	5.2	2	3.7	94.8	1.5	5	1.0		
Forks.....	116	1	1	2	2.0	115	115	733	6.4	.....	0.9	99.1	.....	2	2.0
Hamilton.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95	594	6.3	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Heldberg.....	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	166	962	5.8	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	106	626	5.9	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Lower Mount Bethel.....	149	1	1	5	5.0	148	148	889	6.0	.....	0.7	99.3	.....	1	1.0
Lower Saucon.....	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	175	979	5.6	4	.....	97.8	2.2	.....	.....
Lower Smithfield.....	235	4	4	24	6.0	231	224	1,346	6.0	7	1.7	95.3	3.0	7	1.8		
Lowhill.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	418	5.6	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Lynn.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	169	1,016	6.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Macunge.....	210	1	1	9	9.0	209	209	1,252	6.0	.....	0.5	99.5	.....	1	1.0
More.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	127	732	5.9	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Nazareth.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	149	735	4.9	1	.....	99.3	0.7	.....	.....
Penn.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	110	645	5.5	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	146	886	6.1	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Salisbury.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	170	1,099	5.9	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Towamensink.....	74	1	1	8	8.0	73	73	386	5.3	.....	1.4	98.6	.....	1	1.0
Upper Milford.....	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	202	1,149	5.7	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Upper Mount Bethel.....	168	1	1	3	3.0	167	167	1,020	6.2	.....	0.6	99.4	.....	.....	.....
Upper Saucon.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	144	851	5.9	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Upper Smithfield.....	63	1	1	4	4.0	62	62	347	5.6	.....	1.6	98.4	.....	1	1.0
Wallen Ppapak.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	169	5.6	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Weisenbergh.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	101	625	6.2	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	203	1,253	6.2	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Williams.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	131	720	5.5	1	.....	99.2	0.8	.....	.....
Northumberland county	2,946	48	48	352	7.3	2,898	2,897	16,315	5.6	1	1.6	98.3	(1)	87	1.8		
Philadelphia county	9,504	220	216	1,542	7.1	9,284	9,082	49,822	5.5	202	2.3	(1)	95.6	2.1	373	1.7	
Blackley.....	148	4	3	16	5.3	144	143	841	5.9	1	2.0	97.6	0.7	4	1.0		
Bristol.....	124	2	2	18	9.0	122	120	683	5.7	2	1.6	96.8	1.6	3	1.5		
Byberry.....	95	2	2	14	7.0	93	92	553	6.0	1	2.1	96.8	1.1	6	3.0		
Germantown town.....	555	3	3	7	2.3	552	549	2,732	5.0	3	0.5	98.9	0.5	5	1.7		
Kingsessing.....	107	4	4	29	7.3	103	97	452	4.7	6	3.7	90.7	5.6	7	1.8		
Lower Dublin.....	228	15	15	92	6.1	213	209	1,099	5.3	4	6.6	91.7	1.8	19	5.3		
Manor of Moreland.....	65	2	2	13	6.5	63	60	340	5.7	3	3.1	92.3	4.6	8	4.0		
Moyamensing and Passyunk.....	259	7	7	48	6.9	252	250	1,296	5.2	2	2.7	96.5	0.8	8	1.1		
Northern Liberties town.....	2,169	32	31	195	6.3	2,137	2,106	9,430	4.5	31	1.4	(1)	97.1	1.4	1.9	
Oxford.....	175	9	9	63	7.0	166	165	873	5.3	1	5.1	94.3	0.6	17	1.9		
Passyunk. (See Moyamensing and Passyunk.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roxborough.....	134	1	1	5	5.0	133	133	770	5.8	.....	0.7	99.3	.....	1	1.0
Southwark.....	984	15	14	103	7.4	969	945	5,335	5.6	24	1.4	0.1	96.0	2.4	24	1.6	
Philadelphia city:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern district (between Vine and Race streets from the Delaware to the Schuylkill).....	872	18	18	113	6.3	854	842	3,712	4.4	12	2.1	96.6	1.4	27	1.5		
Middle district (from the north side of Chestnut street to the south side of Race street from the Delaware to the Schuylkill).....	2,095	34	34	267	7.9	2,061	2,011	12,814	6.4	50	1.6	.....	2.4	71	2.1	

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.

² Not returned by townships.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	FAMILIES.											SLAVES.					
	Total number.	Slaveholding.				Nonslaveholding.				Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.		
		Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.					
			Number of families.	Number of members.			Total.	Average per family.		White.	Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored. ¹				
Philadelphia county—Cont'd. Philadelphia city—Cont'd. Southern district (from the south side of Chestnut street to the north side of South street from the Delaware to the Schuylkill).....	1,494	72	71	559	7.9	1	1,422	1,360	8,892	6.5	62	4.8	0.1	91.0	4.1	112	1.6
Washington county ²	3,944	123	123	875	7.1		3,821	3,820	22,741	6.0	1	3.1		96.9	(?)	263	2.1
Westmoreland county.....	2,813	53	53	349	6.6		2,760	2,721	15,422	5.7	39	1.9		96.7	1.4	128	2.4
Armstrong.....	272	3	3	10	3.3		269	261	1,420	5.4	8	1.1		96.0	2.9	5	1.7
Berry.....	287	4	4	20	5.0		283	277	1,591	5.7	6	1.4		96.5	2.1	6	1.5
Donegal.....	142						142	141	721	5.1	1			99.3	0.7		
Fairfield.....	118	3	3	21	7.0		115	112	607	5.4	3	2.5		94.9	2.5	8	2.7
Franklin.....	141						141	140	777	5.6	1			99.3	0.7		
French Creek.....	16						16	16	93	5.8				100.0			
Hempfield.....	383	4	4	31	7.8		379	372	2,156	5.8	7	1.0		97.1	1.8	6	1.5
Mount Pleasant.....	174	5	5	44	8.8		169	169	1,006	6.0		2.9		97.1		9	1.8
North Huntingdon.....	262	5	5	39	7.8		257	256	1,524	6.0	1	1.9		97.7	0.4	17	3.4
Rostraver.....	191	16	16	87	5.4		175	175	951	5.4		8.4		91.6		49	3.1
Salem.....	144	2	2	19	9.5		142	138	768	5.6	4	1.4		95.8	2.8	4	2.0
South Huntingdon.....	271	7	7	51	7.3		264	260	1,513	5.8	4	2.6		95.9	1.5	14	2.0
Unity.....	205	3	3	20	6.7		202	201	1,216	6.0	1	1.5		98.0	0.5	9	3.0
Washington.....	134	1	1	7	7.0		133	132	697	5.3	1	0.7		98.5	0.7	1	1.0
Wheatfield.....	73						73	71	382	5.4	2			97.3	2.7		
York county.....	6,559	224	224	1,458	6.5		6,335	6,334	34,092	5.5	1	3.4		96.6		503	2.3
Chanceford.....	215	12	12	73	6.1		203	203	1,555	5.5		4.1		95.9		27	2.3
Codorus.....	239	5	5	17	3.4		234	234	1,439	6.1		2.1		97.9		12	2.4
Dover.....	253						253	253	1,461	5.8				100.0			
Fawn.....	230	14	14	78	5.6		216	216	1,173	5.4		6.1		93.9		43	3.1
Hellam.....	128	2	2	15	7.5		126	126	709	5.6		1.6		98.4		7	3.5
Hopewell.....	210	6	6	36	6.0		204	204	1,110	5.4		2.9		97.1		11	1.8
Manchester.....	237	7	7	40	5.7		230	230	1,604	5.5		2.4		97.6		13	1.9
Monaghan.....	254	6	6	36	6.0		248	248	1,354	5.5		2.4		97.6		12	2.0
Newberry.....	402						402	402	2,303	5.5				100.0			
Paradise.....	214	3	3	18	6.0		211	211	1,127	5.3		1.4		98.6		4	1.3
Reading.....	178	9	9	46	5.1		169	169	855	5.1		5.1		94.9		25	2.8
Shrewsbury.....	220	10	10	59	5.9		210	210	1,141	5.4		4.5		95.5		15	1.5
Warrington.....	262	2	2	13	6.5		260	260	1,405	5.4		0.8		99.2		8	4.0
Windsor.....	250	3	3	30	10.0		247	247	1,406	5.7		1.2		98.8		3	1.0
York.....	257	3	3	23	7.7		254	254	1,314	5.2		1.2		98.8		10	3.3
York borough.....	388	15	15	109	7.3		373	373	1,812	4.9		3.9		96.1		39	2.0
Huntington, Manallen, Manheim, and Tyrone.....	829	20	20	138	7.4		809	808	4,460	5.5	1	2.4		97.5	0.1	38	1.9
Berwick, Cumberland, Franklin, Germany, Hamiltonban, Heidelberg, Mount Pleasant, Mountjoy, and Straban.....	1,653	107	107	717	6.7		1,546	1,546	8,564	5.5		6.5		93.5		245	2.3

MARYLAND.

The state.....	33,291	12,226	12,142	71,168	5.9	84	21,068	19,870	109,577	5.5	1,198	36.5	0.3	59.7	3.6	4103,036	7.5
Allegany county ³																258	
Ann-Arundel county.....	2,122	1,036	1,084	5,672	5.2	12	1,026	962	4,910	5.1	64	51.1	0.6	45.3	3.0	10,130	9.2
Baltimore county.....	3,497	1,029	1,029	6,553	6.4		2,468	2,440	13,595	5.7	68	29.4		68.6	1.9	5,877	5.7
Back River hundred.....	287	135	135	859	6.4		152	140	682	4.9	12	47.0		48.8	4.2	1,352	7.3
Mine Run hundred.....	241	83	83	535	6.4		158	157	975	6.2	1	34.4		65.1	0.4	258	4.3
Two Delaware hundreds.....	255	78	78	480	6.2		177	177	1,099	6.2		39.6		69.4		410	5.3
County not separated.....	2,714	733	733	4,679	6.4		1,981	1,926	10,839	5.6	55	27.0		71.0	2.0	4,057	5.5
Baltimore town and precincts.....	1,727	389	388	2,601	6.7	1	1,338	1,293	6,704	5.2	45	22.5	0.1	74.9	2.6	1,255	3.2
Calvert county ³																4,305	

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.
² Not returned by townships.
³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

⁴ Includes 11,633 slaves not distributed in families.
⁵ Schedules destroyed, therefore no detail can be given.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued

MARYLAND—Continued.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND TOWN.	Total number.	FAMILIES.												SLAVES.			
		Slaveholding.					Nonslaveholding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.		Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.		
		White.				Free colored. ¹	White.				Free colored. ¹	Slaveholding.				Nonslaveholding.	
		Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.			Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.			Free colored. ¹	White.			Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored.^{1}
Total.	Average per family.			Total.	Average per family.	Total.			Average per family.								
Caroline county.....	1,352	418	417	2,424	5.8	1	934	861	4,613	5.4	73	30.8	0.1	63.7	5.4	2,057	4.9
Cecil county.....	1,906	539	538	3,337	6.2	1	1,367	1,175	6,449	5.5	192	28.2	0.1	61.6	10.1	3,407	6.3
Back Creek hundred.....	109	37	37	242	6.5	.....	72	65	377	5.8	7	31.9	.....	29.6	6.4	190	4.3
Bohemia hundred.....	123	84	84	458	5.5	.....	39	35	188	5.4	4	68.3	.....	28.5	3.3	791	9.4
Bohemia Manor hundred.....	103	51	51	315	6.2	.....	52	46	264	5.4	3	49.5	.....	47.6	2.9	315	6.2
Charles town.....	58	19	19	47	4.7	.....	48	42	186	4.4	6	17.2	.....	72.4	10.3	23	2.3
East Nottingham.....	141	21	21	166	7.9	.....	120	114	689	6.0	6	14.9	.....	80.9	4.3	58	2.8
Elk Neck hundred.....	167	45	45	281	6.3	.....	122	114	669	5.3	8	26.9	.....	68.3	4.8	215	4.8
Middle Neck hundred.....	29	10	10	62	6.2	.....	19	8	37	4.6	2	59.0	.....	40.0	10.0	89	8.9
North Milford hundred.....	300	76	75	595	6.7	1	224	212	1,096	5.2	12	25.0	0.3	79.7	4.0	313	4.1
North Sassafras hundred.....	59	27	27	145	5.4	.....	32	30	154	5.1	2	45.8	.....	59.8	3.4	294	7.6
North Susquehanna hundred.....	154	43	43	299	7.0	.....	111	104	594	5.7	7	27.9	.....	67.5	4.5	349	8.1
Octoraro hundred.....	191	26	26	154	5.9	.....	165	45	243	5.4	120	13.6	.....	21.0	62.8	117	4.6
South Milford hundred.....	160	14	14	99	7.1	.....	86	85	483	5.7	1	14.0	.....	82.0	1.0	44	3.5
South Susquehanna hundred.....	149	26	26	162	6.2	.....	123	116	626	5.4	7	17.4	.....	77.8	4.7	164	6.3
West Nottingham hundred.....	133	19	19	128	6.7	.....	114	110	682	6.2	4	14.3	.....	82.7	1.0	55	2.9
West Sassafras hundred.....	99	50	50	272	5.4	.....	49	46	221	4.8	3	59.5	.....	46.5	3.0	377	7.5
Charles county.....	2,029	1,221	1,218	6,436	5.4	3	898	689	3,565	5.2	128	60.0	0.1	33.5	6.3	10,685	8.3
Dorchester county.....	654	296	293	1,688	5.8	3	358	334	1,779	4.7	24	44.8	0.5	51.1	3.7	5,337	18.0
Frederick county.....	4,377	678	677	4,372	6.8	1	3,699	3,681	22,431	6.1	18	15.5	(5)	84.1	0.1	3,641	5.4
Harford county.....	2,039	586	586	3,645	6.2	.....	1,453	1,412	7,139	5.4	141	28.7	.....	64.3	6.9	3,417	5.8
Kent county.....	1,269	781	747	4,149	5.6	34	518	432	2,156	5.0	86	57.5	2.6	33.3	6.6	5,443	7.0
Montgomery county.....	2,077	963	963	5,384	5.8	.....	1,441	1,111	6,194	5.6	33	44.9	.....	53.5	1.6	6,029	6.5
Prince Georges county.....	1,829	958	957	5,361	5.5	1	842	833	4,668	5.5	9	53.7	0.1	45.8	0.5	11,176	11.4
Queen Anns county.....	1,579	888	879	4,875	6.0	9	771	651	3,269	5.0	100	52.4	0.6	41.2	6.3	6,654	8.1
St. Marys county.....	1,527	892	880	4,939	5.5	2	635	597	3,246	5.4	38	58.3	0.1	69.1	2.5	6,365	7.8
Somerset county ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,050	.....
Talbot county.....	1,425	651	635	2,887	6.1	16	724	636	3,364	5.3	148	41.6	1.1	43.9	10.4	4,777	7.3
Washington county.....	2,445	269	269	1,784	6.6	.....	2,175	1,000	12,031	5.6	11	11.0	.....	88.5	1.4	1,226	6.8
Worcester county.....	1,419	642	642	3,658	5.7	.....	777	707	3,965	5.2	20	45.2	.....	54.3	1.4	1,886	6.0

NORTH CAROLINA.

The state.....	18,761	14,973	14,945	87,121	5.8	28	14,728	976	178,077	5.1	652	30.7	0.1	67.9	1.3	90,783	7.7
Edenton district.....	6,829	2,917	2,915	15,926	5.5	2	3,912	3,783	17,666	4.7	129	42.7	(9)	55.1	1.9	19,153	6.6
Bertie county.....	1,415	607	606	3,117	5.7	1	898	782	3,486	4.5	26	42.8	0.1	55.3	1.8	5,121	8.4
Camden county.....	583	201	201	1,128	5.6	.....	382	377	1,885	5.0	5	31.5	.....	61.7	0.2	1,968	7.2
Chowan, excluding Edenton town.....	376	205	205	1,090	5.9	.....	171	171	799	4.4	.....	51.5	.....	48.5	.....	1,646	8.0
Edenton town.....	176	108	108	453	4.0	.....	68	58	139	2.2	10	61.4	.....	38.6	.....	951	8.7
Carrittuck county.....	793	257	256	1,179	5.8	1	536	516	2,653	5.1	29	32.3	0.1	66.1	2.7	1,193	4.3
Gates county.....	626	311	311	1,887	5.5	.....	282	268	1,193	4.5	14	55.9	.....	42.8	2.2	2,217	6.4
Herford county.....	649	359	359	1,910	5.3	.....	290	259	1,259	4.9	31	52.3	.....	47.9	4.8	2,448	6.8
Pasquotank county.....	798	269	269	1,622	5.4	.....	199	181	2,165	4.5	18	67.5	.....	69.1	2.3	1,960	5.4
Perquimans county.....	798	322	322	1,787	5.5	.....	369	351	1,733	4.5	5	65.5	.....	33.8	0.7	1,883	5.8
Tyrell county.....	705	215	215	1,233	5.7	.....	190	190	2,638	4.9	.....	69.5	.....	69.5	.....	1,179	5.4
Fayette district.....	5,463	1,229	1,225	7,053	5.8	1	4,174	4,074	20,940	5.1	100	42.7	0.1	75.4	1.9	5,673	4.6
Anson county.....	789	174	174	1,066	6.1	.....	645	668	3,196	5.3	7	22.1	.....	77.1	0.2	829	6.8
Cumberland county, excluding Fayetteville town.....	1,066	313	313	1,811	5.8	.....	753	750	3,669	4.9	3	29.1	.....	71.1	0.1	1,666	5.3
Fayetteville town.....	280	149	149	499	4.5	.....	170	161	497	3.1	9	34.7	.....	65.3	3.2	514	4.7
Moore county.....	639	88	88	535	6.0	.....	371	359	2,961	5.4	1	19.8	.....	89.1	0.2	371	4.2
Richmond county.....	829	142	141	818	6.0	1	687	679	3,570	5.3	8	17.0	0.1	81.9	1.0	583	4.1
Robeson county.....	866	163	169	961	6.0	3	703	660	3,555	5.1	43	18.5	0.3	57.2	5.0	533	3.3
Sampson county.....	934	239	239	1,352	5.7	.....	665	666	3,492	5.2	29	25.6	.....	71.3	0.1	1,177	4.9
Hallfax district.....	7,033	3,260	3,249	19,665	5.9	11	3,773	3,668	18,836	5.2	165	46.2	0.2	71.3	2.5	25,829	7.8
Edgecombe county.....	1,259	494	491	2,940	5.9	.....	768	757	4,128	5.5	11	39.0	.....	60.1	0.9	3,167	6.5
Franklin county.....	862	388	388	2,430	6.3	.....	414	409	2,334	5.7	5	48.1	.....	51.9	0.6	1,761	7.0
Hallfax county, including Halifax town.....	1,417	731	731	4,259	5.8	.....	683	620	2,912	4.6	53	51.6	0.2	44.5	3.7	1,697	9.1
Halifax town.....	794	277	277	1,667	5.8	.....	517	503	2,376	4.7	14	31.9	.....	68.1	1.8	1,829	6.6
Martin county.....	852	328	328	2,073	6.4	.....	524	510	3,096	6.1	13	28.5	.....	59.0	1.7	2,008	6.1
Nash county.....	1,109	583	576	2,979	5.2	7	526	464	2,141	4.6	62	51.9	0.6	41.8	5.4	4,414	7.6
Northampton county.....	800	459	458	2,747	6.0	1	301	335	1,852	5.5	6	57.3	0.1	41.9	0.8	4,713	10.3

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

¹ Schedules de Troved, therefore no data can be given.
² Includes negro slaves not distributed in families.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, TOWN, AND PARISH.	FAMILIES.											SLAVES.					
	Total number.	Slaveholding.					Nonslaveholding.					Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.
		Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Number.	White.		Free colored. ¹	Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.					
			Number of families.	Total.			Average per family.	Number of families.		Total.	Average per family.	White.	Free colored. ²	White.	Free colored. ²		
Hillsborough district	3,721	841	841	5,465	6.5	2,880	2,858	16,510	5.8	22	22.6	76.8	0.6	13,449	16.0		
Caswell county ²	1,270	314	311	1,959	6.2	956	956	5,634	5.9		24.7	75.3		2,736	5.0		
Chatham county														1,558	6.7		
Granville county ²														4,163	6.3		
Orange county ²														2,060	3.4		
Randolph county	1,161	137	137	911	6.6	1,024	1,023	5,925	5.8	1	11.8	88.1	0.1	460	3.4		
Wake county	1,290	390	390	2,595	6.7	900	879	4,951	5.6	21	30.2	68.1	1.6	2,472	6.3		
Morgan district	5,120	751	751	4,971	6.6	4,369	4,367	25,712	5.9	2	14.7	85.3		2,617	3.5		
Burke county	1,253	173	173	1,162	6.7	1,080	1,080	6,332	5.9		13.8	86.2		600	3.5		
Lincoln county	1,409	283	283	1,847	6.5	1,126	1,126	6,547	5.8		20.1	79.9		855	3.0		
Rutherford county	1,181	164	164	1,122	6.8	1,017	1,017	6,072	6.0		13.9	86.1		609	3.7		
Wilkes county	1,277	131	131	840	6.4	1,146	1,144	6,761	5.9	2	10.3	89.6	0.2	553	4.2		
Newbern district	7,596	2,725	2,720	15,018	5.5	4,871	4,743	23,731	5.0	128	35.8	62.4	1.7	16,042	5.9		
Beaufort county	780	290	284	1,470	5.1	490	469	2,187	4.7	21	37.0	60.1	2.7	1,622	5.6		
Carteret county	579	155	155	870	5.6	424	404	2,062	5.1	20	26.8	69.8	3.5	709	4.6		
Craven county, including Newbern town	1,440	576	572	2,836	5.0	864	806	3,638	4.5	58	39.8	60.3	56.0	3,663	6.4		
Dobbs county	913	336	336	1,895	5.6	577	574	3,001	5.2	3	36.9	62.9	4.0	2,012	6.0		
Hyde county	625	247	247	1,306	5.3	378	372	1,718	4.6	6	39.5	59.5	1.0	1,143	4.6		
Johnston county	776	249	249	1,460	5.9	527	522	2,815	5.4	5	32.1	67.3	0.6	1,328	5.3		
Jones county	583	217	217	1,279	5.9	366	358	1,792	5.0	8	37.2	61.4	1.4	1,655	7.6		
Pitt county	1,095	401	401	2,316	5.8	694	693	3,565	5.1	1	36.6	63.3	0.1	2,364	5.9		
Wayne county	805	254	254	1,586	6.2	551	545	2,953	5.4	6	31.6	67.7	0.7	1,546	6.1		
Salisbury district	9,977	2,023	2,023	13,021	6.4	7,954	7,878	45,507	5.8	76	20.3	79.0	0.8	8,253	4.1		
Guilford county	1,095	179	179	1,175	6.6	916	913	5,480	6.0	3	16.3	83.4	0.3	616	3.4		
Iredell county	768	232	232	1,478	6.4	536	536	3,081	5.7		30.2	69.8		868	3.7		
Mecklenburg county	1,742	423	423	2,591	6.1	1,319	1,253	7,100	5.7	66	24.3	71.9	3.8	1,608	3.8		
Montgomery county	701	180	180	1,234	6.9	521	518	2,958	5.7	3	25.7	73.9	0.4	837	4.7		
Rockingham county	840	212	212	1,405	6.6	628	628	3,683	5.9		25.2	74.8		1,113	5.3		
Rowan county, including Salisbury town	2,429	432	432	2,700	6.3	1,997	1,995	11,429	5.7	2	17.8	82.1	0.1	1,741	4.6		
Stokes county	1,329	202	202	1,311	6.5	1,127	1,125	6,421	5.7	2	15.2	84.7	0.2	778	3.9		
Surry county	1,073	163	163	1,127	7.0	910	910	5,355	5.9		15.2	84.8		692	4.2		
Wilmington district	3,022	1,227	1,221	6,652	5.4	1,795	1,765	9,172	5.2	30	40.4	58.4	1.0	10,067	8.2		
Bladen county	634	237	237	1,291	5.4	397	388	2,065	5.3	9	37.4	61.2	1.4	1,686	7.1		
Brunswick county	318	116	116	592	5.1	292	292	975	4.8		36.5	63.5		1,511	13.0		
Duplin county	723	255	255	1,631	6.4	468	468	2,646	5.7		35.3	64.7		1,386	5.4		
New Hanover county, including Wilmington town	626	341	337	1,685	5.0	285	276	1,348	4.9	9	53.8	44.1	1.4	3,737	11.0		
Onslow county	721	278	276	1,453	5.3	443	431	2,138	5.0	12	38.3	61.7	1.7	1,747	6.3		

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The state	25,872	8,859	8,798	48,097	5.5	61	17,013	16,754	92,310	5.5	259	34.0	0.2	64.8	1.0	107,094	12.1
Beaufort district	962	578	576	2,746	4.8	2	384	364	1,584	4.4	20	59.9	0.2	37.8	2.1	14,236	24.6
Camden district	5,074	1,369	1,367	8,283	6.1	2	3,705	3,683	21,101	5.7	22	26.9	(3)	72.6	0.4	8,865	6.4
Chester county	1,041	230	230	1,447	6.3		811	810	4,463	5.5	1	22.1		77.8	0.1	938	4.1
Clarendon county	400	170	170	1,129	6.6		230	230	1,362	5.9		42.5		57.5		2,110	12.4
Clarendon county	330	79	79	484	6.1		251	251	1,398	5.6		76.1		602	7.6		
Fairfield county	1,048	254	254	1,520	6.0		794	794	4,498	5.7		23.9		75.8		1,485	5.8
Lancaster county	861	222	221	1,282	5.8	1	639	632	3,685	5.8	7	25.8	0.1	73.4	0.8	1,370	6.2
Richland county	480	187	186	945	5.1	1	293	279	1,537	5.5	14	38.8	0.2	58.1	2.9	1,437	7.7
York county	914	227	227	1,476	6.5		687	687	4,158	6.1		24.8		75.2		923	4.1
Charleston district	3,709	2,538	2,487	10,959	4.4	51	1,171	1,054	4,249	4.0	117	67.1	1.4	28.4	3.2	50,633	20.0
Berkley county	186	123	119	495	4.2	4	63	48	196	4.1	15	64.0	2.2	25.8	8.1	5,170	41.2
Colleton county	187	176	176	563	3.2		11	10	21	2.1	1	94.1		5.3	0.5	4,705	26.7
Dorchester county	236	140	140	746	5.3		96	95	506	5.3	1	59.3		40.3	0.4	3,022	21.6
Christ Church parish	144	114	113	474	4.2	1	30	29	95	3.3	1	78.5	0.7	20.1	0.7	2,377	20.9
St. Andrews parish	112	106	106	351	3.3		6	6	19	3.2		94.6		5.4		2,546	24.0
St. Bartholomew parish	503	277	270	1,157	4.3	7	226	198	976	4.9	28	53.7	1.4	39.4	5.6	10,338	37.4
St. James Goose Creek parish	112	93	92	347	3.8	1	19	19	92	4.8		82.1	0.9	17.0		2,333	25.1
St. James Santee parish	119	83	81	337	4.2	2	36	30	100	3.3	6	68.1	1.7	25.2	5.0	3,345	40.3

¹ Includes families of Indians taxed.

² Schedules destroyed, therefore no detail can be given.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 114.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, CLASSIFIED AS SLAVEHOLDING AND NON-SLAVEHOLDING, WHITE, AND FREE COLORED, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SLAVES, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND PARISH	Total number.	FAMILIES.										SLAVES					
		Slaveholding.				Nonslaveholding.				Per cent families of each class form of all families.				Total number.	Average number per slaveholding family.		
		White.				White.				Slaveholding.		Nonslaveholding.					
		Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.	Free colored. ¹	Number.	Number of families.	Number of members.	Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored. ¹	White.	Free colored. ¹				
		Total	Average per family.			Total	Average per family.										
Charleston district—Cont'd.																	
St. Pauls parish.....	65	62	61	207	3.4	1	3	3	9	3.0	93.8	1.5	4.6	3,202	51.6		
St. Phillips and St. Michaels parish.....	1,866	1,220	1,185	5,763	4.9	35	646	581	2,132	3.7	65	63.5	1.9	31.1	3.5	7,084	6.3
St. Stephens parish.....	57	49	49	198	4.0	8	8	8	27	3.4	80.0	.....	.....	14.0	.....	2,500	51.1
St. Thomas parish.....	122	95	95	321	3.4	.....	27	27	76	2.8	77.9	.....	.....	22.1	.....	3,405	35.8
Cheraw district.....	1,344	382	382	2,284	6.0	.....	962	952	5,192	5.5	10	28.4	.....	70.8	0.7	3,229	8.5
Georgetown district.....	1,837	842	842	4,224	5.0	.....	995	976	4,801	4.9	19	48.5	.....	53.1	1.0	13,131	15.6
All Saints parish.....	95	64	64	289	4.5	.....	31	30	136	4.5	1	67.4	.....	31.6	1.1	1,795	28.0
Prince Fredericks parish.....	718	380	380	1,900	5.0	.....	338	333	1,512	4.5	5	52.9	.....	46.4	0.7	4,685	12.3
Prince Georges parish.....	1,024	398	398	2,035	5.1	.....	626	613	3,153	5.1	13	38.9	.....	59.9	1.3	6,651	16.7
Ninety-six district.....	10,578	2,418	2,418	15,470	6.4	.....	8,160	8,412	46,869	5.8	48	22.9	.....	76.7	0.5	11,090	4.6
Abbeville county.....	1,338	331	331	2,040	6.2	.....	1,007	998	5,428	5.4	9	24.7	.....	74.6	0.7	1,645	5.0
Edgefield county.....	1,731	599	599	3,627	6.1	.....	1,132	1,123	5,962	5.3	29	34.2	.....	64.1	1.7	3,619	6.0
Greenville county.....	964	162	162	1,060	6.7	.....	802	801	4,808	6.0	1	16.8	.....	83.1	0.1	666	3.7
Laurens county.....	1,394	300	300	1,989	6.6	.....	1,034	1,090	6,221	5.7	4	21.5	.....	78.2	0.3	1,120	3.7
Newberry county.....	1,377	302	302	1,874	6.2	.....	1,075	1,073	6,283	5.9	2	21.9	.....	77.9	0.1	1,144	3.8
Pendleton county.....	1,433	251	251	1,687	6.7	.....	1,182	1,182	7,074	6.0	.....	17.5	.....	82.5	.....	834	3.3
Spartanburgh county.....	1,264	242	242	1,643	6.8	.....	1,022	1,019	6,159	6.0	3	19.1	.....	80.9	0.2	866	3.6
Union county.....	1,057	231	231	1,520	6.6	.....	826	826	4,934	6.0	.....	21.9	.....	78.1	.....	1,215	5.3
Orangeburgh district.....	2,368	732	726	4,131	5.7	6	1,636	1,613	8,514	5.3	23	39.7	0.3	68.1	1.0	5,931	8.1
North part.....	1,290	473	473	2,560	5.4	.....	817	817	4,161	5.1	.....	36.7	.....	63.3	.....	4,529	9.6
South part.....	1,078	259	253	1,571	6.2	6	819	796	4,353	5.5	23	23.5	0.6	73.8	2.1	1,402	5.4

¹Includes families of Indians taxed.

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 115.—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—			COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—		
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.			1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.
The state.....	123	97	24	2	Rockingham county—Continued.				
Cheshire county.....	16	14	2		Deerfield.....	2	2		
Charlestown.....	1	1			Epping.....	5	5		
Claremont.....	2	2			Exeter.....	1		1	
Cornish.....	1	1			Greenland.....	2	2		
Hinsdale.....	2		2		Hampstead.....	1	1		
Keene.....	2	2			Hampton.....	1	1		
New Grantham.....	1	1			Hawke.....	1	1		
Newport.....	1	1			Londonderry.....	5	5		
Protectworth.....	1	1			London.....	2	2		
Stoddard.....	1	1			Newington.....	9	5	4	
Walpole.....	2	2			Newmarket.....	1	1		
Westmoreland.....	1	1			Newtown.....	1	1		
Winchester.....	1	1			Northwood.....	1	1		
Grafton county.....	13	9	4		Nottingham.....	7	5	2	
Bartlett.....	1	1			Penbrook.....	2	2		
Bath.....	1	1			Poplin.....	1	1		
Bridgewater.....	1	1			Portsmouth.....	21	17	4	
Campton.....	1	1			Rye.....	2	1	1	
Hanover.....	1		1		Salem.....	1		1	
Haverhill.....	2	1	1		Stratham.....	1	1		
Orange.....	1	1			Windham.....	3	2	1	
Waverhill.....	1		1		Strafford county.....	18	13	3	2
Stratford.....	1		1		Barnstead.....	1	1		
Orange.....	1		1		Dover.....	6	5	1	
Oxford.....	1		1		Durham.....	3		1	2
Piermont.....	3	3			Effingham.....	1	1		
Plymouth.....	1		1		Gilman town.....	1	1		
Rockingham county.....	76	61	15		Moultonborough.....	1	1		
Brintwood.....	1	1			Rochester.....	1	1		
Canterbury.....	1		1		Somersworth.....	3	2	1	
Concord.....	4	4			Tamworth.....	1	1		

RHODE ISLAND.

The state.....	461	253	160	146	Newport county—Continued.				
Bristol county.....	53	30	18	5	Tiverton.....	13	6	7	
Barrington.....	8	5	3		Providence county.....	54	36	17	1
Bristol.....	34	20	10	4	Cranston.....	7	4	3	
Warren.....	11	5	5	1	Foster.....	3	2	1	
Kent county.....	32	21	7	4	Glocester.....	1	1		
Coventry.....	4	3	1		Johnston.....	3	3		
East Greenwich.....	8	5	3		North Providence.....	4	3	1	
Warwick.....	16	11	2	3	Providence.....	29	19	9	1
West Greenwich.....	4	2	1	1	Situate.....	3	1	2	
Newport county.....	180	94	72	114	Smithfield.....	4	3	1	
Jamestown.....	8	4	4		Washington county.....	142	74	46	22
Little Compton.....	12	5	7		Charlestown.....	4	1	2	1
Middletown.....	8	3	5		Exeter.....	24	18	5	1
New Shoreham.....	20	11	5	4	Hopkinton.....	6	5	1	
Newport.....	109	59	41	19	North Kingstown.....	42	20	17	5
Portsmouth.....	10	6	3	1	Richmond.....	2	2		
					South Kingstown.....	60	25	21	14
					Westerly.....	4	3		1

¹ Includes 1 family holding 13 slaves.

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—				COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—			
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.			1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.
The state.....	1,563	980	505	66	112	Fairfield county—Continued.					
Fairfield county.....	470	299	150	20	1	Stamford.....	67	43	24		
Brookfield.....	2	1	1			Weston.....	23	17	5		
Danbury.....	18	14	4			Hartford county.....	157	101	41	10	
Fairfield.....	96	59	37	9		Berlin.....	2	2			
Greenwich.....	49	33	12	2		Bristol.....	1		1		
Huntington.....	67	40	23	4		East Hartford.....	15	6	7	2	
New Fairfield.....	9	9				East Windsor.....	8	8			
Newtown.....	47	33	13	1		Enfield.....	10	7	3		
Norwalk.....	67	37	27	2	1	Farmington.....	6		1	3	
Stamford.....	20	15	4	1		Glastenbury.....	14	9	4	1	
Reading.....	5	5				Hartford.....	30	21	8	1	
Ridgefield.....						Simsbury.....	2	2			

¹ Includes 1 family holding 28 slaves.

TABLE 115.—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1790. (Continued.)

CONNECTICUT (Continued.)

COUNTY AND TOWN	Total number of slave-holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING				COUNTY AND TOWN	Total number of slave-holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING			
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 49 slaves.			1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 49 slaves.
Hartford county—Continued					New Haven county—Continued						
Southington.....	9	8	1			Milford.....	37	32	14		
Suffield.....	14	8	4			New Haven city	35	27	16	2	
Wethersfield.....	37	24	14	2		North Haven	4	2	2		
Windsor.....	9	6	2	1		Wallington	10	9	7	3	
Litchfield county.....					Waterbury.....						
Bethlem.....	1	1				Woodbridge.....	9	6	1	1	
Cornwall.....	12	9	3			New London county.....					
Hartwinton.....	3	1	2			Tolland county.....	27	27	7		
Kent.....	4	3	1			Bolton.....	2	2			
Litchfield.....	17	21	21	1	1	Canaan.....	4	2			
New Milford.....	12	5	6	1		Canaanville.....	3	2	1		
Southbury.....	9	5	2	2		Clinton.....	14	11			
Warren.....	5	4	1			Eastford.....	3	2	1		
Washington.....	5	1	1	2	1	Eastfordville.....	2	2			
Watertown.....	9	7	2			Eastfordville.....	2	2			
Woodbury.....	9	7	2			Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Middlesex county.....					Eastfordville.....						
Chatham.....	12	9	3			Eastfordville.....	1	1			
East Haddam.....	10	6	3	1		Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Haddam.....	3	3				Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Killingworth.....	5	2	3			Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Middletown.....	60	36	20	3	1	Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Saybrook.....	24	15	9			Eastfordville.....	1	1			
New Haven county.....					Eastfordville.....						
Branford.....	29	19	10			Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Cheshire.....	9	6	3			Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Derby.....	23	11	8	1	3	Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Durham.....	7	1	2	1		Eastfordville.....	1	1			
East Haven.....	20	11	7	1	1	Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Guilford.....	23	21	2			Eastfordville.....	1	1			
Hamden.....	1	4				Eastfordville.....	1	1			

1 Not returned by towns.

Includes 1 family holding 28 slaves.

NEW YORK.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slave-holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING						COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slave-holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING					
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	Un-known slaves.			1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	Un-known slaves.
The state.....							Columbia county—Cont'd.								
Albany county.....	1,474	422	428	197	24		494	Clermont.....	37	15	17	2	3		
Albany city.....	332	53	81	26	4		168	Germanatown.....	19	7	7				
First ward.....	140	29	32	9	1		69	Hillsdale.....	20	14	6				
Second ward.....	88	10	17	4	2		55	Hudson.....	63	27	21	12	4		
Third ward.....	104	14	32	13	1		44	Kinderhook.....	174	59	64	38	4		
Ballstown.....	35	23	8	4			3	Livingston.....	86	45	33	5	2		
Cambridge.....	23	14	7	2			74	Dutchess county.....							
Catskill.....	143	25	23	14	2		25	Andover.....	22	9	11	2			
Coxsackie.....	87	21	21	18	2		25	Beekman.....	49	26	12	8			
Duanesburgh.....	5	2					3	Clinton.....	67	31	21	11	1		
Easton.....	12	1	5	5	1		4	Fishkill.....	195	73	55	42	5		
Freehold.....	5	5					4	Frederickstown.....	36	23	11	2			
Halfmoon.....	55	24	26	3			25	Northeast.....	33	17	12	4			
Hosick.....	17	8	9				23	Pawling.....	20	9	8	3			
Pittstown.....	15	8	5	2			23	Philipstown.....	12	8	3	1			
Rensselaerville.....	11	9	1				1	Poughkeepsie.....	80	29	44	7	1		
Rensselaerwick.....	171	64	69	28	10		1	Rhinebeck.....	121	38	50	27	6		
Saratoga.....	19	9	8	2			1	Southeast.....	6	3	2	1			
Schaghticoke.....	47	18	17	12			1	Washington.....	32	15	14	2			
Schenectady.....	27	10	15	2			1	Kings county.....							
Schenectady (south of the Mohawk).....	141	34	35	24			48	Brooklyn.....	104	25	8	34	7		
Scholario.....	55	10	14	8			23	Bushwick.....	49	15	20	13	1		
Stephentown.....	10	3	6	1			1	Flatbush.....	73	12	22	30	9		
Stilwell.....	27	17	4	6			1	Hatlands.....	32	4	15	12	1		
Watervliet.....	236	64	71	37	1		57	Gravesend.....	31	6	12	11	2		
Island in the river not included in any town	1							New Utrecht.....	44	5	22	12	7		
Clinton county.....							Montgomery county.....								
Champlain.....	2	2					60	Cannoharce.....	60	24	5	1	24		
Plattsburgh.....	3	1	1	1			71	Caughnawaga.....	71	27	9	1	24		
Wellsburgh.....	1	1					5	Chemung.....	5	4			1		
Columbia county.....							German Flats.....								
Canaan.....	23	18	3	2			11	Harpersfield.....	6	4			2		
Claverack.....	109	33	51	23	2		61	Herkimer.....	5	2	3				
							61	Mohawk.....	61	21	12	4	7		
							4	Otsego.....	4	2	1		1		

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 115.—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—						COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—									
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	Unknown slaves.			1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	Unknown slaves.				
Montgomery county—Con. Palatine.....	72	20	28	9				Suffolk county—Continued. Shelter Island.....	5	1	2	1	1						
Whites.....	5	3						Smithtown.....	51	14	26	9	2						
New York city and county..	1,115	533	479	78	5			Southampton.....	90	62	24	4							
New York city.....	1,067	543	461	59	4			Southold.....	93	51	36	6							
Dock ward.....	115	54	54	7				Ulster county.....	878	302	357	177	42						
East ward.....	235	107	112	16				Hurley.....	56	11	23	18	4						
Montgomery ward.....	210	126	76	8				Kingston.....	210	66	91	41	12						
North ward.....	154	75	74	5				Mamakating.....	15	5	6	4							
Out ward.....	130	71	59	8	1			Marbletown.....	89	16	37	31	5						
South ward.....	58	30	25	3				Middletown.....	4	3	1								
West ward.....	165	80	79	12	3			Montgomery.....	97	38	49	9	1						
Harlem division.....	48	10	18	19	1			New Marlborough.....	23	9	11	3							
Ontario county.....	4	3		1				New Paltz.....	78	20	36	15	7						
Canandaigua.....	1	1						Newburgh.....	42	23	11	6	2						
Erwin.....	2	1		1				Rochester.....	28	14	12	2							
Genesee.....	1	1						Newburgh.....	76	23	29	18	6						
Orange county.....	415	195	177	37	6			Schwartzkill.....	102	39	34	25	4						
Goshen.....	87	42	35	8	2			Walkkill.....	47	26	15	5	1						
Haverstraw.....	114	58	47	7	2			Woodstock.....	11	9	2								
Minisink.....	21	9	9	3				Washington county.....	24	14	8	2							
New Cornwall.....	62	25	28	7	2			Arcyle.....	9	5	4								
Orange.....	78	26	42	19				Queensbury.....	1	1									
Warwick.....	53	35	16	2				Salem.....	10	5	4	1							
Queens county.....	775	312	289	156	18			Westfield.....	3	2		1							
Flushing.....	104	31	48	22	2			Whitehall.....	1	1									
Jamaica.....	85	37	36	11	1			Westchester county.....	540	250	199	77	14						
Newtown.....	141	41	53	44	3			Bedford.....	20	13	5	2							
North Hempstead.....	152	54	54	38	6			Cortlandt.....	33	19	12	2							
Oyster Bay.....	159	82	53	20	4			Eastchester.....	32	10	19	3							
South Hempstead.....	134	67	45	20	2			Greenburgh.....	46	21	17	8							
Richmond county.....	238	81	86	68	3			Harrison.....	26	17	7	1	1						
Castleton.....	39	12	17	9				Mamaroneck.....	15	5	5	4	1						
Northfield.....	46	12	27	7				Morrisania.....	5	2	1	1	1						
Southfield.....	72	26	16	28	2			Mt. Pleasant.....	38	20	13	5							
Westfield.....	81	30	26	24	1			New Rochelle.....	38	16	18	4							
Suffolk county.....	496	272	168	49	7			North Castle.....	18	13	3	2							
Brookhaven.....	103	65	26	8	4			North Salem.....	11	7	1	3							
Easthampton.....	43	24	13	6				Pelham.....	11	3	5	3							
Huntington.....	162	53	37	12				Rye.....	49	22	20	5	2						
Islip.....	9	2	4	3				Salem.....	11	5	6								

PENNSYLVANIA.

The state.....	1,858	1,031	667	115	12	1	2	Chester county.....	88	53	35								
Allegheny county.....	66	33	26	6	1			Charlestown.....	5	4	1								
Elizabeth.....	10	4	5	1				Coventry.....	1	1									
Pitt.....	19	8	10	1				East Caln.....	1	1									
Plum.....	1	1						East Nantmill.....	2	1	1								
Versailles.....	2	1	1					East Nottingham.....	2	2									
That part of Allegheny county taken from Washington county.....	31	19	19	4	1			East Town.....	1	1									
Bedford county ¹	24	11	13					East Whiteland.....	2	2									
Berks county.....	31	18	11	2				Fallowfield.....	6	4	2								
Amity.....	1	1						Goshen.....	2	1	1								
Bern.....	2	2						Honeybrook.....	5	5									
Brunswick and Mahanah.....	1	1						Kennet.....	2	2									
Caernarvon.....	2	1	1					London Britain.....	4	1	3								
Douglass.....	1	1						Londonberry.....	5	3	2								
Earl.....	1	1						Longgrove.....	4	3	1								
Exeter.....	2	1		1				New Garden.....	1	1									
Heidelberg.....	3	1	2					New London.....	13	7	6								
Hereford.....	1	1						Oxford.....	10	4	6								
Oley.....	2	1	1					Salisbury.....	5	4	1								
Reading borough.....	5	2	3					Troffridin.....	3	3									
Richmond.....	3	2	1					Uwchland.....	4	4									
Robeson.....	1	1						Vincent.....	1	1									
Tulpehocken.....	4	1	2	1				West Marlborough.....	1	1									
Union.....	2	1	2					West Nantmill.....	3	1	2								
Bucks county ¹	131	71	56	7				West Nottingham.....	2	1	1								
								West Whiteland.....	3	2	1								
								Cumberland county.....	117	61	50	6							
								Hopewell.....											
								Newton.....	57	33	21	3							
								Tyborn.....											
								Westphersboro.....											
								Eastern portion of county.....	60	28	29	3							

¹ Not returned by townships.

TABLE 115.—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—						Un- known slaves.	COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total number of slaveholding fam- ilies.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—						Un- known slaves.
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 or more slaves.				1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 or more slaves.	
Dauphin county.....	92	49	34	7	2			Northampton county—Con- Forks.....	1								
Harrisburgh town.....	12	6	5	1				Lower Mount Bethel.....	1								
Lebanon town.....	1		1					Lower Smithfield.....	4				1				
Remainder of county....	79	43	28	6	2			Maunee.....	1			2					
Delaware county.....	24	16	6	2				Towamensing.....	1								
Bethel.....	1	1						Upper Mount Bethel.....	1								
Birmingham.....	4	4						Upper Smithfield.....	1								
Coucord.....	1			1				Northumberland county ¹	48	32	11	5					
Darby.....	2	2						Philadelphia county.....	220	126	75	17					
Edgemont.....	1			1				Blackley.....	4	4							
Haverford.....	4	1	3					Bristol.....	2	1	1						
Middletown.....	2	1	1					Bylsbury.....	2		2						
Newtown.....	1	1						German town town.....	3	2	1						
Radnor.....	2	2						Kingsessing.....	4	2	2						
Ridley.....	1	1						Lower Merion.....	15		6	5			1		
Springfield.....	1							Manor of Moreland.....	2			2					
Tinicum.....	2	1	1					Moyamensing and Pas- sunk.....	7	6	1						
Upper Chichester.....	1	1						Northern Liberties town.....	32	17	13	2					
Upper Providence.....	1	1						Oxford.....	9	6	2	1					
Fayette county.....	100	41	13	13	2	1		Boxborough.....	1	1							
Bullskin.....	5		1	1				Southwark.....	15	10	5						
Franklin.....	17	9	8					Philadelphia city.....									
Georges.....	3	2	1					Northern district (between Vine and Race streets from the Delaware to the Schuylkill).....	18	12	6						
German.....	2	1	1					Middle district from the north side of Chestnut street to the south side of Race street from the Delaware to the Schuylkill.....	34	21	8	5					
Luzerne.....	7		4	3				Southern district (from the south side of Chestnut street to the north side of south street from the Delaware to the Schuylkill).....	72	44	28						
Manallen.....	20	12	6	2				Washington county ¹	123	68	41	12		2			
Springhill.....	13	7	2	3				Westmoreland county.....	53	25	17	11					
Tyrone.....	6	4	2					Armstrong.....	3	2	1						
Union.....	13	6	6	1				Berry.....	4	3	1						
Washington.....	14	4	7	1	1			Fairfield.....	3	1	1	1					
Franklin county.....	163	95	53	15				Hempfield.....	4	2	2						
Fannet.....								Mount Pleasant.....	5	4	1	1					
Hamilton.....								North Huntingdon.....	5	2	1	2					
Letterkenney.....	75	46	24	8				Rostraver.....	16	6	5	5					
Montgomery.....								Salem.....	2								
Peters.....								South Huntingdon.....	7	3	1						
Remainder of county....	88	49	32	7				Unity.....	3	1		2					
Huntingdon county ¹	24	14	8	2				Washington.....	1	1							
Lancaster county.....	193	107	70	7				York county.....	224	123	71	20		1			
Bart.....	5	5						Chanceford.....	12	8	2	2					
Caermarvon.....	11	5	4	2				Codorus.....	5	2	3						
Donegal.....	4	1	2	1				Fawn.....	14	7	3	4					
Drumore.....	13	3	9	1				Hellam.....	2	1	1	1					
Earl.....	11	6	5					Hopewell.....	6	4	2						
Elizabeth.....	1	1						Manchester.....	7	5	1	1					
Hempfield.....	2							Monaghan.....	6	3	3						
Lampeter.....	1	1						Paradise.....	3	2	1						
Lancaster.....	1	1						Reading.....	9	5	2	2					
Lancaster borough.....	37	23	14					Shrewsbury.....	10	6	4						
Leacock.....	11	6	5					Warrington.....	2	1		1					
Little Britain.....	19	8	10	1				Windsor.....	3	3							
Manheim.....	1	1						York.....	3	1	1	1					
Martick.....	3	1	1	1				York borough.....	15	10	3	2					
May town.....	12	4	8					Huntington, Manallen, Manheim, and Tyrone.....	20	11	8	1					
Mountjoy.....	1	1	3					Berwick, Cumberland, Franklin, Germany, Hamilton, Peld- delberg, Mountjoy, Mount Pleasant, and Straban.....	107	55	37	14		1			
Rapho.....	8	5	3														
Sadsbury.....	8	5	3														
Salisbury.....	32	24	8														
Strasburg.....	6	6															
Warwick.....	3		2	1													
Luzerne county ¹	7	1	3														
Mifflin county.....	39	25	10	2			2										
That portion south of the river Juniata.....	8	3	3				2										
The remainder.....	31	22	7	2													
Montgomery county.....	72	47	22	3													
Abington.....	2		2														
Cheltenham.....	2	2															
Manor of Moreland.....	10	4	6														
Remainder of county....	58	41	14	3													
Northampton county.....	16	12	3	1													
Bethlehem.....	1	1															
Easton town.....	5	5															

¹Not returned by townships.

TABLE 115.—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

MARYLAND.

COUNTY, TOWN, AND HUNDRED.	Total number of slave-holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—									
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 to 99 slaves.	100 to 199 slaves.	200 to 299 slaves.	300 slaves and over.	Un-known slaves.
The state.....	12,226	2,841	3,617	2,807	1,796	713	96	16	3	1	336
Allegany county ¹											
Ann-Arundel county.....	1,096	146	216	221	158	86	13	4		1	251
Baltimore county.....	1,029	304	305	232	126	39	3	1			19
Back River, Upper hundred.....	135	29	37	34	27	8					
Mine Run hundred.....	83	25	34	16	7	1					
Two Delaware hundreds.....	78	14	36	15	11	2					
County not separated.....	733	236	198	167	81	28	3	1			19
Baltimore town and precincts.....	389	154	178	51	5	1					
Calvert county ¹											
Caroline county.....	418	126	149	87	43	12	1				
Cecil county.....	539	146	172	132	57	29	3				
Back Creek hundred.....	37	9	13	13	2						
Bohemia hundred.....	84	16	19	23	16	8	2				
Bohemia Manor hundred.....	51	8	18	14	9	2					
Charles town.....	10	5	4	1							
East Nottingham hundred.....	21	9	9	3							
Elk Neck hundred.....	45	17	13	11	3	1					
Middle Neck hundred.....	10	1	3	5		1					
North Milford hundred.....	76	24	32	12	6	2					
North Sassafras hundred.....	27	8	4	8	4	3					
North Susquehanna hundred.....	43	14	10	12		6	1				
Octoraro hundred.....	26	7	8	7	4						
South Milford hundred.....	14	7	3	3	1						
South Susquehanna hundred.....	26	6	13	2	3	2					
West Nottingham hundred.....	19	7	8	3	1						
West Sassafras hundred.....	50	8	15	15	8	4					
Charles county.....	1,221	247	317	295	243	107	11	1			
Dorchester county.....	296	72	99	58	43	24					
Frederick county.....	678	214	234	129	73	26	1	1			
Harford county.....	586	148	194	150	71	20	3				
Kent county.....	781	142	219	192	125	38	1				64
Montgomery county.....	933	203	257	277	159	35	2				
Prince Georges county.....	978	156	265	208	197	122	24	4	2		
Queen Anns county.....	828	180	230	209	140	58	9	2			
St. Marys county.....	892	199	265	204	149	61	12	1	1		
Somerset county ¹											
Tallot county.....	651	181	195	136	97	29	9	2			2
Washington county.....	269	90	98	55	20	4	2				
Worcester county.....	642	133	224	171	90	22	2				

¹Schedules destroyed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND TOWN.	Total number of slave-holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—									
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 to 99 slaves.	100 to 199 slaves.	200 to 299 slaves.	Un-known slaves.	
The state.....	14,973	4,040	4,959	3,375	1,788	701	90	11	2	7	
Edenton district.....	2,917	703	961	684	399	154	10	2	1	3	
Bertie county.....	607	109	185	163	98	49	3				
Camden county.....	201	53	69	46	28	5					
Chowan county, excluding Edenton town.....	205	38	68	49	30	17	3				
Edenton town.....	108	30	39	18	11	4	1	1	1	3	
Currituck county.....	257	74	89	71	18	5					
Gates county.....	344	91	98	82	52	21					
Hertford county.....	359	76	120	78	61	24					
Pasquotank county.....	299	86	100	64	40	7	2				
Perquimans county.....	322	88	110	67	41	15	1				
Tyrrell county.....	215	58	83	46	20	7		1			
Fayette district.....	1,229	412	408	265	114	28	2				
Anson county.....	174	55	49	51	16	3					
Cumberland county, excluding Fayetteville town.....	313	92	102	74	36	8	1				
Fayetteville town.....	110	35	42	18	11	4					
Moore county.....	88	28	31	19	8	2					
Richmond county.....	142	52	51	26	11	1	1				
Robeson county.....	163	72	56	26	8	1					
Sampson county.....	239	78	77	51	24	9					

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 115.—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND TOWN.	Total number of slaves holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—									Un-known slaves.
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 to 99 slaves.	100 to 199 slaves.	200 to 299 slaves.	300 slaves and over.	
Halifax district.	3,260	696	1,002	800	478	244	35	6			
Edgemcombe county	491	84	186	117	78	25	1				
Franklin county	388	79	116	113	51	27	2				
Halifax county, including Halifax town	734	165	178	184	124	66	16	1			
Martin county	277	84	86	66	27	12	1	1			
Nash county	328	77	117	77	42	14	1				
Northampton county	583	125	189	133	85	46	4	1			
Warren county	459	82	130	110	71	53	10	3			
Hillsborough district.	841	234	292	181	165	27	2				
Chatham county	314	91	106	75	35	6	1				
Randolph county	137	69	48	21	6	2					
Wake county	390	83	138	85	64	19	1				
Morgan district.	751	289	256	148	51	7					
Burke county	173	67	63	31	10	2					
Lincoln county	283	117	94	54	17	1					
Rutherford county	164	63	54	35	10	2					
Wilkes county	131	42	45	28	14	2					
Newbern district.	2,725	747	899	693	335	119	17	1		4	
Beaufort county	290	79	105	65	29	9	3				
Carteret county	155	49	62	25	14	5					
Craven county, including Newbern town	576	161	188	129	73	26	6	1		1	
Dobbs county	336	82	117	86	35	14	2				
Ifyde county	247	70	84	67	19	6				1	
Johnston county	249	76	77	50	36	9	1				
Jones county	217	56	61	44	32	20	2			2	
Pitt county	401	99	134	91	59	16	2				
Wayne county	254	75	71	55	38	14	1				
Salisbury district.	2,023	691	751	412	136	28	4	1			
Gulford county	179	69	64	33	12	1					
Iredell county	232	80	81	57	11	3					
Mecklenburg county	423	115	167	83	24	3	1				
Montgomery county	189	54	64	39	19	4					
Rockingham county	212	48	88	45	24	7					
Rowan county, including Salisbury town	432	133	168	80	32	7	1				
Stokes county	292	86	59	42	12	2	1				
Surry county	163	56	60	33	12	1	1				
Wilmington district.	1,227	268	399	282	170	95	20	1	1		
Bladen county	237	50	81	48	37	19	2				
Brunswick county	116	21	33	21	20	17	3			1	
Duplin county	255	71	84	61	29	10					
New Hanover county, including Wilmington town	341	66	103	69	53	35	14	1			
Onslow county	278	60	89	83	31	14	1				

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND PARISH.	Total number of slaves holding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—									Un-known slaves.
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 to 99 slaves.	100 to 199 slaves.	200 to 299 slaves.	300 slaves and over.	
The state.	8,859	1,939	2,603	1,833	1,201	859	285	96	21	6	5
Beaufort district.	578	73	91	91	86	150	66	18	2	1	
Camden district.	1,369	319	471	297	158	78	11	5			
Chester county	230	76	82	51	18	3					
Claremont county	170	29	47	39	35	23	4	2			
Clarendon county	79	19	16	24	13	7					
Fairfield county	254	65	90	65	25	9					
Lancaster county	222	68	83	39	29	8	2	2			
Richland county	187	39	60	33	34	25	4	1			
York county	227	71	93	46	13	3	1				
Charleston district.	2,538	315	607	527	495	356	156	58	17	4	3
Berkley county, St. Johns parish	123	14	18	15	16	23	28	7	2		
Colleton county, St. Johns parish	176	11	24	24	27	67	19	5			
Dorchester county, St. Georges parish	149	16	36	21	25	21	14	3	1		
Christ Church parish	114	4	21	24	31	21	11	2			
St. Andrews parish	196	3	8	25	24	38	5	2	1		
St. Bartholomes parish	277	23	50	44	55	61	27	11	4	2	
St. James Goose Creek parish	93	10	18	12	18	25	5	4	1		
St. James Santee parish	83	3	7	22	15	16	12	3	4	1	

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 115.—SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF SLAVES HELD, BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1790—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND PARISH.	Total number of slaveholding families.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOLDING—									Un-known slaves.
		1 slave.	2 to 4 slaves.	5 to 9 slaves.	10 to 19 slaves.	20 to 49 slaves.	50 to 99 slaves.	100 to 199 slaves.	200 to 299 slaves.	300 slaves and over.	
Charleston district—Continued.											
St. Pauls parish.....	62	2	8	6	13	19	7	5	1	1	
St. Phillips and St. Michaels parish.....	1,220	219	398	321	244	38					
St. Stephens parish.....	49	3	3	4	5	11	15	8			
St. Thomas parish.....	95	7	17	9	22	16	13	8	3		
Cheraw district.....	382	92	113	87	48	34	6	1			1
Georgetown district.....	842	125	182	195	162	133	32	10	2	1	
All Saints parish.....	64	10	11	13	9	12	5	2	1	1	
Prince Fredericks parish.....	380	43	71	89	98	68	10	1			
Prince Georges parish.....	398	72	100	93	55	53	17	7	1		
Ninety-six district.....	2,418	794	890	494	177	59	3				1
Abbeville county.....	331	87	134	72	24	13	1				
Edgefield county.....	599	148	199	155	68	27	2				
Greenville county.....	162	55	66	30	9	2					
Laurens county.....	309	129	107	54	8	2					
Newberry county.....	302	102	113	62	23	2					
Pondleton county.....	251	101	106	27	13	2					
Spartanburgh county.....	242	95	90	45	9	2					1
Union county.....	231	77	75	49	21	9					
Orangeburgh district.....	732	182	249	162	75	49	11	4			
North part.....	473	103	160	108	51	39	8	4			
South part.....	259	79	89	54	24	10	3				

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