



### MAP OF PREDOMINATING SEX

SHOWING THE LOCAL EXCESS OF MALES OR OF FEMALES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OVER THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES EAST OF THE 100<sup>TH</sup> MERIDIAN.

Compiled from the Statistics of Population at the Ninth Census 1870.

BY FRANCIS A. WALKER.

#### Explanations.

The Blue Lines indicate the boundaries of Groups of Population  
 The Figures in Blue 2 18 45 45 express the number of inhabitants to the Square Mile found within each group  
 The Shaded Lines in Blue indicate the outside limit of a population of 2 or more to the Square Mile. The shading points towards the regions which have a population of less than 2 to the Square Mile.  
 Note. The occasional abrupt intervals between the shaded portions and the line of no population are doubtless due in many cases to errors in the Census returns incident to the sparseness of settlement.

#### SCALE

Females in excess  
 Males less than 5 per cent  
 From 5 to 10  
 10 to 20  
 20 per cent and over.

I
II
III
IV

# CHARTS SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

at the date of enumeration June 1<sup>st</sup>

IN THE AGGREGATE AND WITH DISTINCTION OF RACE COLOR AND NATIVITY FOR THE UNITED STATES  
AND IN THE AGGREGATE AND AS NATIVE OR FOREIGN FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Compiled from the Returns of Population at the Ninth Census 1870

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

To which are added for purposes of comparison certain corresponding figures for 1850 and 1860 prepared from the published Statistics of the Seventh and Eighth Censuses.

The total number of living Inhabitants in each case, as reported in the Census, is reduced to thousandths, and the number of thousandths of each sex in each decade of life is represented by the distance measured on the horizontal lines, severally, from the perpendicular base line.

The Males are on the left of the perpendicular base line, and the Females on the right. The lowest horizontal line represents the number in the first decade of life, i.e., under ten years of age and the highest the number over eighty years. The sex which preponderates is shaded.

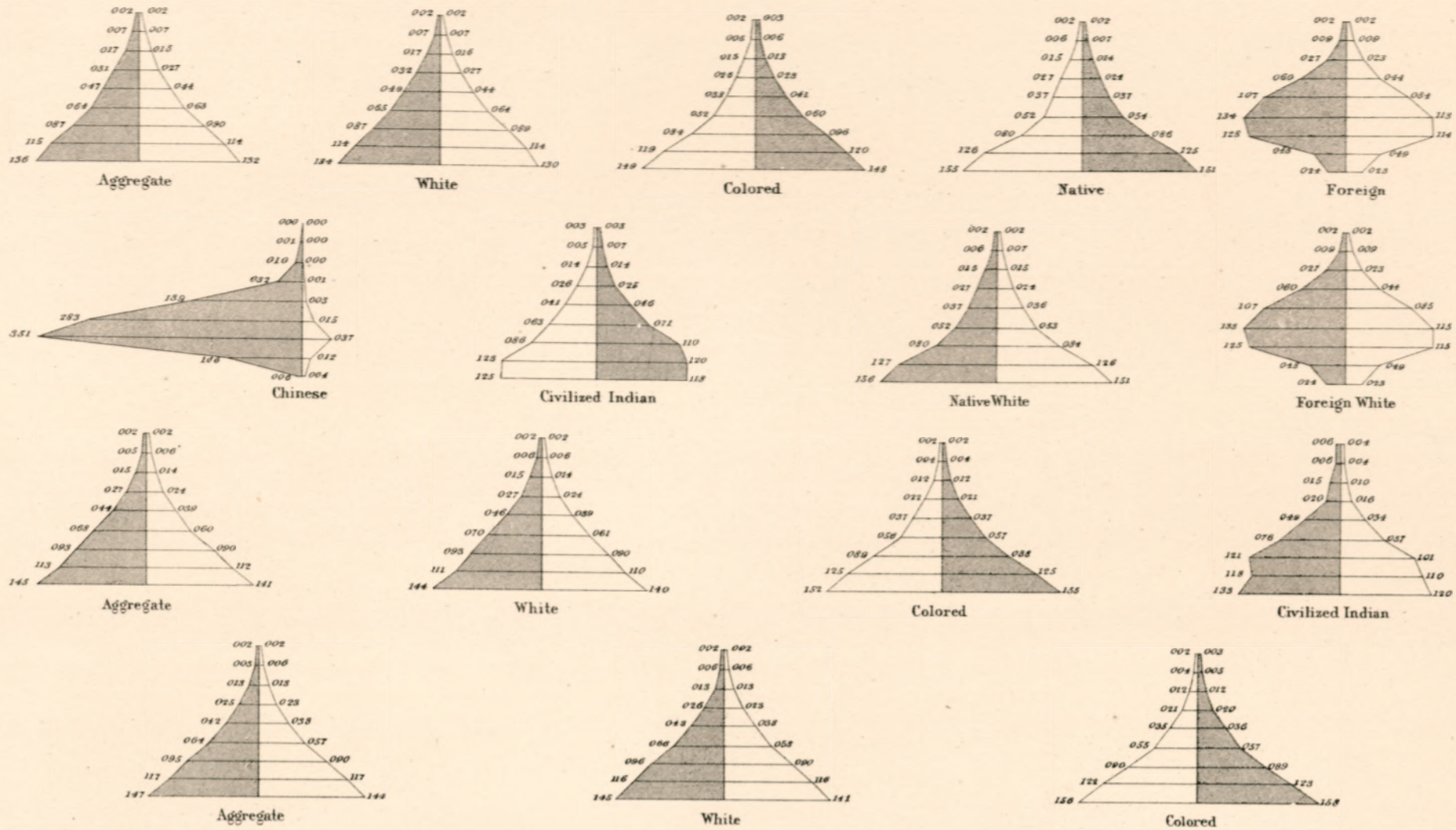
## I. - UNITED STATES, IN THE AGGREGATE AND WITH CERTAIN DISTINCTIONS FOR 1870 1860 AND 1850.

THE UNITED STATES.

1870

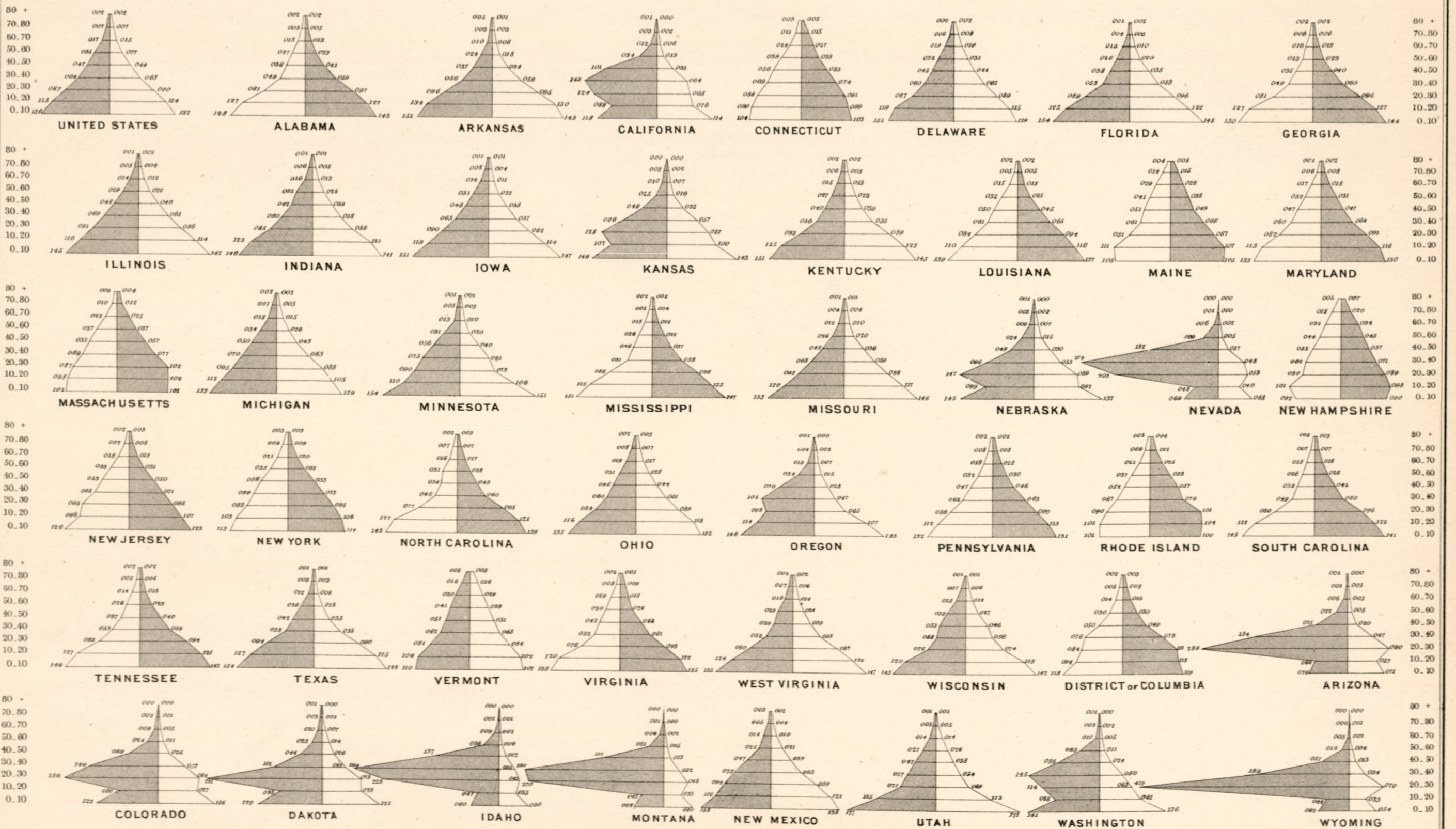
1860 \*

1850 \*



\* The population was not distinguished as native or foreign in the tabulation by age and sex at the Seventh and Eighth Censuses.

## 2. - AGGREGATE POPULATION 1870. BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

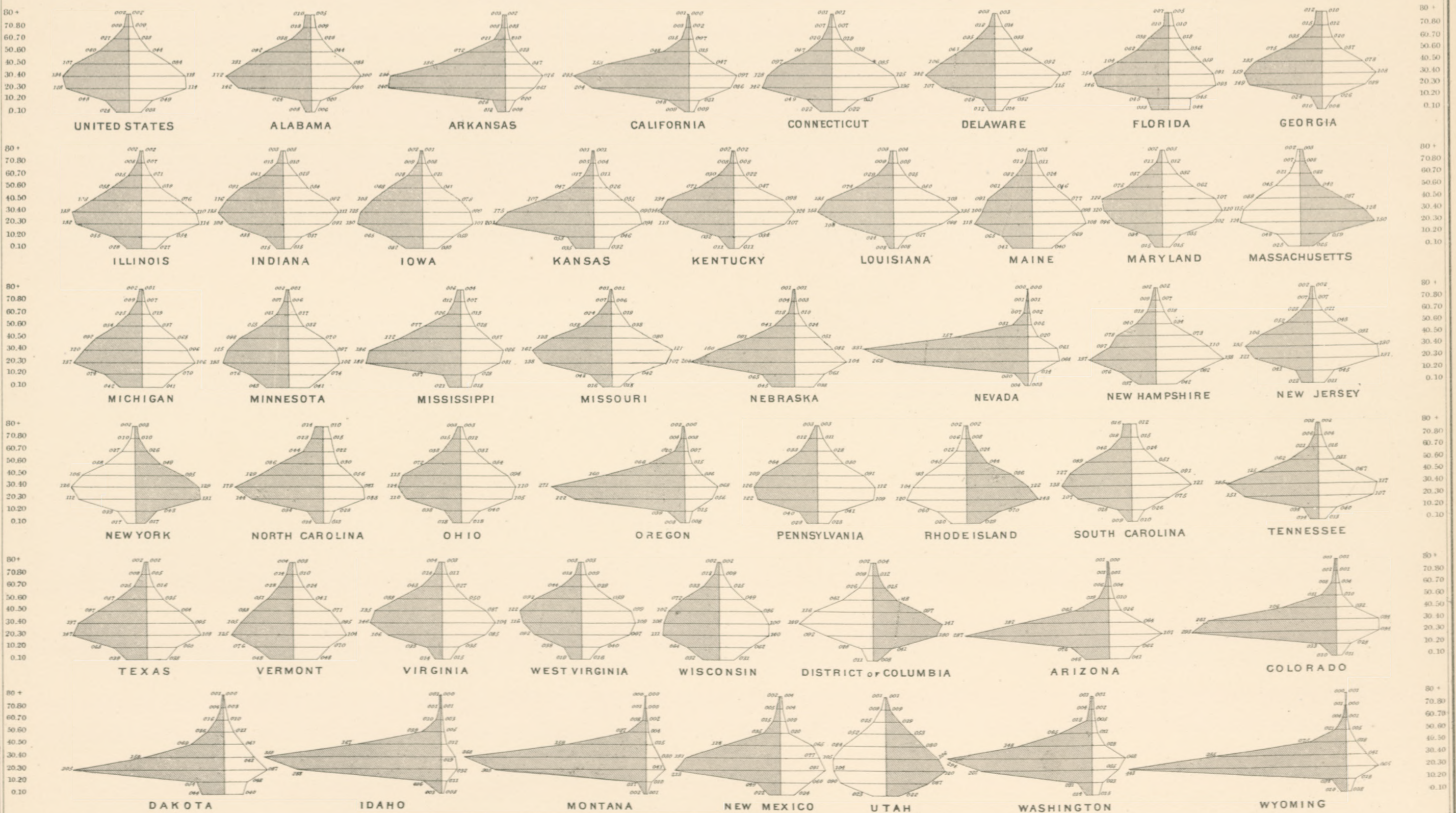


3.- NATIVE POPULATION 1870. BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.



\* In the United States the females are in excess of the males among the native population, and in Delaware the males in excess of the females, but so slightly as not to allow the preponderance to be exhibited to the eye upon the scale of the present chart.

4.- FOREIGN POPULATION 1870. BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.





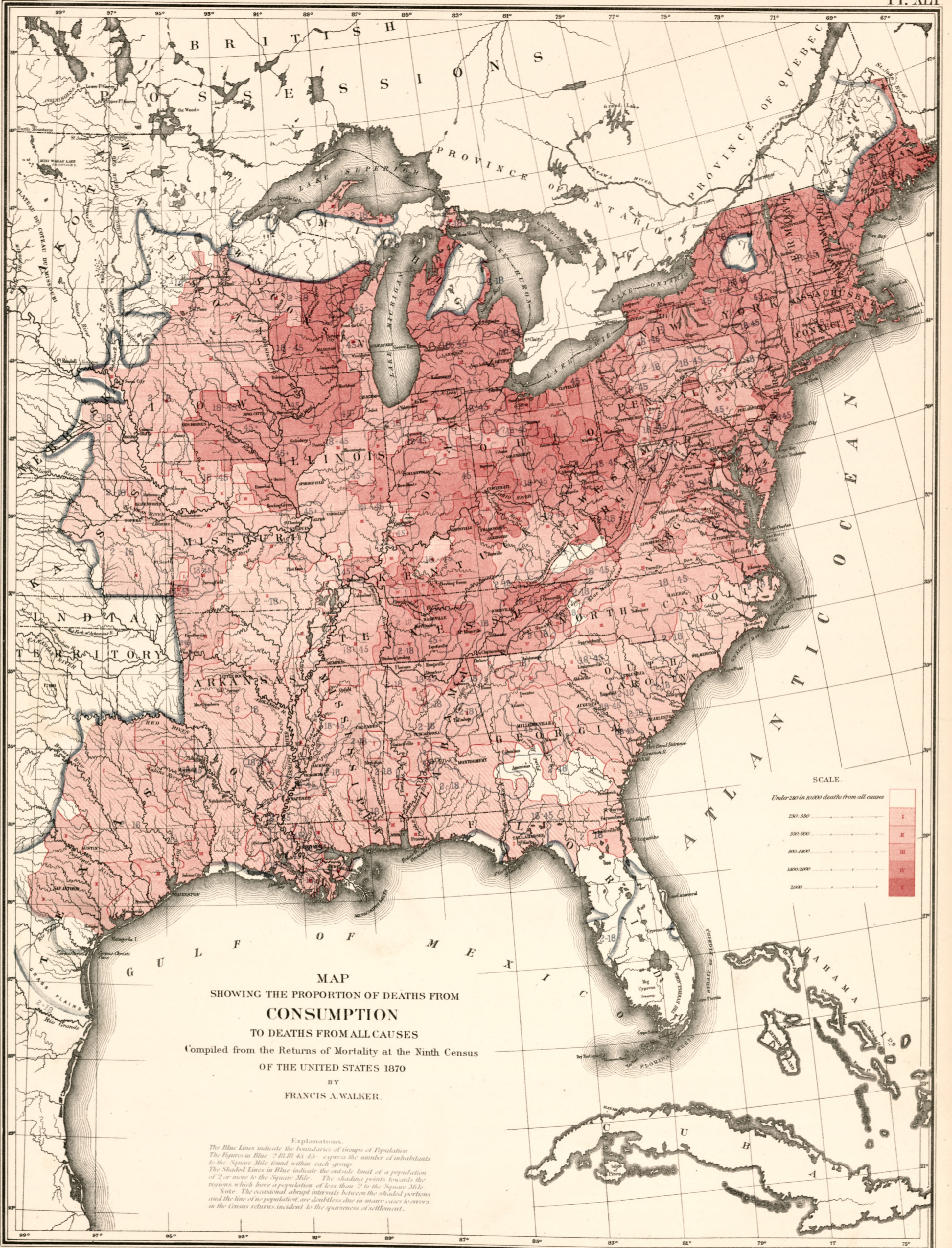
MAP  
 SHOWING IN FIVE DEGREES OF DENSITY, THE  
 BIRTH RATE  
 PREVAILING IN THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES EAST OF THE 100<sup>TH</sup> MERIDIAN,  
 SO FAR AS THE SAME IS INDICATED BY THE RATIO BETWEEN THE TOTAL POPULATION  
 AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE  
 SURVIVING AT THE DATE OF ENUMERATION, JUNE 1<sup>ST</sup>.  
 Compiled from the Returns of Population at the Ninth Census  
 OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870.  
 BY  
 FRANCIS A. WALKER.

SCALE.  
 Inhabitants to each child under one year

Under 30	IV
30 33	III
33 36	II
36 40	I
40 48	
48 and over	

Note: The smaller the number of inhabitants to each child, the larger the Birth Rate.

Explanations.  
 The Blue Lines indicate the boundaries of Groups of Population  
 The Figures in Blue 2 18 18 45 45 express the number of inhabitants  
 to the Square Mile found within each group  
 The Shaded Lines in Blue indicate the outside limit of a population  
 of 2 or more to the Square Mile. The shading points towards the  
 regions, which have a population of less than 2 to the Square Mile.  
 Note: The occasional abrupt intervals between the shaded portions  
 and the line of no population, are doubtless due in many cases to errors  
 in the Census returns, incident to the sparseness of settlement.



**MAP  
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM  
CONSUMPTION  
TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES**

Compiled from the Returns of Mortality at the Ninth Census  
OF THE UNITED STATES 1870

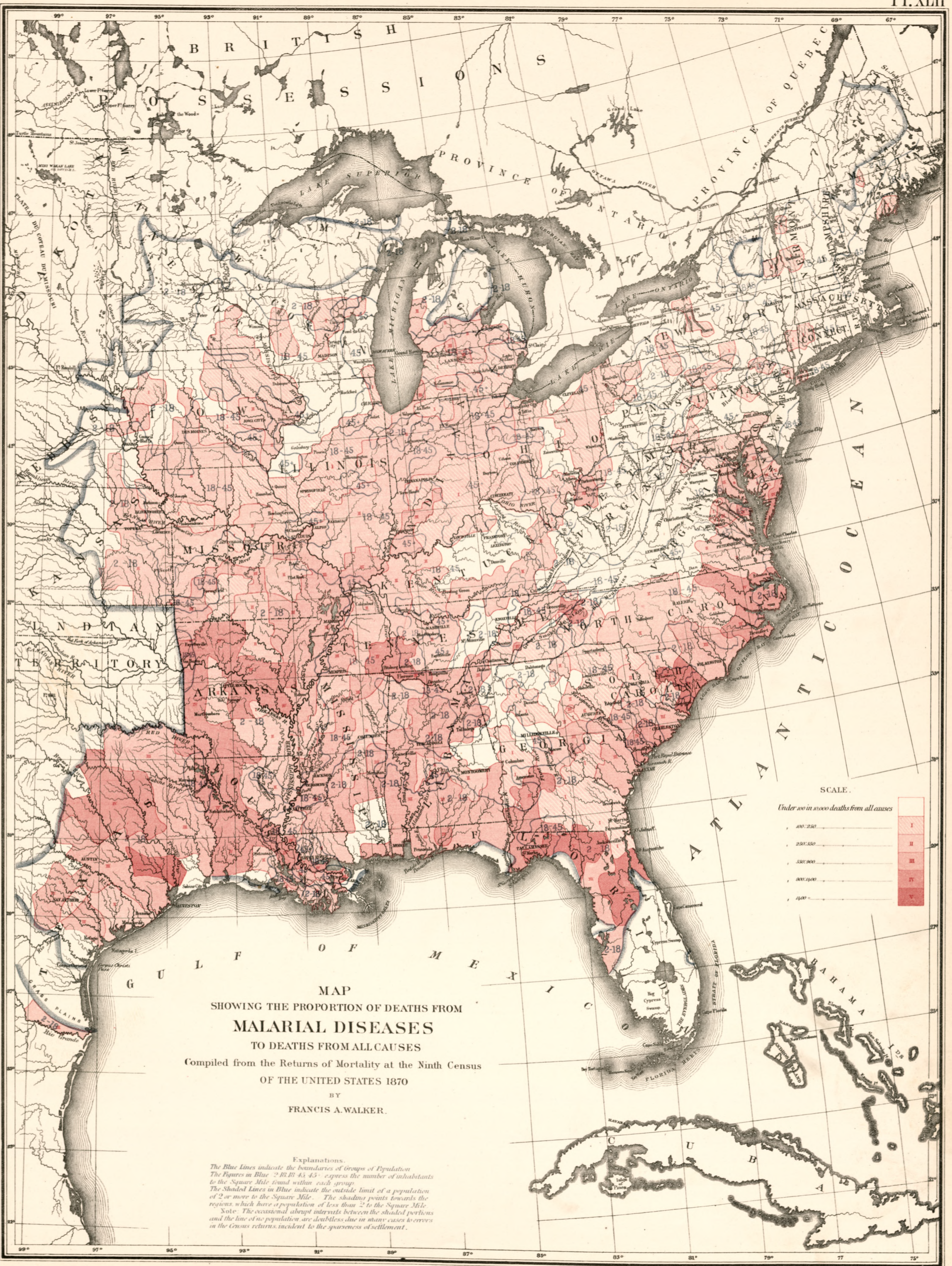
BY  
FRANCIS A. WALKER.

*Explanations.*  
The Blue Lines indicate the boundaries of Groups of Population  
The Figures in Blue 2 18 43 45 express the number of inhabitants to the Square Mile found within each group  
The Shaded Lines in Blue indicate the outside limit of a population of 2 or more to the Square Mile. The shading points towards the regions which have a population of less than 2 to the Square Mile.  
Note. The occasional abrupt intervals between the shaded portions and the line of no population are doubtless due in many cases to errors in the Census returns incident to the sparseness of settlement.

SCALE.

Under 250 in 10,000 deaths from all causes

250-550	I
550-900	II
900-1400	III
1400-2000	IV
2000	V



**MAP**  
**SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM**  
**MALARIAL DISEASES**  
**TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES**  
 Compiled from the Returns of Mortality at the Ninth Census  
 OF THE UNITED STATES 1870  
 BY  
 FRANCIS A. WALKER.

**Explanations.**  
 The Blue Lines indicate the boundaries of Groups of Population.  
 The Figures in Blue 2 18 45 45 express the number of inhabitants to the Square Mile found within each group.  
 The Shaded Lines in Blue indicate the outside limit of a population of 2 or more to the Square Mile. The shading points towards the regions which have a population of less than 2 to the Square Mile.  
 Note: The occasional abrupt intervals between the shaded portions and the line of no population are doubtless due in many cases to errors in the Census returns incident to the sparseness of settlement.

**SCALE.**  
*Under 100 in 10000 deaths from all causes*

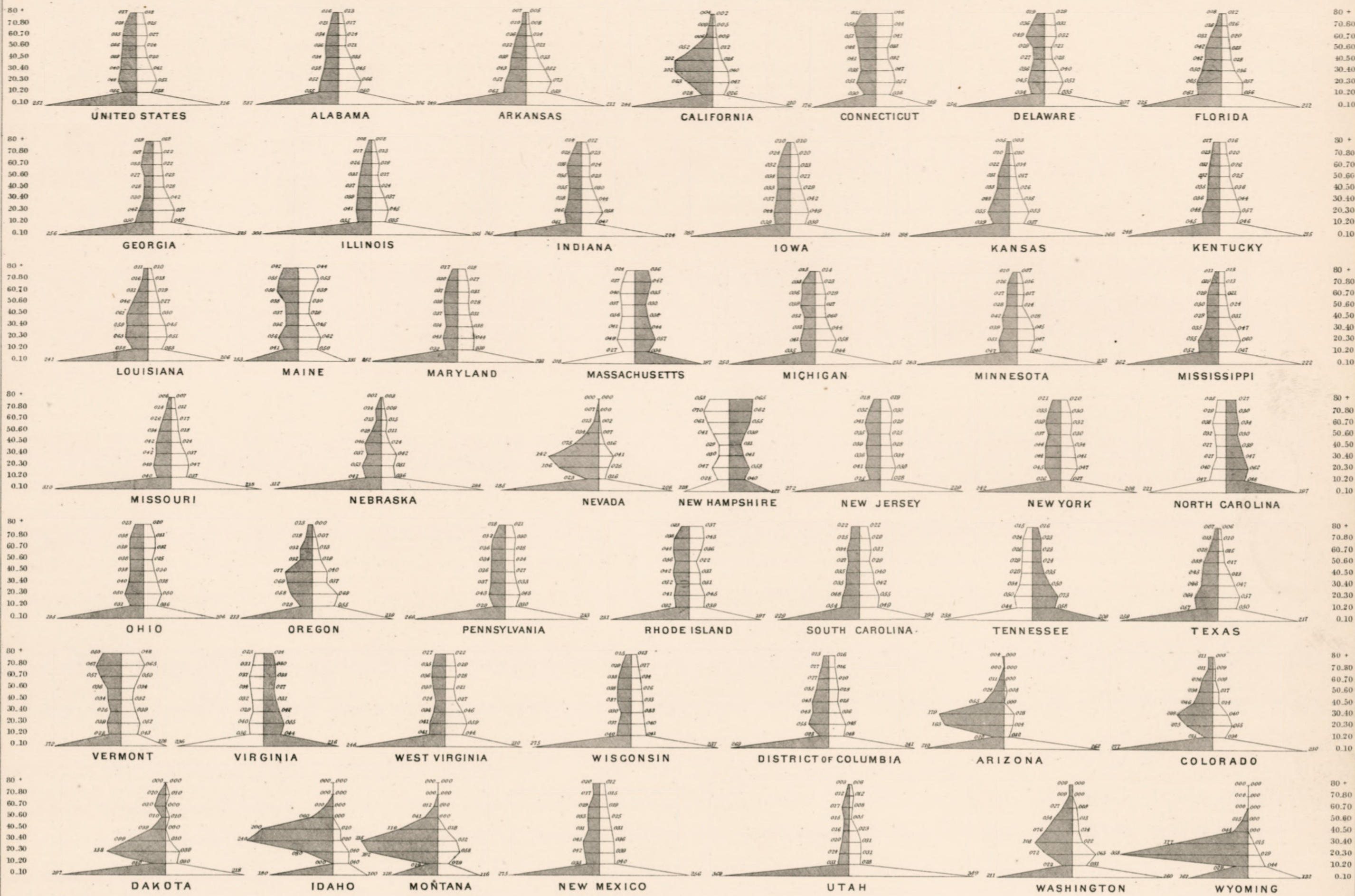
400-250	I
250-150	II
150-100	III
100-75	IV
75-50	V

CHART  
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX  
OF THE  
**DEATHS**  
OCCURRING DURING THE CENSUS YEAR ENDING JUNE 1<sup>ST</sup>,  
compiled from the Returns of Mortality at the Ninth Census 1870.  
BY  
FRANCIS A. WALKER.

The total number of Deaths in each State or from each specified Disease or Group of Diseases as reported in the Census is reduced to thousandths, and the number of thousandths of each sex, in each decade of life, is represented by the distance measured on the horizontal lines, severally, from the perpendicular base line.

The males are on the left of the perpendicular base line and the females on the right.  
The lowest horizontal line represents the deaths in the first decade under ten years of age, and the highest the deaths over eighty years. The sex which preponderates is shaded.

1. FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.



2. FOR GROUPS OF DISEASES AND CERTAIN SPECIAL DISEASES.

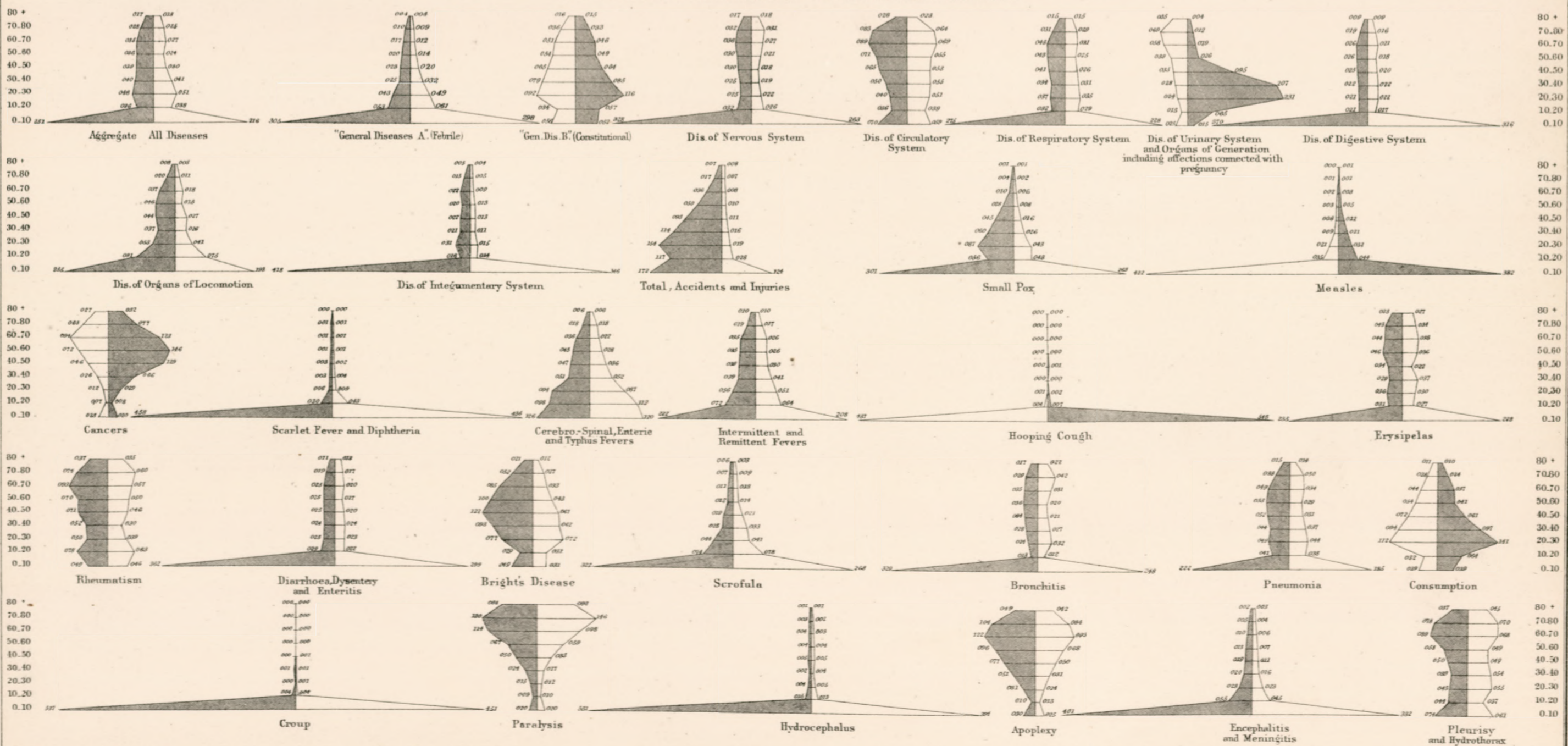
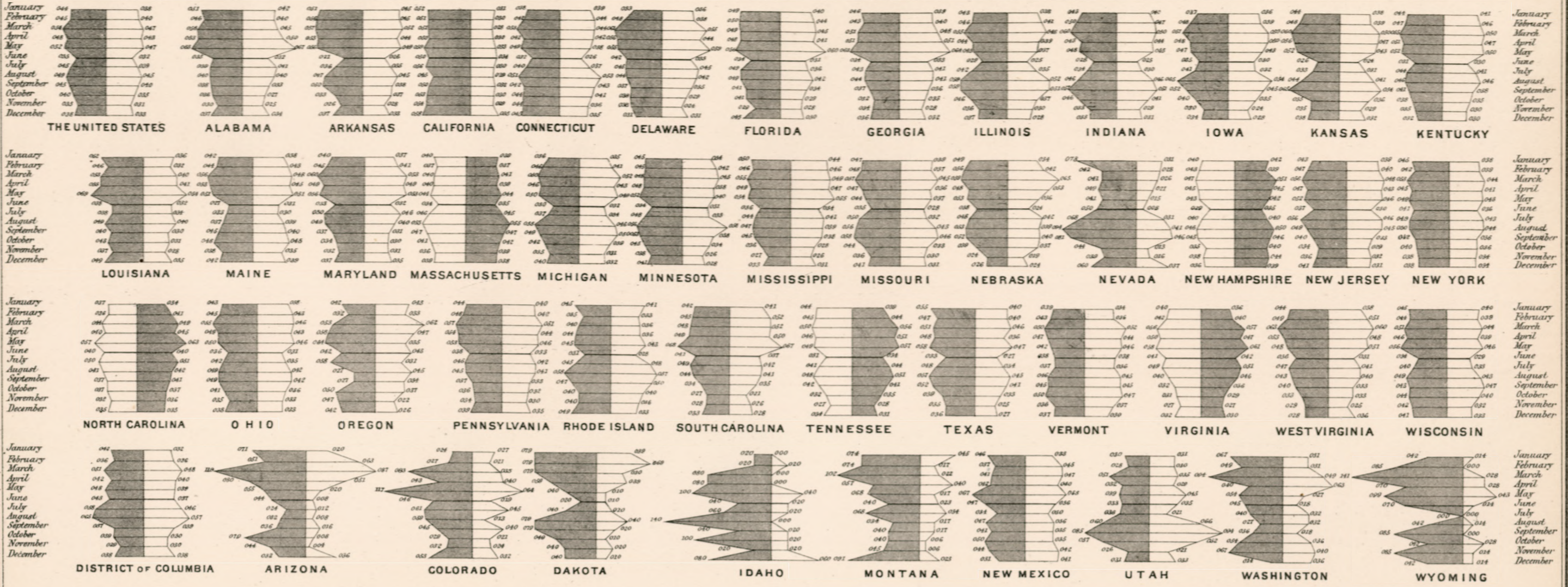


CHART SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEATHS

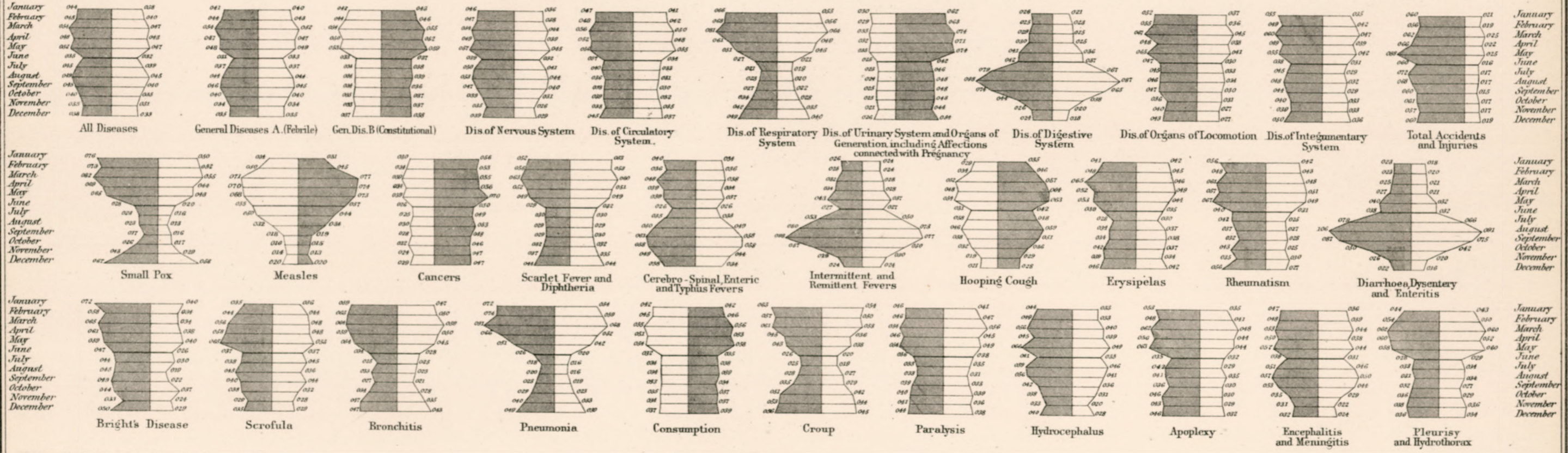
OCcurring DURING THE CENSUS YEAR ENDING JUNE 1ST BY SEX AND MONTH OF DEATH AND ACCORDING TO RACE AND NATIONALITY.

compiled from the Returns of Mortality at the Ninth Census U.S. 1870. BY FRANCIS A. WALKER.

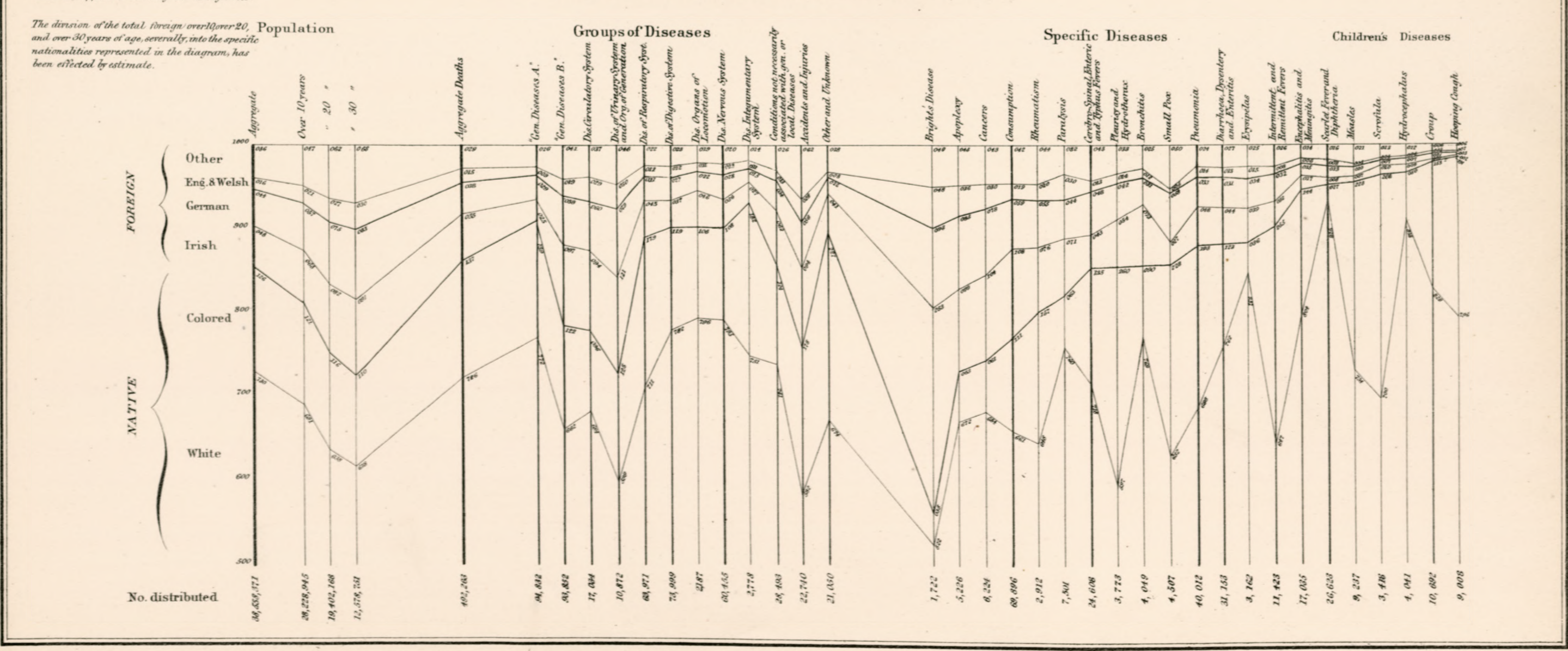
1. BY SEX AND MONTH OF DEATH, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.



2. BY SEX AND MONTH OF DEATH, FOR GROUPS OF DISEASES AND CERTAIN SPECIAL DISEASES.



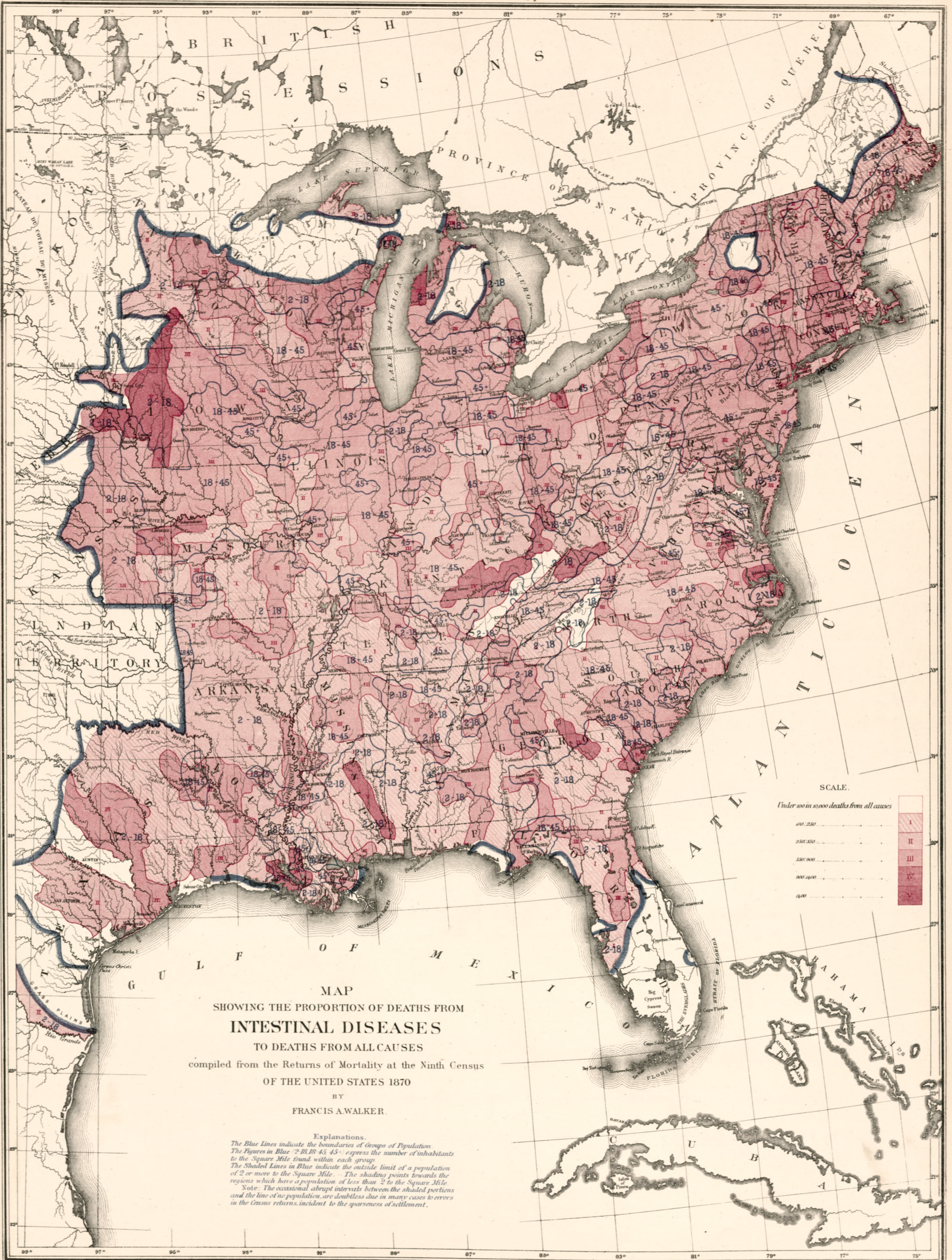
3. BY RACE AND NATIONALITY, FOR THE UNITED STATES.



In the construction of the sets of diagrams numbered 1 and 2, the total number of deaths occurring during the year reported in the census, is reduced to thousands, and the number of thousands within each month is represented by the distance measured on the horizontal lines, severally, from the perpendicular base line. The males are on the left of the base line and the females on the right. The sex which preponderates is shaded.

Note: In this diagram the vertical lines are supposed to be drawn downwards through a further distance of four inches, making them exactly twice the length at which they appear in the diagram as engraved. The division of the total foreign over 20, Population and over 30 years of age, severally, into the specific nationalities represented in the diagram, has been effected by estimate.





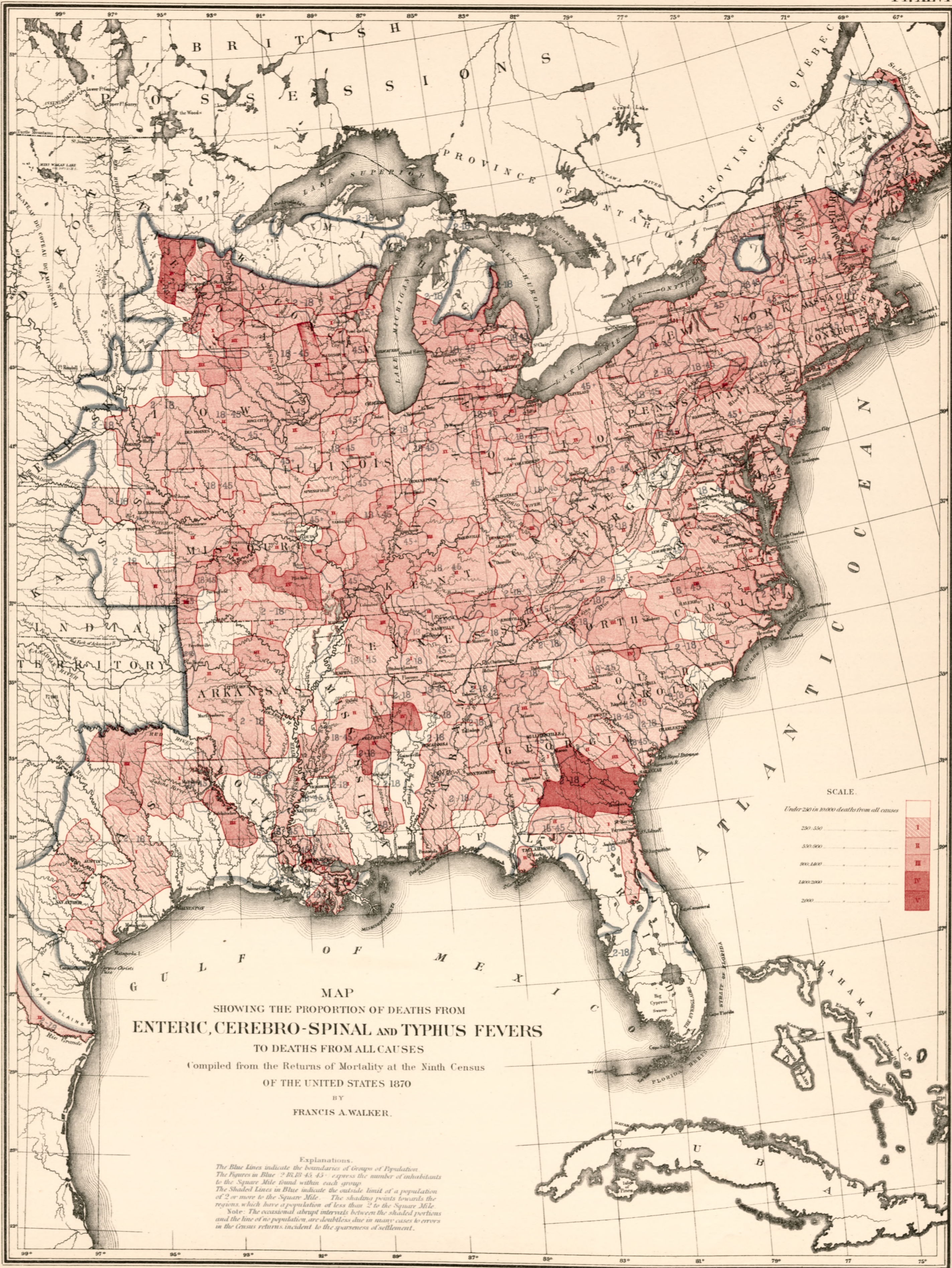
**MAP**  
**SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM**  
**INTESTINAL DISEASES**  
**TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES**  
 compiled from the Returns of Mortality at the Ninth Census  
 OF THE UNITED STATES 1870  
 BY  
 FRANCIS A. WALKER.

**Explanations.**  
 The Blue Lines indicate the boundaries of Groups of Population.  
 The Figures in Blue (2-18, 18-45, 45+) express the number of inhabitants to the Square Mile found within each group.  
 The Shaded Lines in Blue indicate the outside limit of a population of 2 or more to the Square Mile. — The shading points towards the regions which have a population of less than 2 to the Square Mile.  
 Note: The occasional abrupt intervals between the shaded portions and the line of no population, are doubtless due in many cases to errors in the Census returns, incident to the sparseness of settlement.

**SCALE.**

*Under 100 in 10,000 deaths from all causes*

400-250	I
250-150	II
150-100	III
100-75	IV
75	V



**MAP**  
**SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM**  
**ENTERIC, CEREBRO-SPINAL AND TYPHUS FEVERS**  
**TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES**

Compiled from the Returns of Mortality at the Ninth Census  
 OF THE UNITED STATES 1870

BY  
**FRANCIS A. WALKER.**

**Explanations.**  
 The Blue Lines indicate the boundaries of Groups of Population.  
 The Figures in Blue "250 45 45" express the number of inhabitants to the Square Mile found within each group.  
 The Shaded Lines in Blue indicate the outside limit of a population of 2 or more to the Square Mile. The shading points towards the regions which have a population of less than 2 to the Square Mile.  
 Note: The occasional abrupt intervals between the shaded portions and the line of no population, are doubtless due to errors in the Census returns incident to the sparseness of settlement.