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REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

General Register Office,
10th December 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the detailed Abstracts of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths that have been registered in England and Wales during the year 1853.

329,040 persons married, 612,391 children were born alive, 421,097 persons died, and were registered; so that 1,362,528 names have been added to the lists of those already on the public registers.

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 191,294, and probably still more, as all the births are not registered in the present state of the law.

The immigrations from Scotland, Ireland, and foreign parts have added a certain number of persons to the population; while by emigration an equal, or perhaps a greater, number has been removed. The ascertained English emigrants from the ports of the United Kingdom amounted to 62,915, the Scotch to 22,605, the Irish to 192,609, the Foreigners to 31,459; and the nativity of 20,349 emigrants was undetermined.* Of the 62,915 English emigrants, 32,163 sailed to the Australian colonies, 26,496 to the United States, and 4194 only to our flourishing North American Colonies, where the soil and climate are adapted to develop all the vigour of the British race, which suffers in so many ways from the insalubrity of the Southern States of North America.

TABLE I.—Estimated POPULATION, Number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered in England in each Year from 1838 to 1853.

Years ended Dec. 31st.	Estimated POPULATION in England in the Middle of the Years.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS Married.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1838	15,312,256	118067	236134	463787	342760	121027
1839	15,515,296	123166	246332	492574	338984	153590
1840	15,721,029	122655	245330	502303	359687	142616
1841	15,929,492	122496	244992	512158	343847	168311
1842	16,123,793	118825	237650	517739	349519	168220
1843	16,320,479	123818	247636	527325	346445	180880
1844	16,519,565	132249	264493	540763	356933	183830
1845	16,721,081	143743	287486	543521	349366	194155
1846	16,925,051	145664	291323	572625	390315	182310
1847	17,131,512	135845	271690	539965	423304	116661
1848	17,340,492	138230	276430	563059	399833	163226
1849	17,552,020	141883	283766	578159	440839	137320
1850	17,766,129	152744	305488	593422	368995	224427
1851	17,982,849	154206	308412	615865	395396	220469
1852	18,205,627	153782	317504	624012	407135	216877
1853	18,433,313	164520	329040	612391	421097	191294

* The Population has been deduced on the assumption that the annual rate of increase was uniform; viz. 1.220 per cent. in each of the 10 years 1841-51, and 1.326 per cent. in each of the 3 years 1838-40. For 1852 and 1853 the increase of Population has been obtained by taking the excess of births over deaths in the four quarters ending June 30th. in each year. The results, by the latter method, will probably be found now to be more correct than those deduced on the hypothesis that the population increased at the same rate in 1851-2-3, as it did in 1841-51.

* Fourteenth General Report of Emigration Commissioners, p. 92.

69.6 in 100 men and 56.1 in 100 women wrote their names; but the proportions varied in different counties from 49.3 men in Monmouthshire and 49.6 men in Hertfordshire, to 85.4 men in Westmorland; from 32.9 women in South Wales, 38.7 women in Lancashire, 44.0 women in Bedfordshire, to 75.2 women in Westmorland, and Surrey out of London.

The men (87.3) and women (77.7) who are married in London write their names in the largest proportions; the men and women of Wales (and Monmouthshire) write their names in the lowest proportions. The men and women who marry in London are frequently of country birth; but it is probable that the mere fact of going to London implies in this class a higher degree of education than the average prevailing in their native counties. The Welsh would probably be better instructed in writing if they learnt the English language in infancy.

The ten counties in which the greatest proportion of men wrote their names are: Durham 72.1, Gloucester 72.2, Lincoln 72.8, Devon 73.6, Sussex 73.8, York (East Riding) 77.5, Northumberland 79.2, York (North Riding) 79.4, Cumberland 82.9, Westmorland 85.4.

The system of instruction and the habits of these people must be very different from those of the people in the ten following English counties, where instruction is at the lowest ebb: Cambridgeshire 60.6, Shropshire 58.5, Buckinghamshire 58.4, Norfolk 58.1, Essex 57.5, Suffolk 56.5, Bedfordshire 55.7, Staffordshire 53.8, Huntingdonshire 51.9, Hertfordshire 49.6.

Thus in parts of England, the educational system of the country has been so narrowly based, and is so imperfect, that 5 in ten of the men who marry, cannot write their names.

It may be here useful to inquire, of what value is this test? as by some it has been misunderstood, and by others mis-stated.

164,520 men, of whom about *five-sevenths* were of the age 20-30, and the same number of women, of whom *five-sevenths* were also of the same age, and the rest younger or older, went through the various marriage ceremonies in the established churches, in the chapels of protestant dissenters, in the Roman catholic chapels, in the meeting houses of various kinds, and in the register offices. At the end of the ceremony the young husband and wife are invited in all cases to sign the register book, in the presence of the officiating minister or the registrar; they having the option, if they cannot write, to sign by making a *mark* against their names.

The parties are not asked whether in their own opinion they can or can not write, but are asked to *write their names* on an important occasion,

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES. The Proportion per Cent. of *Minors* of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows.

YEARS ended 31st December	To 100 Married.								
	The Proportion under 21 Years of Age.			The Proportion who signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			The Proportion who were		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4.38	13.20	8.83	32.7	48.8	40.8	*12.30	*8.99	*10.95
1842	4.53	13.47	9.00	32.0	47.9	40.0	13.14	8.90	11.02
1843	4.45	13.25	8.85	32.7	49.0	40.9	13.17	8.73	10.95
1844	4.17	13.16	8.67	32.4	49.2	40.8	12.81	8.46	10.63
1845	4.37	13.48	8.93	33.2	49.6	41.4	12.64	8.60	10.62
1846	4.33	13.73	9.03	32.6	48.2	40.4	12.59	8.33	10.46
1847	4.09	13.34	8.72	31.2	45.5	38.4	12.33	8.54	10.74
1848	4.41	14.06	9.24	31.2	45.4	38.3	13.76	8.86	11.31
1849	4.69	14.88	9.79	31.0	45.9	38.5	13.85	8.88	11.37
1850	4.88	15.13	10.01	31.1	46.2	38.7	14.49	9.27	11.88
1851	5.02	15.75	10.39	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.98	9.00	11.49
1852	5.39	16.99	11.19	30.5	44.6	37.6	13.49	8.86	11.18
1853	5.55	17.76	11.66	30.4	43.9	37.2	13.59	8.97	11.28

* The proportion of Widowers and Widows in the Year 1841 is for the September and December quarters only.

when on many accounts it is desirable that they should append their names, in their own handwriting, to a public register. The abstracts which have appeared in my reports, show how many men and how many women under these circumstances *do sign with marks*.

Two questions are raised on these signatures: Is the man or the woman who signs with a mark unable to write? Are the men or the women who write their names, able to write anything else? Some men and women who can write imperfectly, do undoubtedly sign with marks. Upon the

TABLE V.—ENGLAND. MARRIAGES.—PROPORTIONAL Number of MARRIAGES in the several Counties of England during the Year 1853; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of the Re-marrriages of Widowers and Widows.

No.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Marriages to 100 Inhabitants.	Signed their Names in Writing.		Persons not of full Age.		Re-marrriages.	
			Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	Widowers. In 100 Men Married.	Widows. In 100 Women Married.
	ENGLAND	*894	69.6	56.1	5.55	17.76	13.59	8.97
	I.—LONDON	1.113	87.3	77.7	2.77	11.74	13.60	9.17
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1	Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	*638	69.9	75.2	3.09	9.89	11.40	8.00
2	Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	*777	70.6	66.6	3.97	18.30	12.12	8.74
3	Sussex	*739	73.8	73.5	4.57	18.37	12.25	8.76
4	Hampshire	*834	71.9	69.4	3.52	15.03	13.55	10.61
5	Berkshire	*652	63.2	64.2	5.12	14.67	14.90	11.14
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6	Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	*594	69.4	70.5	3.07	16.54	11.06	7.78
7	Hertfordshire	*595	49.6	51.0	9.09	22.31	11.72	7.03
8	Buckinghamshire	*692	58.4	50.2	9.49	21.33	15.56	7.63
9	Oxfordshire	*722	67.2	63.1	5.46	17.34	15.28	9.03
10	Northamptonshire	*846	65.4	55.5	8.20	21.77	13.46	7.24
11	Huntingdonshire	*731	51.9	50.1	5.93	25.05	11.21	7.69
12	Bedfordshire	*734	55.7	44.0	10.54	22.90	14.99	7.60
13	Cambridgeshire	*674	60.6	55.7	7.35	21.96	14.17	7.72
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14	Essex	*611	57.5	59.0	6.75	22.42	12.48	9.11
15	Suffolk	*717	56.5	56.8	4.97	16.96	13.65	8.68
16	Norfolk	*742	58.1	59.1	5.43	16.23	13.65	7.89
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17	Wiltshire	*698	61.8	58.8	6.75	17.34	14.78	8.26
18	Dorsetshire	*689	68.3	65.1	6.22	13.40	12.20	7.66
19	Devonshire	*823	73.6	66.3	3.72	12.74	10.90	7.66
20	Cornwall	*872	64.7	59.5	4.66	16.41	10.49	6.76
21	Somersetshire	*711	66.6	61.2	5.64	14.10	13.56	7.50
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22	Gloucestershire	*967	72.2	63.8	5.61	14.79	14.29	9.06
23	Herefordshire	*669	63.6	63.3	2.52	13.04	9.48	8.59
24	Shropshire	*763	58.5	51.2	3.68	12.29	12.29	7.62
25	Staffordshire	1.084	53.8	39.3	9.05	27.82	13.03	10.11
26	Worcestershire	*930	64.5	54.5	5.65	19.49	13.03	8.64
27	Warwickshire	*963	70.7	57.9	6.65	20.63	13.20	9.43
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28	Leicestershire	*854	69.1	58.0	8.58	18.99	14.24	8.77
29	Rutlandshire	*697	70.1	72.4	5.75	16.67	9.77	3.45
30	Lincolnshire	*738	72.8	63.1	4.59	18.31	11.84	7.32
31	Nottinghamshire	*917	70.3	53.0	7.39	20.04	14.93	7.42
32	Derbyshire	*844	74.1	59.3	6.10	16.75	14.18	7.47
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33	Cheshire	*853	68.1	44.5	5.40	14.02	16.07	9.32
34	Lancashire	1.079	65.3	38.7	7.53	20.47	15.25	10.45
	IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35	West Riding	*992	67.5	43.4	8.05	25.25	14.37	9.31
36	East Riding (with York)	*984	77.5	61.8	5.16	18.32	13.75	9.65
37	North Riding	*736	79.4	67.5	2.85	14.57	11.45	5.96
	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38	Durham	*895	72.1	52.8	5.23	24.31	13.46	9.07
39	Northumberland	*784	79.2	61.1	3.44	14.03	12.72	8.51
40	Cumberland	*535	82.9	68.0	5.11	15.78	11.05	6.87
41	Westmorland	*687	85.4	75.2	5.84	15.82	9.00	5.11
	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42	Monmouthshire	1.020	49.3	36.0	4.47	18.98	12.72	10.30
43	South Wales	*851	55.1	32.9	4.13	15.05	12.58	8.77
44	North Wales	*666	57.8	37.7	3.13	10.88	14.45	8.37

other hand, some persons can write their names, who cannot write a letter or keep an account in writing. The former class is perhaps the most numerous. Some of the 30 men, some of the 44 women, who sign with marks *can* write their names. Some of the 70 men and the 56 women who write their names, write little else; and are evidently unpractised writers, as their signatures are often almost illegible; not the flourishes of penmanship in which some men conceal the letters of their name, nor the undecipherable scrawl in which others write, but the uncouth, ill-formed letters of men and women who have never advanced at school beyond the first rudiments.

TABLE VI.—NUMBER of BUILDINGS REGISTERED in England and Wales for the SOLEMNIZATION of MARRIAGES to 31st December 1853.

COUNTY.	TOTAL.	PRESBYTERIANS.				WESLEYAN METHODISTS.							CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.		Residue.			
		Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterian Church in England and Unitarians.	Independents.	Baptists.	Moravians.	Roman Catholics.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Wesleyan Methodist Association.	Independent Methodists.	Wesleyan Reformers.	All others.		Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	
TOTAL in ENGLAND and WALES	3438	29	27	179	1235	797	4	409	381	45	79	42	4	4	10	71	32	105
ENGLAND.																		
Bedford	37				9	18		1	7		1							1
Berks	35			2	10	11		5	6		1							1
Bucks	35				20	14		2	1		1							
Cambridge	51			1	18	26		1	4									1
Chester	75	1	1	11	26	7		9	9	4	2	3	1					1
Cornwall	51				7	4		6	21	5	2	2						4
Cumberland	35		1	4	10			4	7	1	4							1
Derby	55			3	21	11		7	7	1	4							1
Devon	129			13	50	28		5	17		2							14
Dorset	47				24	5		6	6									
Durham	73	1	5	6	14	5		17	13	2	5	2	1					2
Essex	82			3	46	17		7	9									2
Gloucester	106			3	39	36		2	7	3								4
Hertford	20				5	7		2	2		3							1
Huntingdon	36			1	23	10		1										
Kent	15				4	10			1									5
Lancaster	106			4	34	35		12	13									5
Leicester	368	3	3	34	93	38		9	40	11	8	12	2			3		16
Lincoln	54			3	17	20		8	7									
Middlesex	61				13	18		6	15	1	5							
Monmouth	194	7	3	9	80	34		22	11		2							18
Norfolk	77				25	39		9	2		1							4
Northampton	79				18	25		6	13	1	6							4
Northumberland	37	1			34	25		2	5									8
Nottingham	81	14	11	12	8	6		13	6		2							2
Oxford	43			2	11	15		4	5	3	1							2
Rutland	28				10	6		7	4									
Salop	4				2	2		3	1	2	3							1
Somerset	46				42	25		1	5	15	1	1						6
Southampton	104			2	32	19		9	6		1	1						4
Stafford	95			4	27	8		24	18	7	4	1						1
Suffolk	63			3	34	19		4	1	2								1
Surrey	68			3	32	17		7	4	1								4
Sussex	57			3	22	17		3	6									1
Warwick	72	1		5	23	18		14	5	1								4
Westmorland	11			1	2	1		1	1		1							1
Wilts	64			2	27	25		2	5		3							1
Worcester	45			2	7	12		9	7	1								2
York	319		2	14	111	41		50	62	11	13	6	1	1				7
WALES.																		
Anglesey	3				1	1										1		
Brecon	34				15	13			1							4		
Cardigan	38				19	7			1							2		
Cardiff	72			4	50	18			1									
Cardigan	26				11	2		1								12		
Denbigh	25			1	7	5		1								11		
Flint	11				5	1		1								3		
Glamorgan	89			1	39	34		13	1							4		
Merioneth	26				9	9		1								13		
Montgomery	34				16	6			5							7		
Pembroke	51				24	21			2							4		
Radnor	5				1	3				1								

NOTE.—The above numbers are for the Counties proper, and not for the "Registration Counties."

Looking at both sides of the question, the obvious inference is, I believe, correct; and we have practically 49,983 young men, and 72,204 young women unable to write, out of 164,520 of each sex who married, and will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation of English men and English women.

Of these persons unable to write, it is known that large numbers are unable to read.

On the hypothesis that the numbers who can write in the ordinary sense of the word are understated or are overstated, the test is still available for purposes of comparison; as the timidity which prevents some men and women from writing their names, or the vanity which prompts others to try who can scarcely put letters together, must be almost equally powerful in the several counties of England. These disturbing causes leave the important fact unexplained, that in ten counties from 15 to 28 men, and in ten other counties from 39 to 50 men, in 100, sign with marks when they are required to write their names.

The value of this test is also questioned upon the ground that it is, in itself, no proof of education; and it must be at once admitted that at the utmost it shows only how many out of a given number can or cannot write. Many of the men and women who cannot now write, as in the days of old when barons and knights signed with marks, possess great intelligence and have acquired many useful arts; so thousands, on the other hand, who read and write, are ill educated, and know nothing of those liberal arts and sciences which enlarge, refresh, and invigorate the mind as the sunshine and showers fertilize and adorn the soil of England.

Yet reading and writing are, no unimportant acquirements. They are the gates of the temple of learning, and open at once access to many of its most delightful courts, where the mind can range freely among the creations of man and the inspirations of God. They are useful to him in his business, and they facilitate in a wonderful and new way his communications with his fellow men. What a striking difference would there be between two nations, the one consisting of people who could all when they married read and write, the other of people who could not read and write! The men of the latter nation would derive no advantage from the great discovery of printing, nor from the earlier and still greater discovery of the art of writing; that is, of transmitting the ideas of man to man through the sense of sight as well as through the sense of hearing by the voice. They could only converse with their equals in ignorance and capacity in their immediate neighbourhood; while the men of the favoured nation, who could read and write, could call into their chamber at will some of the loftiest spirits of the present and of past ages; they could converse with the apostles and the prophets, with the poets and the historians of their own country, in health and in sickness, in the hours of joy and of sadness—in the "valley of the shadow of death" itself.

One of these nations we have still amongst us; we see them in the unobtrusive figures of the marriage muster interspersed all over the land, in every county and parish, still in the dark, or receiving only feeble rays of the reflected light that irradiates our path. In the same year 612,391 children were born. Under the present system a large proportion of these children, and of the children born year after year, will evidently grow up in some counties without receiving adequate instruction, unless efforts are made at once to extend education in the most benighted counties. Why should 61 in 100 children in Lancashire and Staffordshire, 56 in Bedfordshire, grow up into womanhood unable to write, when only 25 in 100 marry ignorant of this art in Surrey (extra Metropolitan) and in Westmorland?

This question can be easily, but very unsatisfactorily, answered by referring to the occupations of the children. The precise circumstances of the nation among us that cannot write should be ascertained, as well as

the means we have at our disposal for rendering them the aid which every man would be glad to render, who by the accident of birth or by some other accident of nature is able to write himself. It will probably be found that different agencies may be applicable in the northern, southern, and midland counties; but it is already evident that the great work of the education of the whole people cannot be carried out until a system of schools and colleges, easily accessible to all, becomes virtually one of the great institutions of the country.

In fine, the arguments that the marriage registers supply in favour of the extension of education cannot be set aside by a few stories about

TABLE VII.—ENGLAND. BIRTHS, 1853.—NUMBER and PROPORTION of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock.

Table with 13 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, Male Children born, Female Children born, Born in Wedlock (Males, Females), Born out of Wedlock (Males, Females), MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born, MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born, MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born, CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births. Rows include ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES (Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire), III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES (Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire), IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES (Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk), V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES (Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire), VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire), VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES (Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire), VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES (Cheshire, Lancashire), IX.—YORKSHIRE (West Riding, East Riding, North Riding), X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES (Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland), XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES (Monmouthshire, South Wales, North Wales).

young girls, terrified in the presence of the clergyman, making marks when they are able to write their names. The marks of the men alone are conclusive. (Tables IV., V.)

Registered Places for Marriages.—At the end of the year 1853 there were 3453 buildings registered for the solemnization of marriages under the Act of 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85. (Table VI.)

BIRTHS.

Births (exclusive of Still-born).—The births of the year (612,391) were not so numerous as the births of the year preceding. The birth rate was

TABLE VIII.—ENGLAND. BIRTHS 1853.—PROPORTIONAL Number of BIRTHS registered in each Registration County in the Year 1853, and in each Season of the Year, or the Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, BIRTHS to 100 Persons living, Proportional Number of Births registered (In the AVERAGE QUARTER assumed to be 1000, In the FIRST QUARTER ending March 31, In the SECOND QUARTER ending June 30, In the THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30, In the FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31). Rows include ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES (Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire), III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES (Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire), IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES (Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk), V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES (Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire), VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire), VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES (Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire), VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES (Cheshire, Lancashire), IX.—YORKSHIRE (West Riding, East Riding, North Riding), X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES (Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland), XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES (Monmouthshire, South Wales, North Wales).

3.328 per cent. on the population; the average rate being 3.261, and the rate of the preceding year, the highest on record, 3.428.

313,756 boys and 298,635 girls were born in the year; the proportion of the numbers was 1.051 to 1.000, or nearly 105 to 100 = 21 boys to 20 girls.

There were to 100 girls, 108.3 boys born in Rutland, 108.2 in Hertford, 108.1 in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 107.8 in Devonshire. In these counties the boys abounded; and in every county the number of boys exceeded the number of girls. But in Nottingham and Dorset the excess of boys was less than 1 in 100.

These proportions undergo considerable fluctuations from year to year; and, in conformity with mathematical theory, the fluctuation in the proportions is greatest where the births are fewest in number. Thus in Rutland to 100 girls, 115.4 boys were born in 1850, and 94.8 boys in 1851, the year immediately following. It will be seen whether, on an average of years, there is any great permanent difference in the proportion of boys born in the counties. In all England the proportion of boys has increased since 1850 from 104.2 to 105.1.

The relative ages of the father and mother have probably some influence on the sexes of the children; but the English schedule does not state the ages of the parents at the birth of the children.

TABLE IX.—BIRTHS registered in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1853.

Table with 5 columns: Years, March, June, September, December. Rows list birth counts for each quarter from 1838 to 1853.

TABLE X.—ENGLAND. DEATHS.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY of Males and of Females.

Table with 5 columns: YEARS, To 100 Males living, To 100 Females living, Deaths of Males to 100 Deaths of Females, Of equal Numbers living, the Number of Male Deaths to every 100 Deaths of Females. Rows show mortality rates from 1838 to 1853.

The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 100 males living there were 2.335 deaths of males; to every 100 females living there were 2.133 deaths of females; and to every 100 females who died there were 105 deaths of males. The last column shows the relative mortality of males and females; and that out of equal numbers living the deaths of males were 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

39,763 children were born out of wedlock; or 6.5 in every 100 children born alive. This proportion is less than the proportion (6.8) of the three previous years.

Norfolk (10.6), Hereford (9.8), Salop (9.8), Nottingham (8.5), the North Riding of Yorkshire (8.7), Cumberland (11.7), and Westmorland (8.9), still show a great excess of illegitimate children; while in

TABLE XI.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in each COUNTY during the 13 Years 1841—1853.

Table with 14 columns: COUNTIES, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853. Rows list mortality rates for various counties in England from 1841 to 1853.

Note.—In deducing the results given in this Table a correction has been made for increase of population, based on the numbers enumerated in 1841 and 1851, on the assumption that the increase was uniform in each year (1841—1851). Since the Census of 1851, as no satisfactory data exist for ascertaining the progress of the population, which has been much interfered with by emigration and other causes, the increase has been taken to be approximately represented by the excess of births over deaths registered in each respective year ending June 30th.

Huntingdon (5.0), Devon (5.5), Cornwall (5.0), Warwick (5.4), Durham (5.8), and Monmouth (5.0), the proportions are much lower.

It was shown in my fourteenth Report that to 100 married women of the age 20-40, about 31 children were born in 1851; and that to 100 single women in the same year, 3 children were born. As a general rule the counties in which the unmarried women have proportionally the least number of children, are the counties in which the women write in more than the average proportion of cases. To this rule, however, Westmorland and Cumberland are remarkable exceptions.

The excess of boys among children born out of wedlock was 4.6 in 100; for to 100 girls 104.6 boys were born.

The number of births in the first half exceeded the number in the last half of the year. The births in the four quarters were in the proportions of 1056, 1037, 964, and 943, if 1000 be taken as the quarterly average. (Tables VII., VIII., IX.)

DEATHS.

421,097 persons died in the year.

The mortality was at the rate of 22.88 in 1000 living; which is slightly above the average, 22.38, of the 16 years 1838-53, or nearly 1 in 44 died, instead of 1 in 45.

TABLE XII.—ENGLAND. DEATHS.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. of Males and Females at different Ages.

Years	DEATHS to 100 MALES living.										Average of the Rates of 10 Years 1844-53.
	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	
All Ages	2.242	2.170	2.395	2.546	2.391	2.581	2.143	2.276	2.320	2.379	2.344
0-	6.984	6.665	7.760	7.588	7.401	7.513	6.695	7.298	7.500	7.346	7.275
5-	.897	.823	.825	.970	1.043	1.124	.814	.869	.906	.847	.912
10-	.473	.466	.507	.550	.530	.646	.467	.491	.520	.506	.516
15-	.763	.781	.859	.929	.858	.951	.717	.776	.799	.828	.826
25-	.940	.926	1.025	1.100	1.026	1.243	.879	.948	.968	1.013	1.007
35-	1.225	1.202	1.272	1.436	1.303	1.581	1.165	1.236	1.230	1.316	1.297
45-	1.750	1.715	1.800	2.065	1.864	2.262	1.716	1.787	1.816	1.958	1.873
55-	3.051	2.975	3.129	3.649	3.266	3.655	2.980	3.031	3.073	3.278	3.209
65-	6.736	6.491	6.758	7.606	6.793	7.244	6.306	6.396	6.284	6.912	6.762
75-	14.651	14.400	15.070	17.326	14.986	15.187	14.019	14.055	14.161	15.897	14.975
85-	31.716	30.191	32.214	35.553	30.622	29.976	28.555	28.245	28.279	31.297	30.665
95 & upwds.	43.228	40.035	51.651	56.607	42.435	42.859	38.560	41.937	43.422	47.305	45.704

DEATHS to 100 FEMALES living.

All Ages	2.083	2.012	2.221	2.380	2.224	2.445	2.013	2.124	2.156	2.201	2.186
0-	5.885	5.657	6.675	6.553	6.396	6.488	5.738	6.299	6.445	6.362	6.250
5-	.902	.800	.813	.951	.997	1.102	.810	.830	.878	.813	.893
10-	.503	.476	.533	.577	.566	.653	.491	.527	.537	.540	.540
15-	.810	.815	.870	.919	.878	1.000	.777	.818	.834	.861	.858
25-	1.006	.930	1.048	1.173	1.090	1.347	.988	1.005	1.031	1.064	1.073
35-	1.200	1.188	1.242	1.422	1.301	1.617	1.169	1.193	1.214	1.251	1.280
45-	1.525	1.467	1.559	1.789	1.589	1.998	1.473	1.519	1.514	1.596	1.603
55-	2.773	2.668	2.783	3.226	2.860	3.355	2.625	2.679	2.660	2.845	2.847
65-	6.052	5.856	6.156	6.964	6.072	6.596	5.717	5.854	5.708	6.133	6.111
75-	13.494	13.036	13.794	15.945	13.604	14.028	12.684	12.818	13.177	14.106	13.669
85-	28.434	27.569	30.350	32.104	27.623	28.028	25.922	26.357	27.427	28.968	28.278
95 & upwds.	44.616	42.036	52.200	53.230	46.816	43.323	42.927	45.017	40.676	45.770	45.661

The Table may be read thus:—Of 100 Males living of the age of 35 and under 45, 1.225 died in 1844, 1.202 in 1845, and so on for other years, a correction for increase of Population having been made for each Age in each Year; and the deaths of persons whose ages were not returned have been distributed proportionally over each age. The data upon which this Table is constructed appear in this or have appeared in the previous Reports, and in the Census Report. See Census Report 1851; and the Annual Reports of the Reg. Gen., particularly the 8th and 9th.

The mortality of males was 23.79, of females 22.01 per 1000 in the year; the average mortality of males, 23.19, being on an average 1.62 in 1000 more than the mortality of females, 21.57.

The deaths of females were in the year to the deaths of males as 100 to 104; while the rates of mortality were as 100 to 108. This difference is caused by the excess of females living in England over the number of males living. The latter numbers show that where 100 females die in England, out of a given number of females living, 108 males would die out of an equal number of males. (Tables X., XI.)

The Table (XII.) shows the mortality of males and of females at twelve periods of life, in the ten years 1844-53. It will be observed, that the greater excess of mortality occurs in boys in the first five years of age, when out of 1000 living 72.75 die annually, while out of the same number of girls only 62.50 die; in the next stage of life (age 5-10) out of the same numbers 9.12 boys, and 8.93 girls die. A change takes place, at the age 10-15, for then 5.16 boys and 5.40 girls die. The mortality of both sexes then increases, and the women up to the age of 35 die in rather greater proportions than men. After the age of 45 the mortality of men is considerably higher than the mortality of women.

In comparing the mortality of 1853, with the average at different ages it will be observed that the excess is most notable in childhood and old age.

The deaths fluctuated in the four quarters of the year from 118,119 in the winter quarter, to 92,201 in the summer quarter; or, putting 1000 deaths

TABLE XIII.—DEATHS registered in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1853.

Years.	Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
1838	98152	90877	72877	80854
1839	89740	87969	76280	84995
1840	98896	90339	80322	89630
1841	99069	86134	75440	83204
1842	96314	86338	82339	84328
1843	94926	87234	76792	87433
1844	101024	85337	79708	90864
1845	104664	89149	74872	80681
1846	89484	96230	101664	108937
1847	119872	106718	93435	103479
1848	129032	99727	87638	92436
1849	105870	102153	135227	97589
1850	98430	92871	85849	91845
1851	105359	99458	91499	99080
1852	106358	100625	100382	99770
1853	118119	107647	92201	103130

TABLE XIV.—ENGLAND. DEATHS.—PROPORTIONAL Number of DEATHS in each QUARTER to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter of each Year.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths in the Average Quarter.	Proportional Number of Deaths.				
		In the Average Quarter (assumed to be 1000).	First Quarter ending March 31.	Second Quarter ending June 30.	Third Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fourth Quarter ending Dec. 31.
1838	85690	1000	1145	1061	850	944
1839	84746	1000	1059	1038	900	1003
1840	89922	1000	1100	1005	899	997
1841	85962	1000	1152	1002	878	963
1842	87380	1000	1102	990	942	965
1843	86611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89233	1000	1132	956	893	1018
1845	87342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	99953	1000	1201	998	877	925
1849	110210	1000	961	927	1227	885
1850	92249	1000	1067	1007	931	996
1851	93849	1000	1066	1006	926	1002
1852	101784	1000	1045	989	986	980
1853	105274	1000	1122	1022	876	980

as the quarterly average, 1122 occurred in the winter, 876 in the summer, quarter. (Tables XIII., XIV.)

Various influences that affect the births, deaths, and marriages are discussed in the Quarterly Reports, extracts from which have been reprinted, and will be found in the Appendix (pp. 1-64).

The causes of death are discussed by Dr. Farr, in a letter addressed to me, which will also be found in the Appendix (p. 65).

The series of Tables that follow this Report (pp. 1-139), are the regular abstracts of some of the principal facts that appear invariably in my reports.

The second series of Tables comprises one of the occasional abstracts and summaries of facts which I am only able to publish at intervals.

MORTALITY OF THE 628 DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

In the *Thirteenth Report* the number of people living in 1841 and in 1851, with the number of births and deaths in each of the ten years 1841-1850, were printed, so as to show the natural and the enumerated increase of population in each district of England and Wales. From that extensive series of Returns a new set of Tables has been formed, showing the mortality and the density of the population of each district.

The natural term of human life appears to be a *hundred years*; and out of the annual generations successively born in England and Wales a few solitary individuals attain that limiting age, the rest dropping off year by year as age advances; so that the mean lifetime is at present only 41 years.

If every person born lived 100 years, and the annual births were equal year after year, the mortality would be at the annual rate of 1 in 100, or of 10 in 1000; and if every person lived 41 years, it is obvious that, the births being equal, the mortality would be at the rate of 1 death annually in 41 living, or rather more than 24 deaths in 1000 living.

If the births constantly exceed the deaths in number, upon this hypothesis, the mortality remaining the same, although the mean duration of life remains 41 years, the mean mortality will be below 1 in 41—below 24 in 1000. And the same proportion is true, though the lifetimes of individuals vary from 0 to 100 years; thus though the mean lifetime is 41, the births exceeding the deaths and increasing, the mortality in England and Wales is 1 in 45, or rather more than 22 annual deaths in 1000 living.

Upon referring to Table (XII.) it will be observed that the rate of mortality among children and among men and women of different ages, varies; so that the mortality (73 in 1000) of children under 5 years of age is at nearly three times the average rate of the whole population, while among boys and girls of the age (10-15), the mortality is at the rate of 5 in 1000, or only one fourth or one fifth of the general rate; and the mortality remains below the average until the age of 55, but becomes after that age much above the average. The population in which the annual number of births increases, contains an undue proportion of children, of youths, and of persons of middle age; and the result is, that the rate of mortality is *less* than it would be if the population was in the proportions that would arise from an equal number of annual births.

The deaths to 1000 living in different districts will, therefore, vary to some extent, according as the population is constituted of more or less of the children or adults at the ages that experience a relatively high or a low rate of mortality.

But allowing for the circumstance that the annual deaths to 1000 living in England should be less than they would be if the births did not increase, the mortality of different districts varies with the different degrees of health in the population.

The series of results in the tables (pp. 142-149) was deduced by dividing the deaths in the ten years 1841-50, by *ten* times the arithmetical mean of the population enumerated within the several districts in 1841 and 1851. In some districts the resulting mortality by this method is slightly understated, in others slightly overstated. But the general results, deduced from such an extended series of returns, present a sufficiently correct view of the sanitary state of the various parts of England and Wales.

Upon examining the tables it was found that in three districts (*Rothbury* and *Glendale* in Northumberland, *Eastbourne* in Sussex,) the annual mortality was at the rate of 15 deaths in 1000 living.

The annual rate of mortality was 16 in 1000 living in the fourteen following districts; Holsworthy (Devon), Battle, Cuckfield (Sussex), Reigate (Surrey), Haltwhistle, Easthampstead, Guisborough, Bootle, Christchurch, Hambledon, Okehampton, Garstang, BUILTH, and Steyning.

The annual mortality was at the rate of 17 in 1000 in Hendon (comprising Harrow), Belford, Southwell, Dorking; and in all forty-seven districts.

Upon going over these districts it will be found that the health and the circumstances of the population by no means approach any ideal standard of perfection. Nature, however, does much for the inhabitants. The fresh air dilutes the emanations from their nuisances; and infectious diseases are not easily transmitted from person to person in detached houses. Still the health of the people in those districts admits of improvement; and it may be assumed with certainty, that the mortality of the English people, in very variable but generally favourable conditions, does *not* exceed 17 in 1000 deaths.

The deaths of 17 persons in 1000 may therefore be considered, in our present imperfect state, natural deaths; and all the deaths above that number may be referred to artificial causes.

Thus it was shown in my last Report that licensed victuallers, butchers, miners, bakers, shoemakers, tailors, labourers, experience a much higher rate of mortality than farmers. The unhealthy occupations of the people, therefore, contribute to raise the annual mortality above the rate of 17 in 1000.

Where the women are employed in any but domestic labour, they discharge the duties of mothers imperfectly, and the mortality of their children is high. The children in the mining districts, in the straw-plait and lace districts, and in the factory districts, suffer evidently from the want of wise, assiduous maternal care.

The marshes in low, ill-drained districts raise the mortality above 17 in 1000. Thus in Ely, Whittlesey, Wisbeach, and North Witchford, four thinly-peopled, marshy districts of Cambridgeshire round the Wash, the mortality was at the rate of 23, 25, 25, and 27 in 1000. The districts on the lower portions of the Thames suffer from marsh diseases. All our dockyards, except Pembroke, are on unhealthy sites.

One of the greatest and most prevailing causes of ill-health, and of the deaths in excess of 17 in 1000, is the condensation of people in towns, without the requisite mechanical and chemical arrangements for removing concentrated impurities, for supplying pure water, and for introducing through large streets free currents of pure air. To be beyond the reach of these causes this population must be distributed on higher grounds, over wider spaces, on which the sun can shine and the breezes of heaven blow; proper sanitary arrangements must be made; and energetic means be adopted to obviate by art all the artificial disadvantages of life in cities. As serious efforts are to be made to obtain the solution of this problem, on which the well-being, happiness, and vigour of many generations of the English race depend, I have deemed it right to publish at once a rough general view of the sanitary state of the country. The future returns will enable us to describe its changes, and I hope to see ultimately brought to bear on it all the exactest methods of statistical inquiry.

It will greatly facilitate sanitary inquiry if a convenient scale can be framed for measuring the degrees of damage, and the loss of life, which each district sustains from the various causes of insalubrity. The most accurate scale is supplied by the Life Table; which can only be constructed by expending a considerable amount of labour on the returns of each district. A much simpler scale is derived from the rates of mortality. Thus the mortality in the districts of England ranged from 15, 16, and 17 to 36 in 1000.

If, as has been proposed, 17 is taken as the point above which all the mortality is excessive, 17 will be the zero of this new scale; and in England the scale will range up to 19 or 20 degrees. There are 87 districts experiencing *one* death in excess of 17 annually; 96 have *two* deaths, and 111 have *three* deaths; and 18 have *eleven* or *more* deaths in excess annually. These results can be traced in the annexed table (XV.) And it will be observed that the mortality increases as the density of the population, or the nearness of the people to each other, increases in each of the fourteen classes of cases except one.

I have, to facilitate the comprehension and adoption of international measures, shown the number of *hectares* as well as the number of *acres* to each person in England, and in the several counties (pp. 142-143). One column shows the annual rate of mortality in each county; another the excess in the number of deaths to 1000 living; and the last column the *excess in the number of deaths over those that would have happened in the counties if the mortality had been 17 in 1000*. The continuation of the table shows the mortality and the excess of deaths in each district.

It is a remarkable fact that in England, the least unhealthy country in the world, the excess of deaths over those that would have happened if the standard of 17 had obtained universally, was 846,044 in *ten* years; so that the excess in that time was at the rate of 84,604 deaths in England annually. This excess occurred in 560 districts, for in 64 districts the mortality was below or did not exceed this standard. The people of each district can read their own sufferings and losses in the table; and I trust that they will succeed in future years in diminishing the fatal numbers.

TABLE XV.—DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND grouped in the Order of their MORTALITY.

Number of Districts.	Mean Acres.	Mean Population 1841-1851.	Density and Proximity of Population.			Mortality. Annual Deaths to 1000 living.	Excess in the Number of Deaths over those that would have happened if the Mortality had been 17 in 1000 living.	
			Acres to a Person.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Proximity or nearness of Person to Person.		Annually to 1000 living.	In the 10 Years, 1841-50.
3	339,545	29,794	11.40	56	Yards. 252	15	-	-
14	993,794	164,354	6.05	106	184	17	-	-
47	3,404,005	778,922	4.45	144	153	16	-	-
87	6,384,831	1,486,757	4.29	149	155	18	1	14,868
96	6,547,343	1,387,182	3.52	182	140	19	2	37,744
111	7,391,920	2,336,246	3.16	202	133	20	3	70,087
90	6,094,898	2,094,155	2.91	220	123	21	4	83,768
48	2,555,483	1,293,608	1.98	324	105	22	5	64,680
26	1,233,079	935,147	1.32	485	86	23	6	56,109
29	698,135	1,935,905	.63	1216	54	24	7	88,613
24	767,863	1,513,849	.51	1262	53	25	8	121,103
18	320,887	1,084,678	.31	2064	42	26	9	93,121
18	275,899	769,263	.36	1784	45	27	10	76,925
18	189,562	1,913,309	.14	4434	28	28	11	182,037
						up to 36	up to 19	
624	37,324,915	16,903,169	2.21	290	111	22	5	*

NOTE.—In this Table the districts of England are thrown into groups according to their respective rates of mortality. Thus, there were 3 districts in which the annual mortality was 15 in 1000 living, and 111 districts in which the mortality was 20 in 1000; this latter group comprises an area of 7,391,920 acres, and a population of 2,336,246, being 3.16 acres to each person or 202 persons to each square mile; if the population was spread equally over this area their *proximity* to each other would be 133 yards. The annual excess of mortality over 17 in 1000 living is 3, representing an excess of 70,087 deaths in the 10 years 1841-50 among the population living in this group of 111 districts.

* The total of this column gives a higher number (889,089) than the result obtained for the whole of England by a *single operation*, which gives an aggregate of 846,044 deaths, and this latter total, for similar reasons, differs from the aggregate of the results obtained separately for each county, or from the aggregate of the districts.

FAMILY NOMENCLATURE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

In former reports* I have described the nature and important use of the indexes prepared in this department, by means of which the entry of any registered birth, death, or marriage can be generally referred to, on the mere mention of the name, in a very short space of time. These indexes, which are separately prepared for the births, deaths, and marriages registered in each quarter, receive a yearly addition of upwards of 1,350,000 names; and at the end of the year 1854 they contained the names of 4,828,464 persons married, of 9,598,276 children born, and of 6,622,108 persons who died during the period of 17½ years from 1st July 1837, when the system of general registration commenced. More than 21,000,000 of the names of the immediate subjects of one or more of the important events of birth, death, and marriage were thus inscribed in the indexes to the registers, which thus form a nominal list of no inconsiderable number of the people of England, living or deceased.

The personal or family nomenclature of the inhabitants of any country is a subject of considerable interest. Much that is illustrative of their early condition, customs, and employments is often discoverable in the names which have been handed down to them from bygone generations, and an investigation of the origin and character of these names will always afford matter for curious speculation and useful inquiry. English surnames have already to some extent engaged the attention of antiquaries and others, who have brought to light many interesting facts on the subject; but several curious questions as to the number and extension of particular surnames have never, owing doubtless to the want of a sufficient collection of observations, been fully examined. As a contribution in aid of such inquiries, it may prove not uninteresting to notice here a few of the more obvious facts derived from the indexes to the registers, leaving the application of them to those whose tastes may lead them to follow up the subject.

The most striking circumstance presented by the indexes is the extraordinary number and variety of the surnames of the *English* people. Derived from almost every imaginable object,—from the names of places, from trades and employments, from personal peculiarities, from the Christian name of the father, from objects in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, from things animate and inanimate,—their varied character is as remarkable as their singularity is often striking. Some of the terms which swell the list are so odd and even ridiculous that it is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for their assumption in the first instance as family names, unless indeed, as has been conjectured, they were nicknames or *sobriquets*, which neither the first bearers nor their posterity could avoid.

In Wales, however, the surnames, if *surnames* they can be called, do not present the same variety, most of them having been formed in a simple manner from the Christian or fore-name of the father in the genitive case, *son* being understood. Thus, Evan's son became *Evans*, John's son *Jones*, &c. Others were derived from the father's name coalesced with a form of the word *ap* or *hab* (son of), by which Hugh ap Howell became *Powell*, Evan ap Hugh became *Pugh*, and in like manner were formed nearly all the Welsh surnames beginning with the letters B and P. Hereditary surnames were not in use even amongst the gentry of Wales until the time of Henry VIII., nor were they generally established until a much later period; indeed, at the present day they can scarcely be said to be adopted amongst the lower classes in the wilder districts, where, as the marriage registers show, the Christian name of the

* First and Sixth Annual Reports of the Registrar General.

father still frequently becomes the patronymic of the son in the manner just described.*

The probable number of surnames in England and Wales has been the subject of conjectural estimates based on a small collection of facts. By the careful collation of all the registration indexes it could be approximately ascertained; for during a period of more than seventeen years it is probable that almost every resident family contributed to the registers an entry of birth, death, or marriage. The task of collating upwards of two hundred immense quarterly indexes would, however, involve a vast amount of labour without any commensurate result; moreover the number of names is constantly varying, owing, on the one hand, to emigration, or to the extinction of families by death, and on the other, to the introduction of fresh names by foreigners and immigrants, to the corruption of existing names always going on amongst the illiterate, and to various other circumstances. I have ascertained the number of different surnames contained in one quarterly index of births, and in another of deaths; the former selected with reference to the period of the last census, and the latter without premeditation. The following are the results:—

		Persons registered.	Different surnames.
BIRTHS.	Quarter ending 31st March 1851	157,286	25,028
DEATHS.	Quarter ending 31st March 1853	118,119	20,991

According to these numbers, there were for every 100 of the births registered about 16 different surnames, and for every 100 of the deaths about 18, reckoning every surname with a distinctive spelling, however slightly it may differ from others, as a separate surname. Taking the two indexes together, and by a careful collation eliminating all duplicates, the numbers stand thus:—

Persons registered.	Different surnames.	Different surnames to every 100 persons.	Persons to one surname.
275,405	32,818	11.9	8.4

An alphabetical list of 32,818 surnames, the largest collection yet made, is thus obtained; and as this result is furnished by two quarterly indexes only, it may be assumed as a rough estimate that the whole number in England and Wales is between *thirty-five* and *forty thousand*. It is important, however, to remember that the list includes a large number derived from the same roots as others, commonly agreeing in sound, but differing in orthography often only to the extent of a single added or substituted letter. By these trifling variations the number is immensely increased. The name of **Clerk**, for instance, is also commonly spelt **Clark** and **Clarke**, one and the same primary name (from *clericus*) being implied in the three forms; but three separate items necessarily appear in the list, for practically as *surnames* they represent different and distinct persons and families. Again, the widely spread name of **Smith** appears in family nomenclature also as **Smyth**, **Smythe**, and even as **Smijth**. It is not usual, however, to regard these diverse forms as representing one name only, nor would their bearers probably all concur in admitting the common origin of the several variations. Until a comparatively recent period, an entire disregard of uniformity and precision in the mode of spelling family names prevailed, even amongst the educated classes, and many family Bibles and writings might be adduced as evidence that this was apparently less the result of carelessness than of affectation or design. While the *sound* was in a great measure preserved, the number of different

* So late as the time of the accession of the House of Hanover, the unabbreviated prefix "ap" was very commonly used, and, by employing it with the contracted form, three generations could be expressed in one name; thus *Richard ap Pritchard* implied Richard the son of Pritchard the son of Richard.

surnames became greatly multiplied by these slight orthographical variations, as well as by other corruptions; and if, in reckoning the number, each original patronymic with its modifications were counted as one, the list of 32,818 would be considerably reduced.

The contribution of Wales to the number of surnames, as may be inferred from what has been already stated, is very small in proportion to its population. Perhaps nine tenths of our countrymen in the principality could be mustered under less than 100 different surnames*; and while in England there is no redundancy of surnames, there is obviously a paucity of distinctive appellatives in Wales, where the frequency of such names as **Jones**, **Williams**, **Davies**, **Evans**, and others, almost defeats the primary object of a name, which is to distinguish an individual from the mass. It is only by adding his occupation, place of abode, or some other special designation, that a particular person can be identified when spoken of, and confusion avoided in the ordinary affairs of life. The name of **John Jones** is a perpetual incognito in Wales, and being proclaimed at the cross of a market town would indicate no one in particular. A partial remedy for this state of things would perhaps be found in the adoption of a more extended range of Christian names, if the Welsh people could be induced to overcome their unwillingness to depart from ancient customs, so far as to forego the use of the scriptural and other common names usually given to their children at baptism.

From the circumstance of their common British origin it might be supposed that the Welsh people and the inhabitants of Cornwall would exhibit some analogous principles in the construction of their surnames; such, however, is not the case. The Cornish surnames are mostly local, derived from words of *British* root, and they are often strikingly peculiar. A large number have the prefix *Tre*, a town; the words *Pol*, a pool, *Pen*, a head, *Ros*, a heath, and *Lan*, a church, are also of frequent occurrence in surnames. The Cornish family nomenclature differs so materially from that of the rest of England, that I have thought it not uninteresting to give a few specimens of it (see page xxviii).

The local distribution of surnames is not the least interesting branch of this subject; for most persons will have remarked that every district of the country possesses some surnames rarely met with anywhere else, the origin of which must be sought for in circumstances peculiar to the locality. To trace out the connection between the surnames and these circumstances is a task which may be most advantageously undertaken by local inquirers; and the indexes prepared by each superintendent registrar, and preserved with the registers in his custody, would prove useful adjuncts in such investigations.

While it is obvious that the original adoption of a particular surname was the result in most cases of arbitrary circumstances,—since **John Smith**, instead of being called after his occupation, might equally have chanced to become **John Johnson** from his father's Christian name, or **John Wood** from the situation of his abode, or **John Brown** from his complexion,—it is curious to remark the predominance of certain names, which seem to have been adopted preferentially by large numbers of the people, or conferred upon them by others, and now prevail in every county of England. Do these common names hold the same rank in point of numbers which they had at first, or have some of them spread and multiplied more rapidly than others? For instance, is the present predominance of the **Smiths** amongst English surnames due to the original

* Of the 328 Registration Officers and their deputies acting in the Districts of Wales, 207 are comprised under 17 surnames, in the following proportions; viz., Jones 46, Williams 26, Davies 16, Evans 16, Thomas 15, Roberts 14, Lewis 11, Hughes 10, Edwards 8, Lloyd 8, James 6, Griffith 6, Morgan 6, Rees 6, Owen 5, Morris 4, and Ellis 4. There is only one officer of the name of Smith. The Districts referred to are numbered 581 to 623 in the Abstracts, and include some portions of English Counties on the Welsh border.

numerical strength of that great family, or to some special circumstances acting upon the ordinary laws of increase, owing to which the descendants of the hammer-men have multiplied at a greater rate than the bearers of any other name? Has the progeny of the tawny Browns increased faster than that of the fair-complexioned Whites, relatively to the original numbers of each race, so as to account for the excess of the former over the latter; or were the Browns in a majority in the first instance? Various are the surmises and speculations to which such questions may give rise. One point, however, the registration indexes enable us to determine; the particular names which have ultimately attained the strongest hold on the people; and also, with tolerable certainty, the relative numbers of the adherents of each.

The subjoined list (Table XVI.), of 50 of the most common surnames in England and Wales is derived from 9 quarterly indexes of births, 8 of deaths, and 8 of marriages; and although the inquiry might have been extended over a more lengthened period, it was found that the results were in general so constant as to render a further investigation unnecessary. When arranged according to the numbers in each index, the names appeared almost always in the same order, and the variations, when they occurred, rarely affected the position of a name beyond one or two places. These 50 names embraced nearly 18 in every 100 of the persons registered. The 3 names at the head of the list, Smith, Jones, and Williams, are, it will be observed, greatly in advance of the others; and if the numbers may be taken as an index of the whole population, it would appear that on an average one person in every 28 would answer to one or other of these 3 names.

Regarded with reference to their origin (See Table XVII.), it seems that of the 50 most common names more than half are derived from the Christian or fore-name of the father, and are thus literally *sire*-names or *sirnames*. This is the most primitive form of a second name, and it was extensively used amongst the Anglo-Saxons as well as by other European

Total } TABLE XVI.—FIFTY of the most common Surnames in England and Wales, with the aggregate Number of each entered in the Indexes of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Year ending 30th June 1838, of Births in the Quarter ending 31st March 1851, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Year 1853.

	SURNAMES.	Number of Entries of each Surname.		SURNAMES.	Number of Entries of each Surname.
1	SMITH	33,557	26	HARRIS	7,042
2	JONES	33,341	27	CLARK	6,920
3	WILLIAMS	21,936	28	COOPER	6,742
4	TAYLOR	16,775	29	HARRISON	6,399
5	DAVIES	14,983	30	DAVIS	6,205
6	BROWN	14,346	31	WARD	6,084
7	THOMAS	13,017	32	BAKER	6,013
8	EVANS	12,555	33	MARTIN	5,893
9	ROBERTS	10,617	34	MORRIS	5,888
10	JOHNSON	9,468	35	JAMES	5,755
11	ROBINSON	9,045	36	MORGAN	5,691
12	WILSON	8,917	37	KING	5,661
13	WRIGHT	8,476	38	ALLEN	5,468
14	WOOD	8,238	39	CLARKE	5,309
15	HALL	8,188	40	COOK	5,300
16	WALKER	8,088	41	MOORE	5,269
17	HUGHES	8,010	42	PARKER	5,230
18	GREEN	7,996	43	PRICE	5,219
19	LEWIS	7,959	44	PHILLIPS	5,124
20	EDWARDS	7,916	45	WATSON	4,771
21	THOMPSON	7,839	46	SHAW	4,759
22	WHITE	7,808	47	LEE	4,731
23	JACKSON	7,659	48	BENNETT	4,671
24	TURNER	7,549	49	CARTER	4,648
25	HILL	7,192	50	GRIFFITHS	4,639
				TOTAL	440,911

nations.* Names derived from occupations are next in number, and contribute 13 to the list. After the Smiths come the Taylors, who are about half as numerous as the Smiths; next the Wrights, amounting to about half the number of the Taylors; then the Walkers, Turners, Clarks, Coopers, Wards, Bakers, and Clarkes. The Clarks and the Clarkes, if taken collectively, would occupy the third place in the list of names derived from employments; a fact which points significantly to the importance attached to the clerky office, and to the possession of a moderate amount of learning, in rude and unlettered times, when a king received his characteristic epithet (*Beau-clerc*) from his scholarship. This class of surnames is peculiarly instructive as illustrating the pursuits and customs of our forefathers; many of them furnish evidence of a state of society impressed with the characteristics of feudal times; and not a few are derived from terms connected with the amusements of the chase and other field sports to which our ancestors were so ardently attached. Widely different would be a national nomenclature derived from the leading occupations of the present day. The thousands employed in connexion with the great textile manufactures would take precedence even of the Smiths; while the Taylors would give place to the shoemakers (now scarcely recognizable under the not common surname of *Suter* with its variations *Soutter*, *Sowter*, &c.†), as well as to the *Colliers*, the

TABLE XVII.—FIFTY of the most COMMON SURNAMES in England and Wales, arranged with reference to their Origin.

SURNAMES.	Numbers (from the foregoing Table).	SURNAMES.	Numbers (from the foregoing Table).	SURNAMES.	Numbers (from the foregoing Table).
<i>Derived from CHRISTIAN or FORE-NAMES.</i>		<i>Derived from CHRISTIAN or FORE-NAMES—cont.</i>		<i>Derived from LOCALITY.</i>	
Jones	33,341	Phillips	5,124	Wood	8,238
Williams	21,936	Watson	4,771	Hall	8,188
Davies	14,983	Bennett	4,671	Green	7,996
Thomas	13,017	Griffiths	4,639	Hill	7,192
Evans	12,555			Moore	5,269
		(27 Names)	246,032	Shaw	4,759
Roberts	10,617			Lee	4,731
Johnson	9,468	<i>Derived from OCCUPATIONS.</i>		(7 names)	46,373
Robinson	9,045	Smith	33,557	<i>Derived from PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.</i>	
Wilson	8,917	Taylor	16,775	Brown	14,346
Hughes	8,010	Wright	8,476	White	7,808
Lewis	7,959	Walker (b)	8,088		
Edwards	7,916	Turner	7,549	(2 names)	22,154
Thompson	7,839	Clark	6,920	Cooper	6,742
Jackson	7,659	Cooper	6,742	Ward	6,084
Harris	7,042	Ward	6,084	Baker	6,013
		Davis	6,205	Clarke	5,309
Harrison	6,399	Martin	5,893		
Davis	6,205	Morris (a)	5,888	<i>From other Circumstances.</i>	
Martin	5,893	James	5,755	Cook	5,300
Morris (a)	5,888			Parker	5,230
James	5,755			Carter	4,648
		Morgan	5,691		
		Allen	5,468		
		Price	5,219		
		(13 names)	120,691	TOTAL	440,911

(a) Most of the families of this name are of Welsh extraction, *Mawrrwyce* being the Welsh form of *Mavors* (Mars), the god of war, whose name was often bestowed upon the warlike. Others of this name are supposed to be of Moorish origin.

(b) From the German *walker*, a fuller; or, as some have supposed, the appellation of an officer whose duty consisted in "walking" or inspecting a certain extent of forest ground.

* What are called Christian names were in England in times anterior to the Norman conquest usually the sole names borne by individuals.

The names used by the Anglo-Saxons were remarkably beautiful and expressive. The following are examples:—*Alfred*, all-peace; *Edmund*, a speaker of truth; *Godwin*, beloved of God; *Leofwin*, win-love; *Ranulph*, fair-help; *Raymund*, quiet, peace; *Alwin*, winning all or all-beloved. The Saxon termination *ING*, signifying offspring, is said to have been gradually rejected for *son* in the tenth and eleventh centuries. See *Lower on English Surnames, Essay 2*.

† In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the period at which surnames became hereditary in England, the common people of the better sort, as well as the upper classes, wore shoes or short boots, usually with "chaussés"—drawers with long stockings or pantaloons with feet to them. (*Planché's History of British Costume, c. vi.*) It is somewhat singular, therefore, that while the occupation of the tailor has given name to so numerous a family, that of the maker of shoes and boots exercised so little influence in bestowing a permanent designation upon its followers and their posterity.

Carpenters, the Farmers, and others. The Hawkers, Falconers, Bowyers, Fletchers, Arrowsmiths, Palmers, Pilgrims, Friars or Freres, and a host of other family names derived from various callings which have become obsolete in this country, would be wanting.* Seven of the 50 surnames belong to the class of local surnames, and are expressive of situation, as Wood, Hall, Green, &c.; and two (Brown and White) are derived from personal peculiarities.

The surname of Smith is pre-eminently the most common in England, as that of Jones is in Wales; and so great is the multitude of the Welsh Joneses, that the latter name not only enters into competition for priority in point of numbers with the Smiths, but in several years shows a majority over its rival. With a view to determine the relative frequency of these two widely-spread surnames, I have ascertained the numbers of each entered in the indexes during the years 1838-54. The result is that the births, deaths, and marriages of the Smiths registered in this period were 286,037, and those of the Joneses 282,900, the excess in favour of the former being 3137 in the 17 years. Smith is, therefore, unquestionably the most common surname amongst us, although the Joneses are little less numerous, and in six of the years actually contributed to the registers larger numbers than the Smiths. Together the bearers of these two common names amounted to 568,937, or 1 in 36 of the whole number registered, during the period referred to. (See Table XVIII).

Assuming that the persons of the surnames of Smith and Jones are born, marry, and die in the same proportions as persons of all surnames, it will follow that in England and Wales there are not less than half a million of persons bearing one or other of those two surnames. The Smiths amount to rather more than a quarter of a million, and the

(TABLE XVIII.)—NUMBER of PERSONS of the respective Surnames of Smith and Jones contained in the Registration Indexes of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in each of the Years 1838-54.

YEARS.	Number of the Surname of SMITH.	Number of the Surname of JONES.	Difference.	
			More SMITHS than JONES.	More JONES than SMITHS.
1838	14,891	14,414	477	—
1839	14,905	15,096	—	191
1840	15,488	16,256	—	773
1841	15,237	15,539	—	302
1842	15,315	15,437	—	122
1843	15,841	15,554	287	—
1844	16,203	15,932	271	—
1845	16,633	16,676	—	43
1846	17,299	17,177	122	—
1847	16,917	17,296	—	379
1848	17,313	16,958	355	—
1849	18,091	17,677	414	—
1850	17,405	17,135	270	—
1851	18,156	17,525	631	—
1852	18,564	17,649	915	—
1853	18,775	17,923	849	—
1854	19,009	18,653	356	—
Total	286,037	282,900	4,947	1,810
Joneses	282,900	—	—	—
Excess of Smiths	3,137	—	3,137	—

* The following are the OCCUPATIONS in which the largest number of Males were employed at the Census of 1851:—

Agricultural labourer, Farm servant, Shepherd	1,110,311	Butcher	60,569
Labourer (Branch undefined)	324,594	Grocer	58,228
Farmer, Grazier	226,515	Painter, Plumber, and Glazier	56,536
Shoe and Boot maker	211,000	Inn-keeper, Licensed Victualler, Beer-shop keeper	55,707
Cotton, Calico manufacture, Printer, Dyer	191,071	Worsted manufacture	51,495
Coal-miner	183,389	Baker	45,605
Army and Navy (of United Kingdom)	178,773	Carman, Carter, Carrier, Drayman	43,710
Carpenter and Joiner	156,111	Silk manufacture	43,598
Mason, Pavior, Bricklayer	144,785	Engine and Machine maker	42,454
Domestic Servant (as Footman, Coachman, &c.)	124,595	Commercial Clerk	37,529
Tailor	115,471	Draper	34,015
Blacksmith	94,214	Hose, Stocking manufacture	33,599
Messenger, Porter, Errand-boy	88,950	Boat and Barge-man	32,617
Woollen Cloth manufacture	76,837	Miller	31,998
Seaman (Merchant Service) on shore or in port	74,911	Sawyer	30,531
Gardener	69,685	Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer	30,385
Iron manufacture	66,080		

Joneses to little less; together forming no inconsiderable portion of the English population. These numbers represent, on the assumption that the average number of persons in a family is the same as in the whole population at the census, viz. 4.8 persons, about 53,000 families of Smiths, and 51,000 families of Joneses; and to give an illustration of their numerical power, it may be stated that these two great tribes are probably sufficiently numerous to people the four towns of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, and Hull, without any addition of persons of other surnames.

Upon the facts derived from the indexes of the registers for the year 1853, the probable number of persons in England and Wales bearing each of the 50 most frequent surnames has been computed. The results will be found in the subjoined Table (XIX.) From this estimate it appears that the persons by whom these 50 surnames are borne amount to about 3,253,800; nearly one sixth of the entire population of England and Wales. On an average, it seems, one person in 73 is a Smith, one in 76 a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 162 a Davies, and one in 174 a Brown.

TABLE XIX.—ESTIMATED NUMBER of PERSONS in ENGLAND and WALES bearing the under-mentioned Fifty most common SURNAMES. (Deduced from the Indexes of the Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and the estimated Population in the Year 1853.)

SURNAMES.	Estimated Number of Persons in 1853.	Of the entire Population. One in	SURNAMES.	Estimated Number of Persons in 1853.	Of the entire Population. One in
BAKER	43,600	422	LEWIS	58,000	318
BENNETT	35,800	514	MARTIN	43,900	420
BROWN	105,600	174	MOORE	39,300	458
CARTER	33,400	551	MORGAN	41,000	449
CLARK	50,700	363	MORRIS	43,400	424
CLARKE	38,100	483	PARKER	39,100	471
COOK	38,100	483	PHILLIPS	37,900	486
COOPER	48,400	380	PRICE	37,900	486
DAVIES	113,600	162	ROBERTS	78,400	235
DAVIS	43,700	421	ROBINSON	66,700	276
EDWARDS	58,100	316	SHAW	36,500	504
EVANS	93,000	198	SMITH	253,600	73
GREEN	59,400	310	TAYLOR	124,400	148
GRIFFITHS	34,800	529	THOMAS	94,000	196
HALL	60,400	305	THOMPSON	60,600	304
HARRIS	51,900	355	TURNER	56,300	327
HARRISON	47,200	390	WALKER	59,300	310
HILL	52,200	352	WARD	45,700	402
HUGHES	50,000	312	WATSON	34,800	529
JACKSON	55,800	330	WHITE	56,900	323
JAMES	43,100	427	WILLIAMS	159,900	115
JOHNSON	69,500	265	WILSON	66,800	275
JONES	242,100	76	WOOD	61,200	301
KING	42,300	435	WRIGHT	62,700	293
TOTAL of 50 SURNAMES				3,253,800	5.7

TABLE XX.—PROPORTION per Cent. of SURNAMES indexed under each INITIAL LETTER.

INITIAL LETTER.	Proportion per Cent.	INITIAL LETTER.	Proportion per Cent.	INITIAL LETTER.	Proportion per Cent.
A.	3.1	I. and J.	3.8	R.	5.0
B.	11.0	K.	2.0	S.	8.9
C.	7.9	L.	4.2	T.	4.5
D.	4.6	M.	6.7	U. and V.	.7
E.	2.4	N.	1.7	W.	8.7
F.	3.3	O.	1.1	X.	—
G.	4.8	P.	5.6	Y.	.5
H.	9.5	Q.	—	Z.	—
					100.0

Thus, if divided into four groups it would be convenient to take the letters A to D, E to J, K to R, S to Z; for three groups A to F, G to O, P to Z; for two groups, A to J, K to Z, &c.

It is sometimes useful, in dealing with an extensive list of names, to know the proportionate numbers commencing with each letter of the alphabet. With such information, the names may be subdivided, according to the initial letters, in groups, large or small, so as to secure tolerably equal numbers in each group. The experience of the department in this respect, derived from the registration indexes, is given in Table XX. It appears that the letter B is the most frequent initial of surnames amongst us, comprising more than a tenth of the whole. Next in number are the surnames ranked under the letter H (9.5 per cent.); then those under S. and W. (8.9 and 8.7 per cent.) The vowels, which enter largely into the words of the English language from their occurrence in the prefixes *ab, ac, ex, in, im, un, &c.*, are not extensively used as the initial letters of surnames; and amongst the consonants N and K are the first letters of the fewest surnames, except X and Z. As many words in common use, chiefly of Anglo-Saxon origin, have been adopted as surnames, the philologist may probably trace some relation between the surnames and the words of the language beginning with the same letters; but so large have been the additions made to the English vocabulary in modern times, that such a connexion is by no means obvious in reference to the words now found in our dictionaries.

Such are a few of the principal results presented by the registration indexes. A more extended examination of these large collections of surnames would doubtless develop other facts of equal interest. It is to be hoped that the authorities of some of the continental states, possessing similar sources of information, will be induced to make public such facts as may without much trouble be obtained. Being furnished with the means of comparison, we shall be able to ascertain what affinities exist between our own surnames and those of other nations, and perhaps to discover new relations between different members of the great European family.

As a matter of curiosity rather than of practical use, I have appended a list of some of the more singular names which have been met with in the two quarterly indexes already referred to. This selection might have been much enlarged; but it will suffice to show how very peculiar are some of the terms which have acquired a fixed position in our family nomenclature.

A Report, embodying the proposed plan of an amended Statistical Nosology, drawn up by Dr. Farr for the consideration of the International Statistical Congress which met at Paris in September 1855, is printed in the Appendix (p. 71). The suggested nomenclature of diseases was adopted by the Congress; but with respect to the proposed mode of classifying them no decision was then taken. I have deemed it unadvisable, therefore, to alter the form of classification which has been in use for some years in this Department until Dr. Farr's labours and proposal, now brought before the public, have been further considered.

Dr. Farr's attendance at the Statistical Congress was authorized by the Government, and he was requested to report upon its proceedings; his Report will also be found in the Appendix (p. 106).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

A LIST of PECULIAR SURNAMES in England and Wales, selected from the Indexes of Births registered in the Quarter ending 31st March 1851, and of Deaths registered in the corresponding Quarter of 1853.

Ace	Bee	Breeze	Case	Coalman	Cure	Drake	Fern
Affection	Beer	Briars	Cash	Cobbledick	Curl	Drawbridge	Ferry
Agent	Beetle	Brick	Cashmere	Cockle	Curr	Dray	Ferryman
Air	Bellringer	Bridal	Cast	Codd	Currant	Dread	Fever
Airy	Bench	Bride	Castle	Codling	Curtain	Dresser	Fevers
Alabaster	Bender	Bridle	Catchaside	Coffee	Cushion	Drewmilk	Few
Alefunder	Bending	Bright	Catchesides	Coffin	Outbill	Drinkwater	Fidler
Allblaster	Benison	Brightman	Catchlove	Coil	Cutt	Drown	Figg
Allbones	Bent	Brim	Catchpole	Coke		Drudge	File
Allgood	Betty	Brimmer	Catharine	Coldman		Drum	Filer
Allso	Beutyman	Brine	Cato	Collar	Dabb	Dry	Fill
Allwright	Biddy	Brittle	Cats	Collarbone	Dabbs	Ducat	Fines
Almond	Biffen	Broadfoot	Catt	Collick	Dace	Duck	Firkin
Ambler	Bigg	Broadhead	Cattle	Comb	Dadd	Duckling	Fish
Amiss	Bill	Broom	Caudle	Commander	Daft	Dudgeon	Fisher
Amour	Billman	Brownbill	Caught	Common	Dagger	Duell	Fitt
Angel	Bills	Brownjohn	Caul	Commons	Daily	Dullea	Flagg
Anger	Birds	Brownsword	Cause	Conduit	Dainty	Dulled	Flatman
Anguish	Blackamore	Bruin	Cavalier	Congo	Dame	Dully	Flatters
Ann	Blackbird	Bruise	Cave	Conquest	Damm	Dumbell	Play
Anns	Blackman	Buck	Caws	Constance	Damms	Dumphy	Flea
Appleman	Blank	Bucket	Cease	Constant	Damon	Duncalf	Fleet
Arch	Blaze	Buckle	Chafer	Coo	Damp	Dust	Flesh
Argument	Bleach	Budge	Chaff	Cool	Dance	Dutch	Fleshman
Armour	Blew	Buff	Chalk	Coop	Dancer	Dye	Flight
Arms	Blight	Bugbird	Challenger	Coot	Dandy		Fling
Arrow	Blinker	Bugg	Challice	Copper	Dane		Flint
Ashes	Bliss	Buglehorne	Chance	Copperwheat	Danger	Eager	Flitt
Ashplant	Blood	Bugler	Chant	Cork	Dare	Eagle	Float
Ashpole	Bloom	Bull	Chanter	Corn	Dark	Early	Flora
Asker	Bloomer	Bulled	Chap	Corner	Darling	Earwaker	Flounders
Attack	Blott	Bullett	Chaplain	Corns	Dart	Easy	Flowerday
Augur	Blow	Bulley	Charge	Cornu	Dash	Eggs	Flue
Aukward	Blues	Bullock	Charley	Corpse	Date	Eighteen	Fluter
Axe	Blueman	Bullpit	Chart	Cot	Daughters	Element	Fodder
Axup	Blundred	Bullwinkle	Chase	Cotter	Daunt	Ellen	Fogg
	Boatman	Bultitude	Chatt	Cotton	Daw	Ellenor	Folk
	Bobbins	Bunch	Chattaway	Couch	Dawber	Elms	Folly
	Bobby	Bundle	Check	Councillor	Dawn	Evas	Foot
Bacchus	Bodfish	Bunn	Cheer	Counsell	Day	Eve	Footman
Back	Bodily	Bush	Cheers	Courage	Deadman	Evil	Force
Bacon	Bodkin	Bushel	Cheese	Course	Deal	Excell	Forecast
Badcock	Body	Buss	Cheeseman	Courtier	Dear	Eyes	Forest
Badger	Boils	Butt	Chequer	Cousin	Dearlove		Forhead
Badman	Bold	Butter	Cherry	Cover	Death		Forks
Bagg	Bolster	Buttery	Cherryman	Coward	Deck	Facer	Fortuna
Baggs	Bolt	Buzzard	Chesnut	Cowe	Deed	Faddy	Fortune
Bail	Bolter	Buzzy	Chew	Cowhorn	Deer	Fagg	Forty
Balaam	Bone	Bye (a)	Chick	Cowl	Delf	Fail	Forward
Balk	Bones	Bytheway	Chicken	Cowstick	Delves	Faint	Found
Ball	Bonfellow		Child	Coy	Demon	Fair	Founding
Ballance	Bonnet		Chillman	Crab	Deuce	Fairbairn	Fouracre
Balm	Boobyer	Cabbage	Chin	Crabtree	Dew	Fairbeard	Fowl
Balsam	Boocock	Cable	Chipchase	Crack	Dial	Fairchild	Fowls
Bandy	Boor	Cad	Chipman	Crackles	Diamond	Faireloth	Fox
Banger	Boot	Caddy	Chipp	Craft	Dick	Fairest	Foyster
Bangs	Boots	Cesar	Choice	Cramp	Diggory	Fairfoot	Frame
Banner	Booty	Caffre	Christian	Crane	Dike	Fairhead	Fray
Bans	Bore	Cage	Christmas	Crank	Dines	Fairlamb	Freak
Bantom	Boreham	Cain	Chubb	Craw	Dion	Fairman	Free
Barbary	Born	Cake	Chuck	Craze	Dirk	Fairmanners	Freed
Bard	Borrow	Cakebread	Church	Creep	Ditch	Fairweather	Freeguard
Bare	Botfish	Calf	Churchward	Crier	Diver	Fairs	Freelove
Barehead	Bottle	Callman	Churchyard	Crime	Dives	Fairy	Freeman
Barefoot	Bottom	Calvary	Circuit	Crimp	Dobbin	Faith	French
Barge	Bouncer	Calver	Citizen	Crispin	Dodge	Faithful	Freshwater
Bargman	Bowel	Came	Citte	Croak	Doe	Fall	Friday
Bark	Bow	Camel	City	Crook	Dolphin	Fancy	Friend
Barley	Bower	Camomile	Clack	Cropp	Dolt	Fare	Friend
Barnacle	Bowl	Camp	Clan	Cross	Dominey	Farman	Fright
Barrell	Box	Candell	Claret	Crossman	Don	Farming	Frizzle
Barren	Boxer	Cann	Clay	Crow	Done	Farrier	Frogg
Barrow	Boy	Cannon	Claypole	Crowfoot	Doo	Farthing	Frost
Barter	Bragg	Cant	Clear	Crown	Doolittle	Fathers	Fry
Base	Brain	Canter	Cleave	Crude	Doore	Fatt	Fryman
Baskett	Brains	Cape	Cleverly	Cruise	Dott	Faultless	Fudge
Bathmaker	Bramble	Capp	Cliff	Crumpler	Double	Fawn	Full
Batt	Branch	Caps	Clinker	Crush	Doubleday	Fay	Fullbridge
Bawler	Branchflower	Card	Clodd	Crust	Doubtfire	Fear	Fullalove
Beacon	Branchflower	Care	Clogg	Crutch	Douce	Feast	Furlong
Beardman	Brass	Careless	Cloke	Cryer	Doughty	Feather	Furnace
Bean	Bratt	Caress	Clothier	Cuckoo	Dove	Fee	Furnish
Bear	Brawn	Carp	Cloud	Cull	Down	Fell	Furr
Beard	Bray	Carriage	Clout	Cupper	Doxey	Felons	Fury
Beatman	Breaker	Carrier	Clover	Cuppleditch	Doze	Felony	Furze
Beaver	Breed	Carrott	Coales	Curd	Drain	Fender	Fussey

(a) Another form of this name, viz. "By," is considered to be the shortest English surname.

Table of surnames on page xxvi, organized in columns: Gabb, Goodfellow, Hardy, Hope, Lame, Marjoram, Noah, Pepper, Puffer, Roebuck, Shirt, Spendlove, Studman, Tigar, Twopenny, Wheatcroft.

Table of surnames on page xxvii, organized in columns: Puffer, Roebuck, Shirt, Spendlove, Studman, Tigar, Twopenny, Wheatcroft.

SPECIMENS of SURNAMES in the County of CORNWALL.

Angwin	Jago	Pascoe	Pentreath	Roskraw	Tregidga	Tresadern	Trevithick
Benallack	Landary	Penberthy	Polglase	Spargo	Tregloaa	Tresawna	Trevorrow
Brokensha	Landeg	Pencavel	Polgrean	Treague	Trego	Tresidder	Trewartha
Chegwidder	Lanfear	Pender	Pollyn	Treagus	Tregonwy	Trestrain	Trewennick
Chegwin	Langan	Pendred	Polmear	Trebilcock	Tregunna	Trethake	Trewhella
Clyma	Lanigan	Pendry	Polwhele	Tredennick	Trehearne	Trethowan	Trewern
Colenso	Lanthois	Pengelly	Reskilley	Tredrea	Trelawney	Trevallion	Trezise
Eva	Lanyon	Penhaligon	Retallack	Treganowen	Trelease	Trevarthen	Trezona
Gluyas	Leggoe	Penketh	Rodda	Tregarthen	Treleven	Trevaskis	Tyack
Grenfell	Lewarn	Pennal	Roscoe	Tregear	Treloar	Trevelyan	Uren
Hendra	Menallack	Penno	Rosekilley	Tregellas	Tremaine	Trevena	Vivian
Hugoe	Menhennick	Penrice	Rosevear	Tregenna	Treneman	Trevenen	Vyvyan
Jacka	Nankerois	Penrose	Rosewarne	Trogenza	Trenwith	Trevillian	
