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LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

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 TO The Right Honourable SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., G.C.B., Her

Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c.

SIR,

General Register Office, 10th December 1855.

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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 develope 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.

1949 P	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.	Constant and a second second
	1838 1839 1840	15,312,256 15,515,296 15,721,029	$\begin{array}{r} 118067 \\ 123166 \\ 122665 \end{array}$	236134 246332 245330	463787 492574 502303	342760 338984 359687	121027 153590 142616	
	1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	$\begin{array}{c} 15,\!929,\!492\\ 16,\!123,\!793\\ 16,\!320,\!479\\ 16,\!519,\!565\\ 16,\!721,\!081 \end{array}$	122496 118825 123818 132249 143743	244992 237650 247636 264498 287486	$512158 \\ 517739 \\ 527325 \\ 540763 \\ 543521$	343847 349519 346445 356933 349366	- 168311 168220 180880 183830 194155	
	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	16,925,051 17,131,512 17,340,492 17,552,020 17,766,129	$\begin{array}{r} 145664\\ 135845\\ 138230\\ 141883\\ 152744 \end{array}$	291328 271690 276460 283766 305488	572625 539965 563059 578159 598422	390315 423304 399883 440839 368995	182310 116661 163226 137320 224427	
	1851 1852 1853	17,982,849 18,205,627 18,403,313	$\begin{array}{r} 154206 \\ 158782 \\ 164520 \end{array}$	308412 317564 329040	615865 624012 612391	395396 407135 421097	220469 216877 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 1833-40. 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.

REPORT

The temperature of the year at Greenwich was 1.7° below the average; and the price of wheat rose from 44s. 6d. a quarter in the spring to 69s. 10d. in the last three months of the year. The rate of marriage was such, that to every 1000 persons living, 18 (or more exactly 17.88) married; while the average proportion is 16. The births were at the rate of 33 in 1000 people living; slightly above the average number, but less than in the two previous years. The mortality of the year was at the rate of 22.88 in 1000 living, which is somewhat above the average; the excess of deaths in winter, spring, and autumn slightly exceeding the defect of deaths in summer. (Tables I., II.)

MARRIAGES.

164,520 marriages were celebrated in the year; 138,042 or 84 per cent. according to the rites of the established church, and 26,478 or 16 per cent. not according to the rites of the established church. 20,632 marriages were by licence, 109,166 after banns, and 3814 on superintendent registrar's certificate; in 4430 cases, it is not stated whether the marriage was after banns or licence or on Superintendent Registrar's certificate. Of the marriages in the established church one in 6.7 is by licence. The marriages in the Roman catholic chapels are rapidly increasing; the number in 1844 was 2280, in 1849 it was 4199, and in 1853 it reached to 8375. The marriages in the registered places of other Christian denominations increased in the same period from 6284 to 10,140. The marriages in the offices of the Superintendent Registrars were 2064 in 1841; 3446 in 1844; 6813 in 1851; and 7598 in 1853. 68 marriages were performed according to the forms of the Quakers; 288 according to the Jewish rites. The Quakers appear to be stationary, the Jews to be rapidly increasing, in England: the marriages of the Jews have doubled since 1841. (Table III.)

Marriages of Minors.—9131 men and 29,219 women married under the age of 21 years; of men the proportion who married under age was 5.55, of women 17.76 in 100. The proportion of early marriages is rapidly increasing; thus 4.38 of 100 men who married in 1841, and 5.55 of 100 men who married in 1853, were minors; and out of the same number of women who married 13.29 were minors in 1841, and 17.76 in 1853.

The age of marriage has considerable influence on the manners of families, as well as on the numbers, the characters, and the vigour of children; and it is curious to observe how widely the practice of different counties varies. Thus in Bedfordshire 10.54 in 100 men, and 22.90 in

TABLE II.—Proportion of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the Population of England.

-	Contraction of the second	Marine Lawrence				NT 1	Deres lini					
Years ended	and the states	Fo 100 Persons	s living.		The Number of Fersons fiving.							
Dec. 31st.	MARBIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	To one Marriage.	To one Person Married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.				
1838 1839 1840	•771 •794 •780	1·542 1·588 1·560	3.029 3.175 3.195	2·238 2·185 2·288	130 126 128	65 63 64	33 31 31	45 46 44				
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	*769 *737 *759 *801 *860	1*538 1*474 1*518 1*602 1*720	3·215 3·211 3·231 3·273 3·273 3·251	$2^{\cdot 159} \\ 2^{\cdot 168} \\ 2^{\cdot 123} \\ 2^{\cdot 161} \\ 2^{\cdot 089}$	$ 130 \\ 136 \\ 132 \\ 125 \\ 116 $	65 68 66 62 58	31 31 31 31 31 31	46 46 47 46 48				
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	*861 *793 *797 *808 *860	1.722 1.586 1.594 1.616 1.720	3*383 3*152 3*247 3*294 3*340	2*306 2*471 2*306 2*512 2*077	$116 \\ 126 \\ 125 \\ 124 \\ 116$	58 63 63 62 58	30 32 31 30 30	43 40 43 40 48				
1851 1852 1858	*858 *872 *894	1·716 1·744 1·788	3·425 3·428 3·328	2·199 2·236 2·288	117 115 112	58 57 56	29 29 30	45 45 44				
Mean .	*813	1.626	3.261	2.238	123	62	31	45				

Norg.—The Table may be read thus :— In the year 1838 to every 100 persons living there were '771 marriages or 1.542 persons married, 3.029 births, 2.238 deaths; the number of persons living to every marriage, person married, birth or death, was 130, 65, 33, and 45 respectively. By disregarding the decimal points the Table will how the proportion to every 100,000 persons living. A correction for increase of population has been made in advantage the above results. 100 women, in Staffordshire out of the same numbers 9.05 men and 27.82 women, who married in 1853, were minors; the proportions in Northumberland were 3.44 men, and 14.03 women; in North Wales 3.13 men and 10.88 women. The straw-plait and lace manufactures in the South Midland Counties, apparently promote early marriages by affording employment to children and to young people. In 11 counties the *minors* exceeded the proportion of 20 in 100 *women* married; namely in Warwick 21, Bucks 21, Northampton 22, Cambridge 22, Hertford 22, Essex 22, Bedford 23, Durham 24, Huntingdon 25, West Riding 25, Stafford 28.

Re-marriages.—22,358 widowers, and 14,758 widows married; 142,162 bachelors, and 149,762 spinsters married in the year. Of 100 men married, 14 had been married before, of 100 women 9 had been previously married. The proportion of widowers re-married was greatest, (16) in Cheshire, and least (9) in Westmorland. The proportion of widows was greatest (11.14) in Berks, least (3.5) in Rutland.

Signatures of persons married.—49,983 husbands and 72,204 wives, signed the marriage register with marks; 114,537 husbands and 92,316 wives wrote their names. Thus 30.4 in 100 men, and 43.9 in 100 women did not write their names.

The proportion in 100 persons (or 50 males and 50 females) was 40.8 in 1841, and 37.2 in 1853; so that the proportion of men and women signing with marks has decreased 1-11th part in twelve years.

	Accor	ding to	the Rite Chu	es of th rch.	e Est	ablishe	d	Not	t acco E	ording t stablish	o the R ed Chui	ites of the	he	
YEARS ending : 31st December	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Regis- trar's Certificate.	Not stated.	Tota	1. 7	Fotal.	Roman Catholics. atl	Other Christian	Superintendent Regis- trar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.
$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	13 9 8	$15792 \\ 14935 \\ 14544$	78015 75744 79849	972 944 1222	19579 18415 18014	1143 1100 1136	71 47 37	8125 8778 10181		5882 6200 7152	2064 2357 2817	66 58 61	113 163 151	122496 118825 123818
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 10 14 14 13 18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	14930 16013 17135 17052 16896 16697 17413 17781 19461 20624	85176 92867 92995 84863 86519 90644 98669 99406 106497 109166	1558 1706 1862 1968 2170 2593 3136 3351 3610 3814	18333 18913 18503 16973 1587 13234 11733 1041 430 443	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 1200 \\ 1295 \\ 3 \\ 1305 \\ 9 \\ 1208 \\ 1214 \\ 1231 \\ 3 \\ 1309 \\ 2 \\ 1309 \\ 2 \\ 1309 \\ 1380 \\ 1380 \end{array}$	09 115 09 76 69 82 59 59 58 882 958 882 942	12240 14228 15155 14969 16761 18701 21784 23248 24900 26474	22 3 28 5 300 9 29 1 36 1 41 5 56 30 65 61 74 8 83	80 628 16 718 27 766 61 748 558 800 99 860 523 963 570 95 479 100 375 101	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	55 74 7 68 8 83 9 67 3 53 7 69 3 65 0 57 8 68	$175 \\ 180 \\ 224 \\ 184 \\ 186 \\ 229 \\ 260 \\ 260 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 180 \\ 248 \\ 240 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 247 \\ 288 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 240 \\ 288 \\ 240 \\ 280 \\ 240 $	132249 143743 145664 135845 138230 141883 152744 154206 158782 164520
	M	arriage	s contra tween	acted	1	Re-ma	rried	.] τ	Inder	Age.	Signe	l the Ma with	arriage B Marks.	legister
YEARS ending	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and	Widowers and	Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Marriages in which both Signed.	Marriages in which one Signed.
1841 - - 1842 - - 1843 - - 1844 - - 1845 - - 1846 - - 1847 - - 1848 - - 1848 - - 1849 - - 1850 - - 1850 - -	H — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	39 602 24 599 76 570 84 592 34 610 81 657 18 662	$ \begin{array}{c} $	385 65 812 61 667 55 702 65 155 64 558 74 313 77			$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \\ 108 \\ 111 \\ 123 \\ 121 \\ 116 \\ 122 \\ 124 \\ 141 \\ 133 \\ \end{array} $	5779 5779 5111 5183 5369 602 244 6594 6594 6594 6594 875	362 387 511 5515 5287 3313 5556 3092 3650 7453 7787	16285 16003 16403 17410 19376 20001 18118 19436 21105 23109 24286	39954 38031 40520 42912 47665 47488 42429 43166 44027 47572 47439	59680 56965 60715 65073 71229 70145 61877 62771 65135 70606 969812		

Marriages.

Marriages.

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 $(87\cdot3)$ and women $(77\cdot7)$ 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.

		To 100 Married.													
YEARS ended	The Pr	roportion us ears of Age	nder 21 e.	The signed th	Proportion te Marriage with Marks	who Register	The Proportion who were								
31st December	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4·38 4·53 4·45 4·17 4·37 4·37 4·33 4·09 4·41 4·69 4·48 5·02 5·39 5·55	$\begin{array}{c} 13:29\\ 13:47\\ 13:25\\ 13:16\\ 13:48\\ 13:73\\ 13:34\\ 14:06\\ 14:88\\ 15:13\\ 15:75\\ 16:99\\ 17:76\\ \end{array}$	8*83 9*00 8*85 8*67 8*93 9*03 9*03 8*72 9*24 9*79 10*01 10*39 11*19 11*66	32.7 32.0 32.7 32.4 33.2 32.6 31.2 31.2 31.0 31.1 30.8 30.5 30.4	48.8 47.9 49.0 49.2 49.6 48.2 45.5 45.4 45.9 46.2 45.3 44.6 43.9	40.8 40.0 40.9 40.8 41.4 40.4 38.4 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.7 38.1 37.6 37.2	*12.30 13.14 13.17 12.81 12.64 12.59 12.93 13.76 13.85 14.49 13.98 13.49 13.59	*8:99 8:90 8:73 8:46 8:60 8:33 8:54 8:54 8:86 8:88 9:27 9:00 8:86 8:97	*10.95 11.02 10.95 10.63 10.62 10.46 10.74 11.31 11.87 11.88 11.49 11.18 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-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

A.	and the second s	to 100 its.	Signed Na in Wi	d their mes riting.	Person full	s not of Age.	Re-mar	riages.
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Marriages Inhabitar	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
	ENGLAND	•894	69.6	56.1	5.55	17.76	13.59	8.97
Syger.	I.—London	1.113	87.3	77.7	2.77	11.74	13.60	9.17
No. 1 2 3	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – – – – – – – –	*638 *777 *739 *834	69*9 70*6 73*8	75*2 66*6 73*5 69*4	3.09 3.97 4.57	9.89 18.30 18.37	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.40 \\ 12.12 \\ 12.25 \\ 12.5 \end{array} $	8.00 8.74 8.76
5	Berkshire – – – – – –	•652	63.2	64.2	5.12	14.67	13 55	11.14
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	•594 •595 •692 •722 •846 •731 •734 •674	$\begin{array}{c} 69 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 58 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 4 \\ 51 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 7 \\ 60 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$70.5 \\ 51.0 \\ 50.2 \\ 63.1 \\ 55.5 \\ 50.1 \\ 44.0 \\ 55.7 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.07 \\ 9.09 \\ 9.49 \\ 5.46 \\ 8.20 \\ 5.93 \\ 10.54 \\ 7.35 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 16^{\circ}54\\ 22^{\circ}31\\ 21^{\circ}33\\ 17^{\circ}34\\ 21^{\circ}77\\ 25^{\circ}05\\ 22^{\circ}90\\ 21^{\circ}96\end{array}$	$11.06 \\ 11.72 \\ 15.56 \\ 15.28 \\ 13.46 \\ 11.21 \\ 14.99 \\ 14.17 $	$7.78 \\ 7.03 \\ 7.63 \\ 9.03 \\ 7.24 \\ 7.69 \\ 7.60 \\ 7.72$
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	·611 ·717 ·742	57°5 56°5 58°1	59°0 56°8 59°1	6·75 4·97 5·43	22:42 16:96 16:23	12.48 13.65 13.65	9°11 8°68 7°89
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	*698 *689 *823 *872 *711	61.8 68.3 73.6 64.7 66.6	$58 \cdot 8$ $65 \cdot 1$ $66 \cdot 3$ $50 \cdot 5$ $61 \cdot 2$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.75 \\ 6.22 \\ 3.72 \\ 4.66 \\ 5.64 \end{array} $	$17.34 \\ 13.40 \\ 12.74 \\ 16.41 \\ 14.10$	$14^{+}78$ $12^{+}20$ $10^{-}90$ $10^{+}49$ $13^{+}56$	8:26 7:66 7:66 6:76 7:50
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Stropshire – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – –	*967 *669 *763 1*084 *930 *968	72*2 63*6 58*5 53*8 64*5 70*7	63 · 8 63 · 3 51 · 2 39 · 3 54 · 5 57 · 9	$5^{\circ}61$ $2^{\circ}52$ $3^{\circ}68$ $9^{\circ}05$ $5^{\circ}65$ $6^{\circ}65$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.79\\13.04\\12.29\\27.82\\19.49\\20.63\end{array} $	14·29 9·48 12·29 13·03 13·03 13·20	9.06 8.59 7.62 10.11 8.64 9.43
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – Derbyshire – – – –	*854 *697 *738 *917 *844	69°1 70°1 72°8 70°3 74°1	58°0 72°4 63°1 53°0 59°3	8.58 5.75 4.59 7.89 6.10	18.99 16.67 18.31 20.04 16.75	14·24 9·77 11·84 14·95 14·18	8·77 3·45 7·32 7·42 7·47
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire – – – – – – Lancashire – – – – – –	*853 1*079	68·1 65·3	44•5 38•7	5:40 7:53	14*02 20*47	16.07 15.25	9·32 10·45
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	*992 *984 *736	67:5 77:5 79:4	43°4 61°8 67°5	8:05 5:16 2:85	$25 \cdot 25$ 18 \cdot 32 14 \cdot 57	14·37 13·75 11·45	9·31 9·65 5·96
38 39 40 41	XNORTHEEN COUNTIES. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	*895 *784 *535 *687	72.179.282.985.4	$52.8 \\ 61.1 \\ 68.0 \\ 75.2$	5°23 3°44 5°11 5°84	$24.31 \\ 14.03 \\ 15.78 \\ 15.82$	13:46 12:72 11:05 9:00	9*07 8*51 6*87 5*11
42 43 44	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	1.020 .851 .666	49·3 55·1 57·8	36·0 32·9 37·7	4·47 4 13 3·13	18.98 15.05 10.88	12.72 12.58 14.45	10:30 8:77 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.

and a state of the second		P T	RESI	BY- NS.					W	7esl	EYA	n Me	гноі	DISTS		CALVIN	NISTIC DDISTS.	
(OUNTY.	TOTAL.	Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England and Unitarians.	Independents.	Baptists.	Moravians.	Roman Catholies.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Wesleyan Methodist Association.	Independent Methodists.	Wesleyan Reformers.	All others.	Welsh Calvinistic Me- thodists.	Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion.	Residue.
TOTAL in ENGLAND and WALES	3453	29	27	179	1235	797	4	409	381	45	79	42	4	4	10	71	32	105
ENGLAND. Bedford Berks Chesteridge Construite Construite Construite Construite Durhan Durham Borset Durham Essex Gloucester Hereford Hereford Hereford Hereford Leicester Leicester Leicester Leicester Leicester Middlesex Middlesex Nortolk Nortolk Nortolk Soutranton - Soutranton - Soutranton - Soutranton - Soutranton - Soutranton - Soutranton - Soutranton - Soutranton - Sutanton - Sutanton - Sutanton - Sutanton - Soutranton - Sutanton - Sut	$\begin{array}{c} 376\\ 376\\ 375\\ 511\\ 375\\ 5129\\ 295\\ 5295\\ 3295\\ 477\\ 382\\ 295\\ 362\\ 362\\ 363\\ 363\\ 461\\ 106\\ 363\\ 363\\ 461\\ 104\\ 461\\ 461\\ 461\\ 461\\ 461\\ 461\\ 461\\ 46$	1.1.1.1.211.1.1.1.1.811711141111111111111111	1 1111 11111511111131131111111111111111	[22] [111] [433346] [32] [1] [4342339] [4112231] [17234333455222514]	$\begin{array}{c} 9^{-}\\ 100\\ 200\\ 18\\ 96\\ 7\\ 10\\ 20\\ 20\\ 18\\ 8\\ 8\\ 7\\ 10\\ 20\\ 24\\ 4\\ 8\\ 8\\ 95\\ 95\\ 10\\ 13\\ 8\\ 95\\ 10\\ 13\\ 8\\ 95\\ 11\\ 10\\ 2\\ 18\\ 8\\ 4\\ 8\\ 8\\ 11\\ 100\\ 2\\ 18\\ 8\\ 11\\ 100\\ 2\\ 2\\ 18\\ 8\\ 11\\ 100\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 7\\ 7\\ 111 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\11\\1\\126\\7\\4\\-\\1\\128\\5\\5\\17\\6\\7\\10\\0\\35\\8\\20\\18\\4\\39\\6\\25\\6\\15\\6\\2\\9\\5\\19\\8\\9\\17\\1\\18\\1\\2\\5\\12\\41\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ - \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 9 \\ 21 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 6 \\ 13 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ 40 \\ 7 \\ 15 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 13 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 18 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 62 \end{array}$	1111411112111111111111111121121171111111	11112114425538118815116121115114211148	1111382121211111211211201111111111111111					$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $	1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 3 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 3 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 3 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 3 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 3 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 3 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 + 1 + 1 = 1 + 7
WALES, Anglesey Brecon Cartaigan Cartarathen - Cartarathen - Benbigh Flint Glamorgan - Merioneth - Montgomery - Pembroke - Radnor	8 34 38 26 25 11 83 25 34 51 5		TITTTTTTTTT	- 4 1 - 1 - - -	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 15\\ 19\\ 50\\ 11\\ 7\\ 5\\ 89\\ 9\\ 16\\ 24\\ 1\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 34 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 21 \\ 3 \end{array} $	11111111111	- 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	-111-1152-	111111111111		"IIIIIIIIIIII	11111111111	11111111111	11111111111	1 4 7 2 12 11 8 4 13 7 4 -		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 $6_{12,391}$ 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 6_1 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

Marriages.

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 VIL-ENGLAND, BIRTHS 1853 -NUMBER and PROPORTION of Male and

1	Female Chil	dren 1	born i	n and	out of	Wed	llock.	el 144 7. 164	19 Arts	p i gasa di sida	ant (1)
1	DECISTRATION COUNTLES	lren born.	ildren born.	Bor Wed	n in llock.	Born Wea	out of llock.	rn to every ALES born.	rn <i>in Wed-</i> every 100 s so born.	orn out of to every 100 s so born.	t born out of to every 100
100	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Male Child	Female Ch	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	MALES DO 100 FEM.	MALES bo lock to FEMALE	MALES ho Wedlock FEMALE	CHILDREN Wedlock Births.
	ENGLAND	313756	298635	293423	279205	20333	19430	105.1	105.1	104.6	6.2
	I.—London	42132	40122	40541	38557	1591	1565	105.0	105.1	101.7	3.8
No.	IISouth Eastern Counties.		1000				1.1.1.1.1.1	1. 1. 1.	No Ball	1	
1 2 3 4 5	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	$\begin{array}{c} 3175 \\ 7827 \\ 5359 \\ 6671 \\ 2986 \end{array}$	3044 7624 5102 6345 2908	$ \begin{array}{r} 3035 \\ 7345 \\ 4979 \\ 6245 \\ 2771 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 2874 \\ 7199 \\ 4740 \\ 5955 \\ 2656 \end{array}$	140 482 380 425 215	$ \begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 425 \\ 362 \\ 390 \\ 252 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	82·4 113·4 105·0 109·2 85·3	5·0 5·9 7·1 6·3 7·9
•	IIISouth Midland Counties.	-		1.5. 19	1. Reality		a tha	100.1	700.0	700.4	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) – Hertfordshire – – – – – Buckinghamshire – – – – Oxfordshire – – – – Northamptonshire – – – – Huntingdonshire – – – – Bedfordshire – – – –	$\begin{array}{r} 2341 \\ 2774 \\ 2301 \\ 2655 \\ 3617 \\ 998 \\ 2276 \\ 3060 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2287 \\ 2563 \\ 2232 \\ 2516 \\ 3501 \\ 941 \\ 2123 \\ 2010 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2219 \\ 2585 \\ 2153 \\ 2468 \\ 3369 \\ 948 \\ 2106 \\ 9550 \end{array}$	2169 2396 2068 2331 3272 895 1992 2701	122 189 148 187 248 50 170 208	$ \begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 167 \\ 164 \\ 185 \\ 229 \\ 46 \\ 131 \\ 918 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 102.4 \\ 108.2 \\ 103.1 \\ 105.5 \\ 103.3 \\ 106.1 \\ 107.2 \\ 104.8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 102.3 \\ 107.9 \\ 104.1 \\ 105.9 \\ 103.0 \\ 105.9 \\ 105.7 \\ 105.6 \\ \end{array} $	103.4 113.2 90.2 101.1 108.3 108.7 129.8 95.4	5·2 6·7 6·9 7·2 6·7 5·0 6·8 7·1
13	IV _EASTERN COUNTIES.	0000	2010	2002	2701	200	210	101 0	100 0	001	
14 15 16	Essex	5578 5309 6611	5237 5057 6340	5220 4847 5933	4901 4635 5643	358 462 678	336 422 697	106.5 105.0 104.3	$106.5 \\ 104.6 \\ 105.1$	$106.5 \\ 109.5 \\ 97.3$	6·4 8·5 10·6
	VSouth Western Counties.	2000	0140	9920	0101	250	951	104.6	105.0	99.6	7.1
17 18 19 20 21	Wittshire - - - - - Dorsetshire - - - - - - Devonshire - - - - - - - Cornwall - - - - - - - - Somersetshire - - - - - - -	2727 8855 6267 6724	3442 2705 8214 5862 6623	2528 8354 5934 6262	3191 2514 7775 5587 6200	$ \begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 199 \\ 501 \\ 333 \\ 462 \end{array} $	251 192 439 275 423	104 0 100 · 8 107 · 8 106 · 9 101 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 & 0 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	103.6 114.1 121.1 109.2	7·2 5·5 5·0 6·6
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.	1100	and in	and the second	19.9	and a	NOTE:	1	12.1	117.0	
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloncestershire – – – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	$\begin{array}{c} 6536 \\ 1408 \\ 3529 \\ 13479 \\ 4470 \\ 9275 \end{array}$	6330 1370 3397 12561 4225 8789	6133 1271 3176 12614 4165 8762	5986 1235 3068 11742 3966 8322	403 137 353 865 305 513	344 135 329 819 259 467	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	117.2 101.5 107.3 105.6 117.8 109.9	5.8 9.8 9.8 6.5 6.5 5.4
	VIINorth Midland Counties.			1.20	- 17			1 24	S. Sandal	100.0	
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – Derbyshire – – – – –	4051 377 6382 5132 4516	3885 348 6120 5085 4389	3738 359 5887 4706 4181	3582 320 5663 4642 4082	313 18 495 426 335	303 28 457 443 307	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 64 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 96 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	7.8 6.3 7.6 8.5 7.2
	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.	a salt	1416	and the second		2.44	1.32	21. 2			
33 34	Cheshire	7518 41849	7068 39789	6924 39084	6518 36986	594 2765	550 2803	$106.4 \\ 105.2$	105.7	98.6	6.8
35 36 37	West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	26737 4325 3180	25526 4060 2943	25029 4013 2925	23860 3732 2666	1708 312 255	1666 328 277	104.7 106.5 108.1	104·9 107·5 109·7	102·5 95·1 92·1	6.5 7.6 8.7
	XNORTHERN COUNTIES.	8205	7797	7890	7346	406	441	106.9	106.6	112.5	5.8
38 39 40 41	Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	5178 3189 871	4926 3058 853	4804 2793 797	4579 2722 773	374 396 74	347 336 80	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	104·9 102·6 103·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 107.8 \\ 117.9 \\ 92.5 \end{array} $	7·1 11·7 8·9
42	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire	3121	2981	2951	2847	170	134	104.7	103.7	126.9	5.0
43 44	South Wales	10475 5990	9808 5629	9713 5525	9106 5211	762 465	418	106.8	106.7	108.5	7.6

are conclusive. (Tables IV., V.)

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.

		BIRTHS	Pi	roportional N	Tumber of B	irths register	red.
STRUTS	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	to 100 Persons living.	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.
	ENGLAND	3.328	1000	1056	1037	964	943
	ILONDON	3.334	1000	1028	1002	974	996
No. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – – Berkshire – – – – – –	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 995\\ 3\cdot 095\\ 2\cdot 995\\ 3\cdot 155\\ 2\cdot 891\end{array}$	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1034 1091 1094 1091 1116	961 973 1004 1005 1017	960 952 947 935 951	1046 985 954 969 917
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	IIISOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire - Buckinghamshire - Oxfordshire - Northamptonshire - Huntingdoushire - Bedfordshire -	3.010 2.974 3.068 2.957 3.230 3.117 3.271 3.020	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	1081 1127 1158 1110 1060 1153 1121 1102	933 1012 1024 1039 1122 988 1037 1090	985 935 935 975 904 972 934 943	1000 926 882 876 914 887 908 865
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	3:054 3:002 2:914	1000 1000 1000	$1085 \\ 1096 \\ 1134$	1078 1100 1098	930 913 917	908 891 852
17 18 19 20 21	VSOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire	2.859 2.987 2.915 3.310 2.862	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1124 1107 1051 1104 1084	1061 105 6 1041 1069 1064	949 906 958 936 959	866 931 950 892 893
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire	$3 \cdot 007$ $2 \cdot 752$ $2 \cdot 774$ $3 \cdot 984$ $3 \cdot 264$ $3 \cdot 647$	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1069 1135 1059 1061 1076 1048	$1052 \\ 1014 \\ 1093 \\ 1019 \\ 1004 \\ 1029$	952 923 963 951 963 958	927 929 885 970 957 965
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – – Derbyshire – – – – –	3·284 2·902 3·029 3·376 3·319	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	$1081 \\ 1004 \\ 1054 \\ 1066 \\ 1010$	1043 1070 999 1042 1078	950 976 975 981 973	926 949 972 961 938
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire – – – – – – – Lancashire – – – – – –	3·362 3·855	1000 1000	1038 1037	1084 1041	984 981	894 941
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	3:781 3:223 3:055	1000 1000 1000	1030 1030 1022	1016 1053 1088	992 979 967	961 938 922
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN COUNTIES, Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	3.769 3.240 3.105 2.883	1000 1000 1000 1000	1013 1042 1108 1042	1073 1049 1009 1005	988 977 971 916	925 932 912 1037
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	3·354 3·256 2·816	1000 1000 1000	1031 1049 1020	1085 1062 1082	983 959 1004	901 930 894

Births.

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

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 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.

Ve	org	Quarters ending the last day of						
		March.	June.	September.	December			
18 18 18	338 339 440	113815 123543 132305	121781 128806 129059	114734 120115 119822	113457 120110 121117			
18 18 18 18 18 18	41 42 43 44 44 45	133720 135615 136837 143578 143080	129884 134096 131279 136941 136853	123868 123296 128161 130078 132369	124686 124732 131048 130166 131219			
18 18 18 18 18 18	46 47 48 49 50	145108 146453 139736 153772 144551	149450 139072 149760 153693 155865	138718 127173 140359 135223 146911	139349 127267 133204 135471 146095			
18	51 52 53	157286 161803 161729	159073 159031 158697	150594 151222 147602	148912 151956 144363			

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

Antes Antes Carlos		DEA	THS.	Deaths of Males	Of equal Numbers	
127	YEARS.	To 100 Males living.	To 100 Females living.	to 100 Deaths of Females.	the Number of Male Deaths to every 100 Deaths of Females.	
	1838 1839 1840	2·335 2·275 2·372	2.133 2.090 2.203	105 104 103	109 109 108	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·238 2·241 2·202 2·242 2·170	2.083 2.098 2.047 2.083 2.012	103 102 103 103 103 103	107 107 108 108 108	
「「「「「「」」」」	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·395 2·546 2·391 2·581 2·143	$2 \cdot 221$ $2 \cdot 380$ $2 \cdot 224$ $2 \cdot 445$ $2 \cdot 013$	103 103 103 101 101 102	108 107 108 106 106	
100	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·276 2·320 2·379	2·124 2·156 2·201	103 103 104	107 108 108	
	Average of 16 years, } 1838-53 }	2.319	2.157	103	108	Nery 1

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. previous years. COUNTIES. ENGLAND L-LONDON II.—South Eastern Counties. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) -Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex – – Hampshire – Berkshire – III.—South Midland Counties. Middlesex(extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire – – – Buckinghamshire – – – Oxfordshire – – Northamptonshire – Huntingdonshire – Bedfordshire – Cambridgeshire – 11 13 IV.-EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex – – – Suffolk – – – Norfolk – – – 14 15 16 V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES Wiltshire – – – Dorsetshire – – – Devonshire – – – Cornwall – – – Somersetshire – – 17 18 19 20 21 VI.-WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – Herefordshire – Shropshire – – Staffordshire – – 24 25 26 27 Worcestershire Warwickshire -VII.-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – Rutlandshire – – Lincolnshire – – 28 29 30 31 32 Nottinghamshire – Derbyshire – – 1 1 VIII.-North Western Counties. Cheshire -Lancashire -33 34 - -IX.-YORKSHIRE. West Riding - - -East Riding (with York) North Riding - -35 36 37 X.-NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – Northumberland – Cumberland – – Westmorland – 38 39 40 41 XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire - - -42 South Wales North Wales ding June 30th

Births.

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

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

41 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1 159 2·168 2·123 2·161 2·089 2·306 2·471 2·306 2·512 2 404 2·352 2·466 2·500 2·319 2·330 2·695 2·582 3·014 2	850 1851 •077 2·199 •104 2·339 •683 1·719 *838 1·916	1852 1853 2·236 2·288 2·258 2·435
159 2·168 2·123 2·161 2·089 2·306 2·471 2·306 2·512 2 404 2·352 2·466 2·500 2·319 2·330 2·695 2·582 3·014 2	·077 2·199 ·104 2·339 ·683 1·719 ·838 1·916	2·236 2·288 2·258 2·435
404 2.352 2.466 2.500 2.319 2.330 2.695 2.582 3.014 2	·104 2·339 ·683 1·719 ·838 1·916	2.258 2.435
	·683 1·719 ·838 1·916	
may sala to a start	·683 1·719 ·838 1·916	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•76911•011	1.803 1.914 1.915 2.023 1.820 1.955
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	·995 1·948 ·966 2·001	2.011 $2.0272.036$ 2.057
		and a second second second
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	730 2.017 916 1.839 104 2.066	2.0522.109 1.8021.777 2.0102.144
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	·099 2·144 ·023 1·953	1.978 2.038 2.101 2.156
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} 296 \\ 1 908 \\ \cdot 952 \\ 1 907 \\ \cdot 165 \\ 2 \cdot 024 \\ \end{array} $	1.940 1.993 1.957 1.977 1.914 2.027
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	*846 1*881 *982 2*026	1.924 1.989 2.011 2.000 2.072 2.019
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	·926 2·083	2*087 2*155 1*939 1*936
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	010 1.938 868 2.128	2.028 1.952 2.108 2.042
	2 001 2 002	1 501 1 557
-165 2-230 2-135 2-218 2-061 2-052 2-281 2-275 2-460 2 -012 2-294 2-327 2-156 1-955 2-022 2-114 2-088 1-918 2	2·095 2·187 2·005 1·890	$2 \cdot 242 2 \cdot 184 \\ 2 \cdot 061 2 \cdot 125$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	·953 2·054 2·297 2·507	1.911 2.100 2.379 2.576
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.156 2.464	2.294 2.369
·177 2·244 2·021 2·119 2·259 2·328 2·180 2·168 2·210 2	2.066 2.168	3 2.325 2.238
349 1.820 1.620 1.828 1.829 1.996 2.064 2.238 1.898 1 127 1.870 1.908 1.897 1.778 2.088 2.114 2.190 2.009 1 127 1.909 2.051 2.109 2.019 2.114 2.190 2.009 1	·836 1 645	51.6271.765 1.8321.790
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.016 2.04	5 2.190 2.328
·334 2·302 2·243 2·058 2·162 2·615 2·587 2·422 2·409 2	2.103 2.244	2.438 2.432
*597 2*591 2*561 2*478 2*495 3*137 3*582 2*765 3*037 2	2.464 2.647	2.889 2.818
$\cdot 164$ 2 $\cdot 185$ 2 $\cdot 161$ 2 $\cdot 109$ 2 $\cdot 210$ 2 $\cdot 529$ 2 $\cdot 535$ 2 $\cdot 317$ 2 $\cdot 684$ 2 392 2 120 2 $\cdot 113$ 2 $\cdot 080$ 1 $\cdot 919$ 2 $\cdot 573$ 2 $\cdot 699$ 2 $\cdot 415$ 3 $\cdot 379$	2.225 2.449	2.510 2.461
·841 2·022 1·880 1·763 1·786 1·984 2·181 2·037 1·946 1	1.750 1.790	1.921 1.848
*467 2*295 2*145 1*926 1*970 2*758 2*442 2*214 2*641 2 *905 2*044 2*024 1*758 1*871 2*682 2*585 2*201 2*647	2.035 2.218	2.376 2.467
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.929 2.006 1.769 1.816	31.9282.034 1.9151.990
		-03
*450 2*061 2*049 2*136 2*068 2*270 2*691 2*334 2*542 2 *914 1*823 1*788 2*107 2*011 1*941 2*284 2*077 2*746 1	2·129 2·061 1·994 2·108	2·162 2·415 3 2·118 2·217 3 1·990 2·041

TABLE XI.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in each County during the 13 Years 1841—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 approximatively represented by the excess of births over deaths registered in each respective year 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.

421,007 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 Cen	t. of
	Males	and Females at different	Ages.		

DEATHS to 100 MALES living.											
Years –	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	Average of the Rates of 10 Years 1844-53.
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	6.662	7.760	7.588	7.401	7.513	6.695	7.298	7.500	7.346	7.275
õ -	•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	7.696	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	49.035	51.651	56.607	42.435	42.859	38.560	41.937	43.422	47.305	45.704

EATH	IS	to	100	FEM	LES	living.
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The second second second	The file and and and	(11-1) Bellerster	the particulation of the second	a antipulation in the	Last and and a state	THE PART - THE	States - share and alla	and the second second	Rectard and and a	and a state filler	the the best first in the	Buch
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	E.00E	5.057	6.675	Q . 552	6.206	6.499	5.799	6+200	C.AAK	6+969	6.950	
0-	0 000	0 001	0 010	0 000	0 000	0 100	0 100	0 200	0 110	0 002	0 200	
5-	•902	•800	•813	•951	•997	1.102	.810	•860	•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	•980	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-	1.5?5	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	6.126	6.964	6.072	6.296	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

	Quarters ending the last day of							
Years.	March.	June.	September.	December.				
1838	98152	90877	72877	80854				
1839	89740	87969	76280	84995				
1840	98896	90339	80822	89630				
1841	99069	86134	75440	83204				
1842	96314	86538	82389	84328				
1843	94926	87234	76792	87493				
1844	101024	85337	79708	90864				
1845	104664	80149	74872	80681				
1846	89484	90230	101664	108937				
1847	119672	106718	93435	103479				
1848	120032	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				

	Quarters ending the last day of								
Years.	March.	June.	September.	December.					
1838	98152	90877	72877	80854					
1839	89740	87969	76280	84995					
1840	98896	90339	80822	89630					
1841	99069	86134	75440	83204					
1842	96314	86538	82389	84328					
1843	94926	87234	76792	87493					
1844	101024	85337	79708	90864					
1845	104664	80149	74872	80681					
1846	89484	90230	101664	108937					
1847	119672	106718	93435	103479					
1848	120032	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.

	the second s	Number	A STALL PARTY IN	Proportional	Number of	Deaths.	
	YEARS.	of Deaths in the Average Quarter.	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 1839 1840	85690 84746 89922	1000 1000 1000	$1145 \\ 1059 \\ 1100$	1061 1038 1005	850 900 899	944 1003 997
	$ 1841 \\ 1842 \\ 1843 \\ 1844 \\ 1845 $	85962 87380 86611 89233 87342	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1152 1102 1096 1132 1198	1002 990 1007 956 1021	878 942 887 893 857	968 965 1010 1018 924
	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	97579 105826 99958 110210 92249	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	917 1131 1201 961 1067	925 1008 998 927 1007	1042 883 877 1227 931	1116 978 925 885 996
	1851 1852 1853	93849 101784 105274	1000 1000 1000	$ \begin{array}{r} 1066 \\ 1045 \\ 1122 \end{array} $	1006 989 1022	926 986 876	1002 980 980

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 41years.

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.

*17%

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 (*Roth-bury* 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		Mean	Densit	y and Pro Populatio	<i>ximity</i> of n.	Mortality.	Excess in the Number of Deaths over those that would have happened if the Mortality had been 17 in 1000 living.	
of Districts.	Acres.	Population 1841–1851.	Acres to a Person.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Proximity or nearness of Person to Person.	Annual Deaths to 1000 living.	Annually to 1000 living.	In the 10 Years, 1841-50.
8 14 47	339,545 993,704 3,464,066	29,794 164,354 778,922	11.40 6.05 4.45	56 106 144	Yards. 252 184 158	15 16 17	1 1000 - 10 1000 - 1000	a stores a
87 96 111	6,384,531 6,647,343 7,391,920	$1,\!486,\!757 \\1,\!887,\!182 \\2,\!336,\!246$	4·29 3·52 3·16	149 182 202	155 140 133	18 19 20	1 2 3	14,868 37,744 70,087
90 48 26	6,094,898 2,555,483 1,233,079	2,094,155 1,293,608 935,147	2.91 1.98 1.32	$220 \\ 324 \\ 485$	128 105 86	21 22 23	4 5 6	83,766 64,680 56,109
29 24 18	666,135 767,863 3 20,887	1,265,905 1,513,849 1,034,678	•53 •51 •31	$1216 \\ 1262 \\ 2064$	54 53 42	$ \begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \end{array} $	7 8 9	88,613 121,108 93,121
13 18	275,899 189,562	769,263 1,313,309	•36 •14	1784 4434	45 28 {	27 28 up to 36	10 11 up to 19}	76,926 182,067
624	87.824.915	16,903,169	2.21	290	111	22	5	* 7.0 -

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 7,301,920 acres, and a population of 2,350,246, being 3'16 acres to each person or 202 persons to each square mile; if the population was spread equally over this area their provinity 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.

group of 111 districts. * The total of this column gives a higher number (389,089) 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 9,508,276 children born, and of 6,622,108 persons who died during the period of $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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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 Different registered. surnames.

BIRTHS. Quarter ending 31st March 1851 - 157,286 DEATHS. Quarter ending 31st March 1853 - 118,119

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.
			and a second
275,405	32,818	11.0	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

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.

Contra la	SURNAMES.	Number of Entries of each Surname.		SURNAMES.	Number of Entries of each Surname.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3 14 15	Smith - - - Jones - - - Williams - - - Taylor - - - Davies - - - Brown - - - Johnson - - - Wilson - - - Watght - - - Watght - - - HALL - - -	$\begin{array}{c} 33,557\\ 33,341\\ 21,936\\ 16,775\\ 14,983\\ 14,346\\ 13,017\\ 12,555\\ 10,617\\ 10,617\\ 9,468\\ 9,045\\ 8,917\\ 8,476\\ 8,238\\ 8,188\\ \end{array}$	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	HARRIS - - - CLARK - - - COOPER - - - HARRISON - - - HARRISON - - - DAVIS - - - BARER - - - MARTIN - - - MORGAN - - - KING - - - ALLEN - - - COOK - - -	$\begin{array}{c} 7,042\\ 6,920\\ 6,742\\ 6,205\\ 6,205\\ 6,084\\ 6,013\\ 5,898\\ 5,888\\ 5,888\\ 5,888\\ 5,755\\ 5,691\\ 5,691\\ 5,691\\ 5,309\\ 5,300\\ 5,300\\ \end{array}$
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	WALKER - - - HUGHES - - - GREEN - - - LEWIS - - - EDWARDS - - - THOMPSON - - - JACKSON - - - JURNER - - - HILL - - -	8,088 8,010 7,959 7,959 7,916 7,839 7,808 7,808 7,659 7,549 7,192	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	Moore - <td>$\begin{array}{c} 5.269\\ 5,220\\ 5,219\\ 5,124\\ 4,771\\ 4,759\\ 4,731\\ 4,671\\ 4,648\\ 4,639\\ \end{array}$</td>	$\begin{array}{c} 5.269\\ 5,220\\ 5,219\\ 5,124\\ 4,771\\ 4,759\\ 4,731\\ 4,671\\ 4,648\\ 4,639\\ \end{array}$

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 clerkly 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 foregoing Table).		SURNAMES.	Numbers (from the foregoing Table).
Derived from CHRISTIAN or FORE-NAMES. Junes Williams Davies Thomas Evans Roberts Robinson Robinson Robinson Robinson Robinson Hughes Hughes Hughes Harris Davis Morris (a) James Allen	33,341 21,936 14,983 13,017 12,555 10,617 9,468 9,045 8,917 8,910 7,959 7,959 7,959 7,959 7,959 7,959 7,942 6,399 6,205 5,598 5,755 5,591 5,468	Derived from CHRISTIAN or FORE-NAMES—cont. Phillips – – – Bennett – – – Griffiths – – – (27 Names) – Derived from OccUPA- TIONS. Smith – – – Taylor – – – Wright – – – Walker (b) – – Turner – – – Clarke – – – Clarke – – – Clarke – – – Clarke – – – Carter – – –	5,124 4,771 4,671 4,639 246,032 33,557 16,775 8,088 7,549 6,920 6,742 6,084 6,013 5,300 5,230 4,948	Derived from LOCA TRY Wood Hall Green Hill Moore Shaw Lee (7 names) - Derived from PERSONAL PECULIARITIES. Brown White (2 names) - From other Circum- stances. King	8,238 8,188 7,996 7,192 5,269 4,759 4,759 4,759 46,373 46,373 14,346 7,808 22,154 5,661
Price	5,219	(13 names) –	120,691	TOTAL	** 440,911

(a) Most of the families of this name are of Welsh extraction, Mavrrwyce 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. (Planche'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.

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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 peculiaries.

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.

	Number of	Number of	Difference.			
YEARS.	the Surname of SMITH.	the Surname of JONES.	More SMITHS than JONESES.	More Joneses than SMITHS.		
1838 1839 1840 	$\begin{array}{c} 14,891\\ 14,905\\ 15,483\\ 15,237\\ 15,315\\ 15,841\\ 16,208\\ 16,633\\ 17,299\\ 16,633\\ 17,299\\ 16,917\\ 17,313\\ 18,091\\ 17,405\\ 18,156\\ 18,564\\ 18,564\\ 18,775\\ 19,009\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,414\\ -15,096\\ 18,256\\ 15,539\\ -15,539\\ -15,543\\ -15,932\\ -16,676\\ -17,177\\ -17,296\\ -16,958\\ -17,677\\ -17,185\\ -17,525\\ -17,649\\ -17,926\\ -18,653\\ \end{array}$	4777 	191 773 302 122 		
Total – Joneses – – –	286,037 282,900		4,947 1,810	1,810		
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	0.569
Labourer (Branch undefined)	324,594	Grocer 55	3.228
Farmer, Grazier	226.515	Painter, Plumber, and Glazier 56	8 536
Shoe and Boot maker	211,000	Inn-keeper, Licensed Victualler, Beer-shon keeper 5	5707
Cotton, Calico manufacture, Printer, Dver -	191.071	Worsted manufacture	1 405
Coal-miner – – – – – – –	183,389	Baker 4	5 605
Army and Navy (of United Kingdom)	178,773	Carman, Carter, Carrier, Drayman 49	2710
Carpenter and Joiner	156,111	Silk manufacture 4	3 598
Mason, Pavior, Bricklayer	144.785	Engine and Machine maker 4	2 454
Domestic Servant (as Footman, Coachman, &c.)	124,595	Commercial Clerk 37	529
Tailor	115.471	Draper 34	4.015
Blacksmith	94.214	Hose, Stocking manufacture	3 500
Messenger, Porter, Errand-boy	88,950	Boat and Barge-man 38	2617
Woollen Cloth manufacture	76.837	Miller 31	1 998
Seaman (Merchant Service) on shore or in port	74.911	Sawver	1.531
Gardener	69,685	Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer 30	2.385

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
ALLEN BAKEB BENNETT BROWN CARTER CLARK CLARK CLARK CLARK CLARK CLARK COOPER DAVIES DAVIS EDWARDS GREEN GREEN HALL HARRIS HARDS	40,500 43,600 35,800 105,600 33,400 50,700 38,100 38,100 48,400 113,600 43,700 58,100 93,000 59,400 34,800 60,400 (51,900 47,200 52,200	One in 454 422 514 174 551 363 483 483 380 162 421 316 198 310 529 305 355 300 352	LEE LEWIS MORGAN MORGAN MORGAN PARKER PHILLIPS PRICE ROBERTS ROBERTS SHAW SMITH TAYLOR THOMAS THOMAS THOMAS TURNER WALKEB	35,200 58,000 43,900 39,300 41,000 43,400 39,100 37,900 37,900 37,900 78,400 66,700 36,500 253,600 124,400 94,000 60,600 56,300 59,300	One in 523 318 420 468 449 424 471 486 486 235 276 504 73 148 196 304 327 310 402
HUGHES JACKSON JAMES JOHNSON JONES KING	59,000 55,800 43,100 69,500 242,100 42,300	312 330 427 265 76 435	WATSON WHITE WILLIAMS WILSON WOOD WBIGHT TOTAL OF 50 SURNAMES	34,800 56,900 159,900 66,800 61,200 62,700 3,253,800	529 323 115 275 301 293 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.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3·1 11·0 7·9 4·6 2·4 3·3 4·8 9·5	I. and J K L M N O P Q	3.8 2.0 4.2 6.7 1.7 1.1 5.6 -	R. – – – S. – – – U. and V. – – W. – – – X. – – – Y. – – – Z. – – –	5.0 8.9 4.5 .7 8.7 - .5 - 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.

xxiv Family Nomenclature in England and Wales.

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 develope 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.

100	Boo	Broozo	Caso	Conlman	Cumo	Ducks	Thomas
Affection	Beer	Briars	Cash	Cobbledick	Cure	Drake	Fern
Agent	Beetle	Brick	Cashmere	Cockle	Curr	Drawbridge	Ferry
Air	Bellringer	Bridal	Cast	Codd	Current	Dray	Ferryman
Airw	Bench	Brida	Castle	Codling	Curtain	Dreau	Fever
Alabastor	Bender	Bridle	Catchaside	Coffee	Cushion	Dresser	revers
Alefounder	Bending	Bright	Catchesides	Coffin	Cuthill	Drinkwaton	Fidlon
Allhlaster	Benison	Brightman	Catchlove	Coil	Cutt	Drown	Fium
Allhones	Bent	Brim	Catchnole	Coke	Out	Drudro	File
Allgood	Betty	Brimmer	Catharine	Coldman	and the second second	Druuge	Filon.
Allso	Beutyman	Brine	Cato	Collar	Dahh	Dry	Fill
Allwright	Biddy	Brittle	Cats	Collarhone	Dabha	Ducat	Finos
Almond	Biffen	Broadfoot	Catt	Collick	Dace	Duck	Finkin
Ambler	Bigg	Broadhead	Cattle	Comb	Dadd	Duckling	Fish
Amiss	Bill	Broom	Caudle	Commander	Daft	Dudgeon	Fisher
Amour	Billman	Brownhill	Caught	Common	Dagger	Duell	Fitt
Angel	Bills	Browniohn	Caul	Commons	Daily	Dullea	Flager
Anger	Birds	Brownsword	Cause	Conduit	Dainty	Dulled	Flatman
Anguish	Blackamore	Bruin	Cavalier	Congo	Dame	Dully	Flatters
Ann	Blackbird	Bruise	Cave	Conquest	Damm	Dumbell	Flay
Anns	Blackman	Buck	Caws	Constance	Damms	Dumphy	Flea
Appleman	Blank	Buckett	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	Dve ·	Flight
Arms	Blight	Bugbird	Challenger	Coot	Dandy	200	Fling
Arrow	Blinker	Bugg	Challice	Copper	Dane	T	Flint
Ashes	Bliss	Buglehorne	Chance	Copperwheat	Danger	Eager	Flitt
Ashplant	Blood	Bugler	Chant	Cork	Dare	Lagie	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	EIII TRILLER	Fogg
A Share and a second	Boatman	Bultitude	Chatt	Cotton	Daw	Ellen	Folk
	Bobbin	Bunch	Chattaway	Couch	Dawber	Ellenor	Folly
Baby	Bobby	Bundle	Cheek	Councillor	Dawn	Eims	Foot
Bacchus	Bodfish	Bunn	Cheer	Counsell	Dav	Eva	Footman
Back	Bodily	Bush	Cheers	Courage	Deadman	Eve	Force
Bacon	Bodkin	Bushel	Cheese	Course	Deal	EVII	Forecast
Badcock	Body	Buss	Cheeseman	Courtier	Dear	Excell	Forest
Badger	Boils	Butt	Chequer	Cousin	Dearlove	Lyes	Forhead
Badman	Bold	Butter	Cherry	Cover	Death	and a state son of the	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	and the state of the state	Child	Coy	Demon	Fair	Foundling
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	Faircloth	Fox
Banger	Boot	Caddy	Chipp	Craft	Dick	Fairest	Foyster
Bangs	Boots	Cæsar	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	Creeper	Ditch	Fairweather	Freeguard
Bare	Bottish	Calf	Churchward	Crier	Diver	Fairs	Freelove
Barehead	Bottle	Callman	Churchyard	Crime	Dives	Eairy	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	Fright
Barnacle	Bowl	Camp	Clan	Cross	Dominey	Farman	Frizzle
Barrell	BOX	Candell	Claret	Crossman	Don .	Farming	Frogg
Barren	Boxer	Cann	Clay	Crow	Done	Farrier	Frost
Barrow	Боу	Cannon	Claypole	Crowfoot	D00	Farthing	Fry .
Barter	Bragg	Cant	Clear	Crown	Doolittle	Fathers	Fryman
Base	Brain	Canter	Cleave	Crude	Doore	Fatt	Fudge
Baskett	Brains	Cape	Cleverly	Cruise	Dott	Faultless	Full
Bathmaker	Bramble	Capp	Chiff	Crumpler	Double	Fawn	Fullbridge
Batt	Bran	Caps	Clinker	Crush	Doubleday	Fay	Fullalove
Bawler	Branch	Card	Clodd	Crust	Doubtfire	Fear	Furlong
Beacon	Branchflower	Care	Clogg	Crutch *	Douce	Feast	Furnace
Beardman	Brass	Careless	Cloke	Cryer	Doughty	Feather	Furnish
Bean	Bratt	Caress	Clothier	Cuckoo	Dove	Fee	Furr
Bear	Brawn	Carp	Cloud	Cull	Down	Fell	Fury
Beard	Bray	Carriage	Clout	Cupper	Doxey	Felons	Furze
Beatman	Breaker	Carrier	Clover	Cuppleditch	Doze	Felony	Fussey

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

Peculiar	Surnames.	

xxvi

abb	Goodfellow	Hardy	Hope	Lame	Marjoram	Noah	Pepper
able	Goodhand	Hardyman	Hopper	Lamprey	Markquick	Nobbs	Peppercorn
aller	Goodhind	Harefoot	Horn	Land	Marry	Noise	Pert
agg	Goodlad	Harlot	Hornblower	Landless	Mars	Noon	Pescod
ain	Goodluck	Harness	Horner	Large	Martyr	Northeast	Pester
ainer	Goodson	Harper	Hose	Lash	Matterface	Notman	Pett
ala	Goodway	Hart	Hosier	Lassy	Matts	Nun	Pharrisee
ale	Goodwill	Hartshorn	Hosler	Last	Maw	Nurse	Phoenix
allant	Goody	Hashuck	House	Later	Maybee	Nutbean	Picker
allantry	Goose	Haste	Houseman	Lathe	Maze	Nutbrown	Picket
allery	Gooseman	Hatfull	How	Law	M'Quirk M'Dunk	Nutty	Pickles
alley	Goosling	Hatter	Huddle	Lawress	Meal	Oak	Pike
allop	Gospel	Hawke	Humble	Lawn	Mean	Oar	Pile
amble	Gotobed	Hawker	Humm	Lax	Meanwell	Oaten	Pilgrim
ambling	Gouger	Hawking	Hurdle	Leadbeater	Meats	Offer	Pillage
ameson	Grabby	Hay	Hurt	Leaf	Meddle	Office	Pillar
ammon	Grace	Hayball	Husband	Leak	Medley	Orde	Pine
ander	Grand	Hayday	Hutt	Leaper	Mellon	Old	Pinion
app	Grapes	Hazel	Deces	Lear	Mellow	Oldacre	Pink
arden	Grass	Hazzard	Idle	Leather	Merryman	Oldcorn	Pinn
arlick	Gravel	Heady	Innocent	Leg	weather	Olive	Pit
arnish	Graver	Heal	Instance	Lemon	Mess	Onion	Pitcher
arret	Graves	Heap	Ironmonger	Lent	Metcalf	Orange	Place
ash	Gray	Heard	Irons	Leopard	Middlemast	Orchard	Plank
ate	Great	Heart	Ivory	Lightbody	Middleweek	Orders	Plant
atehouse	Greathead	Heartfree	The stand the stand	Lightfoot	Midwinter	Ostler	Plaster
athergood	Greedy	Hearty	Jacket	Lightning	Milk	Oven	Please
aul	Greengrass	Heather	Jane	Lillywhite	Mill	Over	Pleasent
aunt	Greengrow	Heathman	January	Limb	Million	Overall	Pledge
auntlett	Greenhalf	Heaven	Jar Jay	Line	Mires	Pace	Ploughman
aze	Greenish	Heaver	Jealous	Lions	Mite	Pack	Pluck
ear mail	Greenman	Heavy	Jelly	List	Moat	Packman	Plum
enders	Greensides	Hector	Jester	Littlehov	Moist	Pagan	Plume
tentle	Grief	Hedgecock	Jewell	Littlechild	Mole	Page	Plumtree
entry	Grieve	Hedger	Joiner	Littlefair	Moll	Pain	Pocket
liblett	Griffin	Hedges	Joint	Littlejohn	Monarch	Painter	Point
lidersleeves	Grist	Held	Joy	Lively	Money	Palfrey	Pointer
limlet	Groom	Helm	Judge	Liver	Moneypenny	Pallet	Pole
in dialett	Gross	Henn	Jump	Loads	Monument	Pane	Polly
incer	Grubh	Herdsman	Just	Lock	Mooney	Panniers	Pond
lingle	Grumble	Heritage	Justice	Locker	Morcock	Panther	Ponder
inner	Grunsell	Hermitage	Kodro	Locket	Morenen	Paradise	Poor
ladden	Guara	Hidden	Keel	Longbottom	Mortar	Paramore	Pope
Hadson	Guess	Hide	Keep	Longcake	Moth	Parcel	Poppy
lass	Guest	Hider	Kegg	Longfellow	Much	Parcon	Port
lasscock	Gull	Highman	Kev	Love	Muckle	Paring	Porter
Hazier	Gun	Highway	Keylock	Lovejoy	Mudd	Parish	Post
lide	Gunner	Hinder	Keys	Lovelady	Muddle	Park	Potnecary
lister	Hack	Hinge	Kidd	Loveluck	Muffin	Parrot	Pottage
Hue	Hackblock	Hoar	Kilboy	Lovely	Mummery	Parsley	Pottle
Hoat	Hagg	Hobby	Kilbride	Lover	Murther	Parson	Pounce
toater	Haggard	Hoge	Killer	Luck	Muses	Partner	Pout
Foblet	Hailstones	Hogger	Kilmany	Lumber	Musk	Partridge	Prance
odbehere	Hair	Hogsflesh	Kilmaster	Lyes	Mussell	Pass	Precious
todly	Hairs	Holborn	Kinder	Lyon	Mustaru	Patch	Presence
dsave	Halfhead	Holdback	Kindred	Mabb	Mutter	Pate	Press
odward	Halfnight	Holdcroft	Kine	Mace	Mutton	Patience	Pretty
fold	Halfpenny	Holder	Kinsman	Margery	Myrue	Paw	Pride
Folden	Hanyaru	Hollow	Kitcat	Madder	Naggs	Pay	Priest
oldhawk	Hammer	Holly	Kitchen	Maggs	Nail	Peace	Priestly
Holdman	Hamper	Holy	Kitchenman	Maiden	Napp	Peacock	Prime
toldsack	Hamrogue	Holyland	Knee	Mainprize	Neat	Peak	Primrose
folightly	Hands	Holyoak	Kneebone	Mainland	Neck	Peal	Prince
follop	Handy	Home	Knell	Malze	Needle	Pease	Prizeman
book	Handyside	Honey	Knocker	Male	Neighbour	Peat	Proctor
Hoodair	Hanks	Honeyball	- Trywest	Mall	Nethersole	Peck	Profit
doodbairn	Hannibal	Honeyman	Lace	Mallet	New	Peebles	Pronhet
toodbeer	Happy	Honour	Ladd	Man	Newborn	Pegg	Proud
loodborn	Hard	Hoodless	Ladle	Manners	Newlove	Pelter	Proudlock
loodchap	Hardbottle	Hoof	Ladyman	Mantle	Nibbs	Penkolo	Proudman
toodchild	Hardedge	Hookaway	Lambkin	Mapp	Nightingale	Penny	Prudent
hough	Hardware	Hooker	Lambshead	Mare	Nipper	Pentecost	Puddle
TANDI		1		Contraction of the second		Charles and the state of the	

Shirt Shoe Shoesmith Shooter Shorthose Spendlove Spice Studman Stuffins Tigar Tight Till Tilt Spike Stumbles Spires Spite Stump Sturdy Tiltman Shortland Spittle Sturgeon Style Timbers Spittlehouse Spokes Times Styman Such Tingle Spooney Spratt Tinker Tinn Tiplady Tippet Tipler Sucker Suckling Shuffle-Sprawling Spray Sprigg Sprout

Sudds

Sugars

Summerbell

Sunshine

Sum

Surety

Surplice Suttle

Swadling

Swallow

Sweeper

Sweetapple

Sweetlove

Sweetman

Swan

Sweet

Swift

Swigg

Swindle

Swindler Sword

Sworder

Sycamore

Tabernacle

Tackle Tackle Tagg Talks Tall Tallboy Tame

Tann

Tape Taphouse Tapp Tapper Tarbottom

Targett Tarr

Tarry Tart Tassel Tatler Tatt

Tatters Taunt

Tawney Tayles Tea Teal Tear

Tear Tears Teat Templar Templar Tench Tester Tether Thane Thick broom Thick broom Thick broom Thorns Thorogall Thorough-good

good Threader Threadgold

Thresher Thrift

Throssell

Thunder

Tickelpenn Tickle

Tidyman

Tidy

Tie

Tier Tiff Tiffen

Puffer Pull Pulley Punch Purr Purchase

Purple Purse

Purser

Putt

Quail

Quaintance

Quarterman

Quarrell

Quarry

Quick

Quilter

Quince

Rabbit

Race Rack Raffle

Rafter

Rain

Rake

Ram

Range

Ranger Rank

Rather

Rattle

Raven

Ray Reach

Reader

Ready Real

Ream

Reason Record

Red Reddish

Redhead Redhouse

Reddy

Reed Register Render

Renew

Rest

Rex

Revel

Reynard Ribbons

Rice Rich Richer

Riches

Rick Rickets

Riddle

Ridge Riding Ring Ringer

Riper Rise Risk

Rivett Roach

Roan

Roast Robb

Robe Robin Rock

Rocket

Roe

Ride Rider

Rear

Reading

Rawbone

Raw

Rant Rasp Rate

Ragg Ragless

Raiment

Rainbow

Raisin

Roebuck Roll Rolls

Roman

Rome

Rood

Roof

Rook

Rooker Room

Roost

Rope Roper Rose

Rotten

Rough Roughly

Round

Rout

Row Royal Ruby Ruck Rudder

Ruddy

Rufus

Rugg Rule

Ruse

Rust

Rye

Safe

Sage Sail

Saint

Sample

Saunter

Sayman Saywell Scamp

Scarce Scholar

Scipio

Scragg Screech

Screen

Scull

Scroggs Scrubbs

Seacole

Scutcheon

Searchwell

Seedsman

Sentance

Service

Setter Sewster

Sexty Shade

Shark

Shave

Shaves

Shears

Sheath Shed

Sheaf

Shakeshaft Shallow

Sharkey Shatterfoot

Sheepwash Sheepshanks

Sheerman Shell

Sherry Shield Shilling

Ship Shipper-bottom

Shipping

Shin

Sessions

Saws

Saxon

Sanctuary

Salt

Rumble Rump

Rush Rushbrook

Roundtree Rouse

Root

Shout

Show Shrub

Shun

Sides Silk Sill

Silly

Sing

Singer Sink Sinker Sirr

Sitwell

Size

Sixsmith

Sketcher Skill Skillet

Skinn

Skipper Slack

Slaughter

Slaymaker Sleep Slight

Slender Slewman Slide

Slinger

Slipper Slow

Small

Smaller

Smart

Smelt Smiles

Smily

Slowman Sly

Smallbone

Smallman

Smallpage Smallpiece

Smirke Smithyman

Smitten

Smoker

Smoothy

Sneezum Snipes Snooks

Snow Snowball

Snuggs Sockett Sofa

Sodo

Softly Sole

Sop Sore Soul

Sourbuts

Sparrow Spavins Speak

Spear

Spear Spearman Spearpoint Speek Speed Spell Speller Spender

Spare Spark

Snare

Skip

Slate

Shutter

bottom

Shuttle Sidebottom

Silver Silversides

Simmonite

Spruce

Spurr Square

Squibb Squirrell Stabb

Stable

Stack

Staff

Stag Stair

Stairs Stalker

Stallion

Stamp Standever

Star

Stammer

Stangroom

Starbuck

Stares

Stark

Start

State

Stay

Steel Steel

Stew Stich

Stick

Stickler Stiff

Stillgoe Still Stillaway

Stillman

Stirrup Stocking

Stocks

Stoker

Stones

Stopp Stork Stork

Stout

Stove

Strain

Strand

Strap Straw Stray

Streamer

Stretch Stride

Strike Stringfellow Stripe Stipling Stripp Strode

Strong i' th'

Strongman

Struggles Strutt Stubblefield

Strike

Strong

arm

Stuck

Studd

Stockings

Stoneystreet Stopher

Startup

Station

Steddy

Steeple Steptoe Stern

Stall

Stairman

Unite	Whisker
Unthank	Whistler
Upjohn	White white
Upward	Whitebread
Vain	Whitehoir
Valiant	Whitehand
Van	Whitehead
Veal	Whitehouse
Venus	Whiteland
Verity	Whitelegg
Vert	Whitelock
Vesper	Whiteside
Vice	Whittle
Victory	Why
Vidler	Whymark
Vile	Wick
Vine	Wicker
Vineyard	Widows
Violen	Wigg Wild
Virgin	Wildhlood
Virgo	Wildboar
Voice	Wildgoose
Vulgar	Wildish
Weddle	Wildman
Waddle	Wildsmith
Wager	Winch
Wailes	Windard
Wain	Winder
Wainscoat	Windmill
Wainwright	Windows
Wait	Windybank
Wake	Wines
Walk	Wing
Wall	Winks
Wallduck	Winner
Wallhead	Winpenny
Wand	Winter
Wane	Winterflood
Wanton	Wiper
Ward	Wisdom
Wardrobe	Wise
Waredraper	Wiseman
Warn	Wish
Warr	Wisher
Washer	Witter
Wash	Wood
Watch	Wolf
Watchman	Wonders
Waterfall	Woodbine
Watering	Woodcock
Waterman	Woodhead
Way	Woodward
Waygood	Wool
Wayman	Woollen
Weal	Woolly
Wean	World
Wear	Worm
Webh	Worshin
Wedd	Worth
Wedge	Worthy
Wedgwood	Wrath
Wedlock	Wren
Weed	Wrench
Weight	Wrightsmith
Weightman	Wroth
	11 LOUII

Peculiar Surnames.

xxvii

Wheatcroft Wheel Wheeler Wheelwright While

Twopenny Tye Type

Uncle Unit Unite

Welfare

Wellbern Well Wells Wench Went

Westland

Wharf

Wheat

Westwood Whale Whalebone

West

Wellbeloved

Yard Yell Yellow

Yeoman

Younghus-

Youngjohns Youngman

band.

Young

Yule

Zeal

Titmouse

Toby Todhunter Toe

Toes Toll Tolman

Tom

Tombs

Tommy

Tongs Tongue

Toogood Tool Tooth

Tope Topless

Topp Topper Tout

Towell

Trainer

Trapp Travel

Trayfoot Treadawall

Treadgold

Treasure Treble

Tremble Trice

Tricker Tricker Trickey

Trimmer Triplett Tripp Trist Trollop Trotman

Trott Trotter

Trowell Troy Truck

True Truebody Truelove

Trull

Truss

Trust

Trusty

Trye Tub

Tuck Tuft Tulip

Tune Tunn

Tunner

Twaddle

Twelves Twelvetrees

Twentyman

Turk Turtle

Twin Twine Twist Two

Trout

Trim

Tray

Tree

Toy Train

Towe

Tone

Titmus

Tilt Tittle

Cornish Surnames.

xxviii

SPECIMENS of SURNAMES in the County of CORNWALL.

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