



What is Tabellverket?

Tabellverket is the designation of the earliest systematized population censuses in Sweden, 1749-1859. It consists of two statistical serials focussing different demographical aspects, the size and composition of the population with certain time intervals — mostly five years — in Population forms respectively demographical events and mortality in particular yearly in Mortality forms.

History of the Swedish population statistics

The population statistics collected in eighteenth-century Sweden form a unique historic source material, collectively named *Tabellverket*. All forms filled in and delivered annually by the clergy in all parishes constitute the sources. The administration in Stockholm occupied with compiling the information was called the Tabular Commission (*Tabellkommissionen*), responsible for the Swedish population statistics 1749-1859. No other country in the world - except from Finland that was part of the same country until 1809 - has a possibility to study their inhabitants in such a detailed, continuously, correct and long-term perspective. There was, however, no given direction for this process. Thanks to enterprising administrators, skilled scientists and assiduous clergymen the project was initiated, implemented and developed.

The striving towards unified Swedish population statistics passed by taxation records in the sixteenth-century and church books during the seventeenth century. The scientific, political and ideological climate in the early-eighteenth-century Sweden offered increasingly improved prerequisites for the implementation of the initiatives for the creation of *Tabellverket*.

Already in 1728 the assessor Jakob von Hökerstedt suggested that official counting of the population ought to be carried out. The time was obviously too early and the proposal was dismissed as a parallel to the example of King David when he wanted to count his people.

At the Parliament in 1734 the bishop Erik Benzelius presented a compilation of births, deaths and difference between them in the diocese of Linköping 1721-1730. He had previously carried out local population compilations in the diocese of Gothenburg and strived with his example for revealing the possibilities that the existing church registration could offer. With this it seems as the interest of the political administration for national population statistics was awakened and in 1736 the dioceses were instructed to request and compile information on births and deaths 1721-1735 from the clergy deans.

Most dioceses delivered the reports but the information soon showed impossible to compare and compile, because of inconsequent content and quality. Some divided the inhabitants both after age and sex for all years while others had summarized periods. Several reports had gaps. It was obvious that a more thoroughly planned organization was needed, and the government saw a possibility to make use of the recently established institution. The main responsibility was put on the Royal Academy of Science that had been formed in 1739. Moreover, a Health Board had been established in 1737 with a certain responsibility for the population development. The department had by way of introduction compiled the initial information delivered by the dioceses.

It was mostly members of the Academy of Science that played the leading roles when the general outlines were laid down for the Swedish Tabellverket. Archbishop Benzelius became a member in 1740, and already from the first year the astronomer Pehr Elvius had been appointed, in 1744 he became the secretary. On this position the man that has been called the father of Swedish population statistics - Pehr Wargentin, replaced him at the time of his death in 1749.

It was however Pehr Elvius that took the first initiatives. In 1744 he published an article in the *Annales of the Academy of Science* with the title "*Catalogue of the annual number of children, that are born in U... town during the last 50 years. With reasons for remarks upon it*". The U represented the town Uppsala but this was not allowed to tell, since all population information was made secret because of the (precarious) state of the Swedish population should not be known by foreign countries. Well acquainted with similar works in other countries Elvius made an estimation of the size of the Swedish population. He reached a surprisingly correct number assuming that 2 097 009 persons lived in the country. By compiling information from the diocese's material he showed that the southern parts of Sweden (Götaland) were more populous than the northern (Svealand) and Finland together, that more boys than girls were born, that a third of the newborn died within three years and that except from children the age-group 50-60 years had the highest mortality rates.

In 1746 the Academy of Science sent Elvius' work to the Parliament. But before it was treated another suggestion for increased governmental control over the population development had reached the Secret Commission. It was a text sent by the former military Johan Albrecht von Lantingshausen. He not only suggested the establishment of a national statistics containing information about the population, but also further topics. The proposal included registration of the inhabitants after age, sex and civil status. Lantingshausen was convinced that the population movement followed given laws, and in order to learn the future size of the population calculations on marital fertility were needed, that in turn demanded information about marriages. Four forms were added to the text showing the structure of the suggested registration of monthly notices of births after sex and legitimacy and the number of marriages, deaths after age and cause, and the population after civil status, sex and age. This was the basic structure that later formed Tabellverket.

There was some disunity when the secret Commission discussed von Lantingshausens proposal late 1746. The county governor Gabriel Gyllengrip claimed that already existing information was sufficient, and that a greater ambition nevertheless was not possible to fulfil. Several members were, however, positive, and when the strictly secret text from the Academy of Science was treated during the following year, a majority of the members supported the suggestions. Plans were now made for the proceeding activity concerning the establishment of Tabellverket.

The compiling of the forms was entrusted to four members of the Academy of Science, Edvard Carleson, Ulrik Rudenschiöld, Jacob Faggot and Pehr Elvius; the later was as already mentioned soon replaced by Pehr Wargentin. Faggot's son Jacob J. became secretary of the committee, a function he kept during the first years of the forthcoming Tabular Commission. The men involved with the work with Tabellverket had more than their positions in the Academy of Science in common. Elvius and Wargentin were both astronomers and interested in mathematics, several other members held positions in the state administration. Moreover, they were close friends and sometimes also relatives. This small group with tentacles reaching the most important political organs made it possible for the Parliament to make a rapid decision concerning the establishment of Tabellverket.

The main outlines of Tabellverket were finally stipulated through the Royal decree of 10 November 1748 stating:

Each parish in the country should make three tables and for this purpose forms were printed and delivered. Table I and II were printed on the same form meaning that there were two different forms.

The first table contained information on the number of births, deaths and marriages. Table II contained specific information on deaths after age, sex and cause of death. Table III presented the population at the end of the year after age, sex, civil status and social class.

According to the plan the clergy in all parishes should send their reports crudely in the same way as Lantingshausen had suggested. This was not just an early attempt for national population statistics, but in its details also a very ambitious one.

There was no corresponding strivings in the rest of Europe. The Swedish King had taken the political decisions and the plan was made concrete in 1749, the first year included in the forms. The maintaining of the collecting of information was, however, not guaranteed by the central administration, because of limited resources. The responsibility lay on the clergy, that became the true key persons for Swedish population statistics.

The important role of the clergy

During the second half of the seventeenth century the Swedish clergy had been relieved from involvement in tax and military registration. The clergy had all the time complained over these duties, which had made them suspicious in the eyes of the parishioners. The situation was troublesome, and time after time the clergy complained to the dioceses and the parliament demanding relieves in this part of their duties. Perhaps was it the tight connection between the church and the state that was decisive for the shaping of population statistics in Sweden. The Church Law itself was a state decree, and when the new instructions concerning Tabellverket were distributed they begun their work. In that way the Tabular Commission was able to use an organization involving more than 2000 clergymen collecting annual information concerning the population.

The course of the work

In January every year the clergyman should send the parish forms to the dean, who compiled aggregated forms for his deanery. These were sent to the county governors office before the end of the month (later to the diocese) where forms at the county level (diocese level) were made. The parish forms were returned to the clergymen. The town council delivered the forms for the towns. The dioceses had to send a compilation for each part belonging to different counties to the county governor and make a general compilation for the diocese. The county governor was responsible for making a compilation of his county, and to send it to the Royal Office before the end of March. Thus, there were compilations for both counties and dioceses but the national surveys kept the division of counties. When the county compilations reached Stockholm they were scrutinized by the secretary of the Tabular Commission, who also made general tables for the country.

However, the collecting of population data involved problems. The clergy varied in diligence and above all in swiftness to compile the information. The forms included obvious scarcities, which soon was realized by Pehr Wargentín who had been appointed to lead the work. The clergy were repeatedly reminded to be more accurate. It was revealed that only minor problems were connected to births, deaths, marriages and migration, while the census forms that included age, sex and occupational distribution caused the worst inconveniences. The clergy found it difficult to find a relevant category for all occupations and several persons seemed to belong to more than one group. The clergy were not pleased with the forms and wished that this information should be excluded or at least simplified. In 1752 the Parliament decided that these forms should be sent in only every third year, a period that in 1775 was expanded to five years.

A certain source of error was the lack of accordance between the administrative and the ecclesiastical division of the country. The dioceses should make compilations for each part of their district belonging to different counties. It happened that some areas were forgotten in this process or were double registered. In order to remove the obstacles it was decided in 1773 that the ecclesiastical division should be followed, meaning that the Tabular Commission received compilations at the diocese level. New forms were introduced that instead of three tables contained four, put together on two different forms.

We should not forget that it was the continuous work of the clergy that guaranteed the remaining of the Swedish population statistics. The clergyman was expected to make notices whether the newborn children were legitimate or not, he should register the ages of the married couples, he should report all in- and out-migration, he must be aware of the different categories of farmers and craftsmen, and must be able to decide if the cause of death was consumption or typhus fever. Most clergymen saw this as their duty and held the responsibility very seriously. Indeed problems remained with deliveries and details of the forms, but generally the clergy did a nice job. The quality of Tabellverket is fairly high and reached an extent to which there are no comparisons during the eighteenth century.

A period of visions and calculations

When the compilation of the first forms begun all members of the Table Commission had other permanent positions keeping them busy. Since it was a time-consuming work and no extra resources were available, the first general tables for the whole of Sweden were not immediately produced. Pehr Wargentin had - even if his position formerly was equal to those of the other members of the Table Commission - been the driving force, and it was also he who presented the first report to the Secret Commission in 1756. Wargentin argued that Sweden had a reliable population registration, even if he also observed some remaining deficiencies. Despite the fact that some clergymen did not deliver their forms in due time, Wargentin had noticed a tendency where teenagers older than 15 years were reported as younger and those close to 60 years were reported as older. The purpose was to avoid tax registration. An even more serious problem was emigration. Wargentin claimed that it ought to be criminalized.

The central authorities were very pleased with the result of Tabellverket, and concluded that their knowledge about the population was unique compared to other countries. Still, there were reasons for worry. It was an obvious conclusion to draw that too few people lived in Sweden compared to the space and resources of the country. Later during 1756 the Table Commission was formally established as a new civil service department. The original plan was that it should subordinate to the National Board of Trade, but the independence of the commission was soon revealed. The only connection between the two departments was that some members held double chairs.

From now on a period begun when the member of the commission and their colleagues compiled, analysed and calculated from the extensive statistical material that had been collected. Optimism was great, if not to say enormous. With mathematical methods the scientists believed that they now had had been offered a possibility to catch a glimpse of Sweden in the future - where the number of blacksmiths was exactly as great as necessary, where natural resources were ultimately exploited, and where the population increasingly grew. The methods that were used were - to say the least - not always exact - estimated and insecure values and calculations were most often the part of the results.

Most scholars involved with the population statistics in Sweden published their work in the Proceedings of the Academy of Science. Jacob Faggot tackled the parish of Pernå. He estimated the optimal size of acres, the best possible population growth-rates, when the parishioners ought to get married and a lot of related calculations. Faggot was convinced that the transition from theory to practice was absolutely possible to realize, which would lead to much better living conditions within a

close future. We can here find true utilitarian motives, which - when the effect reached all parishes in Sweden - would increase the national strength considerably.

Edvard Runeberg made repeated efforts to estimate and divide the population in Sweden. How much bread would they consume, which clothes were needed and what was the monetary value of a 20 year old man compared to a 75 year old? Runeberg searched the answers for such questions with what appeared to be endless counting exercises. A number of related articles were published in the Proceedings, and the arguing was also included in the reports from the Table Commission. The authors and the Commission expected a strong and positive response from the Parliament. Political arithmetic and population statistics were seen as important measures, but it was the state itself that by laws, decrees, and re-organization must bring about the real change of the society. However, the response was not that great, which naturally caused some discouragement.

The most productive and influential scientist using the new material was Pehr Wargentin. He published articles in Sweden and internationally, and is seen as one of the most prominent figures in the history of population statistics in Sweden. This is, however, mostly true when we talk about the scientific part of the project. Wargentin was not interested in participating in politics. When he worked with the numbers and the calculations, other had to take responsibility for the work out the changes in practise. The central government was though restrictive to make rapid and extensive reforms. What appeared to be their greatest concern was the fear that the information reached other countries. Consequently, much of it was made secret which upset Wargentin and other scholars who meant that an open discussion was necessary.

There were practical problems involved in the work of the Tabular Commission. Only the secretary received a small salary, and during the eighteenth he basically had to do all the counting and summarizing by himself. This meant that the production of national statistics took a long time. So many numbers should be added together. Moreover, some clergymen made mistakes others were lazy and sent in identical forms several years. The deliverances from the dioceses were often delayed which was even more often the case with the county governors. As mentioned before the ambition with the census reports had to be lowered, these forms were from 1775 only sent in every fifth year. There were other problems too, such as forms being destroyed in fires and during sea transports, so some parishes lacked forms to fill in while others had a larger amount. The burden of work was further increased at the Tabular Commission when the secretary was supposed to survey the situation and request information on the number of forms available in the deaneries.

After the report to the Parliament in 1772 little was heard from the Table Commission for two decades. No new reports were produced, few articles were published and the pioneers of the 1740s were older. When the members of the Table Commission one after the other died, they were not replaced. At the end of the 1780s it seemed as the entire project would come to nothing. But new strength was found, new persons became involved with the work and population statistics slowly recovered.

In 1791 Henric Nicander was appointed new secretary of the Tabular Commission. He, like Wargentin and Elvius, had his scientific roots in astronomy. Nicander immediately begun to scrutinize the stock of forms in Stockholm and found large gaps. Some parts of the country had not reported for many years and others were sitting and waiting to receive new forms. The military in Stockholm had not delivered forms before 1757 and the town of Karlskrona had not sent any census forms before 1772. Even until 1805 the size of the population in Karlskrona had to be estimated from other information.

Nicanders' efforts to collect the missing information

When a new edition of the forms was printed in 1793 it was decided that the dioceses should send the deanery forms directly to the Tabular Commission. Copies were made and kept at the diocese. This facilitated the control and eventual complements of the material. These changes was a great step

towards a centralization of the population statistics. The work of the commission became considerably more extensive and additional resources were given.

In 1858 the Statistical Bureau was established. It overtook the responsibility for the Swedish population statistics and the work soon involved a lot of other statistics than merely demographic. However, no important changes in the collecting of information had preceded the establishment of the bureau. The content of the form had varied during the nineteenth century. In 1802, for example, there were changes in the age categories, and between 1831 and 1859 the forms contained only three causes of death; smallpox, stillbirths and accidents. The thought was that the physicians should be responsible for this kind of statistics, which was never realized. The clergy, on the other hand, that had been relieved from a heavy burden, were instructed to add information about weather conditions, diseases among the cattle and economic status of the dead.

Under the administrative leadership of Henric Nicander and his successor from 1815, John Adolf Leyonmarck, an organization developed that kept the collecting of population data in firm shape. They rescued the heritage from the eighteenth century and kept the series of information unbroken. That is why we today - more than 250 years later - can state that Sweden actually has the oldest population statistics in the world.

Contents in Tabellverket

The term *Tabellverket* refers to the design of the pre-printed sheets to be filled-in by the clergymen, namely forms with lots of tables on different themes. The fundamental tables of all the Population forms contain information about the population by age, sex and civil status and, in addition, its distribution by social status or occupation according to a classification which reveals notable changes over time.

In the Mortality forms, the basic tables consistently refer to deaths by age, sex and civil status, and also by causes of death classified in different ways over time, which likewise requires attention. The remaining demographical events, fertility and nuptiality, are represented in different ways meaning a gradual increase of variables over time. Initially, merely the number of events such as births by legitimacy, multiple births, marriages and dissolved marriages exists. But, later on more details are at hand; for instance, mothers by age and economic conditions, and married spouses by age or age difference, social status and ordinal number at marriage.

Migration statistics from the 19th century can be obtained from either Population forms or Mortality forms, in terms of in- and out-migrations or net migrations, yearly or summed for periods of five years. Hence, there are shortcomings in comparability over time. In addition, migration statistics is missing in forms from the 18th century.

Pay attention to the possibilities for cross-controls of contents between forms and/or for replacement in case of missing data. In one and the same form population size and demographical events by sex may exist for the same geographical area at a previous date to that of the form, and, for other areas at the same date as well. Furthermore, summary information might be included in one form for the other type of form for the same area referring to the same year and/or previous years. These possibilities are at hand by usage of the information existing in the form tables called Calculus tables and Specification tables in most Population and Mortality forms from the 19th century.

In addition, there is statistics concerning miscellaneous conditions, sometimes occasionally; for instance about households. A more detailed presentation of the content in the forms as well as temporal changes in information between the form editions is given in separate parts.

Geographical areas for population statistics

The population statistics in the *Tabellverk* should be produced for areas at the lowest level of the ecclesiastical administration, the parish (*församling*), and thereafter be aggregated into larger administrative units within the ecclesiastical as well as the civil hierarchy. This procedure was, however, not an easy task, since spatial differences existed between the two types of administrative divisions, even though the smallest ecclesiastical unit, the parish, mostly constituted the same area as the smallest civil unit, (*socken/jordebokssocken*).

The printed instructions in the forms to be filled in by the clergyman bear witness to an awareness of these spatial deviations in divisions. During the 18th century the instructions explicitly stated that the ecclesiastical division was to be followed. But, during the 19th century modifications were made in order to allow for an aggregation on the civil administrative county level (*län*) and a separation between rural and urban areas. Therefore, Parts of a parish were to be reported on their own in the Population and Mortality forms during the following conditions: All the parishioners did not belong to one and the same county (the civil administrative unit *län*), or, the parish contained both an urban and a rural population.

Hence, an ecclesiastical rural parish, parts of which were located in different counties, should no longer be reported as one statistical unit, but as units equivalent to the number of counties involved. All forms from year 1802 onwards include such instructions.

Furthermore, the judicial urban population within a mixed urban-rural parish should be described separately from the non-urban population in the same parish. This last mentioned instruction is to be seen in the context of production of specific Population forms from 1805 for urban areas. But note, in the Mortality forms this instruction was not mentioned until 1821.

Population

By tradition an ecclesiastical as well as a civil population registration has existed in Sweden. Civil tax registers were made at a specific date yearly, for payers of the personal poll taxes in mid 18th century and later on for all the population in the administrative unit *socken* (cf the part concerning Geographical areas). The ecclesiastical population registration can be described as a kind of continuous population census kept in Church Examination Registers for the parishioners, supplemented by separate registers for demographical events such as births, deaths, marriages and, later on, in- and out-migrations. There was a high degree of interaction between these two types of registration. The civil registers were based upon the ecclesiastical registers, and, the clergymen were supposed to assist in drawing up the poll tax registers.

The population to be reported in forms in *Tabellverket* was the parishioners. It is clearly stated in instructions printed in the forms from the 18th century. The population concerned is the one existing in the Church Examination Registers; the basic source for the statistics in the *Tabellverk*, which, if necessary, should be updated with information from the civil poll-tax registers.

This definition of population was also printed in the instructions to the Population forms 1749-1772: "no one else than those who really were resident in the parish or at least spent most of the year in the parish" (free translation). Elsewhere in these instructions it was also mentioned that the age

distribution of the population should be constructed from conditions at date for the church examinations; in fact meaning not one particular day during the year in question! This calculation, therefore, had to be updated with information about births, deaths and migrations taken place later on during the year in question. The urban population, however, was to be calculated house by house by civil officials, which in turn should inform about the results to the clergyman in charge of filling-in the form. Such instructions were also applied in the forms 1775-1800.

Later on, the instructions became more detailed regarding how to update the information in the Church Examination Registers as well as how to deal with certain groups of individuals. The meaning of these instructions was clearly an increased usage of information from the civil poll-tax registration. All Population forms for rural parishes 1805-1850 contain an explicit demand for additional information from officials in charge for poll-tax registration. For urban parishes, the earlier issued directives maintained, but the actual calculation was based upon the poll-tax registers, not on actual counting house by house.

Furthermore, the membership of civil administrative unit at the end of the year was given precedence as for new born children, for employed at estates - regardless of residence of the employer -, for members of the armed forces and for absent sailors, according to instructions 1840 onwards. But, for those individuals, who did not have a permanent residence, the location should be decided with reference to the parish in which the individual got pastoral cure (Instructions in Mortality forms 1831-1859).

Biographical Guide

Literature concerning the history of Swedish population statistics

A considerable amount of articles and books have been written concerning the history of Swedish population statistics. The present compilation includes a limited number of those sources and references that are available. In order to improve the lucidity the survey has been arranged after the following model:

Public documents

Handbooks
Ordinances
Instructions

Printed sources

Annales of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science
Printed sources: The era of the Tabular Commission
Printed sources: The era of the Statistical Bureau

References

Sweden, generally
Journal of Statistics (Statistisk Tidskrift)
Journal of Political Science (Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift)
International

Public records

National Archives - Archive of the Royal Office
National Archives - Archive of the Tabular Commission

Public documents

Handbooks

The eighteenth-century Swedish clergy did not have much literature available for improving their knowledge and skill concerning the information included in the forms of Tabellverket. Certainly printed instructions were included in the forms, but except of this there were no handbooks. A major difficulty for the clergy was the causes of deaths. Thus, there was some literature the clergy could consult in order to learn more about diseases and health. We must remember that the clergyman often had to give the parishioners practical advice in medical matters, giving him further reasons reading the available information.

Haartman, Joh. Hohson (1963 [1765]). *M.G.S. Tydelig Underrättelse, Om de Mäst Gångbara Sjukdomars Kännande och Motande, Genom Lätta och Enfalliga Hus-Medel; Samt et litet Res- och Hus-Apothek; Dem til tjenst som ej hafwa tilfalle at rådfråga Läkare, Med åtskilliga förbättringar och tilökningar*. Andra upplagan. Uppsala.

Rosén von Rosenstein, N. (1990 [1764]). *Underrättelser om Barnsjukdomar och deras Bote-Medel: Tilförne styckewis utgifne uti de små Almanachorna, nu samlade, tilökte och förbättrade*. Facsimile in Jägervall, M. (1990). Nils Rosén von Rosenstein och hans lärobok i pediatrik. Lund.

Rydén, A. J. (1846). *Sveriges kyrkolag af år 1686; jemte ännu gällande stadganden, genom hvilka den blifvit ändrad eller tillökt*. Jönköping.

Wählin, Christian (1807). *Handbok uti Svenska Kyrko Lagfarenheten, innefattande sammandrag af alder och nyare Kongeliga Författningar samt andre stadgar om prediko embetets förvaltning; til vägledning för unge prästmän*. Lund.

Ordinances

Beskow, Wilhelm (1894). *Kyrkobokföringen och därmed sammanhängande stadganden*. Stockholm: Ivar Hægström.

Instructions

Kongl. Tabell-Commissionens Cirkulär af d. 31 October 1810, Innehållande Föreskrifter och Förklaringar angående Tabell-Formuläerna. Strengnäs: Albrecht Julius Segerstedt 1810.

Printed sources

Annales of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science

1744 (V)

(4) Elvius, Pehr. Förteckning uppå Barnens årliga antal som äro födde uti U.... Stad under de sist förflutne 50 åren. Jemte anledning til anmärkningar deröfver, 293-300.

1754 (XV)

(3) Wargentín, Pehr. Anmärkningar Om nyttan af årliga Förteckningar på födda och döda i et land, 161-72.

(4) Wargentín, Pehr. Anmärkningar Om nyttan af årliga Förteckningar på födda och döda i et land, 241-54.

1755 (XVI)

(1) Wargentín, Pehr. Fortsättning af Anmärkningarna om Nyttan af årliga Förteckningar på födda och döda i et land, 1-15.

(2) Wargentín, Pehr. Anmärkningar Om nyttan af årliga Förteckningar på födda och döda i et land, Fjärde stycket, 81-96.

(3) Wargentín, Pehr. Anmärkningar Om nyttan af årliga Förteckningar på födda och döda i et land, Femte stycket, 161-70.

(4) Wargentín, Pehr. Anmärkningar Om nyttan af årliga Förteckningar på födda och döda i et land, Sjetten stycket, 241-53.

1758 (XIX)

(2) Runeberg, Ephraim Otto. Beskrifning öfver Lajhela Socken i Österbotten, 108-62.

1759 (XX)

(3) Runeberg, Ephraim Otto. Försök Til en Politisk Värdering på Land och Folk, i anledning af Laihela Socken, 187-98.

1764 (XXV)

(2) Runeberg, Edvard Fredric. Om Svea rikets Folk-nummer och Naturliga Styrka, 81-115.

1765 (XXVI)

(4) Runeberg, Edvard Fredric. Fortsättning af K. Tabell-Commissionens Anmärkningar Om Svenska Folkhopens fördelning, i anseende til ålder och kön, 274-89.

1766 (XXVII)

(1) Wargentín, Pehr. Mortaliteten i Sverige, i anledning af Tabell-Verket, 1-25.

1767 (XXVIII)

(3) Runeberg, Edvard Fredric. Fortsättning af Kongl. Tabell-Commissionens Anmärkningar Om Svenska Folkhopens Politiska fördelning eller skillnader i anseende til stånden, 209-44.

(4) Wargentín, Pehr. Uti hvilka Månader flera Människor årligen födas och dö i Sverige, 249-58.

1769 (XXX)

(1) Wargentín, Pehr. Om Stockholms Stads tilväxt i Folkrikhet, ifrån år 1721, til och med 1766, 3-12.

1770 (XXXI)

(2) Runeberg, Eduard Fredric. Fortsättning Af Kongl. Tabell-Commissionens Oeconimiska Anmärkningar, och särdeles om Landtbruket, samt den därvid arbetande Folkhopen, 130-51.

1774 (XXXV)

(3) Wargentín, Pehr. Om Carlstads Stifts tilväxt i Folkriket, sedan år 1721, 258-65.

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1780 (I)

(4) Wargentín, Pehr. Undersökning om Folk-Utflyttningen, så väl utur hela Riket, som utur hvar Höfdingedöme särskilt, i anledning af Tabell-verket för åren 1750, til och med 1773, 243-65.

1782 (III)

(3) Wargentín, Pehr. Folkmängden uti hela Riket och uti hvar Höfdingedöme, tillika med Hushållens antal i Städerna och på Landet, sådane som de af Tabell-verket befunnits, åren 1751 och 1772, med korrta anmärkningar, 236-44.

1799 (XX)

(3) Nicander, Henric. Om Tabell-Värkets Tillstånd i Sverige och Finland ifrån 1772 till och med 1795. I:a Afhandl. Angående årliga Förhållandet imellan Födde och Döde, 152-62 (+tab.).

(4) Nicander, Henric. Om Tabell-Värkets Tillstånd i Sverige och Finland ifrån 1772 till och med 1795. 2:dra Afhandl. Angående Folk-Numern, 239-56 (+tab.).

Printed sources - The era of the Tabular Commission

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