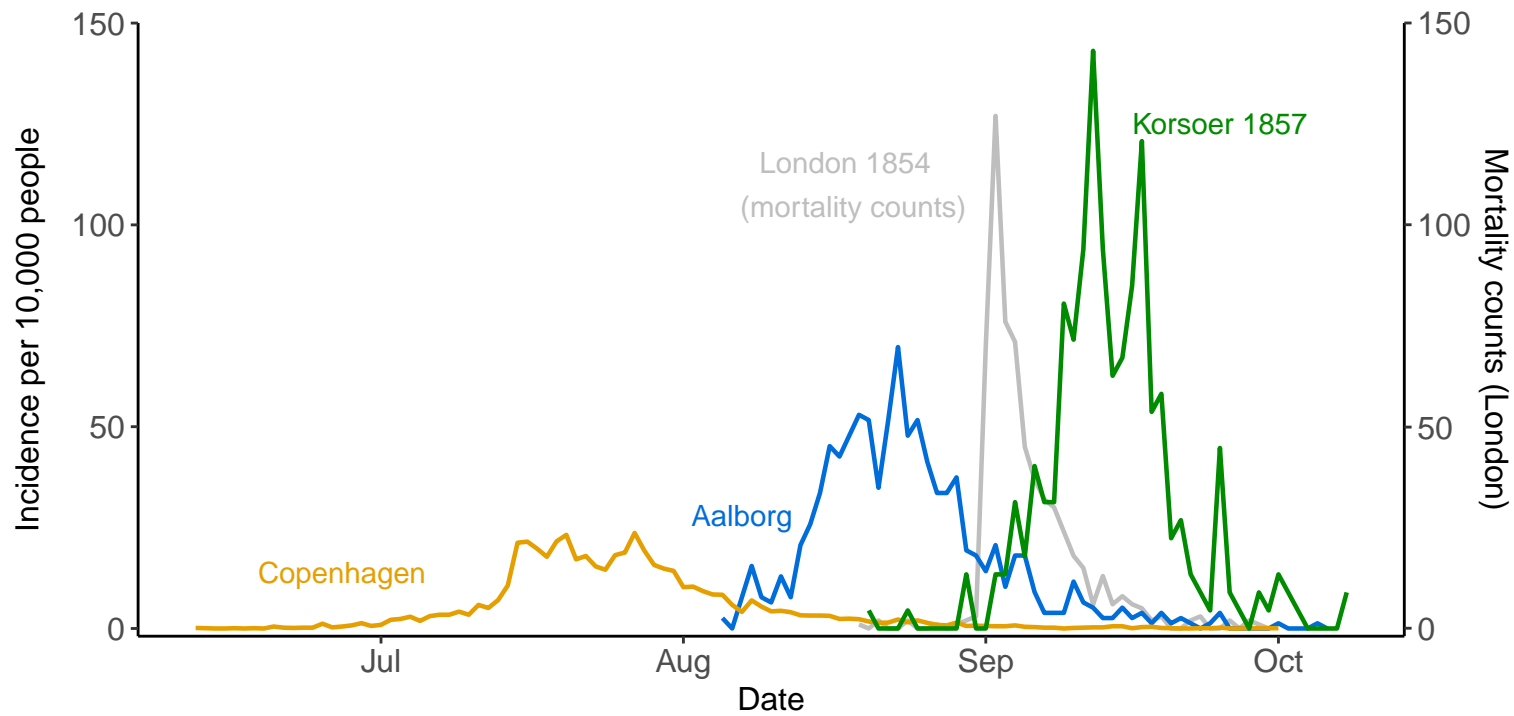
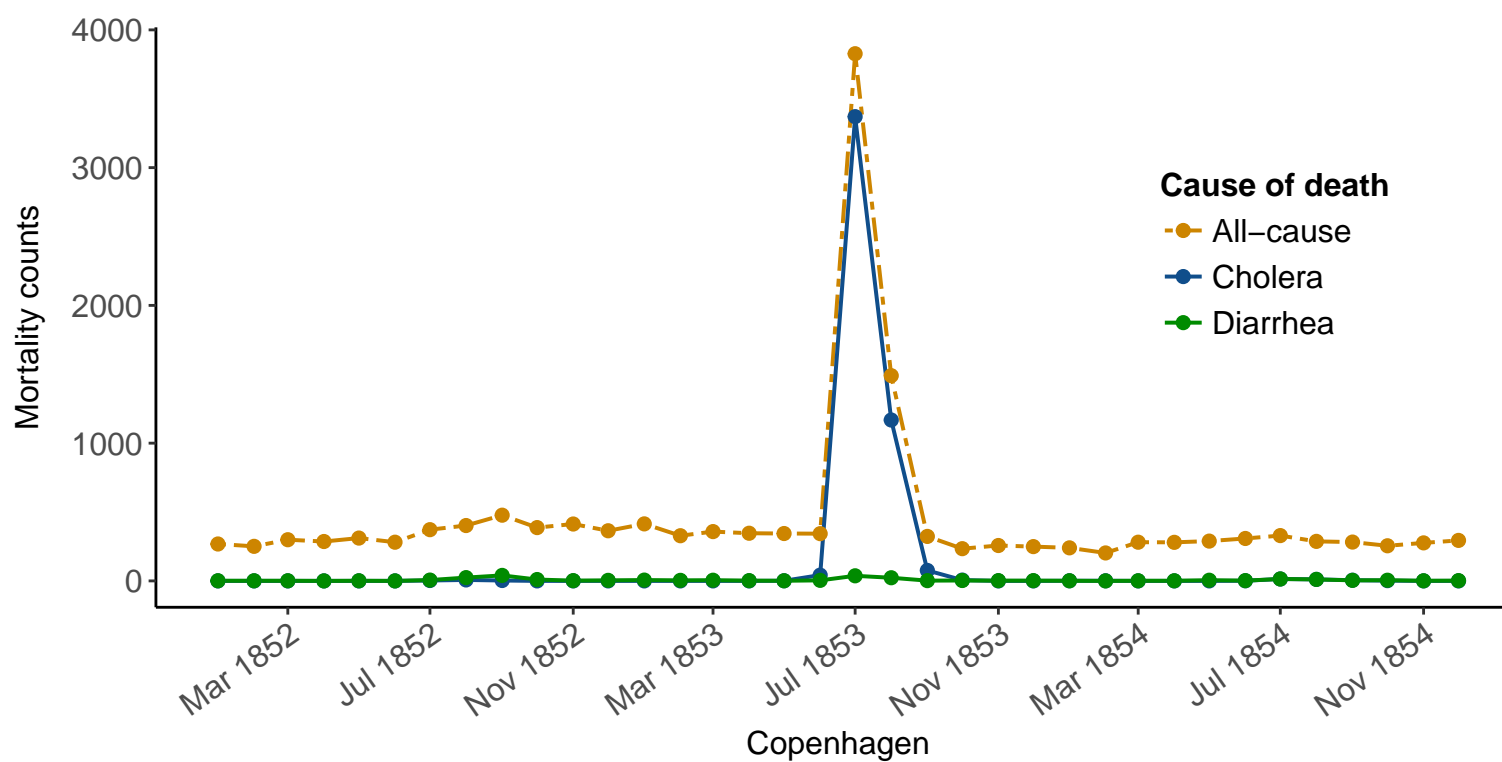


# Figures



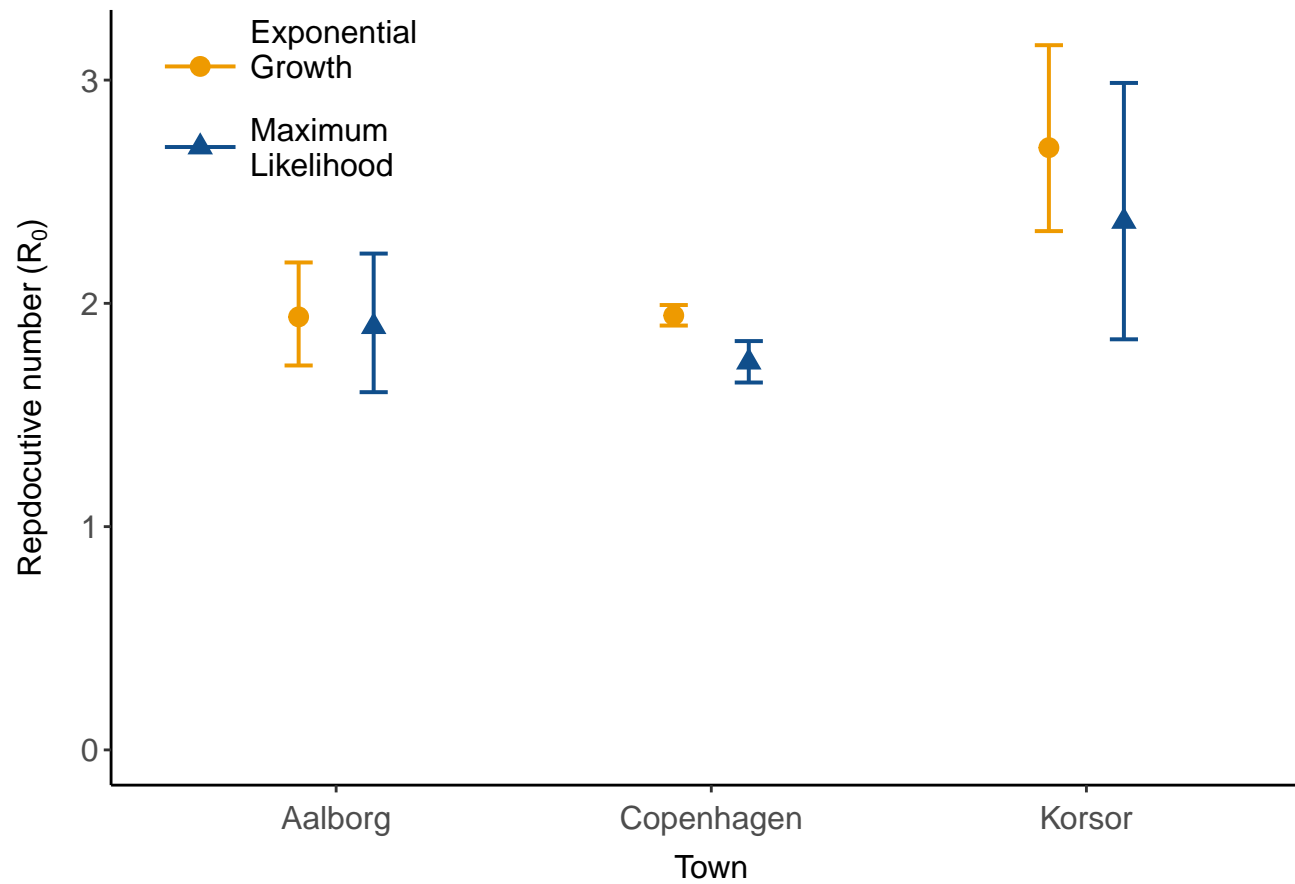
**Figure 1**

Daily cholera case incidence per 10,000 people and seasonality of outbreaks in three cities with inset map showing city locations and populations at time of outbreak. Mortality counts from the Broad Street outbreak in London (1854) are included in grey as reference.



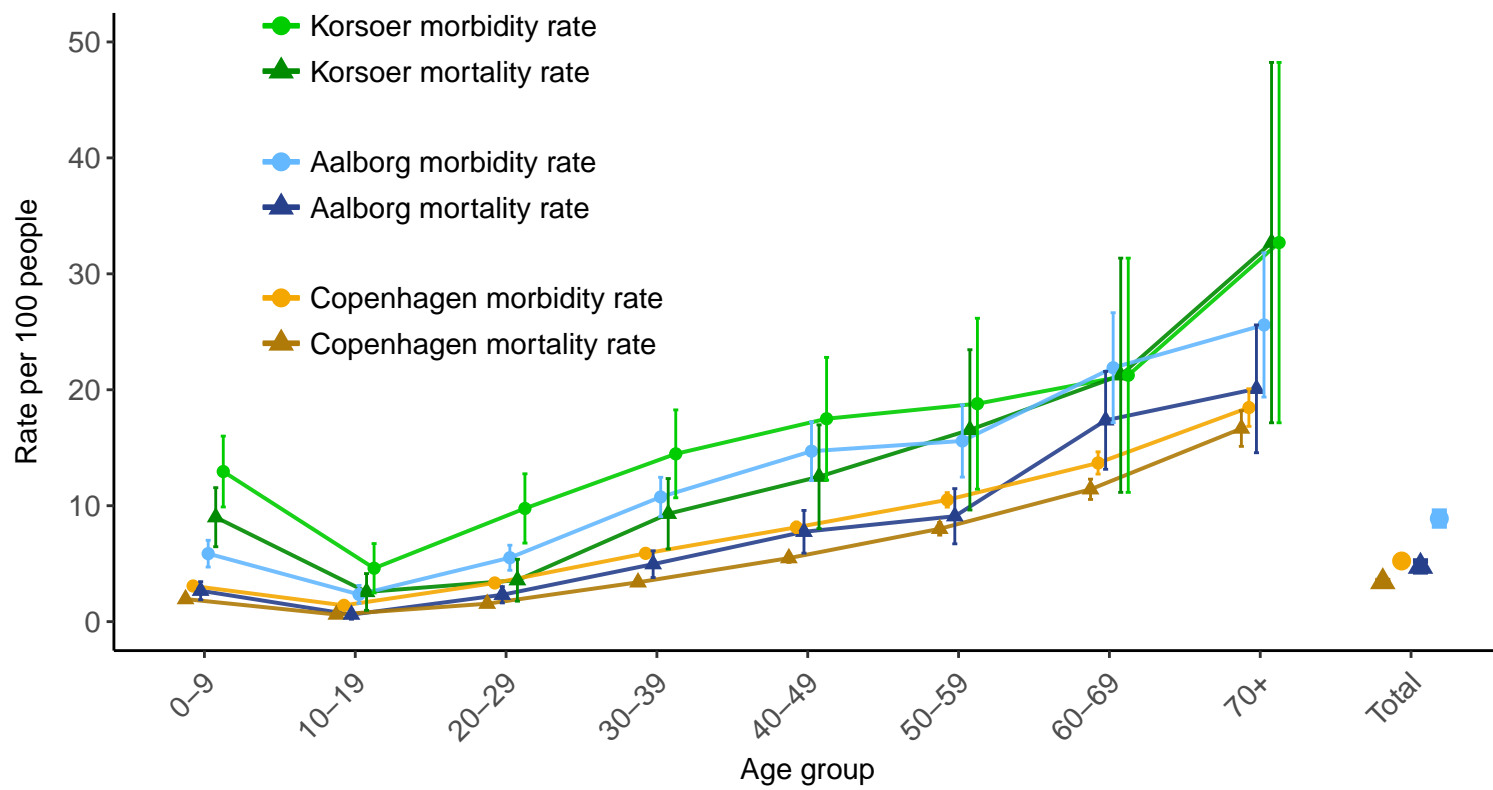
**Figure 2**

Monthly number of recorded deaths in Copenhagen due to cholera, diarrhea, and all-causes from January 1852 to December 1854.



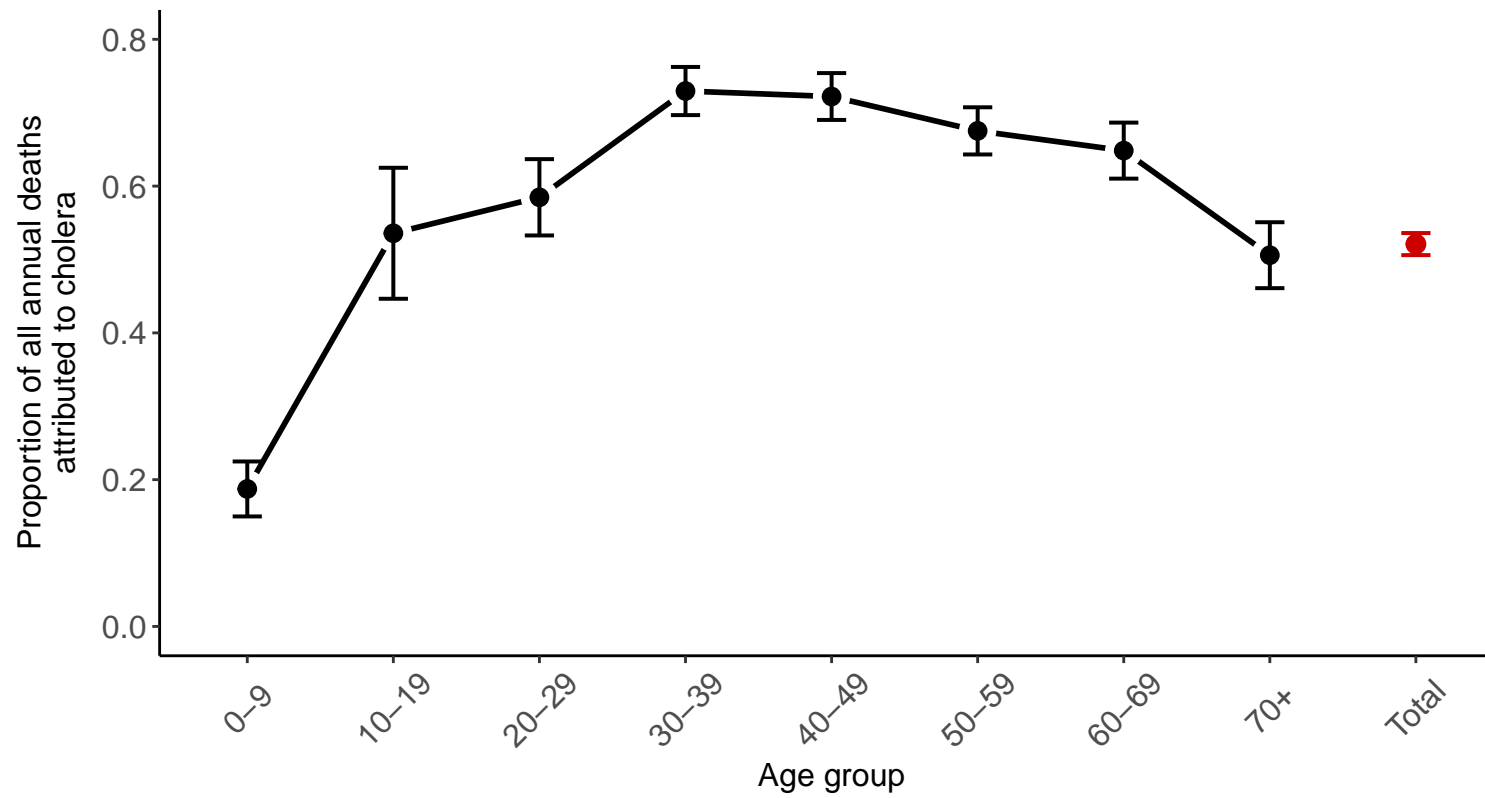
**Figure 3**

The reproductive number ( $R_0$ ) in three Danish locations using two different methods to estimate  $R_0$ .



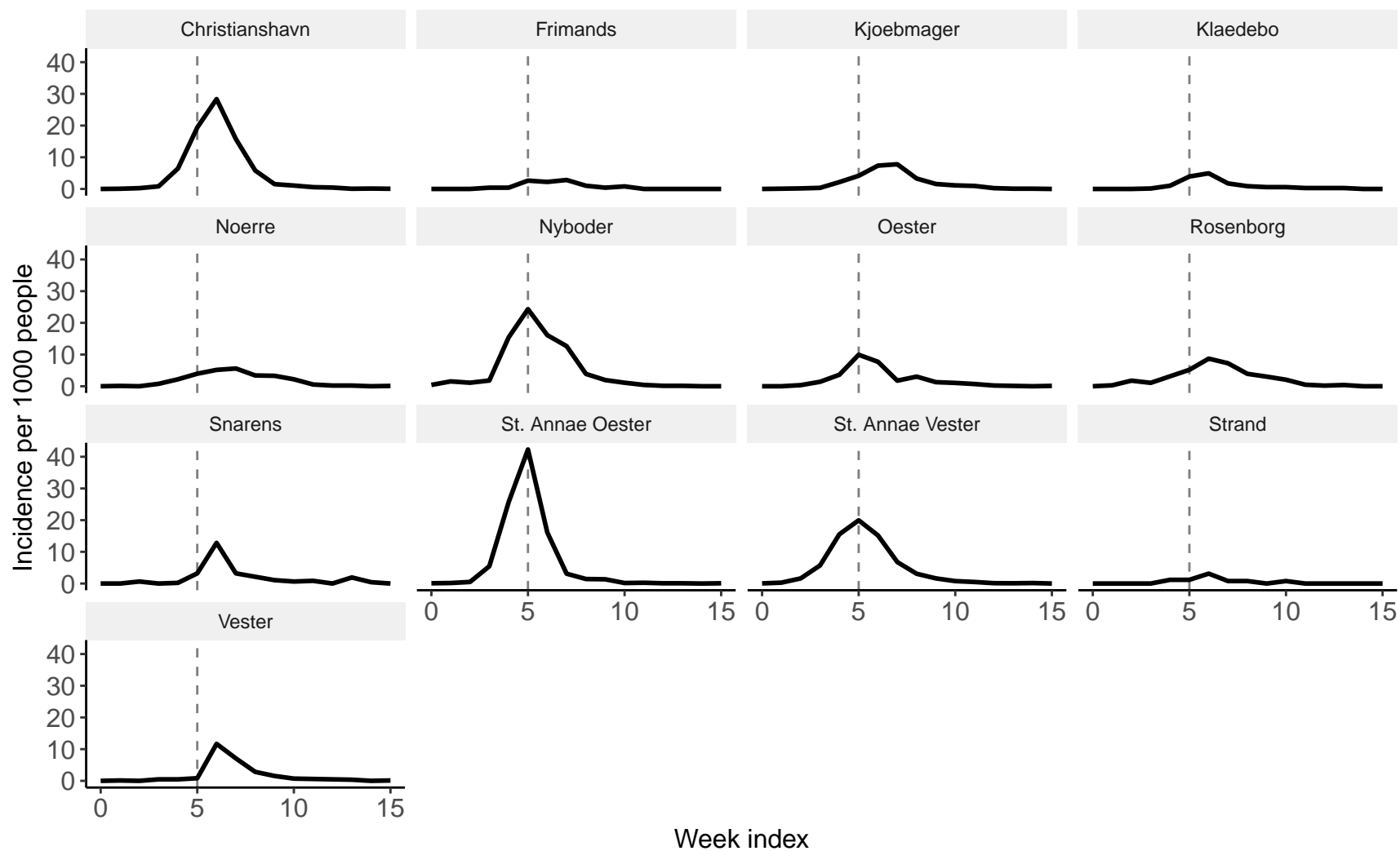
**Figure 4**

Cholera morbidity and mortality per 100 people disaggregated by age for three cities.



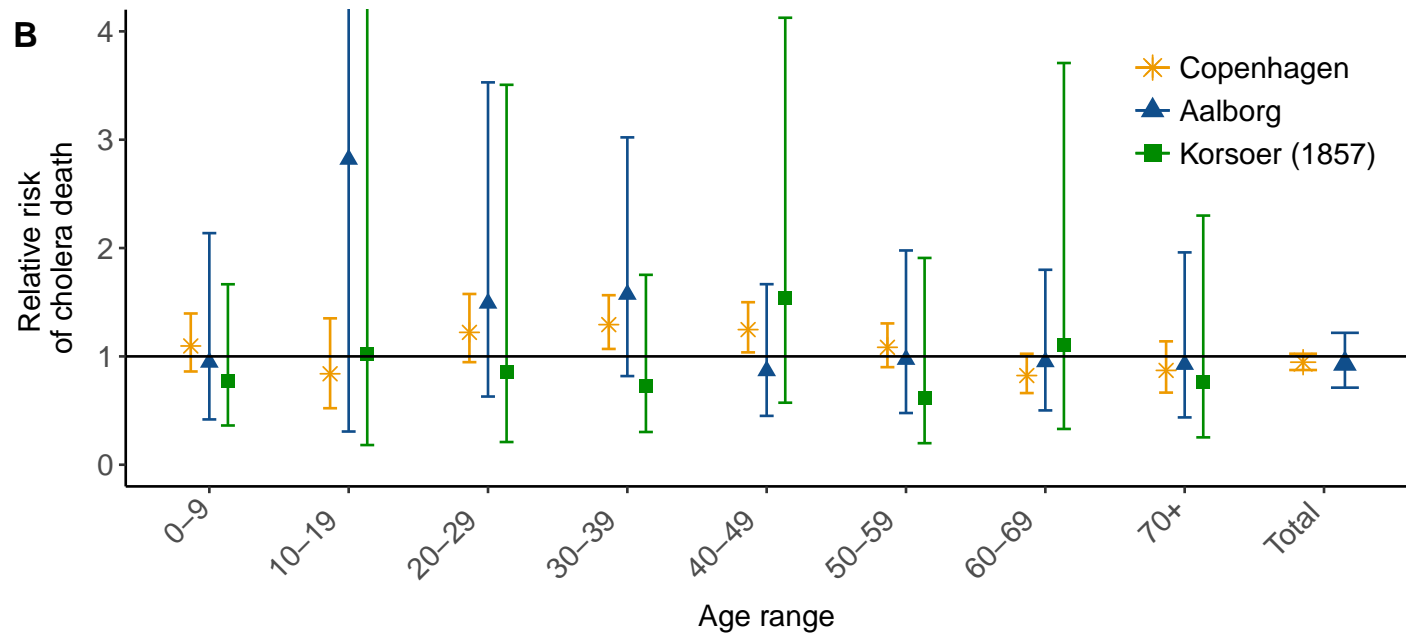
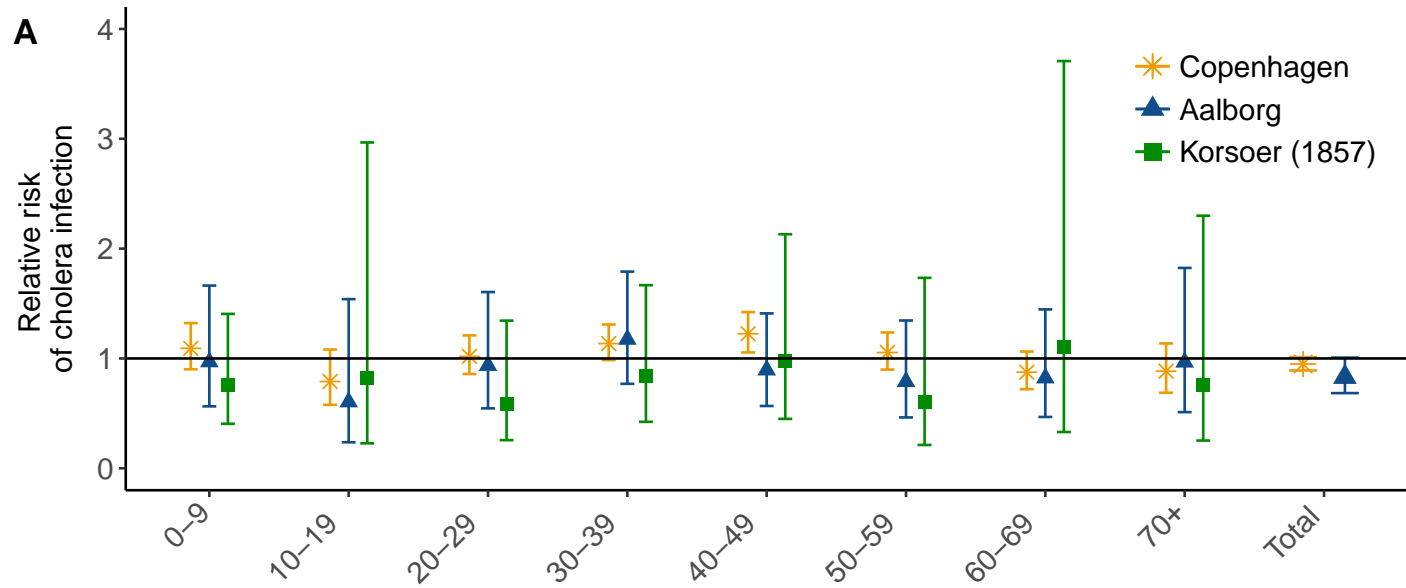
**Figure 5**

Proportion of all deaths in Copenhagen, 1853, attributed to cholera disaggregated by age.



**Figure S1**

Incidence rate per 100 people in the neighborhoods of Copenhagen, 1853.



## Figure S2

Relative risk of cholera (A) morbidity and (B) mortality by age and gender. Values above 1.0 indicates a greater risk in females as compared to males.