http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress

52D CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION,
H. Mis. Doc. No. 340,
Part 29.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U.S. CENSUS OFFICE. 11th Census, 1890.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent.
Appointed April 20, 1889; Resigned July 31, 1893.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner of Labor in Charge.
Appointed October 8, 1893.

STATISTICAL ATLAS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

BASED UPON RESULTS OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

BY

HENRY GANNETT.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1898.

www.loc.gov/teachers

county by county. The habitat of the negro is the southern states, where nine-tenths of them are found. They are of little numerical importance outside of these states, whose climate and industries are well suited to them. Within these states there are, however, marked differences in their distribution. They avoid a high country, as the Appalachian mountains, and affect the lowlands, such as the coast swamps and alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Red rivers. Relatively to the total population, they are most abundant in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and least abundant in the border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Virginias. The tendency of their movements is southward and westward.

Diagram 31 represents the proportions in which the population of each southern state has been made up at each census as regards the white and negro elements. Each vertical column represents 100 persons at a certain census, and the shaded part of that column is the proportional number of negroes. The number of Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians in these states is too small to affect the proportions indicated from 1860 to 1890, inclusive, and has therefore been ignored. Prior to 1860 these elements were not distinguished. In this way the history of the white and negro elements in each of the former slave states, 16 in number, has been traced from the time they became states or territories.

Thus in 1790 Delaware had in every 100 inhabitants 22 of the negro race. The proportion increased, until in 1830 and 1840 it was 25. From that time it has steadily diminished, until in 1890 there were but 17 out of every 100 inhabitants. Maryland started in 1790 with 35 negroes out of every 100 of her population. The number increased to 38 in 1810, and since then has steadily and rapidly diminished until 1890, when 21 out of every 100 were negroes. The District of Columbia shows greater irregularities. In 1800, when this political division first appears, 29 out of every 100 inhabitants were negroes. In 1810 it rose to 33, thence it diminished, and in 1850 was but 27. In 1860 it made a sudden drop to 19, because of the abolition of slavery in the District. Between 1860 and 1870 because of the civil war and still. In Tennessee the proportion increased up to 1860, remained at a standstill for three decades, and in 1890 has become slightly reduced.

All these are cotton states and have had quite a similar history. The proportion of negroes increased from the beginning nearly or quite up to the present date. In the other 3 states of this group—namely, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas—the proportions of the race have been affected by immigration even from the north, as in the case of Florida, or from foreign lands, as in the case of Texas and Louisiana. In Florida the proportion of negroes has oscillated quite widely. Starting in 1830 with 47 per cent, it rose to 49 at the next census; then in 1860 it dropped to 45, and in 1870 to 49. Since then it has diminished, being in 1890 only 42, the last depression being due to immigration from the north. Louisiana started with 55 per cent in 1810, dropped to 52 at the next census, then in 1830 rose to 59 per cent, then fell to 50 per cent, where it has since remained. This last depression is probably due to the growth of the city of New Orleans. The proportion of Texas started in 1850 with 28 per cent and rose in 1870 to 31, and since then has diminished, closing in 1890 with 22 per cent. The depression is due to immigration from foreign lands and from Louisiana and Texas.

NATIVITY.

Since 1850 the different censuses have classified the population as native and foreign born, and the foreign born by the principal countries of birth.

The following table shows the proportions in which the total population was composed of these two elements at each census:

CENSUSES.	Native born.	Foreign born.
1850	90.32	9.68
1860	86.84	13.16
1870	85.56	14.44
1880	86.68	13.32
1890	85.23	14.77

PRINCIPAL CONSTITUENTS OF THE IMMIGRATION.

COUNTRY OF NATIVITY.	1821 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1850	1851 to 1860
Canada	2,277	13,624	41,723	59,309
Ireland	50,724	207,381	780,719	914,119
England and Wales (*a*)	22,167	73,143	263,332	385,643
Scotland	2,912	2,667	3,712	38,331
Norway and Sweden	91	1,201	13,903	20,931
Denmark	169	1,063	539	3,749
Russia and Poland	91	646	656	1,621
Italy	408	2,253	1,870	9,231
Germany	6,761	152,454	434,626	951,667
France	8,497	45,575	77,262	76,358
Netherlands	1,078	1,412	8,251	10,789

COUNTRY OF NATIVITY.	1861 to 1870	1871 to 1880	1881 to 1890
Canada	153,871	383,269	*b* 392,802
Ireland	435,778	436,871	655,482
England and Wales (*a*)	568,128	460,479	757,488
Scotland	38,768	87,564	149,869
Norway and Sweden	109,298	211,245	568,362
Denmark	17,094	31,771	88,132
Russia and Poland	4,536	52,254	265,088
Hungary	7,800	72,969	353,719
Italy	11,728	55,759	307,309
Germany	787,468	718,182	1,452,970
France	35,984	72,206	50,464
Netherlands	9,102	16,541	53,701

a Including Great Britain, not specified. *b* Five years only.

From this table it appears that of the total immigration two-fifths have been derived from the United Kingdom, the majority of which came from Ireland; 28.3 per cent came from Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany together have supplied over two-thirds of the entire immigration.

The character of the immigration as regards nationality has changed materially in recent years. At first it was composed largely of Irish; later the German element became

http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress www.loc.gov/teachers

In 1810 it rose to 33, thence it diminished, and in 1850 was but 27. In 1860 it made a sudden drop to 19, because of the abolition of slavery in the District. Between 1860 and 1870, because of the civil war and the fact that Washington afforded an asylum for the negro race, the proportion increased suddenly to 33, and has since been practically at a standstill. The his, tory of Virginia and West Virginia is given together-inasmuch as they were one state until 1863. In 1790, 41 out of every 100 inhabitants were negroes. The number increased slightly, and in 1810, 1820, and 1830 was 43. Since that time it has diminished steadily, the proportion in 1890 being but 28.

The history of Kentucky commences with 1790, when 17 per cent, or about one-sixth of its population, were negroes. That proportion increased and reached its maximum in 1830, with 25 per cent, or one-fourth of its population. Since then it has steadily diminished, ending in 1890 with 14 per cent. Missouri started in 1810 with 17 per cent of negroes, and held about this proportion until 1850, when it dropped to 13 per cent. Since then it has continued to decline, and in 1890 was but 6 per cent. The states thus far described are border states (with the exception of the District of Columbia), and their history has many features in common. For three, four, or five decades the proportion of the negroes increased, and has thence steadily diminished to the present time.

In North Carolina the proportion of negroes has increased up to 1880, and has diminished only during the last decade. In South Carolina the history has been very similar, as the increase, though less irregular than in the case of the old North State, has been much greater. Starting with 44 per cent, the proportion increased to 61 in 1880, and dropped to 60 in 1890. In Georgia the proportion reached its maximum in 1820, diminished in 1840 and 1850, and has since increased. In Alabama there was a continuous increase up to 1870 and 1880, while in 1890 there was a slight diminution. In Mississippi the proportion has increased from the beginning to the end, excepting that in 1850 and 1870 there was a slight temporary reduction. In Arkansas the proportion increased rapidly up to 1860, and since then it has been nearly at a stand-

1860	86.84	13.16
1870	85.56	14.44
1880	86.68	13.32
1890	85.23	14.77

Thus it appears that the element of foreign birth has increased in 40 years from 9.68 to 14.77 per cent. Its increase during the first of these four decades was proportionally very rapid, but since that time the proportion has little more than held its own, in spite of the enormous immigration which this country has received.

In 1890, out of a total population of 62,622,250, there were 9,249,547 inhabitants of foreign birth and 53,372,703 of native birth.

In the early decades of our history immigration was not of importance; indeed, prior to 1847, when the succession of famines in Ireland and political troubles in Germany induced large emigration from those countries, our accessions from abroad were not of much importance. Since that date, however, the movement of peoples from Europe to this country has been enormous.

The following table sums up the immigration by decades between 1820 and 1890:

DECADES.	Immigration.
Total	15,427,657
1821 to 1830	143,439
1831 to 1840	599,125
1841 to 1850	1,713,251
1851 to 1860	2,598,214
1861 to 1870	2,314,824
1871 to 1880	2,812,191
1881 to 1890	5,246,613

In considering this enormous number the fact must not be overlooked that a certain proportion which, while indeterminate, is by no means small, have returned to the mother country, so that the numbers here given do not represent the accessions to our population.

The following table shows by decades and countries the principal constituents of the immigration:

immigration.

The character of the immigration as regards nationality has changed materially in recent years. At first it was composed largely of Irish; later the German element became of first importance, and during the past decade, while the Germans, British, and Irish remained the leading nationalities, the Scandinavians have become of great importance, and the Russians, Poles, Huns, and Italians have increased greatly.

Maps 32 and 33, plates 12 and 13, illustrate the distribution of the foreign born over the face of the country. The first of these maps shows their density expressed by the number of foreign born to the square mile. It shows that the vast majority of this element of the population is in the northeastern and north central states, the number in the south being trifling, their distribution being thus complementary to that of the negroes.

The second of these maps shows the proportion of the foreign born to the total population. In most respects, this map resembles the one above, but it develops the fact that in the western states and territories, while the number of foreign born is not large, their proportion, relative to the total population, is very heavy.

FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

The statistics of the number of persons of foreign birth in the country depict in part only the extent to which our population is composed of foreign blood. The statistics of those of native birth but of foreign parentage supply this deficiency in great measure. These statistics were gathered in 1870, 1880, and 1890, and were tabulated and published by the first and last of these censuses. In 1880 they were tabulated and published for only a part of the states and territories. For the purpose of preparing diagrams, however, a sufficiently close approximation can be made by the use of this partial compilation.

In 1890 the total number of persons of foreign parentage was 20,676,046, or 33.02 per cent of the entire population. Of this large number, less than one-half, or 9,249,547, were born in foreign lands, and 11,426,499 were born in this country, but of parents born in other countries.

http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress www.loc.gov/teachers

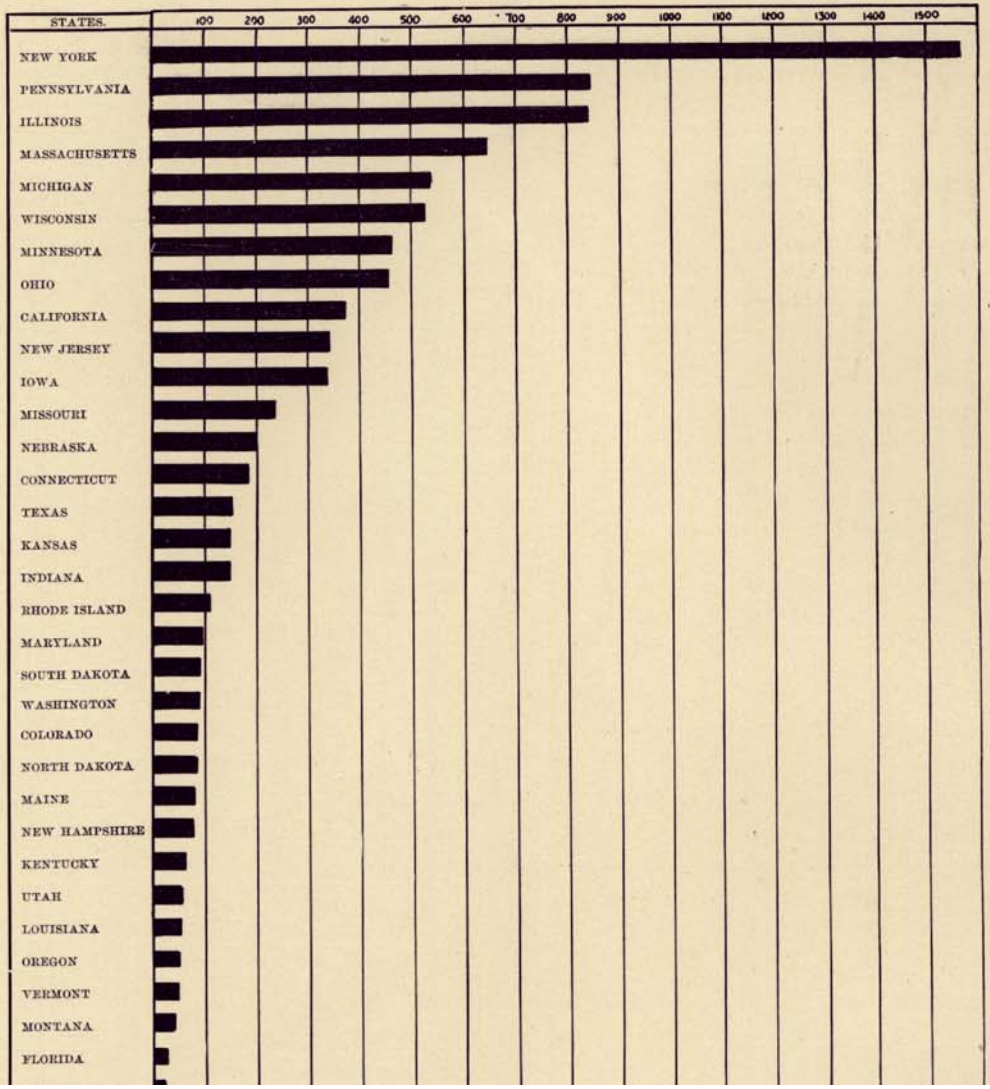
The proportions of the various elements of population, so far as ascertained at each census, are approximately represented in Diagram 34, plate 14. The circles are proportional to the population as shown by the different censuses. From 1790 to 1840, inclusive, the population was classified by the censuses as white and colored only, and these two divisions appear in the circles representing the population of these dates, the gray sector representing the proportion of the colored element and the pink portion the white element. In 1850 and 1860 a third subdivision appears, namely, the foreign born, represented by the green sector, and in 1870, 1880, and 1890 a fourth subdivision appears, representing the native born of foreign parentage by the orange sector, the yellow here representing the native born of native parents.

It is seen that the sector representing the colored element has diminished proportionally from the first. The sector representing the element of foreign birth has increased, and that representing the native born of foreign parents has also increased, while that representing the whites of native birth and parentage has diminished. In 1890 the last class constituted but little more than one-half of the total population.

The distribution of these four elements of population among the states in 1890 shows the widest possible divergence. This is represented graphically by Diagram 35, plate 14, where the number of each of these classes out of every 100 inhabitants is given. The states are arranged in the order of the proportion of native white of native parentage, that state which has the smallest proportion of this element being given first, and that having the largest being given last. Thus in North Dakota out of every 100 inhabitants only about 20 are whites of native birth and native parentage. Thirty-five are of native birth of foreign parentage, and nearly 45 of foreign birth. Then follow in order Minnesota, with 24 native whites of native parentage, Wisconsin with 26, Nevada with 33, and Utah with about the same number. The state having the largest proportion of white natives of native parentage is West Virginia, with 87 out of every

37. Foreign Born Population, by States and Territories: 1890.

[In thousands.]



http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress www.loc.gov/teachers

Nevada with 33, and Utah with about the same number. The state having the largest proportion of white natives of native parentage is West Virginia, with 87 out of every 100.

Diagram 36, plate 14, presents similar proportions in the great cities of the country. Here the proportions are arranged in the same order as in the preceding diagram, and Milwaukee is found at the head, with only 13 white natives of native parentage, while nearly half of her population are native whites of foreign parentage, practically all the rest being foreign born. New York follows with 18 native whites of native parentage out of every 100 inhabitants, Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco with 21, while the column ends with Kansas city, with 55 out of every 100 of native whites of native parentage.

Diagram 37 shows by the lengths of the bars the number of the foreign born in each state and territory. The state having the greatest number of foreign born is New York, with over 1,500,000, while Pennsylvania and Illinois, which follow, have little more than half as many. On the other hand in the southern states the number is very small.

Diagram 38 presents similarly the number of white persons of foreign parentage in each state and territory, including the white persons of foreign birth. Here New York is again found in the lead of the other states, nearly 3,500,000 being of foreign birth or parentage. Pennsylvania and Illinois have little more than half as many, while Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wisconsin have about a third as many.

Map 40, plate 15, shows the proportion which the whites of foreign parentage bear to all whites. It shows that the distribution of foreign blood, including in that term not only those of foreign birth but the native born of foreign parentage, is distributed in a manner very similar to those of foreign birth.

NATIVITY OF THE FOREIGN BORN.

Diagram 39, plate 14, shows by the entire areas of the circles the proportional magnitudes of the element of foreign birth at each census since 1850, and by the sectors into which each circle is divided the proportions of the principal nationalities. In 1850 the Irish formed nearly one-half of all foreign born, but this proportion has diminished steadily until in 1890 it formed little more than one-sixth. On the other hand the Germans have increased from the beginning and now constitute about one-third of all. The British have held their own; the Canadians have increased, while the Scandinavians have increased proportionally more rapidly than any other nationality here represented.

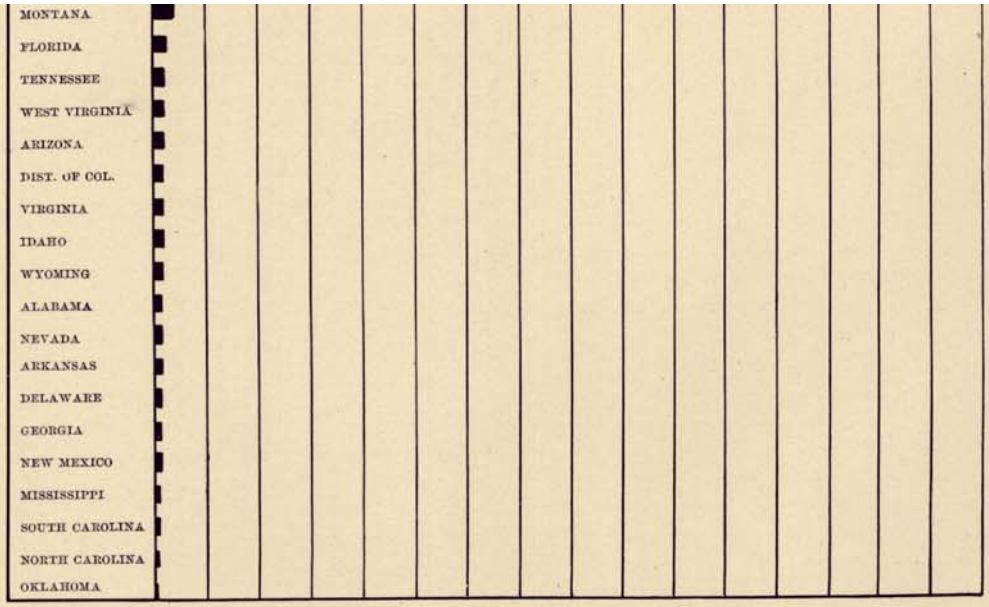


Diagram 41 shows the number of persons of foreign birth from each of the principal contributing countries.

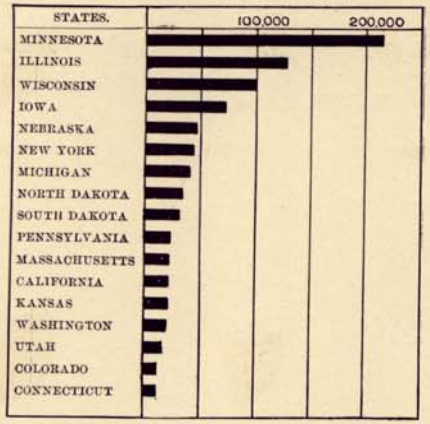
It appears that Germany is far in the lead, nearly 2,800,000 being credited to that country, Ireland having nearly 1,900,000, while Canada and England are credited with less than 1,000,000 each. The United Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, have collectively a larger representation than any other country, while Russia, Italy, Poland, Austria, and Bohemia have as yet but a small representation.

Diagrams 42 to 48, inclusive, show the numbers of the foreign born from each of the principal contributing countries, which are found in those states in which they are numerically important. The natives of the Germanic nations, including in that term Germany, Austria, Netherlands, and Belgium, are strongest numerically in New York, next in Illinois, while in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio there are also large numbers of them. The Irish are found in much the greatest strength in New York; next to that in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The natives of Great Britain, including those from England, Scotland, and Wales, are found in the greatest strength in Pennsylvania, and in almost equal strength in New York, while Massachusetts and Illinois contain but little more than half as many. The natives of Canada and Newfoundland are found in the greatest strength in Massachusetts and Michigan. Those of the Scandinavian nations, including Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, are most strongly represented in Minnesota, next in

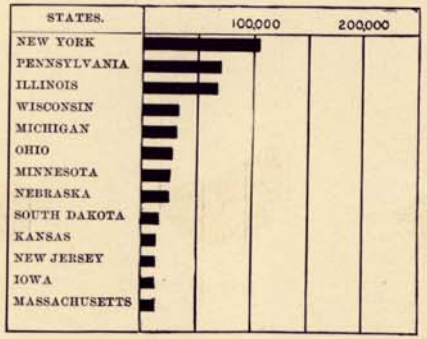
http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress www.loc.gov/teachers

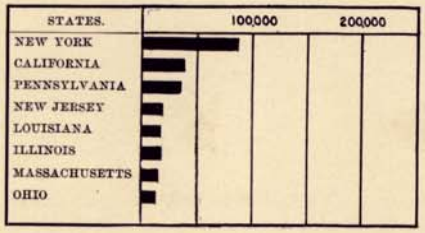
46. Number of Natives of the Scandinavian Nations, by States and Territories: 1890.



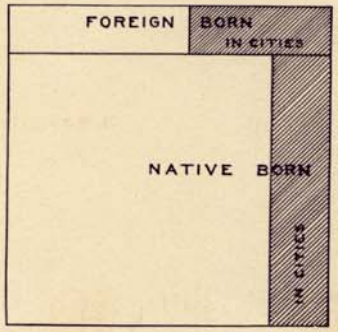
47. Number of Natives of the Slav Nations, by States: 1890.



48. Number of Natives of the Latin Nations, by States: 1890.



50. Proportion of the Native and Foreign Born in Cities of 25,000 Inhabitants or More: 1890.



only 8 per cent of the Germans and Irish have remained aliens.

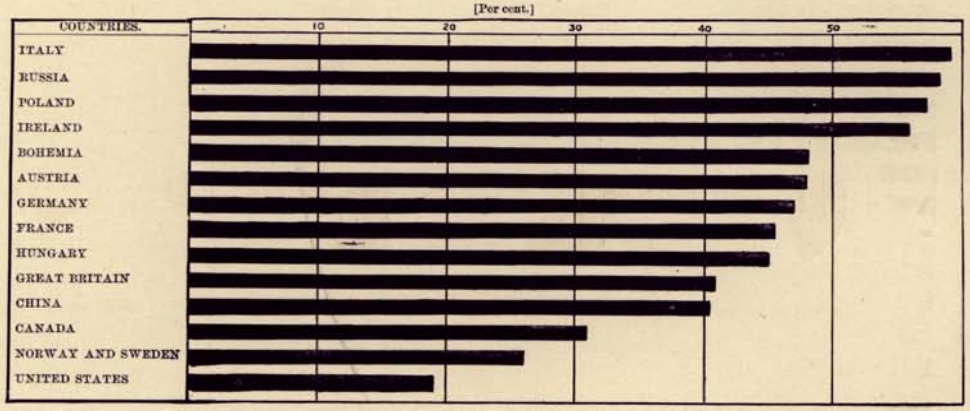
The other diagram shows the proportion of aliens to the total foreign born males 21 years of age and over, in the principal cities, where the great body of them is found.

Map 64, plate 22, shows by states, the proportion of aliens to foreign born males of 21 years of age and over.

Diagram 65, plate 22, sums up the history of the population of the country, and its elements for the century. The breadth of the diagram represents the number of inhabitants as determined by the several censuses, a line being drawn across it to represent each census. The gray tint represents the colored element, the pink tint the native whites and their descendants, and the blue tint those of

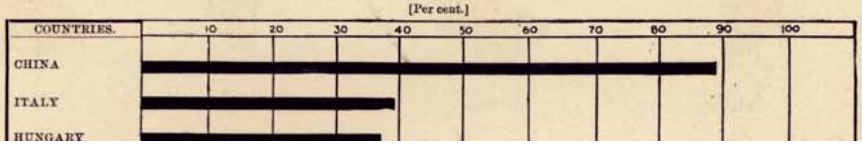
51. Percentage of each Nativity in Cities of 25,000 Inhabitants or More: 1890.

[Per cent.]



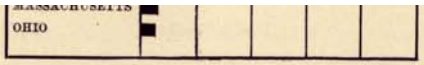
62. Percentage of Aliens in the Total Foreign Born of each Specified Nativity.

[Per cent.]



http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress www.loc.gov/teachers



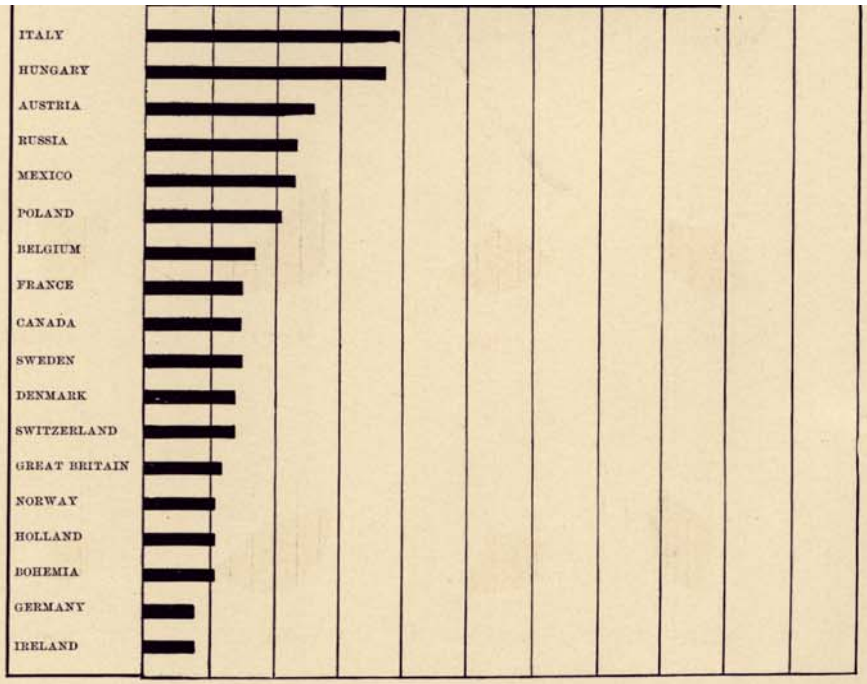
Illinois and Wisconsin. The natives of the Slav nations, including Russia, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, are most heavily represented in New York, and next in Pennsylvania and Illinois. The Latin nations, including France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, are most numerous by far in New York.

Diagram 49, plate 16, shows the composition of the foreign born population of each state. The circle represents in each case the entire foreign born population of the state, and the relative strength of each nationality is indicated by the size of the different sectors. Thus, in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont much more than half of the element of foreign birth is made up of Canadians, next to that in importance being the British and Irish. In Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri one-half or more of the foreign element is composed of Germans, and in Minnesota nearly half is made up of Scandinavians. The greatest proportion of British is found in Utah, fully one-half of the foreign element being of that nationality.

Diagram 50 represents by its entire area the population of the country in 1890. This is subdivided into native and foreign born, the last constituting 14 per cent of the whole population. The rectangles representing these two elements of population are then subdivided, the smaller part of each representing the proportion of that element which was found in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more.

It appears that of the native born only 19 per cent were found in these cities, while of the foreign born not less than 44 per cent were found in the same cities.

Analyzing these results still further, there are discovered more startling facts, which are set forth in Diagram 51. From this it appears that while only 19 per cent, that is, less than one-fifth, of the native born were found in these cities, more than half of the Irish, Italians, Poles, and Russians, and nearly one-half the Germans and Bohemians were found there, while the proportion of every one of these elements of foreign birth which was found in these cities was much larger than the proportion of those of native birth.



The distribution of the natives of other countries is shown in greater detail upon the maps, 52 to 61, plates 17 to 21, inclusive. The first map on each page represents the number of persons of each nationality per square mile, that is, the density, and the second, the proportion which the number of persons of that nationality bears to the total population.

Diagrams 62 and 63 relate to the distribution of aliens, this term including the unnaturalized foreign born males 21 years of age and over. The first of these shows the proportion of the foreign born males, 21 years of age and over, of certain nationalities, to the total number of foreign born of those nationalities, indicating, approximately, the proportion which has refrained from acquiring citizenship. Nearly nine-tenths of the Chinese remain aliens. The Italians and Hungarians are next, but their proportion is less than half as great, while, on the other hand, foreign birth, with their descendants. The amount of immigration in each decade is represented by the additions to the blue tint.

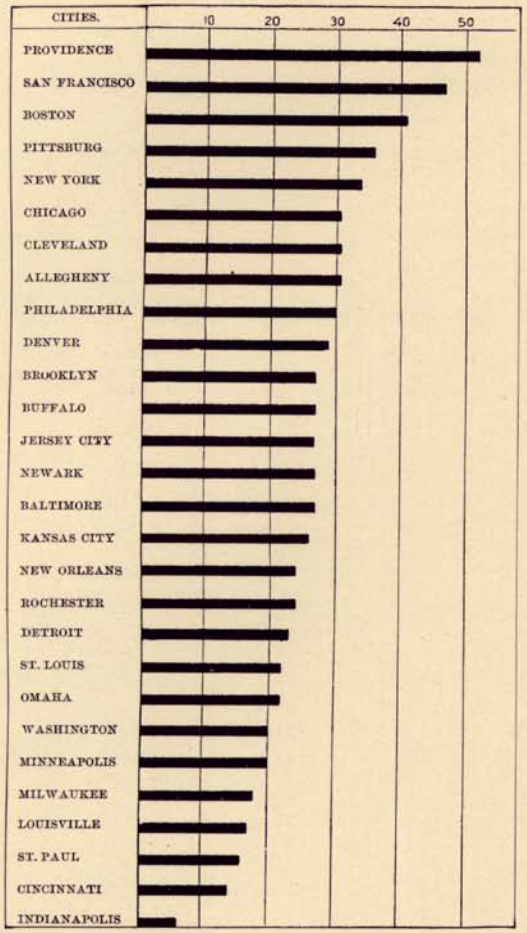
The method of construction of this diagram will explain its meaning more clearly. The number of colored was plotted directly from the census figures. Of the whites, there is no account taken of immigration prior to 1830, as the number was too small to appear, but all whites were assumed as of native stock. Foreign stock appeared in appreciable number, first between 1830 and 1840, and thereafter increased, both by natural increase and by immigration. The rate of natural increase of the native and foreign elements remains to be determined. The census of 1870 furnishes data for obtaining this, in the number of persons of foreign parentage, including the foreign born, for at this date, less than a generation after immigration became large, this class comprised practically all the

http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress www.loc.gov/teachers

63. Percentage of Aliens in the Foreign Born Males 21 Years of Age and Over in Certain Cities: 1890.

[Per cent.]



foreign blood in the country. In 1880, and especially in 1890, 10 and 20 years later, there were, of course, large numbers of persons of foreign descent in the second generation in the country, of whom these censuses make

from these figures of 1870, have been applied in 1880 and 1890, and an approximate separation thus made between the elements of native and foreign extraction at these censuses.

The diagram at the bottom of the plate represents the status in 1890, classifying the element of foreign extraction by the leading nationalities of origin.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

Of the 53,372,703 persons of native birth in the United States in 1890, less than 42,000,000 were found still living in the state of birth, while 11,500,000 were found in other states. Nothing, perhaps, more forcibly illustrates the extreme mobility of the people than the fact that no less than 22 per cent, or more than one-fifth, of the native population were found in states other than those in which they were born. This, however, by no means measures the full extent of the migration, since many have moved more than once, and many others who have left their native states have subsequently returned.

Diagram 66 shows the magnitude of the native migration, the bars on the right representing emigration, those on the left immigration. Of all the states, New York has sent out the largest number, with Ohio second, Pennsylvania third, and Illinois fourth. The eastern states head the list and the western states conclude it.

The bars on the left show the converse of this, the magnitude of the native immigration. The states which have received the largest immigration are Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Texas. In general the great states of the Mississippi valley have attracted the largest numbers of migrants, while the eastern states have attracted but few, and those of the far west, though mainly peopled from the east, are small in population.

A comparison of the relative lengths of the two bars of each state shows the net result to the state of this movement. Thus, New York has lost heavily; about 800,000 more people having departed than have arrived. Ohio and Pennsylvania are also sufferers. Virginia has lost

Diagram 67 shows the composition of the population of each state as regards natives to the state, natives of other states, and foreign born, expressed in percentages of the whole population. Furthermore, the native emigration, expressed as a percentage of the total population, is shown by the projections on the left. Thus, from the diagram, one sees that the population of Maine is composed of 84 per cent natives of the state, 4 per cent of other states, and 12 per cent of foreign born, while she has sent out to people other states a number which is 32 per cent of her present population.

Of all the states, Vermont has sent out the largest proportion, being a number greater than half her present population. Oklahoma has sent out no appreciable proportion, and Washington only a trifling proportion.

The series of maps numbered 68 to 117, inclusive, plates 23 to 31, show the distribution, by the number to a square mile, of those born in each state. Thus, Alabama, while retaining far the greater proportion of her sons, has sent them out in considerable numbers to the neighboring state of Mississippi, and in less number to Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Alabamians are still more sparsely scattered over the states farther north and east, while in the extreme northern and western states the number is trifling.

As a rule, the direction of this migration has been westward, along parallels of latitude. There has been little movement northward or southward. Comparatively few from Massachusetts have migrated south of Mason and Dixon's line; comparatively few from South Carolina have gone north of that limit.

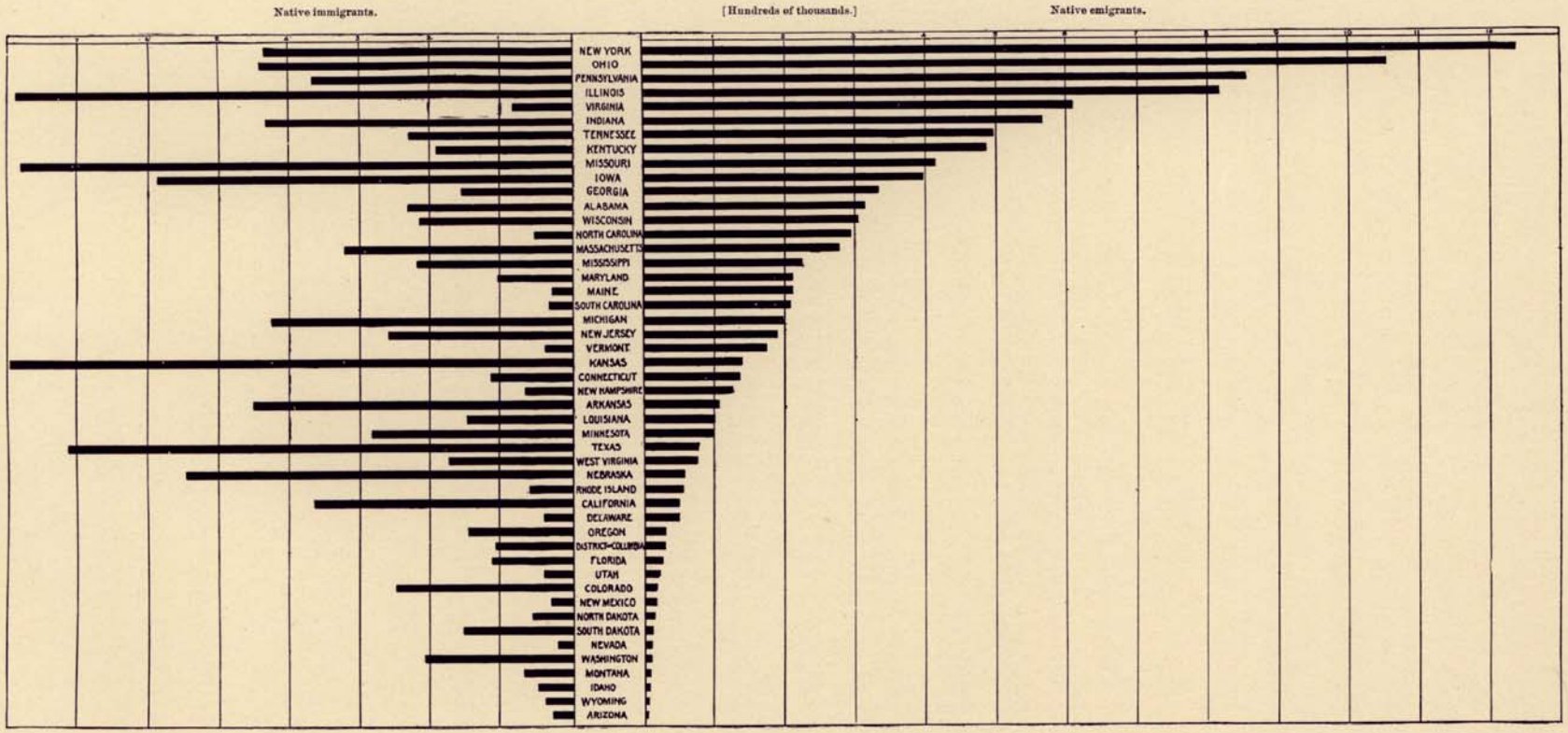
Map 118, plate 31, shows by states and territories the proportion of foreign born whites who can not speak English to the total foreign born males 21 years of age and over. The largest proportions are where the Chinese and Mexicans are found. Following them are the French of Louisiana and the French Canadians.

http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233

Library of Congress www.loc.gov/teachers

numbers of persons of foreign descent in the second generation in the country, of whom these censuses make no record. Consequently, while the element of foreign parentage, as given by the census of 1870, practically includes all the foreign blood, those given in 1880 and 1890, are incomplete in that respect. The rates of increase of the native and foreign elements, as obtained more people having departed than have arrived. Ohio and Pennsylvania are also sufferers. Virginia has lost over half a million. On the other hand, Illinois has gained. Indeed, every state east of the Mississippi river has lost, except Massachusetts, New Jersey, West Virginia, Florida, Michigan, and Illinois, while every state west of that river has gained.

66. Interstate Migration—Number of Native Immigrants and Native Emigrants, by States and Territories: 1890.



http://www.loc.gov/item/07019233