

As is the case in the country at large, the proportion was initially small in most of these states, and has increased with more or less steadiness to the present time. In nearly every state the proportion at present is much greater, in many cases several times greater, than when the urban element first appeared. In other words, in nearly every state the urban element has increased more rapidly than the rural element, and in most cases the increase has been very decided.

Diagram 23, plate 7, exhibits the race for pre-eminence among the 50 largest cities of the country. In 1790 there were but 13 cities of sufficient prominence to be included in this list. Certain of these are to-day among our largest cities. Certain others had their greatest relative prominence in earlier years and have long since disappeared from among our great cities, while still others have become absorbed by neighboring cities.

For a century New York has been our leading city. For 90 years Philadelphia was second in rank, and dropped below Chicago only in the last census. Boston was originally third, and after a somewhat varied career, it winds up at the end of the century as the sixth. Charleston, S. C., which started as the fourth, dropped rapidly in rank, and in 1890 was no longer among the 50 largest cities, disappearing from the list in 1880. Baltimore started fifth, and rose to be second in the list in 1830, 1840, and 1850. Since then its rank has diminished, ending the century seventh in order. The above are among our oldest cities. Chief among the younger ones is Chicago. This appeared in the list only 40 years ago, in 1850. It rose rapidly, and in 1890 was the second city in the Union. St. Louis appeared a decade earlier, and in 1870 it was the fourth city of the country. Perhaps the most startling case of growth illustrated in this diagram is that of Denver, which appeared as a city of importance in 1880, being then at the foot of the list. In 1890 it leaped above 24 competitors, reaching a rank about midway of the list.

Diagram 24 shows the progress of our great cities in population from the beginning of the century, or from their origin, up to the date of the Eleventh Census.

Subtracting from the total population of each county the number of inhabitants of its cities of 8,000 or more, there remains what may be regarded as the rural population, although the separation is by no means complete. Comparing the rural population of 1880 with that of 1890, county by county, it is found that over large areas this part of the population has diminished in number during the decade. On Map 25, plate 8, these areas are represented by the brown color, while the areas in which the rural element has increased are shown by the yellow tint. It shows that this element has diminished over much of New England and the Atlantic plain southward as far as North Carolina, and in many of the states of the upper Mississippi valley. The mining regions of Colorado, Nevada, and California have also lost, while elsewhere, except in scattering localities, the rural element has gained during the decade.

SIZE OF FAMILIES.

Since 1850 the number of families, as well as the number of inhabitants, has been enumerated, and the average size of the family has been computed. In 1850 this was 5.55. Since then it has steadily diminished, until it is now 4.93, a diminution of over 11 per cent in the past 40 years. Diagram 26 shows by states the average number of persons per family. It is seen, as a rule, that the largest families are in the southern states, and the smallest families in those of the far west, which are under somewhat unsettled conditions, and those of New England.

The size of families is shown in greater detail by Map 27, plate 8. In the preparation of this map the county has been used as a unit, the average size of the family computed in each, and the counties then grouped according to the legend upon the map.

SEX.

Since 1850, when the population was first classified by sex, males have been continuously in excess of females. Out of every 100 persons in 1890, 51.21 were males and 48.79 were females.

Map 28, plate 9, shows the distribution of the population as to sex throughout the country. In this map the county is, as in others of this series, used as the unit, the proportions of the sexes in each having been computed and the results grouped in accordance with the legend on the map, the red color indicating those regions in which females are in excess and the yellow where males are in excess, the different shades of yellow indicating different proportions of that sex.

Upon the Atlantic slope generally females are in excess, and in the District of Columbia and Massachusetts the excess is large. In the central and western parts of the country, indeed in over nine-tenths of its area, males are in excess, and that excess reaches its maximum in the far west, where population is sparse and where the stage of settlement and the industries are such as to discourage the presence of women and children.

COLOR AND RACE.

In respect to race, the population is divided into whites negroes, Indians, and Asiatics, the term negroes including all persons of negro descent. The separation between the races has been made at each census from the beginning. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of whites and negroes at each census:

CENSUSES.	White.		Negro.	
	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.
1790.....	3,172,006	757,208	80.73	19.27
1800.....	4,306,446	1,002,037	81.12	18.88
1810.....	5,862,073	1,377,808	80.97	19.03
1820.....	7,862,166	1,771,656	81.61	18.39
1830.....	10,537,378	2,328,642	81.90	18.10
1840.....	14,195,805	2,873,648	83.16	16.84
1850.....	19,553,068	3,638,808	84.31	15.69
1860.....	26,922,537	4,441,830	85.62	14.38
1870.....	33,589,377	4,880,009	87.11	12.89
1880.....	43,402,970	6,580,793	86.54	13.46
1890.....	54,983,890	7,470,040	87.80	12.20

As seen above, in 1790 the whites formed 80.73 per cent and the negroes 19.27 per cent of the population. In 1890 the corresponding percentages were 87.80 and 12.20. During the century the white element has relatively increased and the negro element has relatively diminished. In 1790 the negroes formed nearly one-fifth of the population. In 1890 it was less than one-eighth. Indeed, the present proportion of the negro element is less than one-third what it was at the time of the First Census.

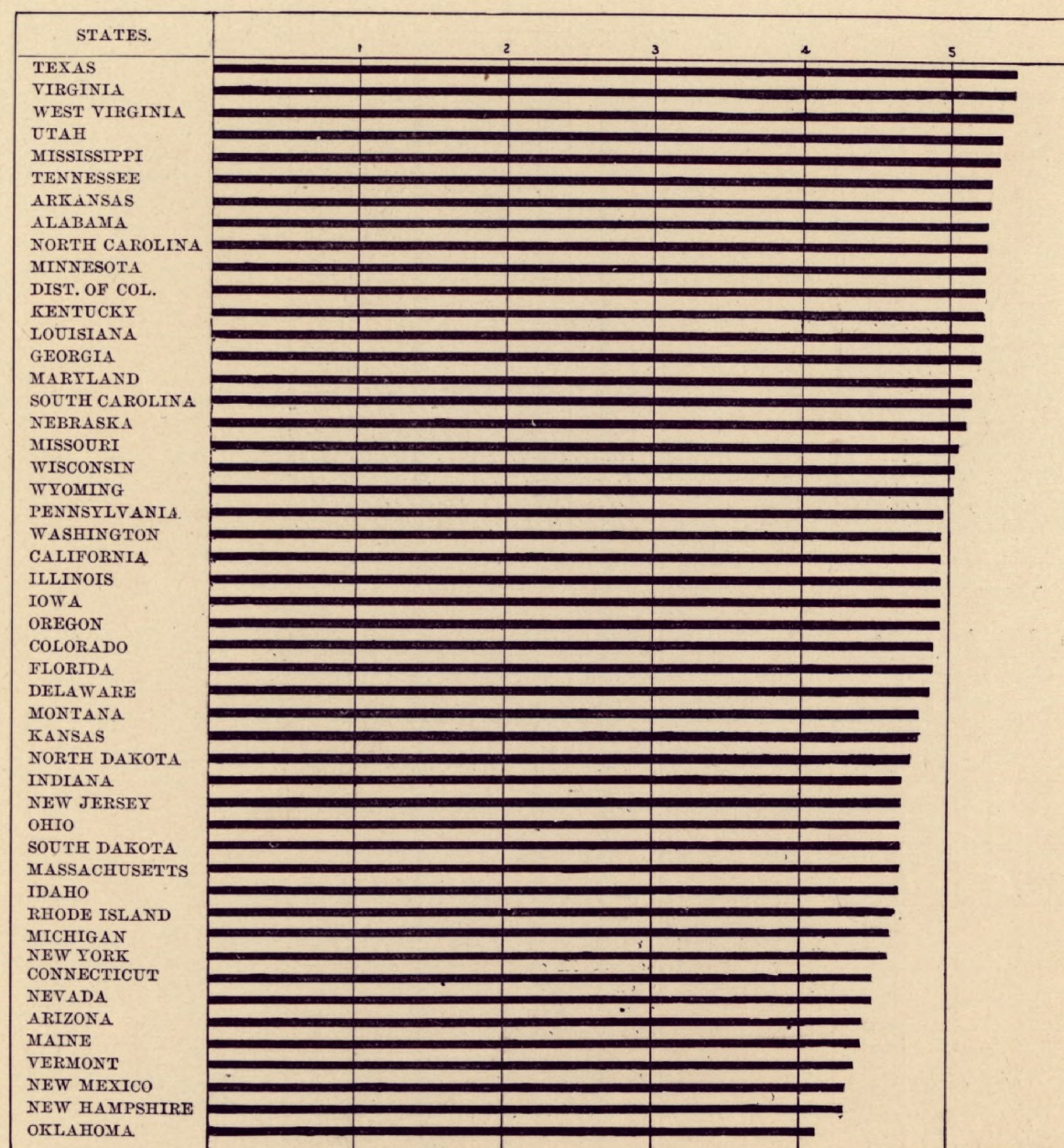
The following table shows the rates of increase of the two races:

DECADES.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	White.	Negro.
1790 to 1800.....	35.76	32.33
1800 to 1810.....	36.12	37.50
1810 to 1820.....	34.12	28.59
1820 to 1830.....	34.03	31.44
1830 to 1840.....	34.72	23.40
1840 to 1850.....	37.74	26.63
1850 to 1860.....	37.69	22.07
1860 to 1870.....	24.76	9.86
1870 to 1880.....	29.22	34.85
1880 to 1890.....	26.68	13.51

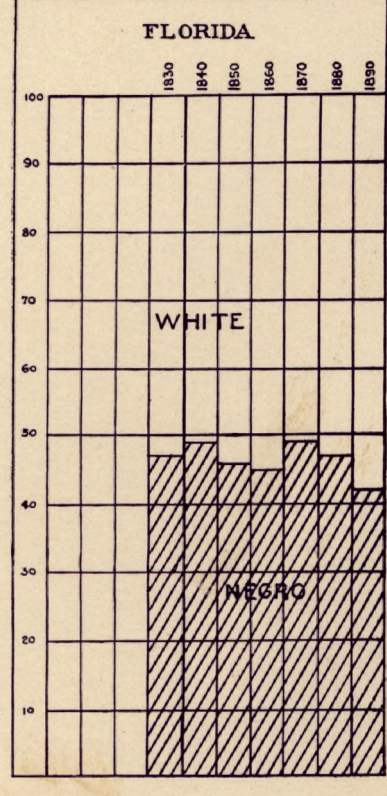
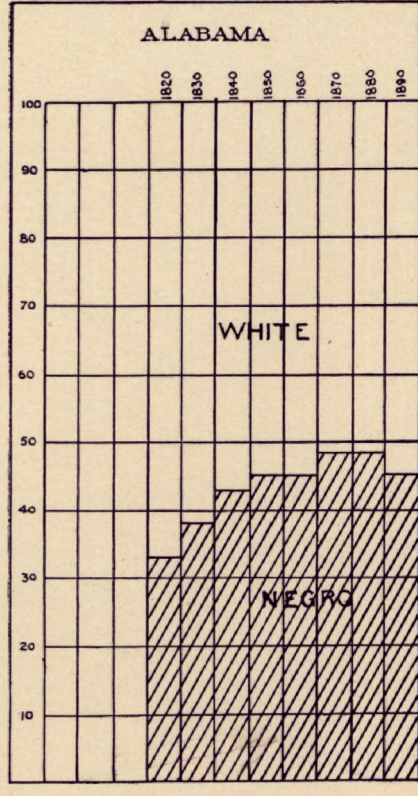
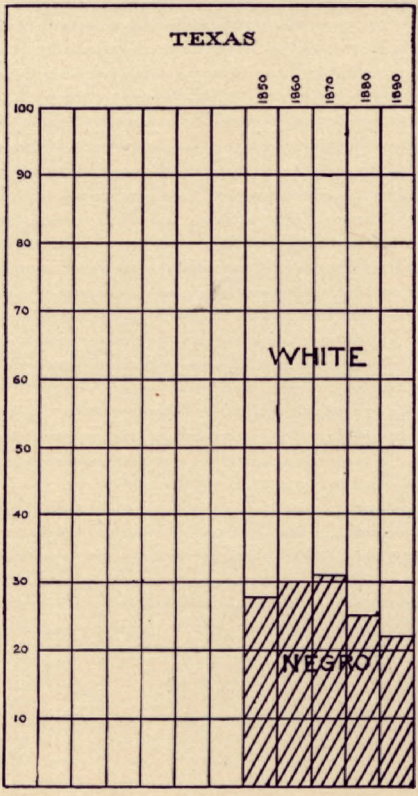
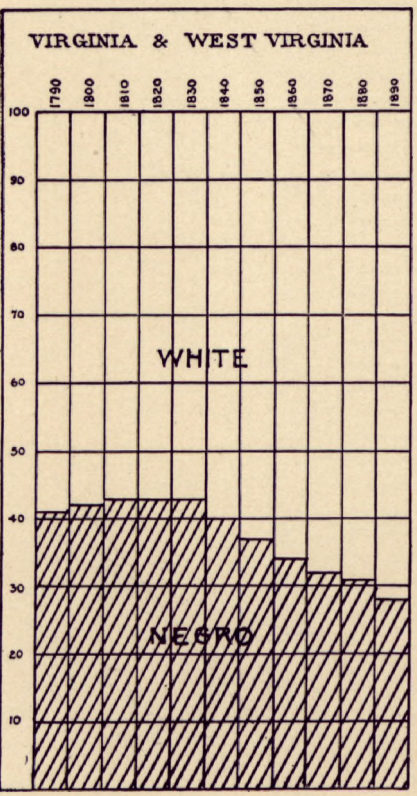
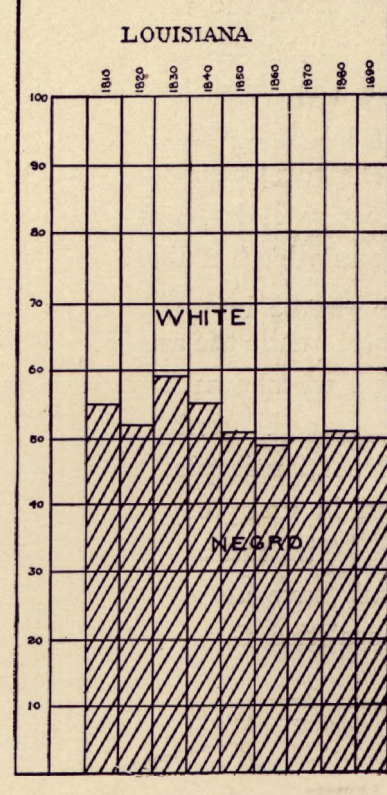
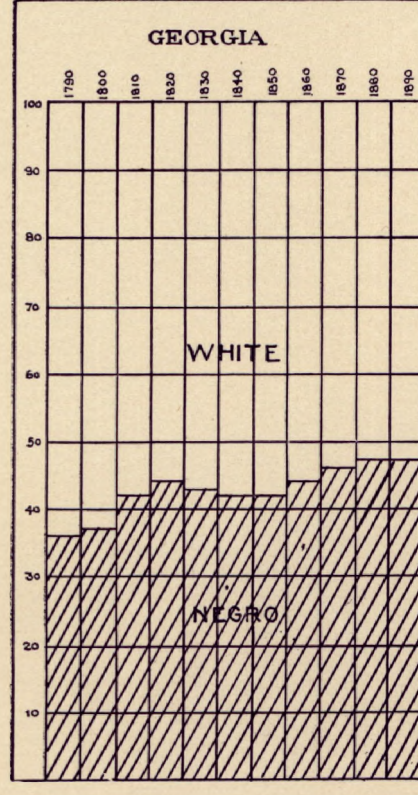
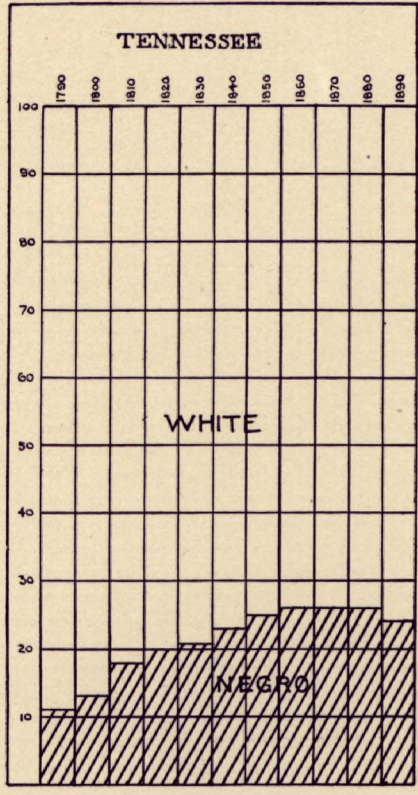
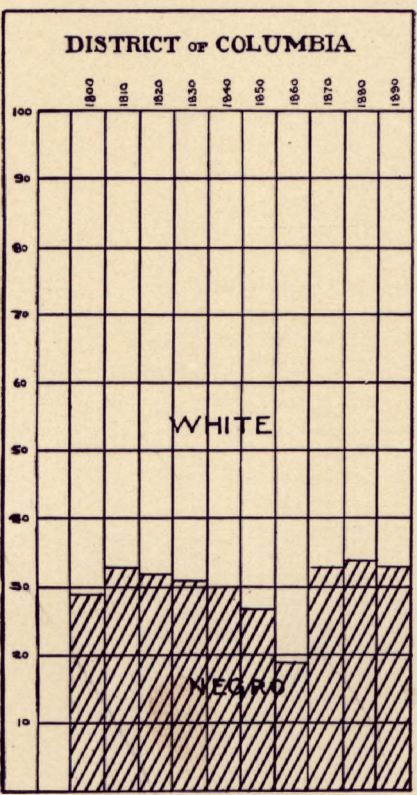
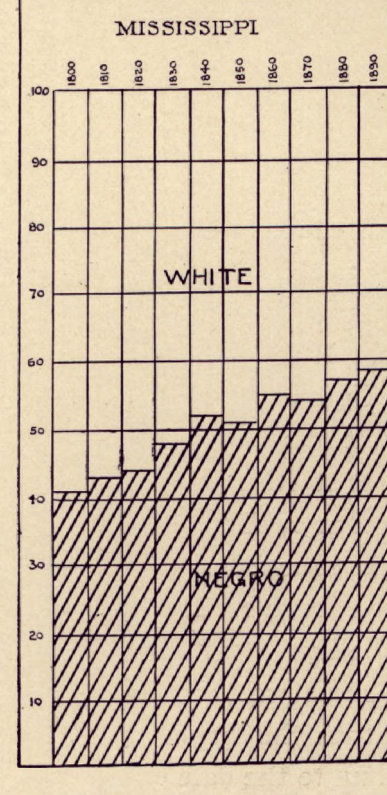
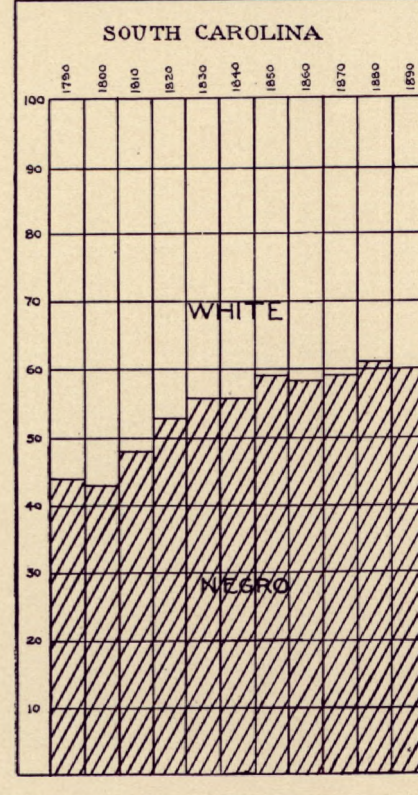
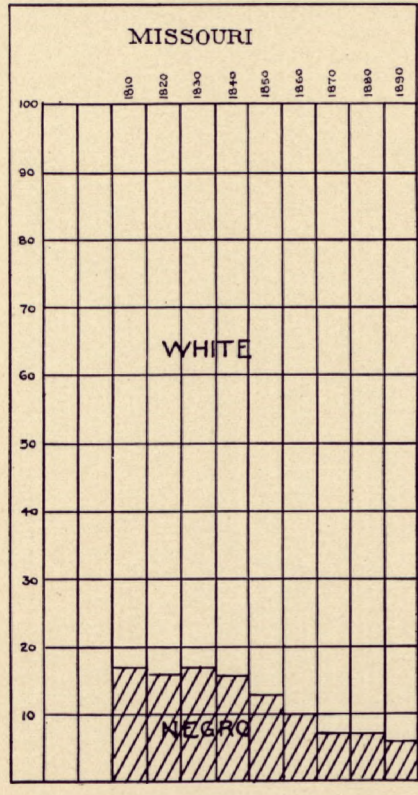
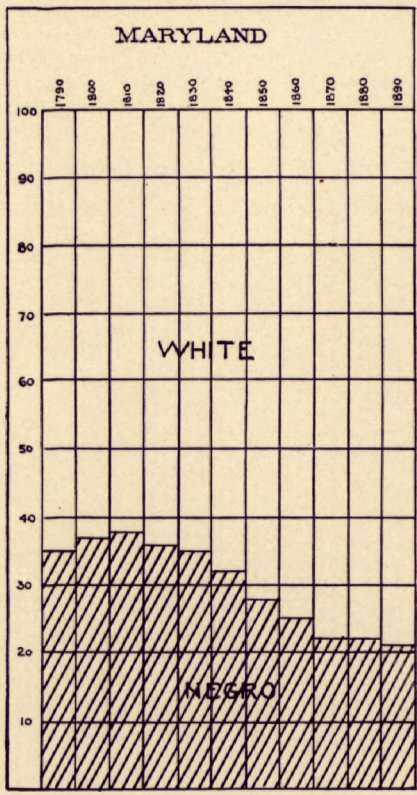
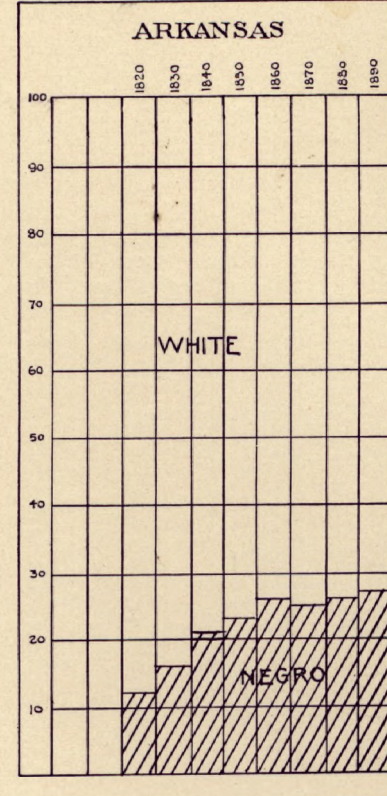
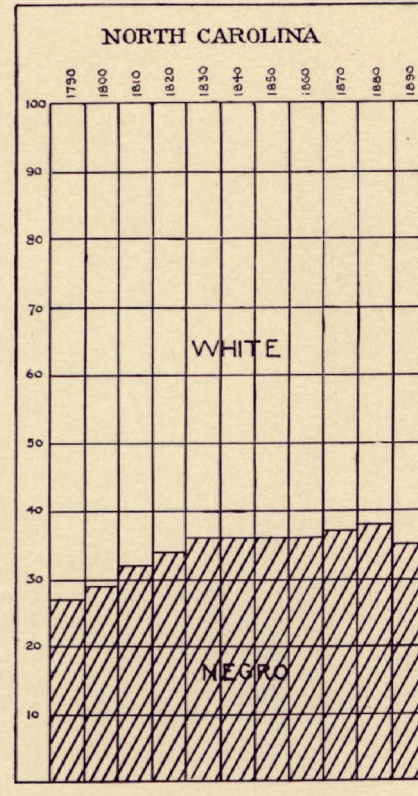
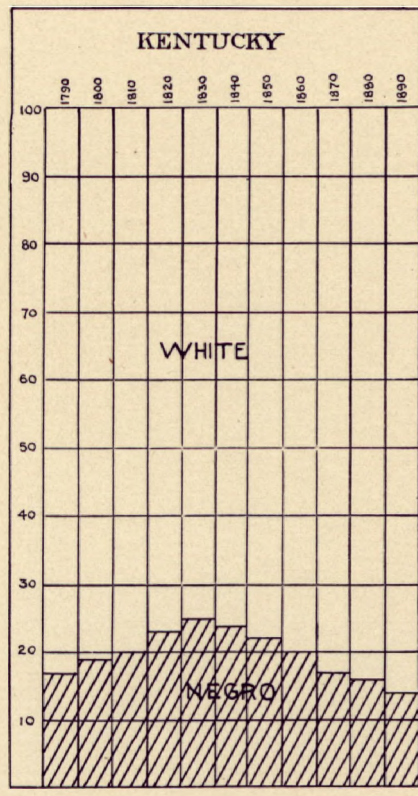
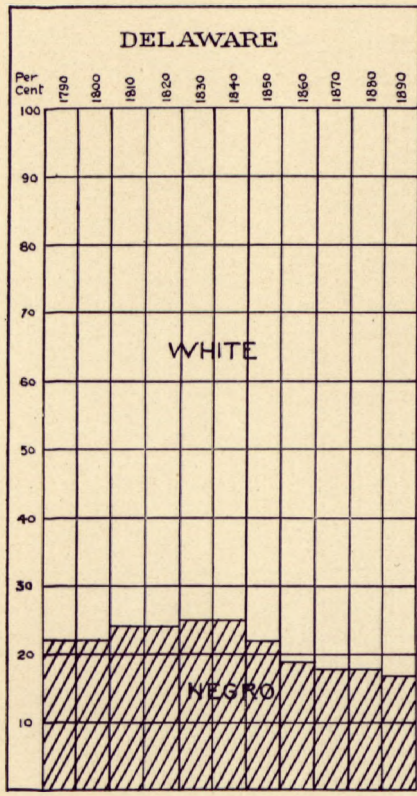
With two exceptions it appears that the rate of increase of the whites has been greater than that of the negroes, these exceptions being, first, that between 1800 and 1810, and second, that between 1870 and 1880, the last case being due to the faulty enumeration of 1870.

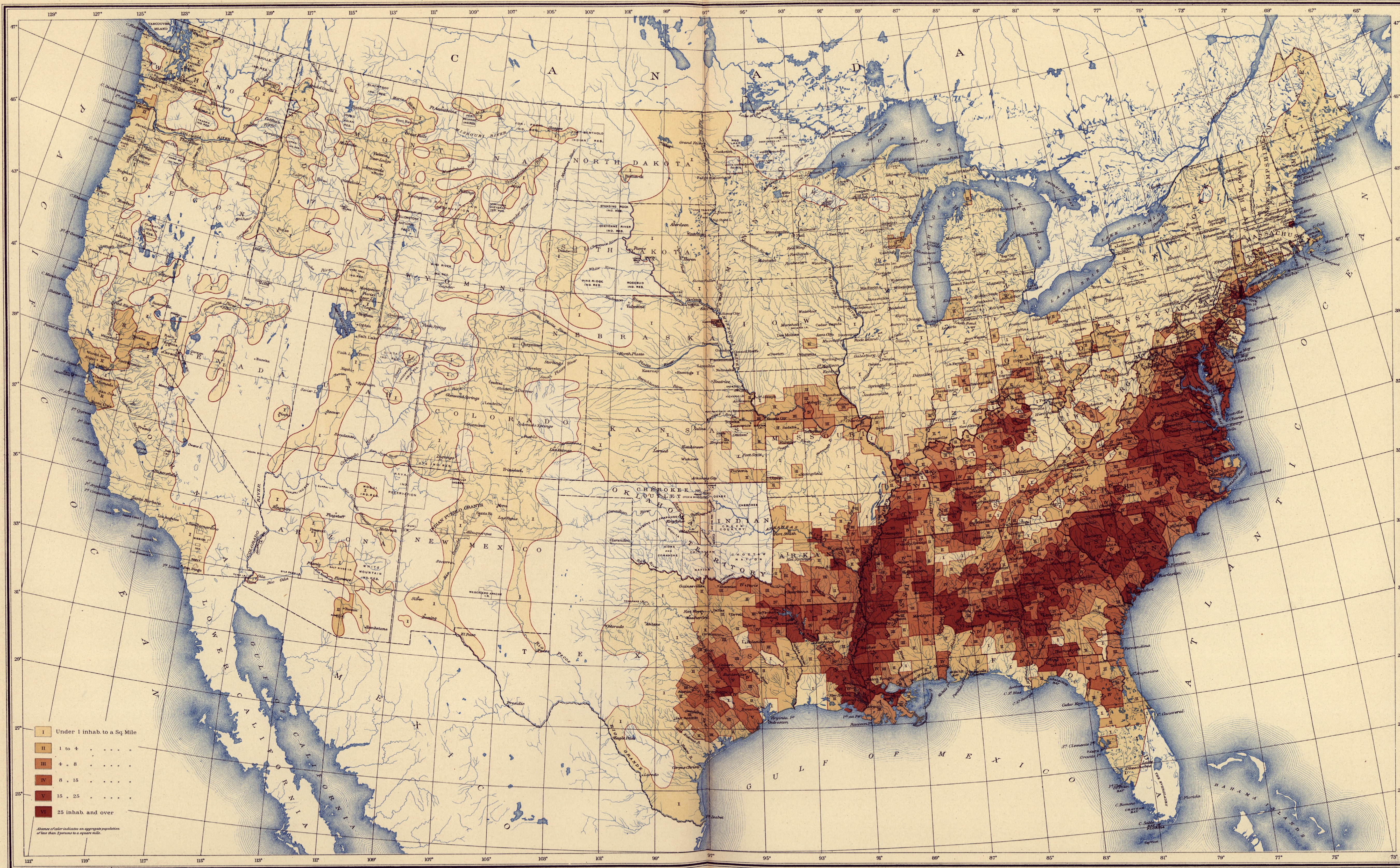
Maps 29 and 30, plates 10 and 11, show the distribution of the colored, including all persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians. The first of these shows their absolute distribution expressed in the number to each square mile, county by county, computed in the same manner as those showing the density of population. The second of these maps shows the proportion which the colored element bears to the total population,

26. NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.



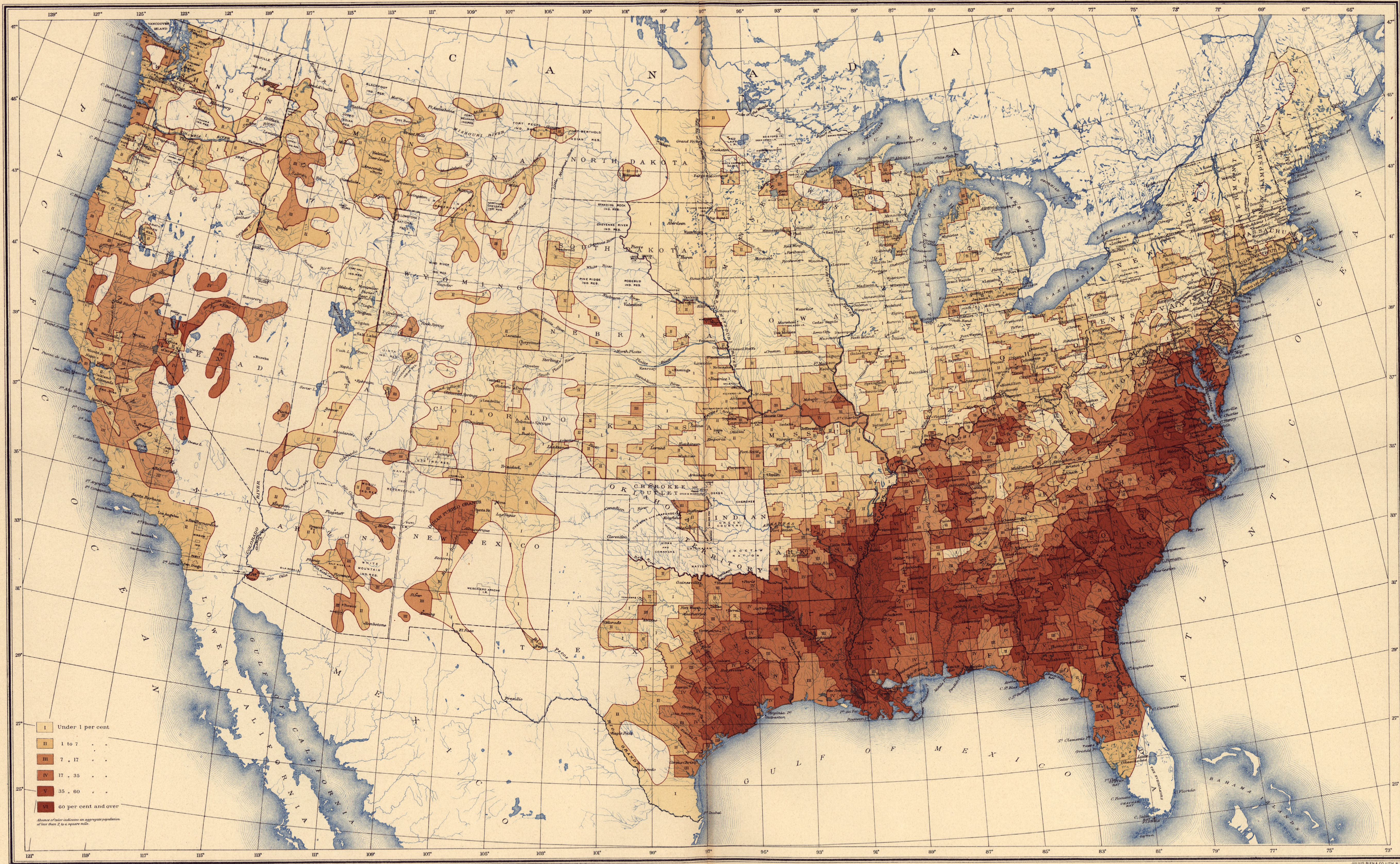
31. PERCENTAGE OF WHITES AND NEGROES IN CERTAIN STATES AT EACH CENSUS: 1790 TO 1890.





I Under 1 inhab. to a Sq Mile
 II 1 to 4
 III 4 - 8
 IV 8 - 15
 V 15 - 25
 VI 25 inhab. and over

Absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 25 persons in a square mile.



I	Under 1 per cent
II	1 to 7
III	7 . 17
IV	17 . 35
V	35 . 60
VI	60 per cent and over

Shades of color indicate an aggregate population of less than 2 to a square mile.