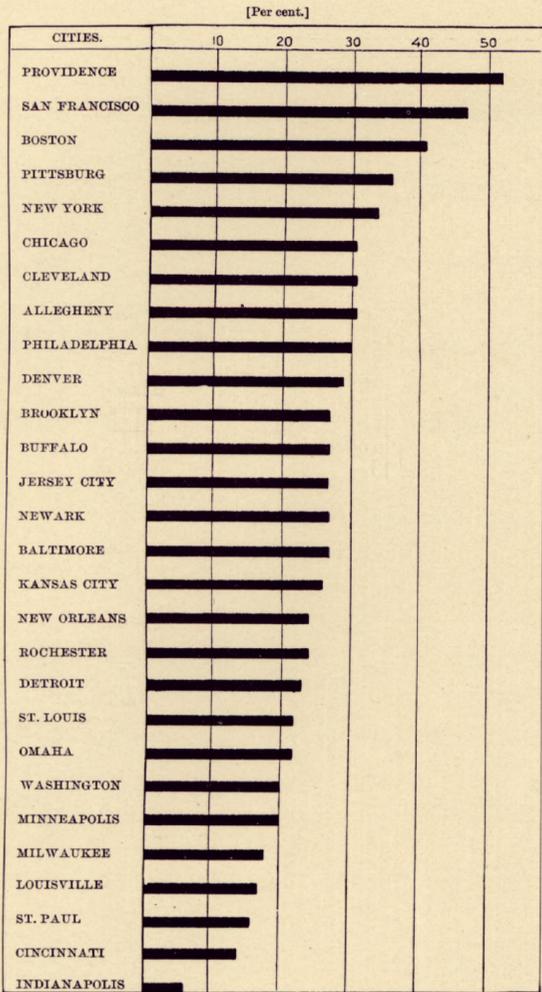


63. PERCENTAGE OF ALIENS IN THE FOREIGN BORN MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN CERTAIN CITIES: 1890.



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 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

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 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.

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.

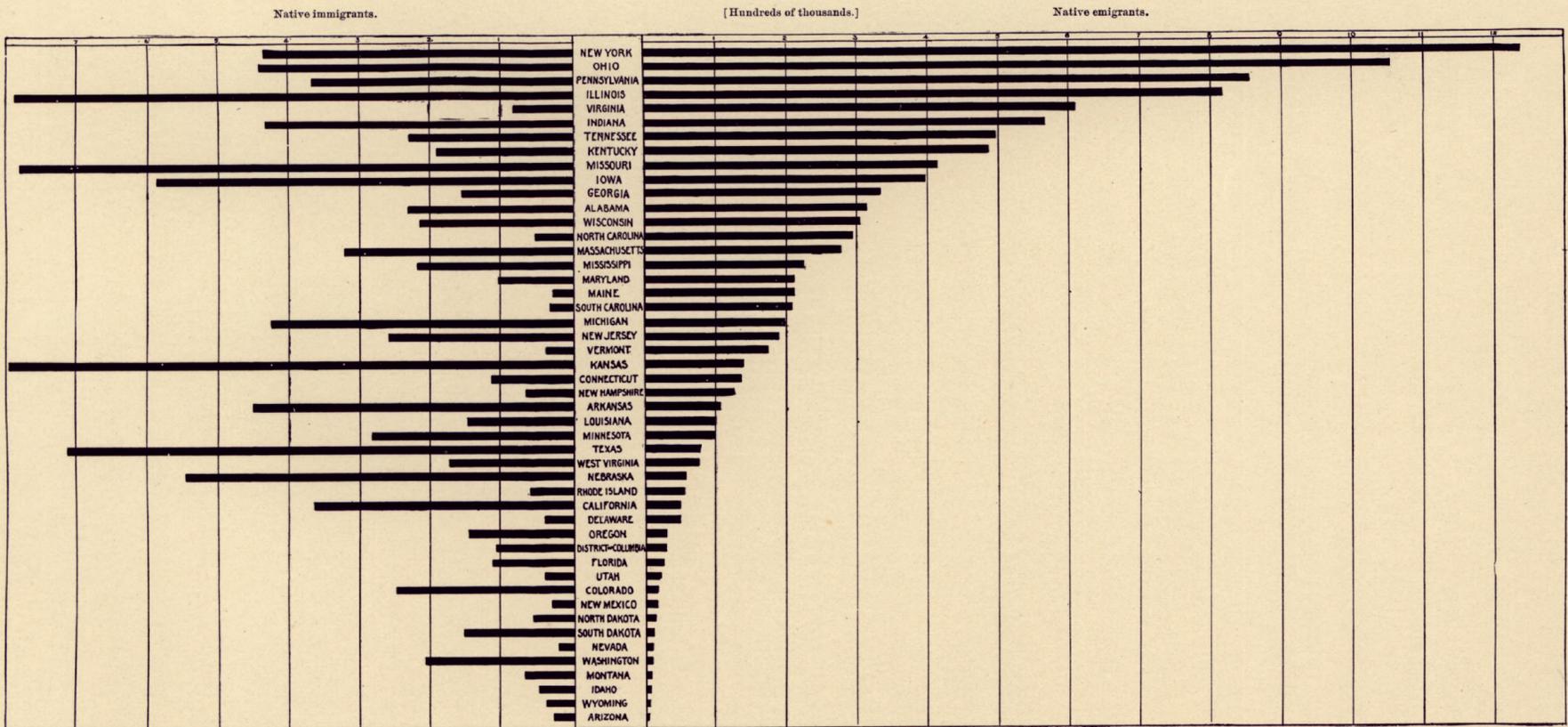
Of all the states, Vermont has sent out the largest proportion, being a number greater than half her present population. Oklahoma has sent out no appreciable proportion, and Washington only a trifling proportion.

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.

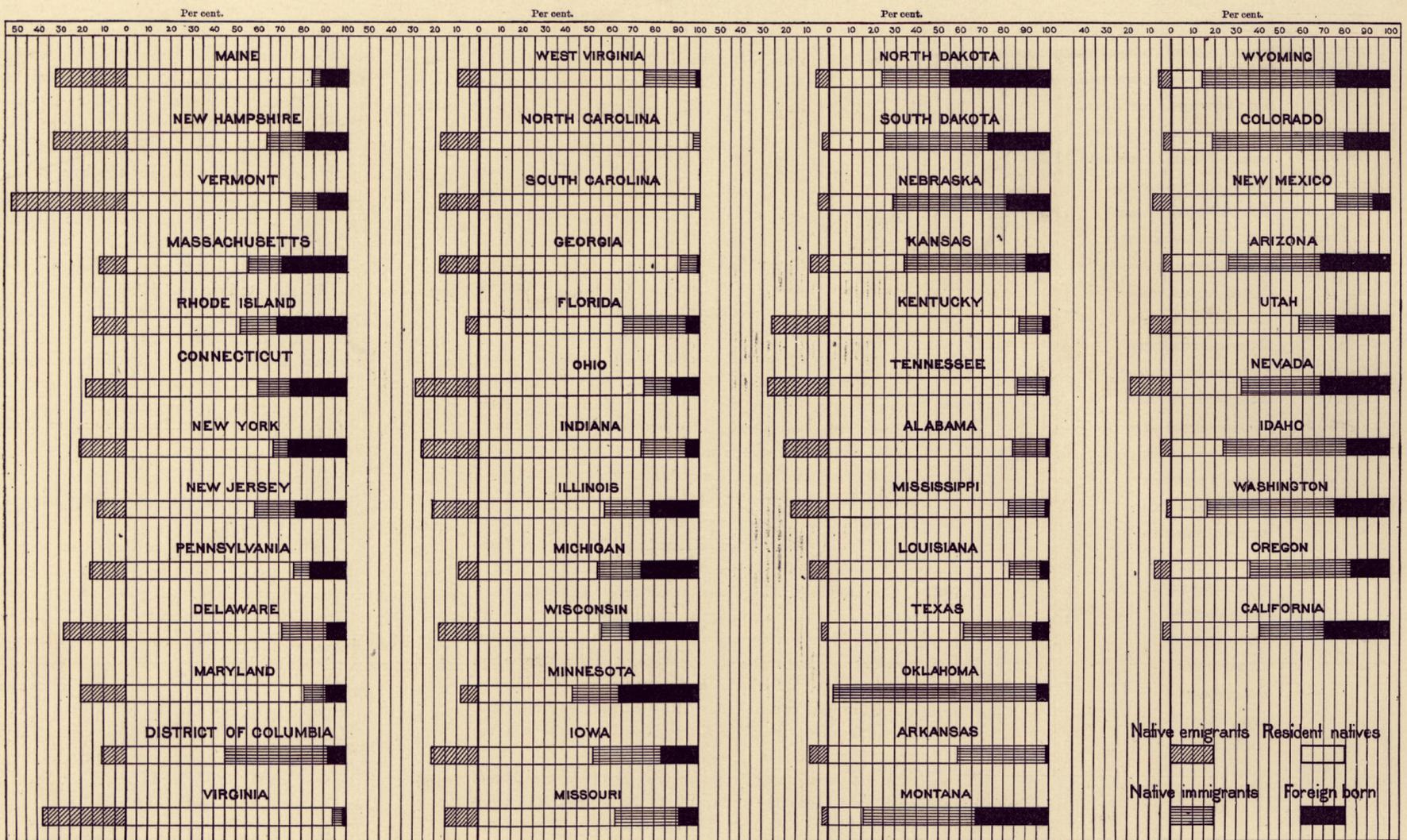
As a rule, the direction of this migration has been westward, along parallels of latitude. There has been little movement northward or southward. Comparatively few from Massachusetts have migrated south of Mason and Dixon's line; comparatively few from South Carolina have gone north of that limit.

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.

66. INTERSTATE MIGRATION—NUMBER OF NATIVE IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVE EMIGRANTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.



67. INTERSTATE MIGRATION—COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION, TOGETHER WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE EMIGRANTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.



AGE AND SEX.

The series of diagrams numbered 119 to 123, inclusive, represent the distribution of the population and its elements in 1890 in age and sex by percentages of the whole number of each element. A description of one of these diagrams applies to all. In Diagram 119 the total population is divided by means of the middle vertical line into males and females. The lower horizontal bar represents by its entire length the percentage of the total population which was returned as being under 5 years of age, that portion of the bar to the left of the middle line being the proportion of females. The next horizontal bar represents the proportion between the ages 5 and 10 years, and so on. The total lengths of all the bars should add up to 100.

This diagram representing the total population is composed of several elements, which, in matters of age and sex, differ greatly. It is a composite.

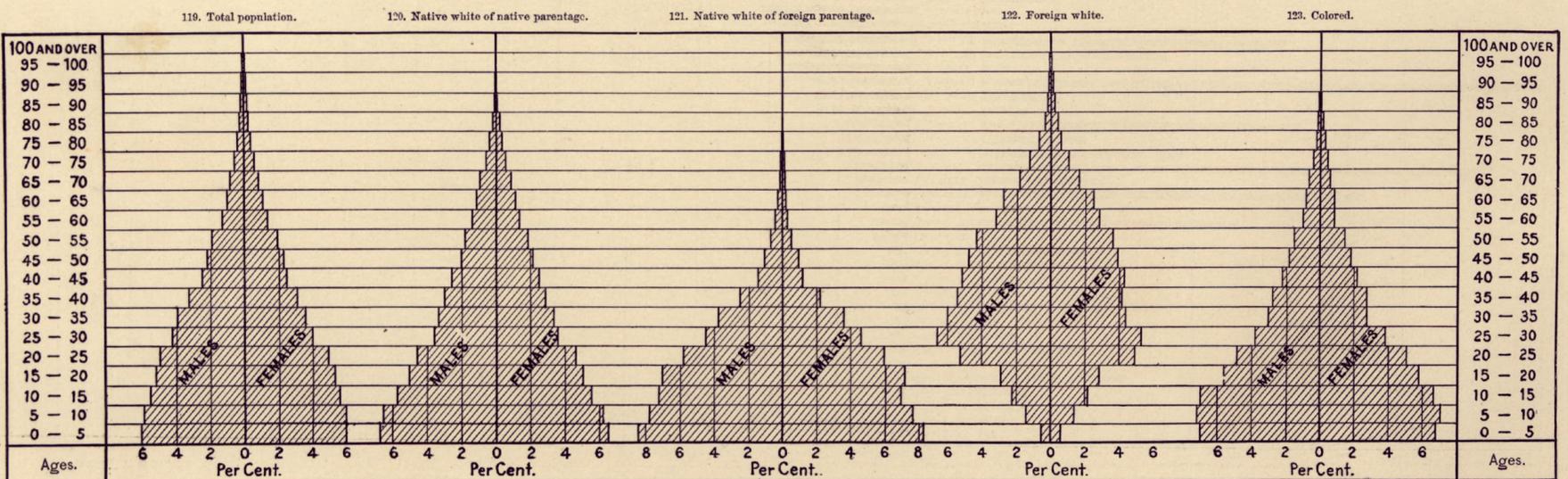
The next diagram, 120, shows similarly the proportion of the native whites of native parentage by sexes and age. This may be regarded as representing the normal distribution in sex and age. The third diagram, 121, shows similarly the native whites of foreign parentage. The story told by this differs decidedly from its predecessor. Here the proportion of children is much greater and that of mature persons much smaller than in the case of the native whites of native parentage. This is, of course, due to the fact that the parents of these people are not included, but will be found in the next diagram. The fact that immigration commenced on a large scale 40 to 45 years prior to the Eleventh Census is shown by the

rather sudden reduction in the proportion of people above 40 years of age.

The next diagram, 122, shows the converse of the latter. This represents the distribution in age and sex of the persons of foreign birth. The proportion of children is very small, and of mature persons correspondingly large, since the body of our immigrants are persons of mature age. Another feature appears prominently here, that is, the disparity between the sexes, the proportion of males being much greater than that of females, a fact which is due to the character of the immigration.

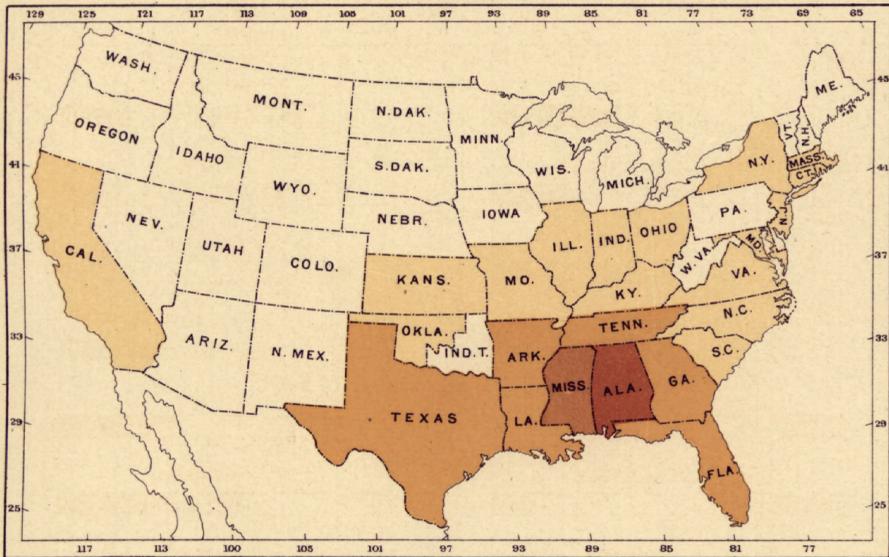
The last of these diagrams, 123, relates to the colored, and this should be compared with that relating to the native whites of native parentage. Such comparison shows that the proportion of children is greater and that of mature persons less, a fact which is in accord with the greater birth and death rates of this class.

AGE AND SEX, IN PERCENTAGES OF EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION: 1890.



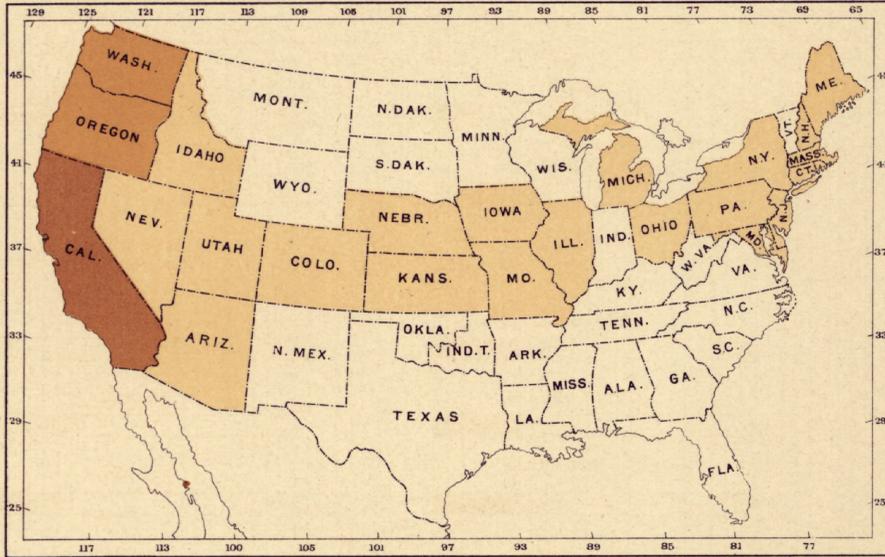
INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

68. ALABAMA.

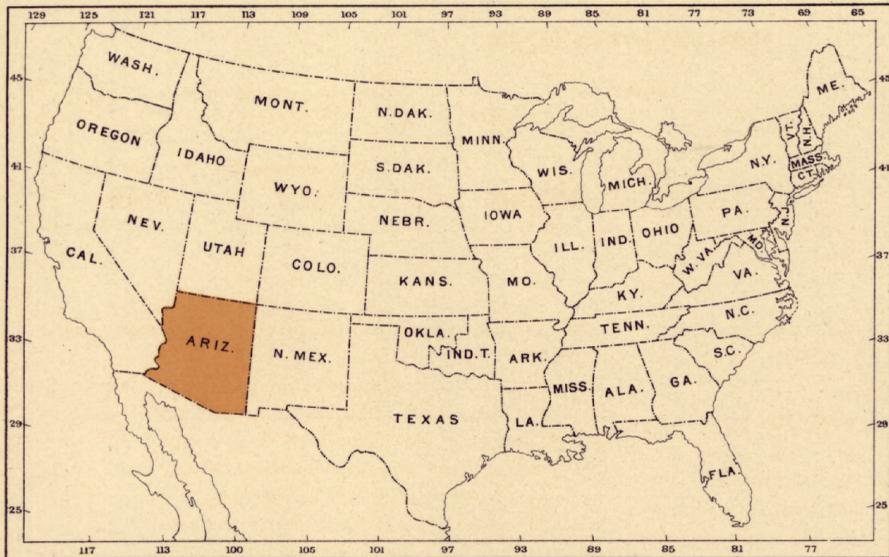


71. CALIFORNIA.

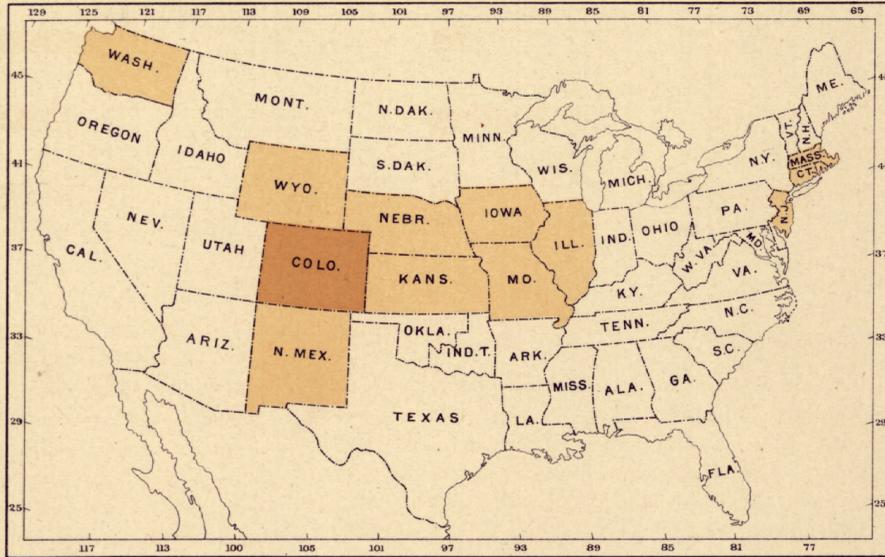
PLATE 23.



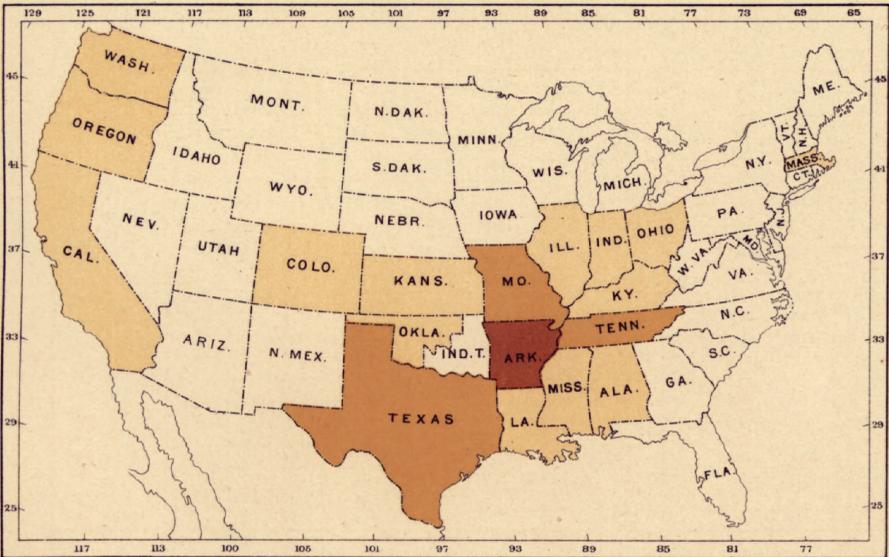
69. ARIZONA.



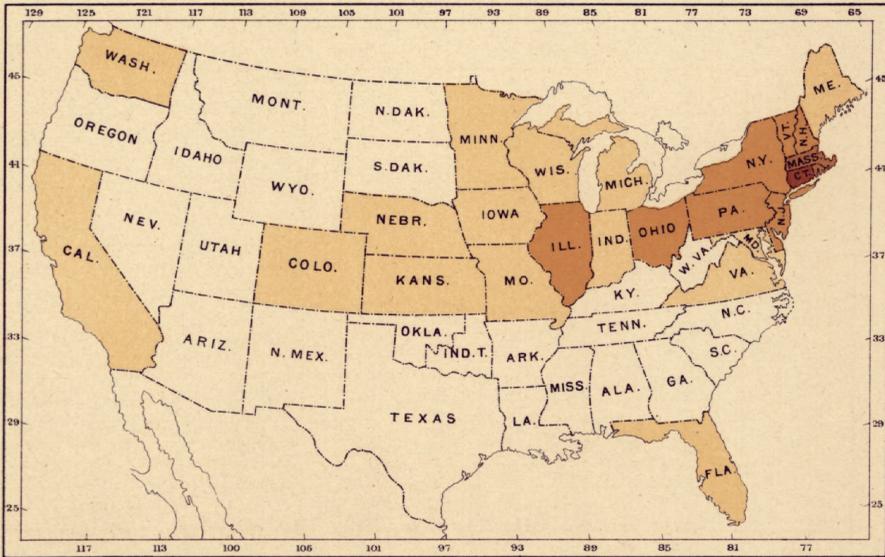
72. COLORADO.



70. ARKANSAS.



73. CONNECTICUT.

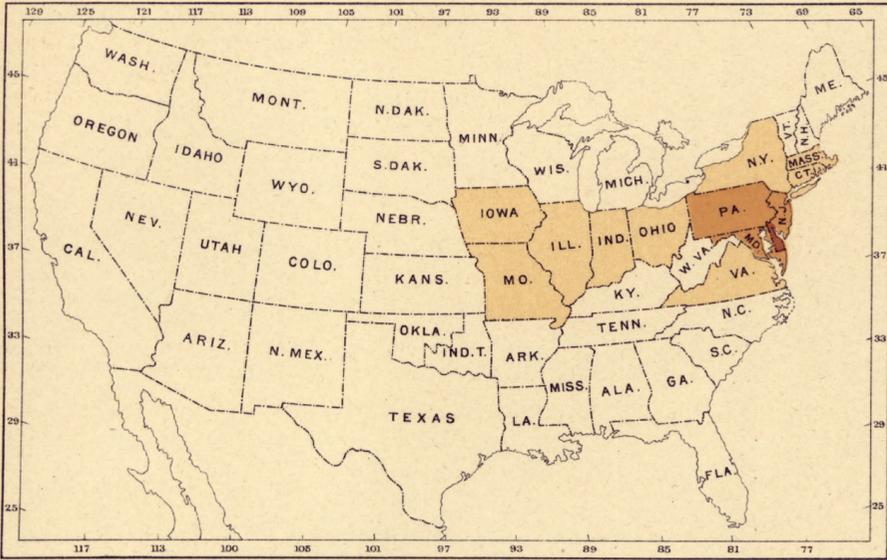


TO A SQUARE MILE

Less than .01    Less than .01 to .1    Less than .1 to 1    Less than 1. to 10    over 10

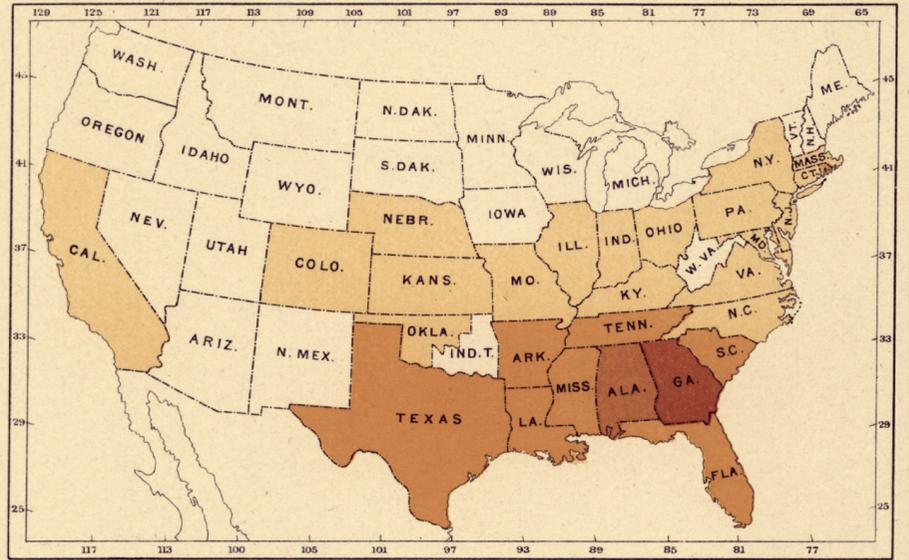
INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

74. DELAWARE.

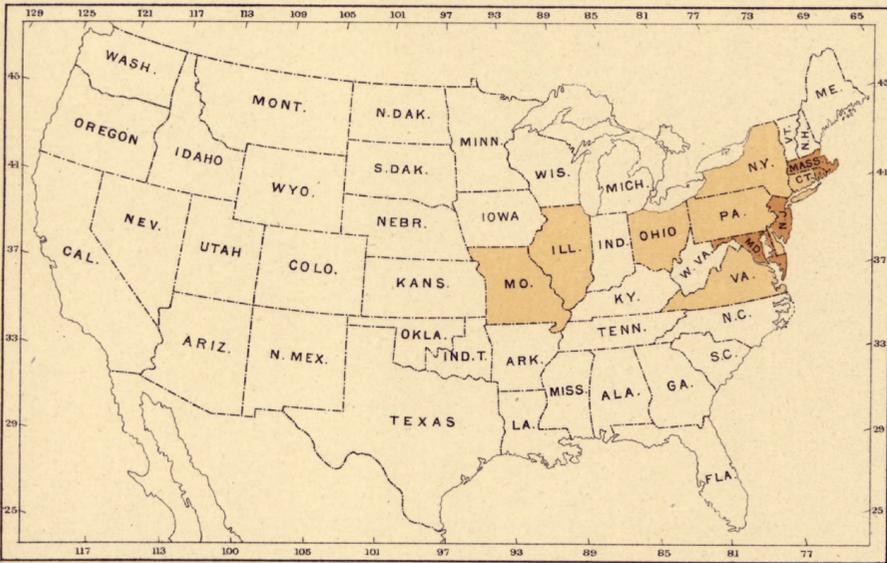


77. GEORGIA.

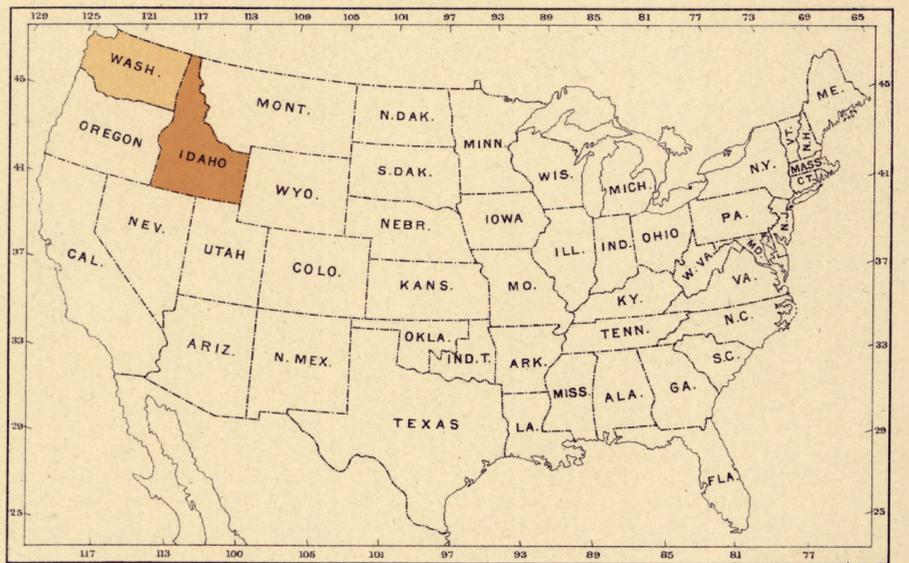
PLATE 24.



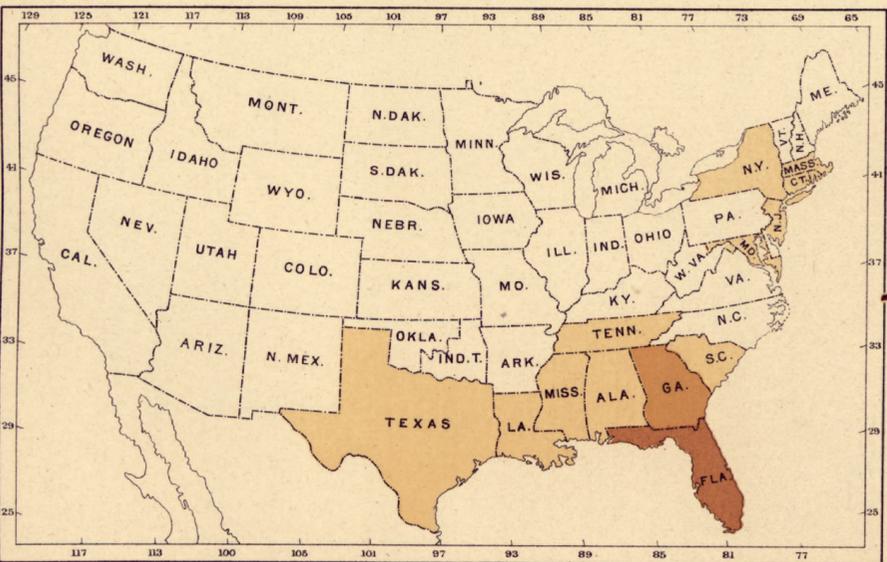
75. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



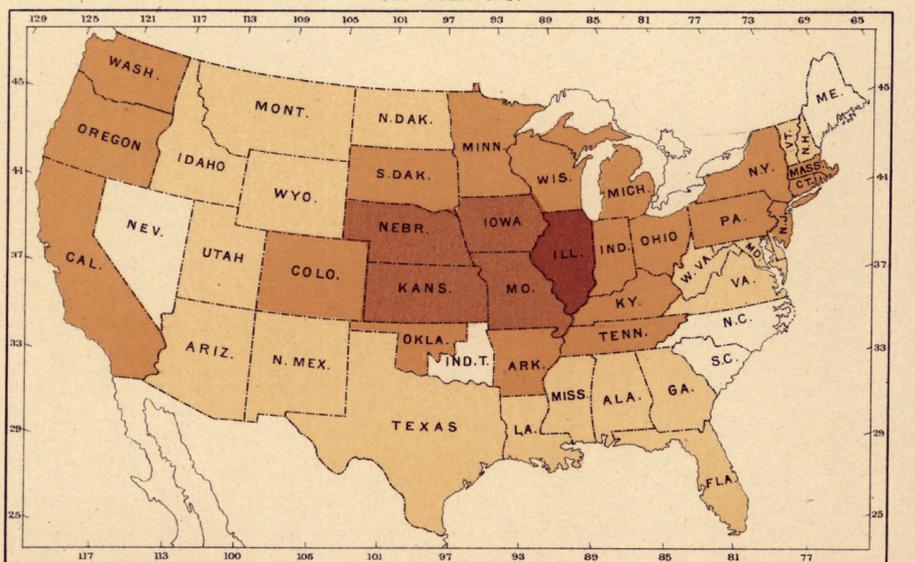
78. IDAHO.



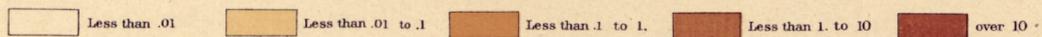
76. FLORIDA.



79. ILLINOIS.

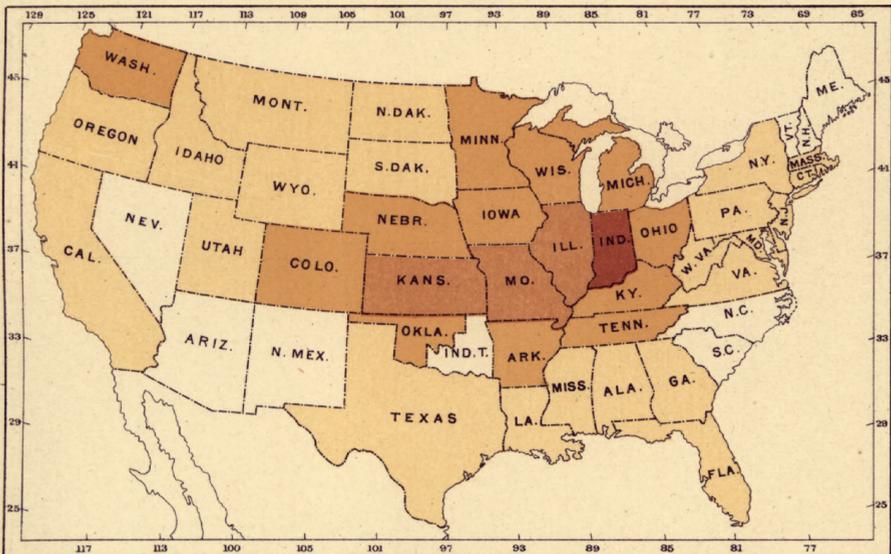


TO A SQUARE MILE

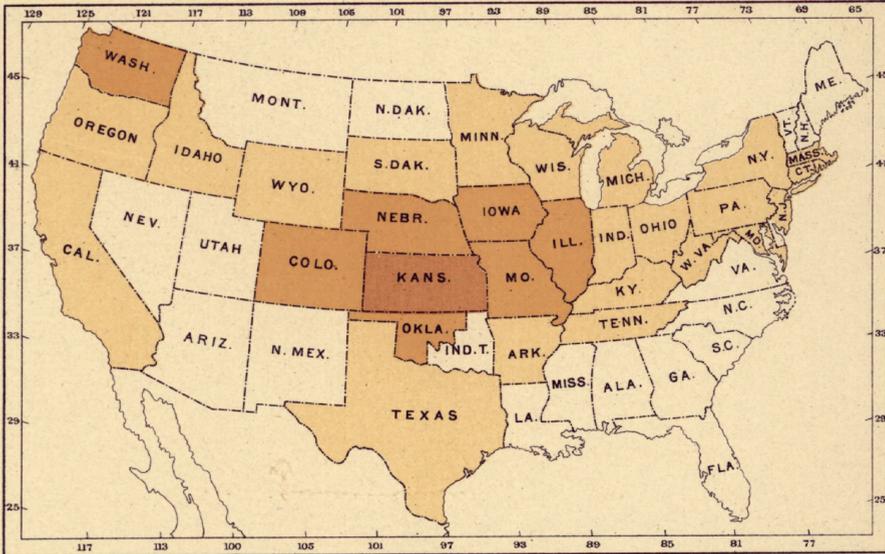


# INTERSTATE MIGRATION. DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

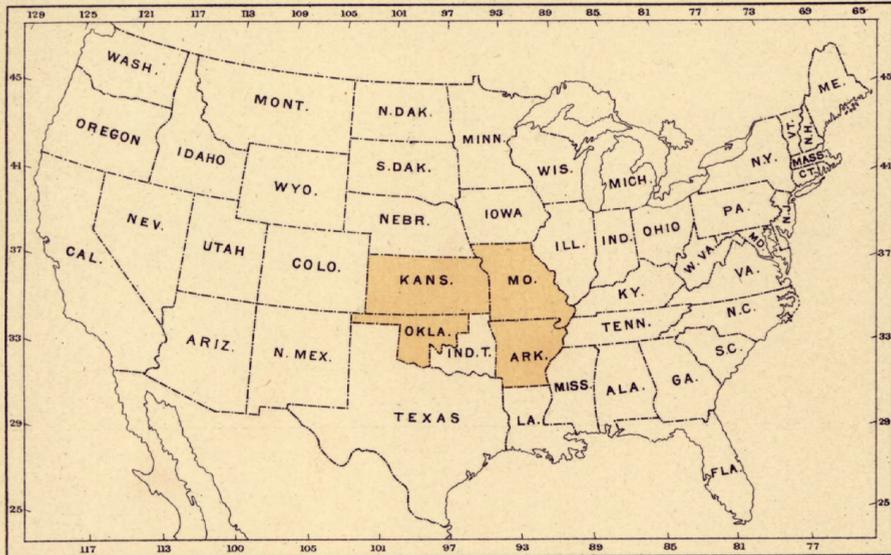
80. INDIANA.



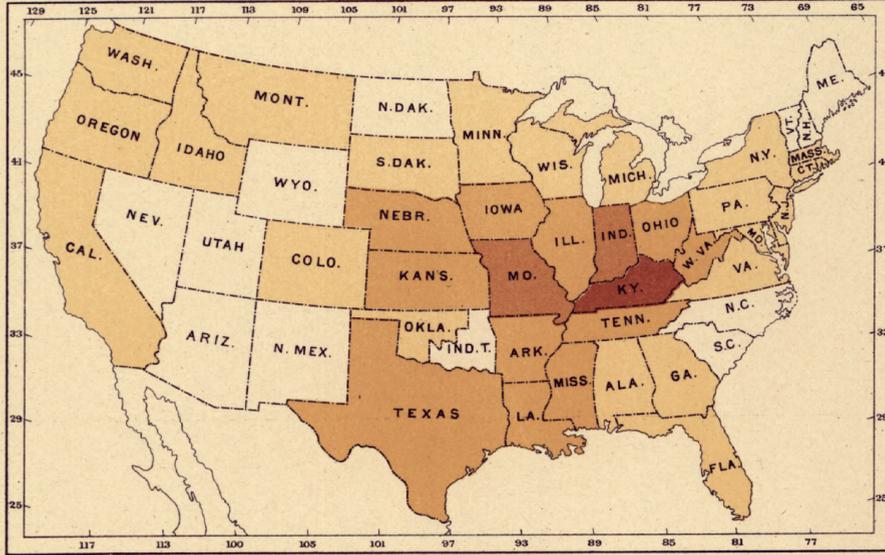
83. KANSAS.



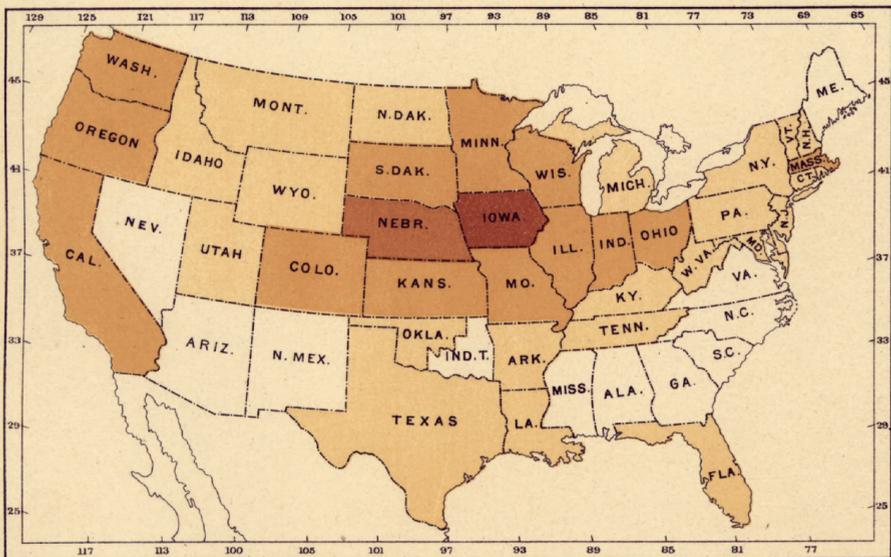
81. INDIAN TERRITORY.



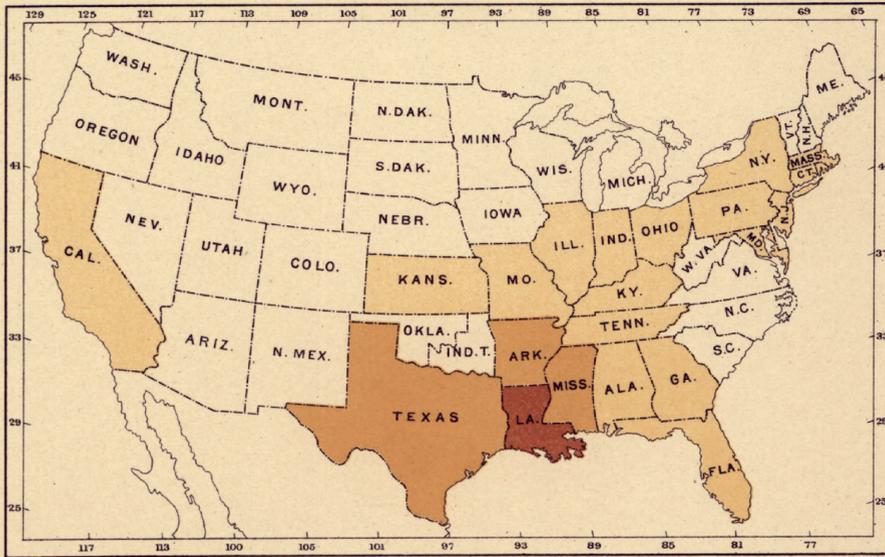
84. KENTUCKY.



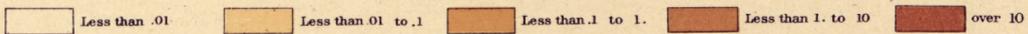
82. IOWA.



85. LOUISIANA.

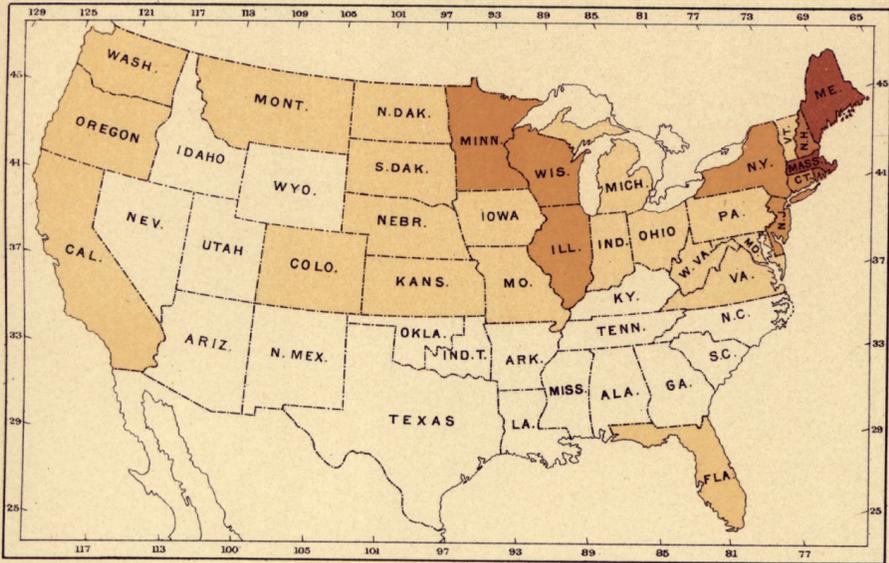


TO A SQUARE MILE

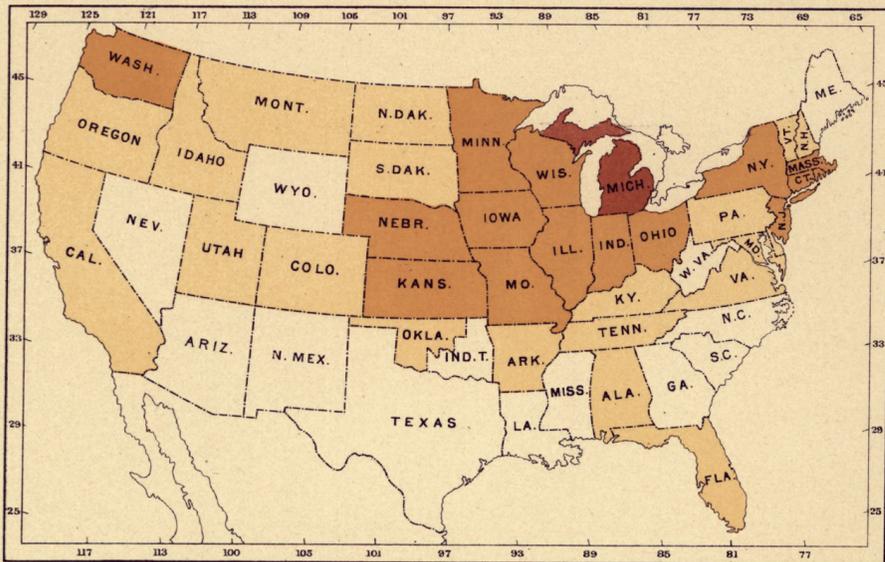


INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

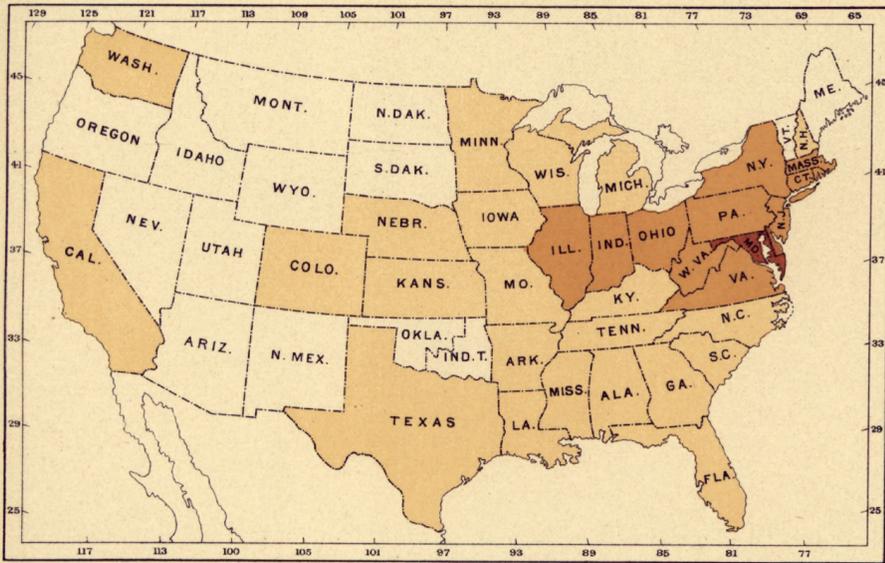
86. MAINE.



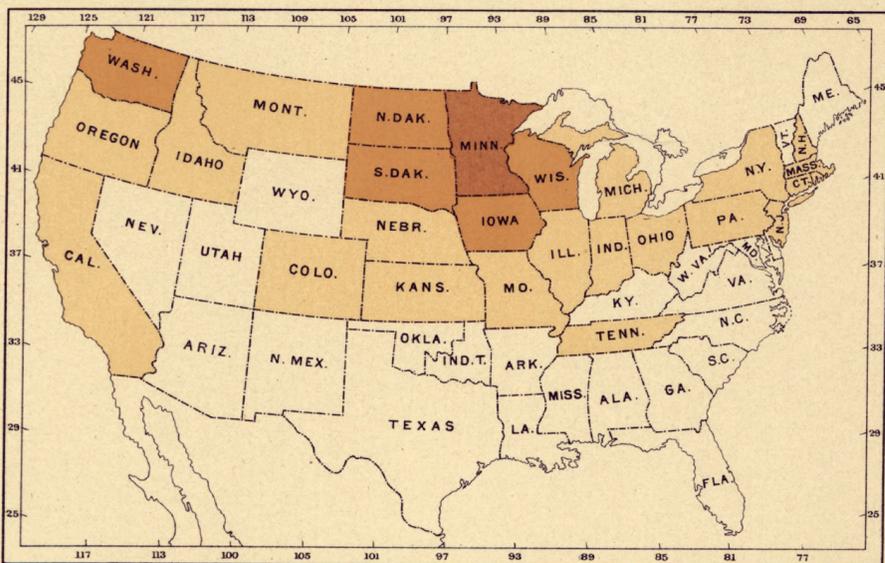
89. MICHIGAN.



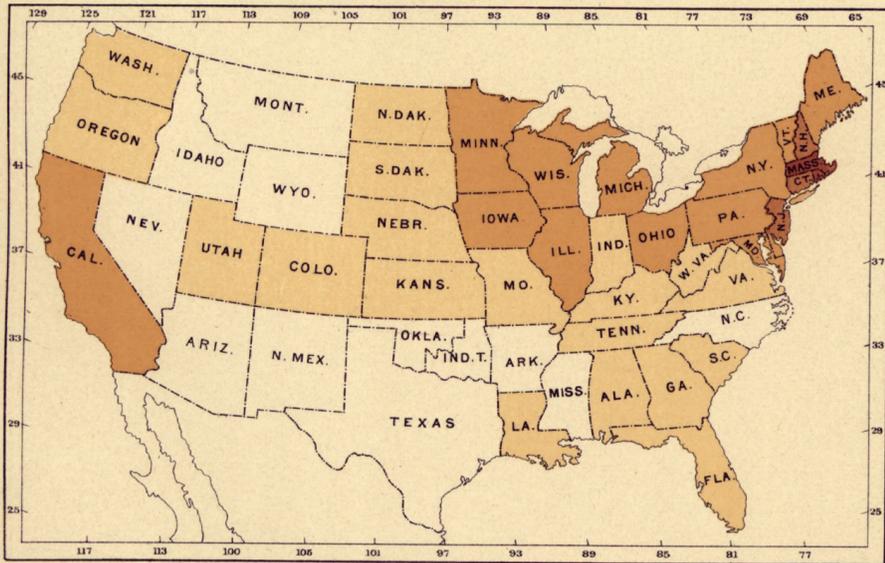
87. MARYLAND.



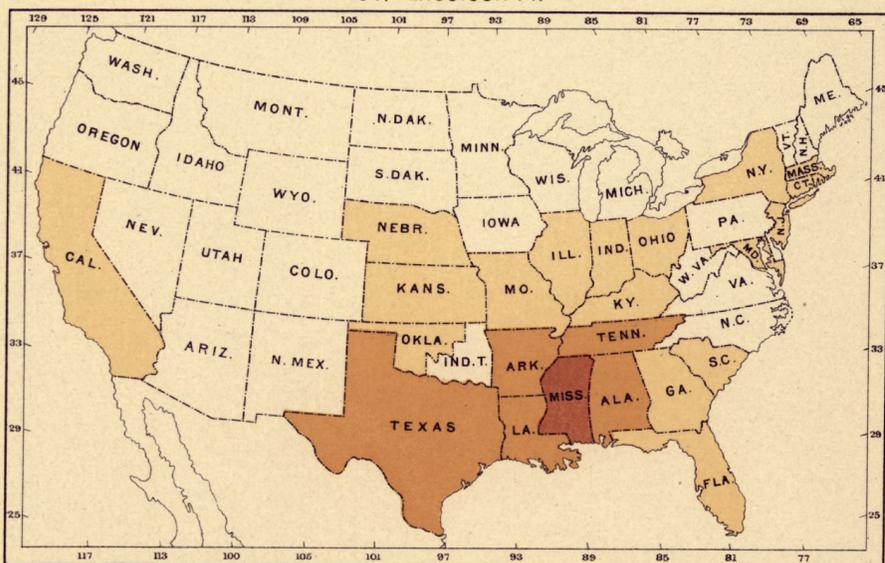
90. MINNESOTA.



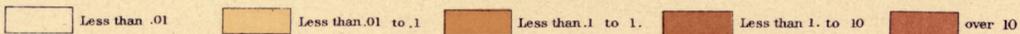
88. MASSACHUSETTS.



91. MISSISSIPPI.

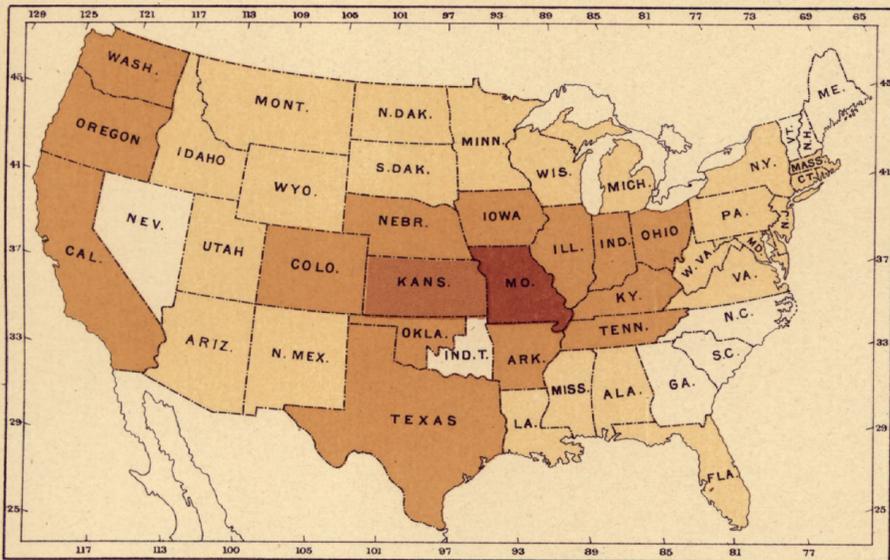


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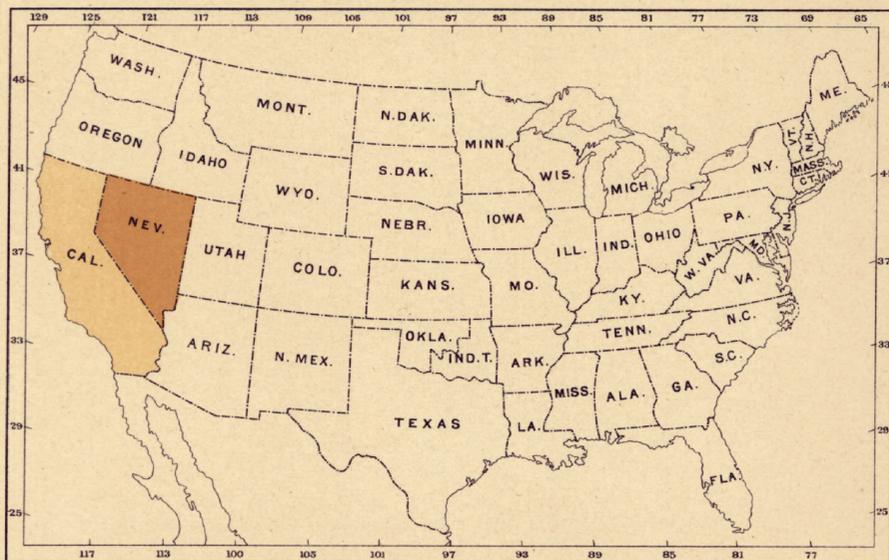


INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

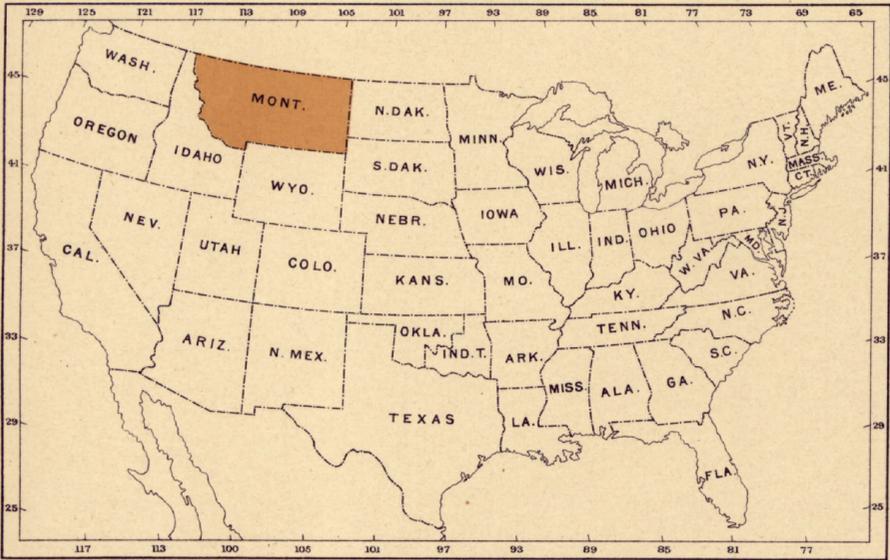
92. MISSOURI.



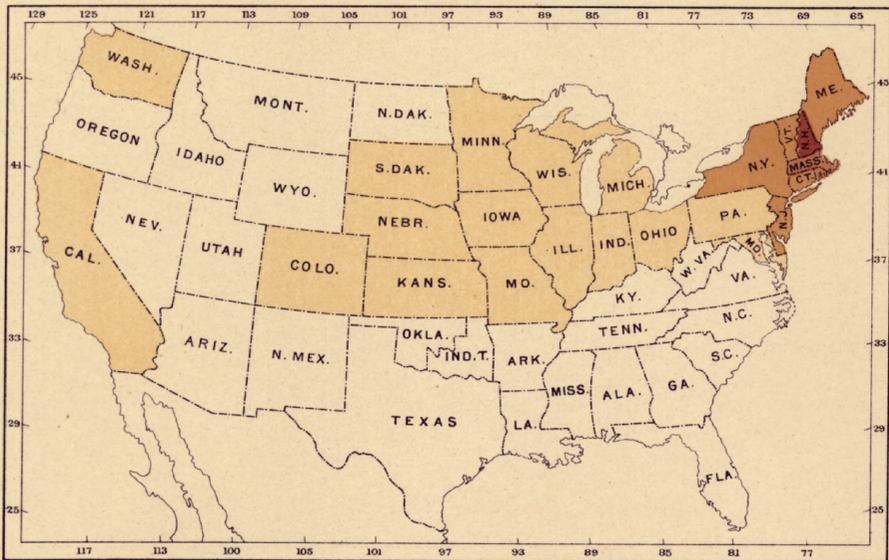
95. NEVADA.



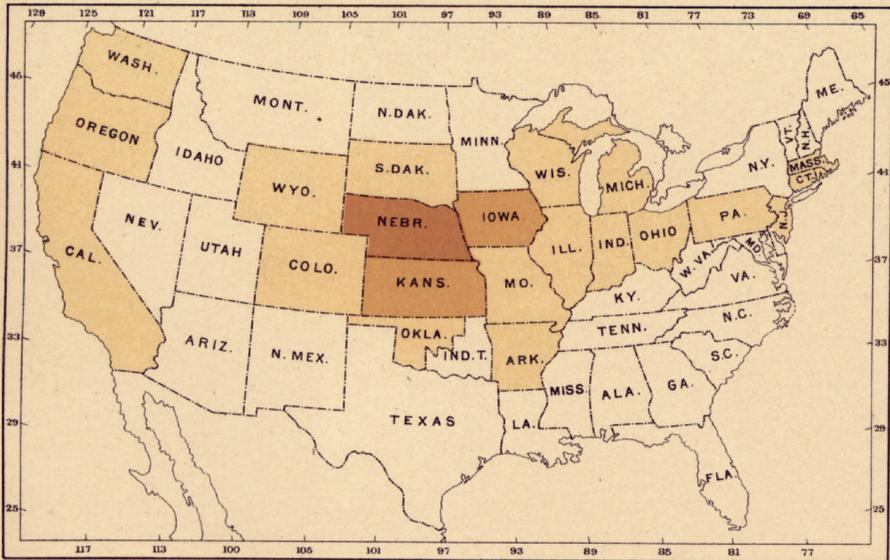
93. MONTANA.



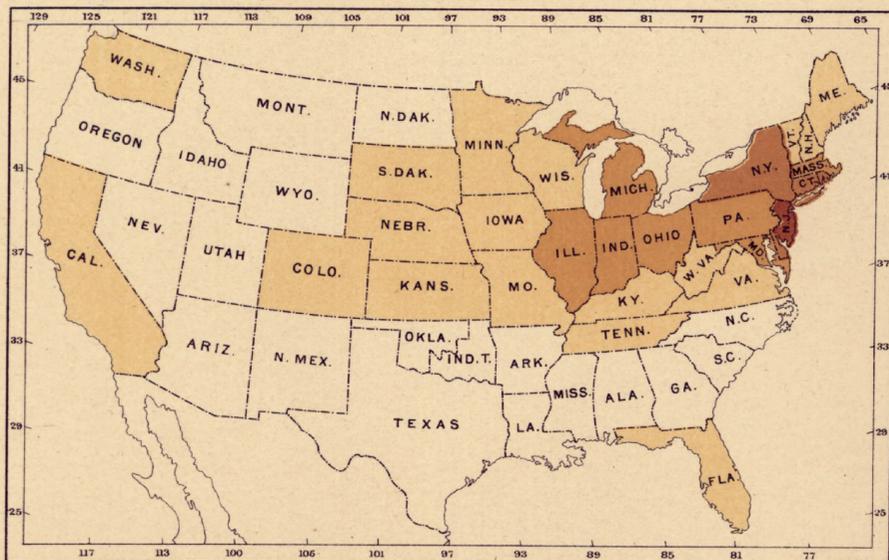
96. NEW HAMPSHIRE.



94. NEBRASKA.



97. NEW JERSEY.

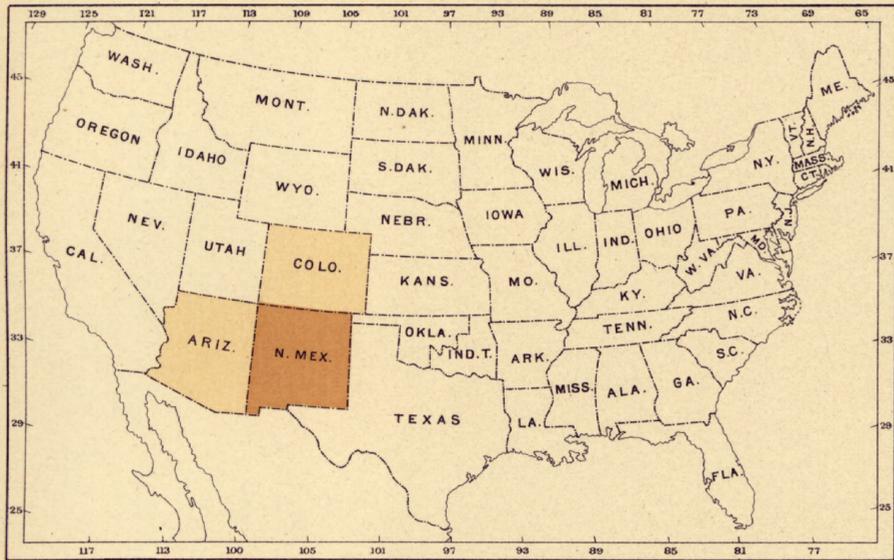


TO A SQUARE MILE

Less than .01    Less than .01 to .1    Less than .1 to 1    Less than 1 to 10    over 10

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

98. NEW MEXICO.



101. NORTH DAKOTA.

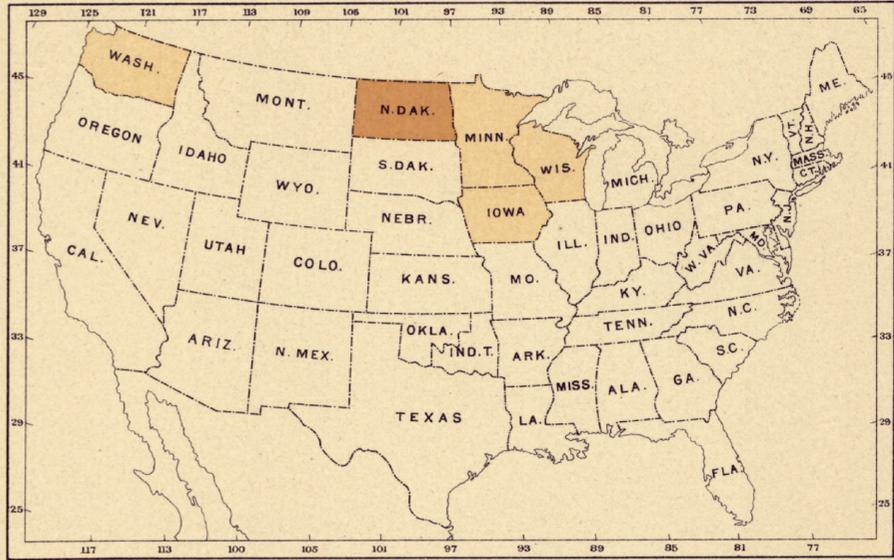
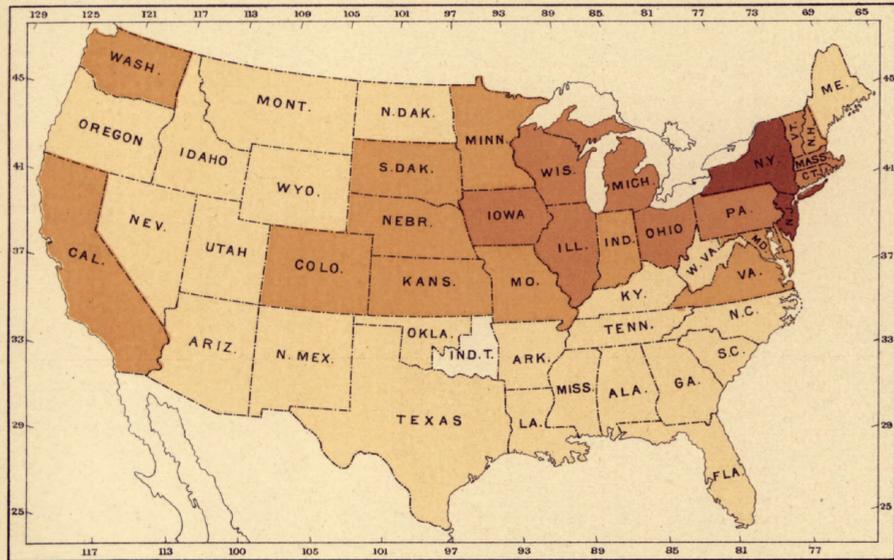
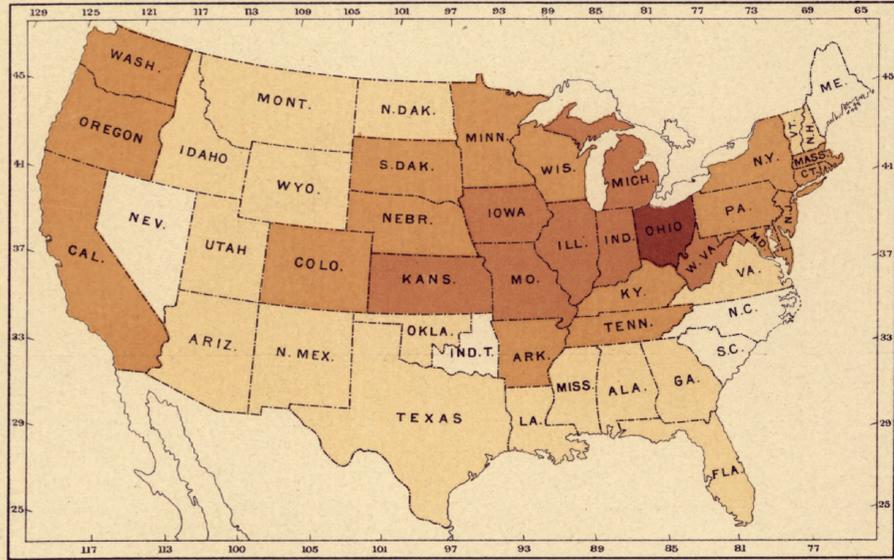


PLATE 28.

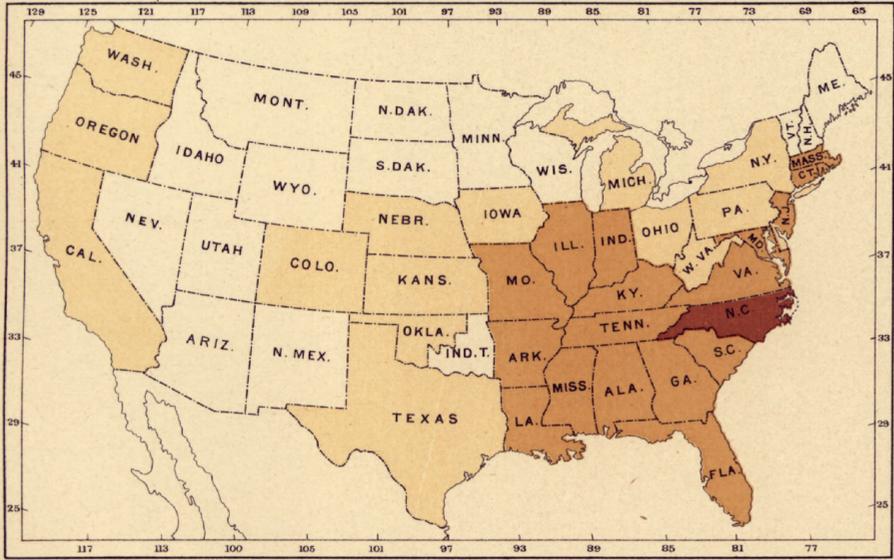
99. NEW YORK.



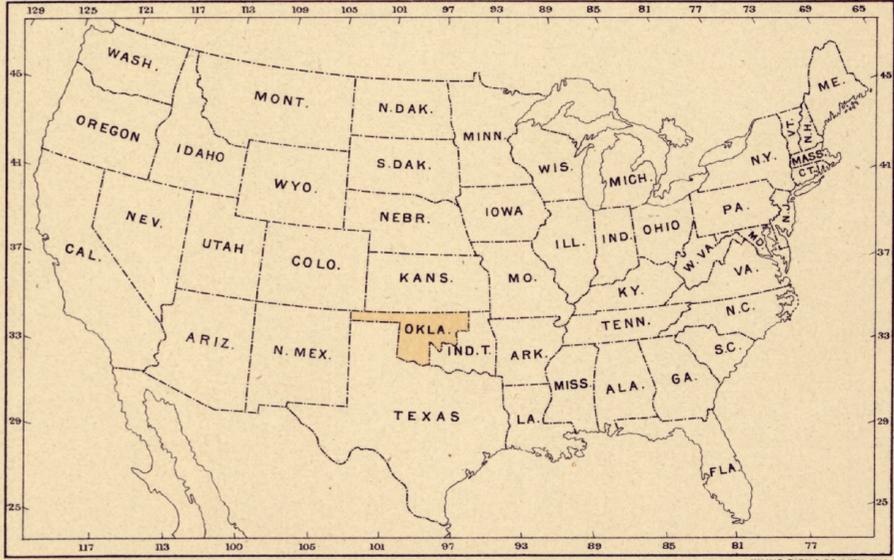
102. OHIO.



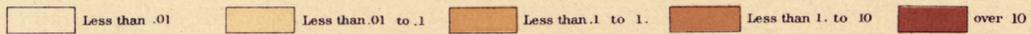
100. NORTH CAROLINA.



103. OKLAHOMA.

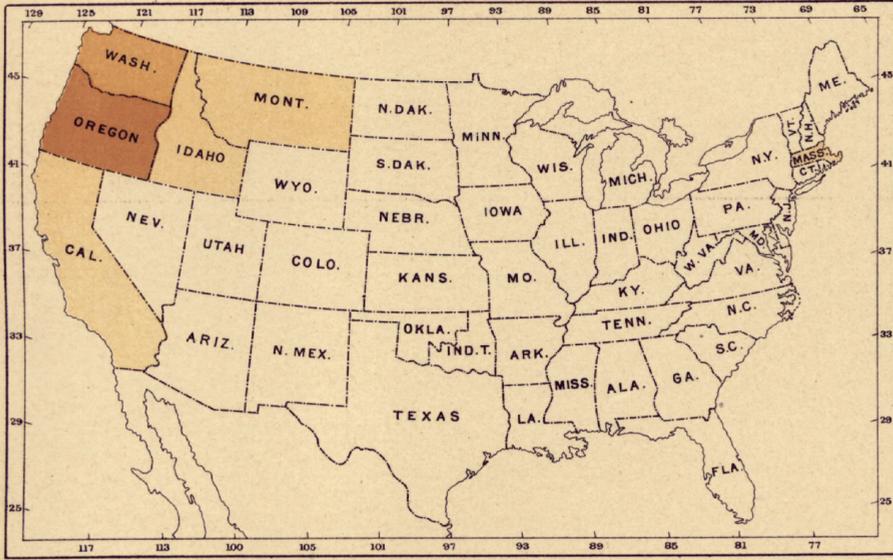


TO A SQUARE MILE

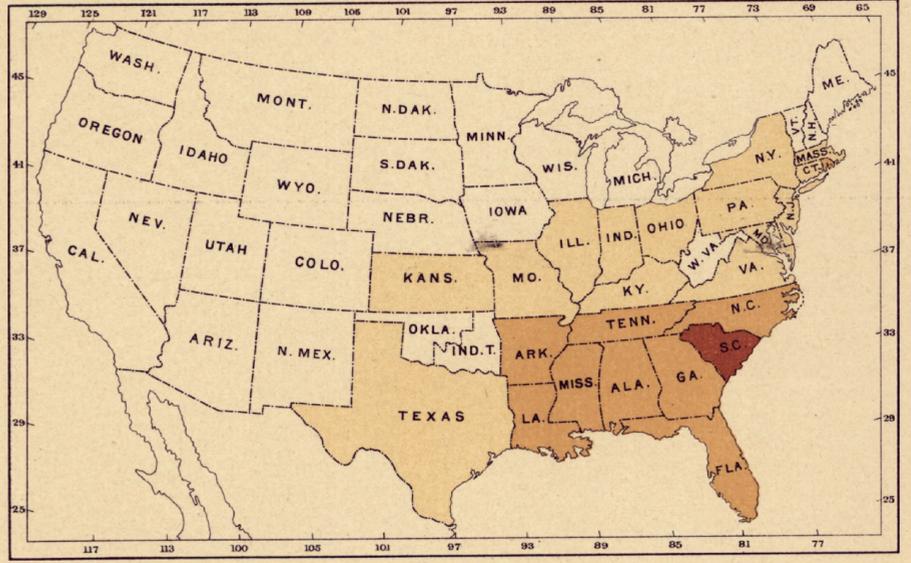


INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

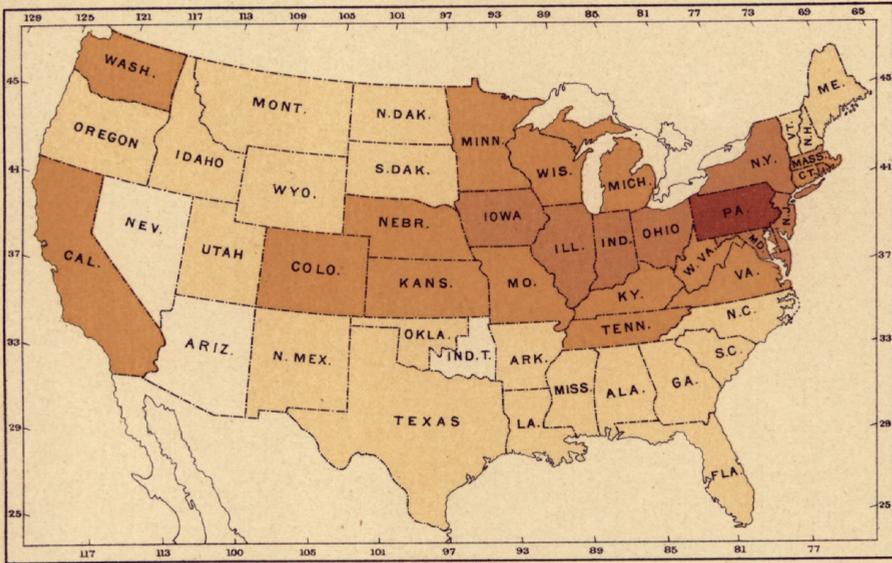
104. OREGON.



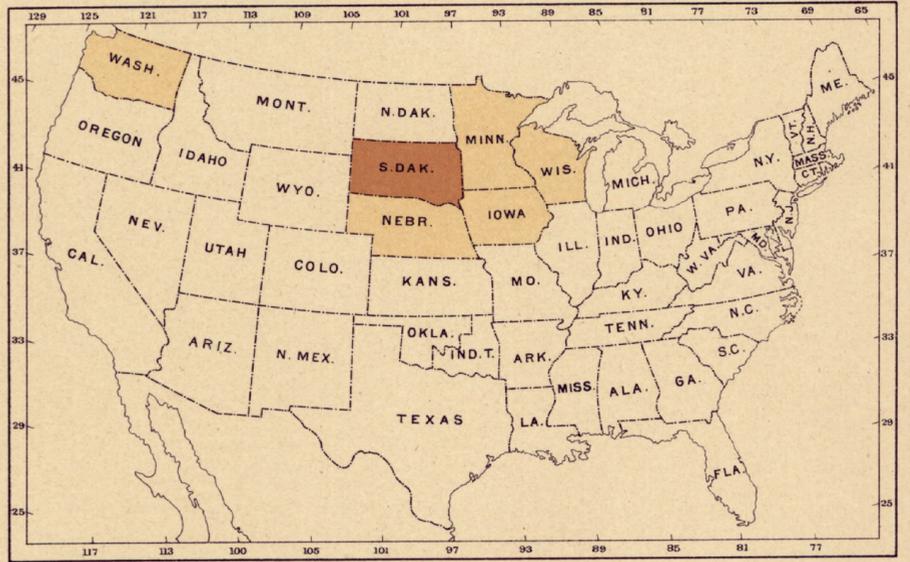
107. SOUTH CAROLINA.



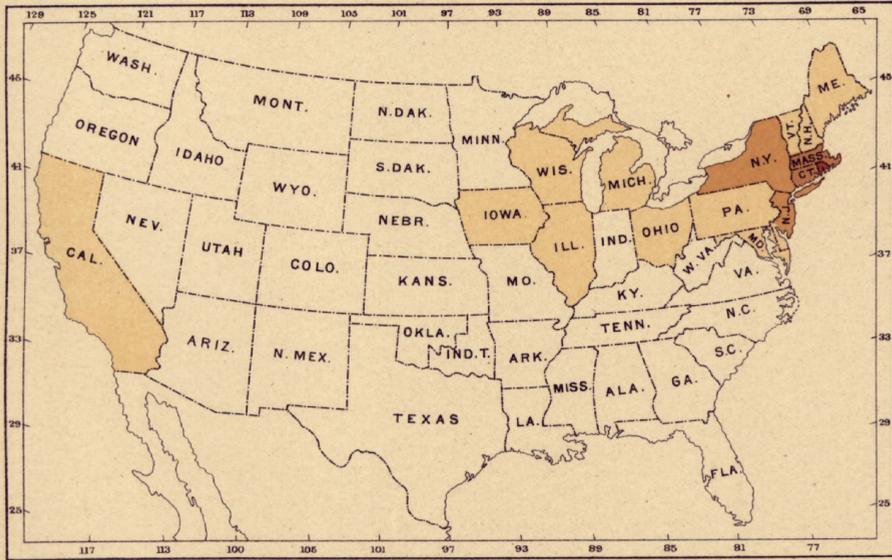
105. PENNSYLVANIA.



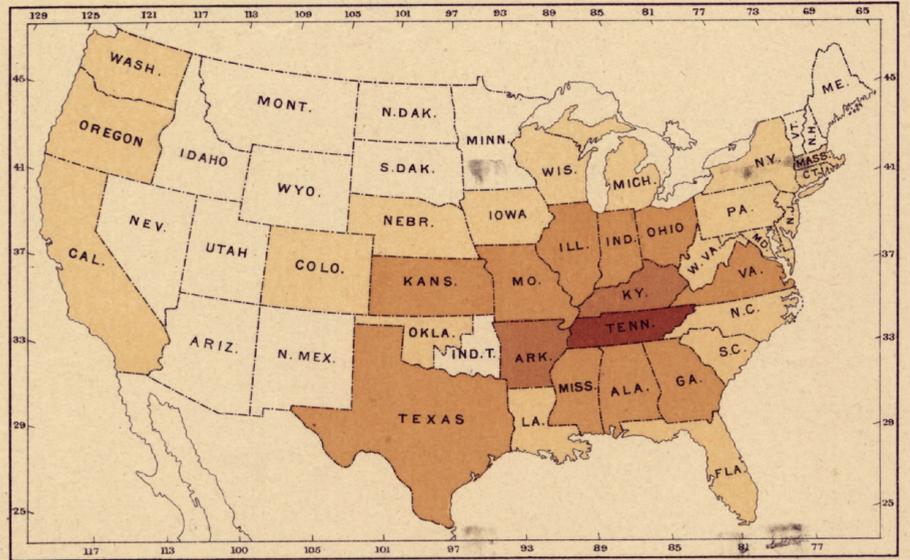
108. SOUTH DAKOTA.



106. RHODE ISLAND.



109. TENNESSEE.

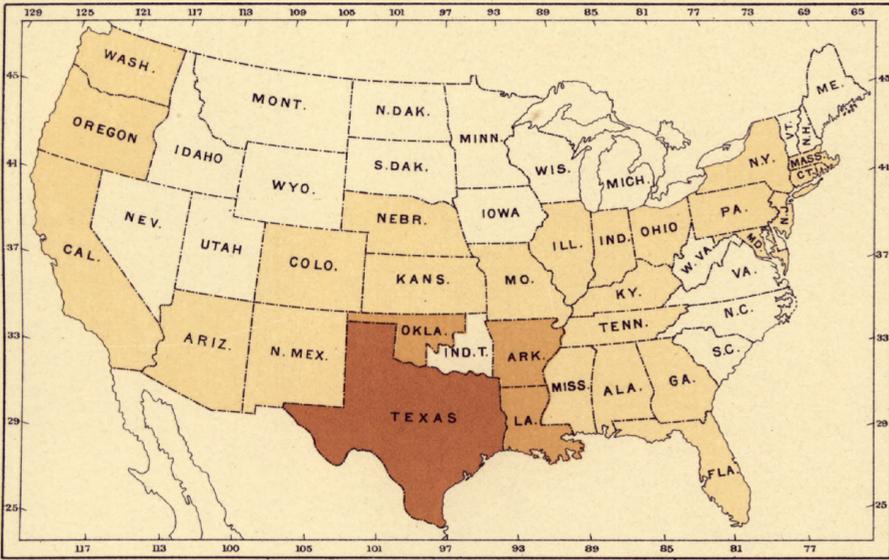


TO A SQUARE MILE

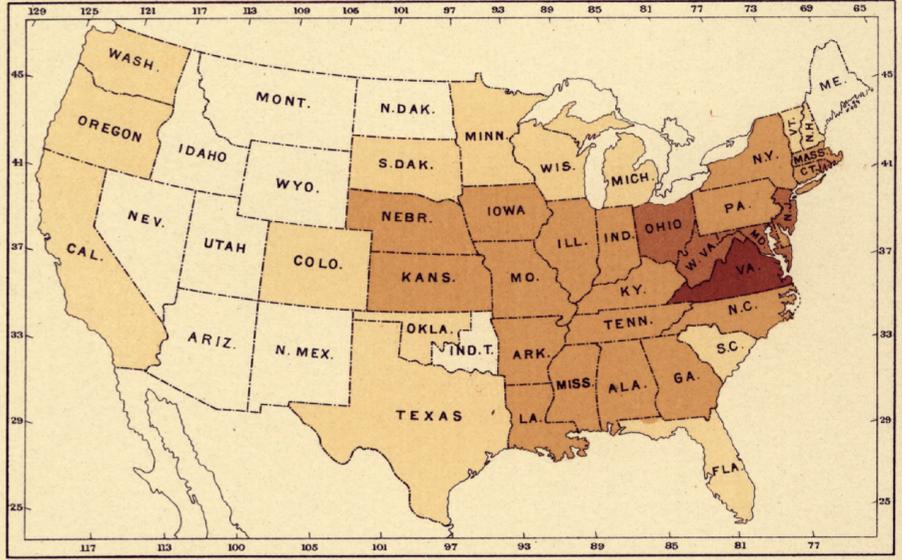
Less than .01    
  Less than .01 to .1    
  Less than .1 to 1.    
  Less than 1. to 10    
  over 10

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

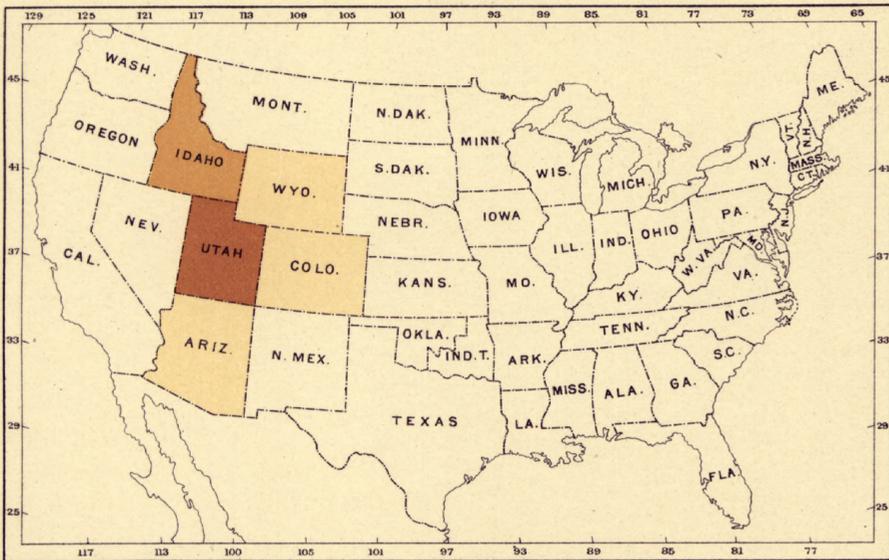
110. TEXAS.



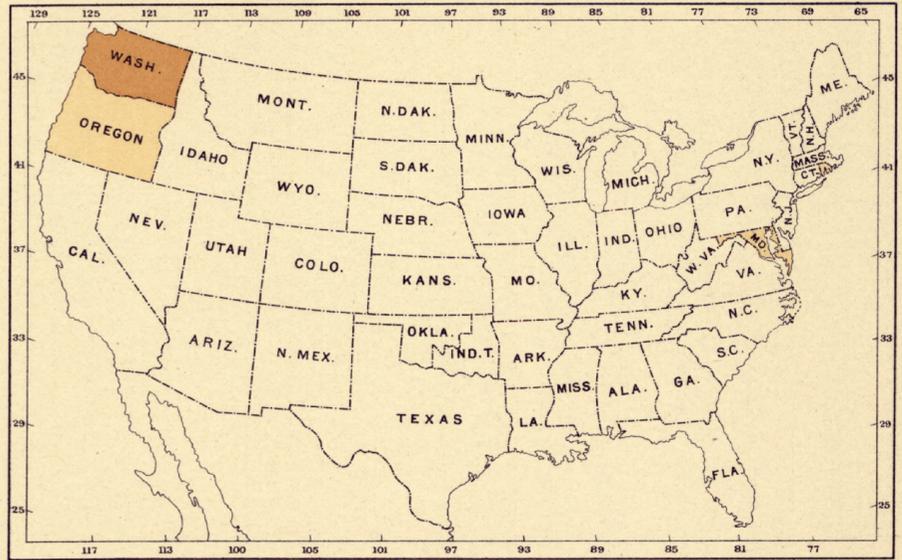
113. VIRGINIA.



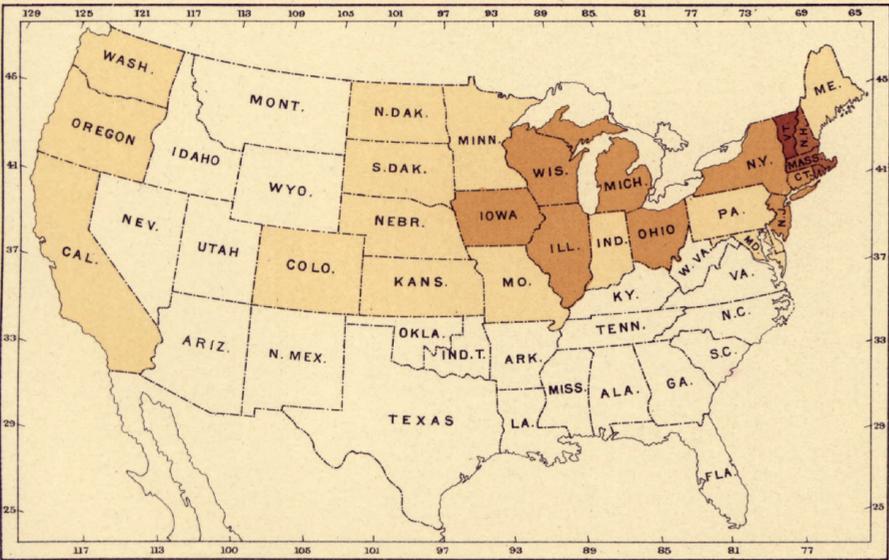
111. UTAH.



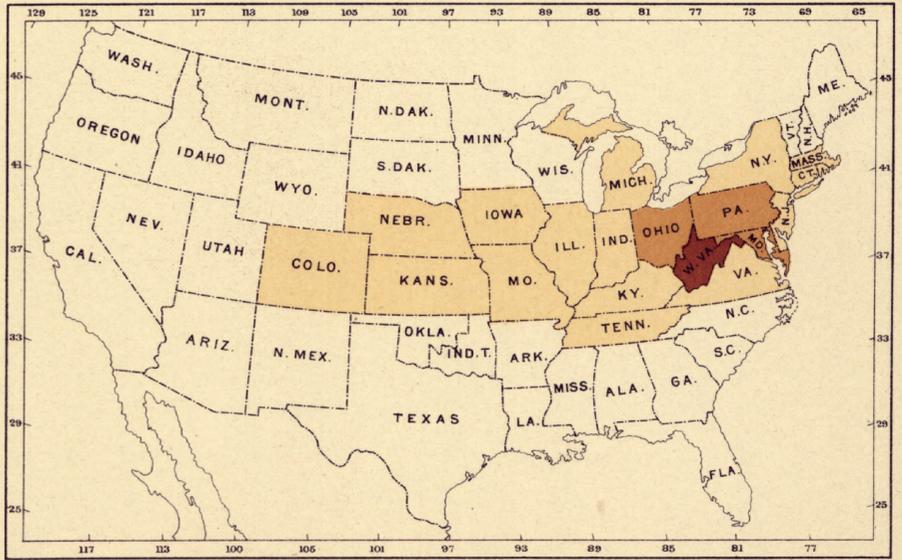
114. WASHINGTON.



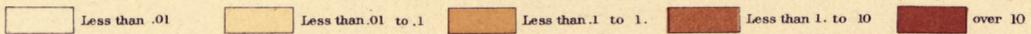
112. VERMONT.



115. WEST VIRGINIA.

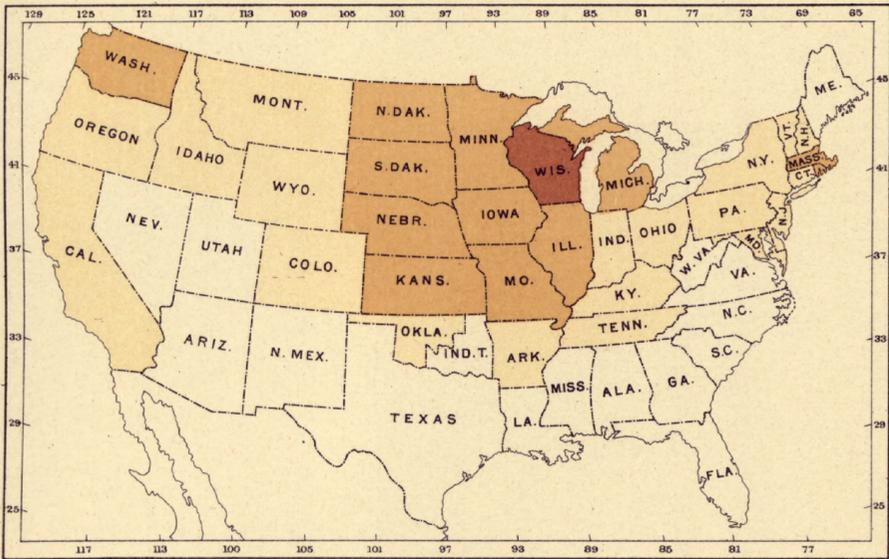


TO A SQUARE MILE



INTERSTATE MIGRATION.  
DENSITY OF THE NATIVES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: 1890.

116. WISCONSIN.



117. WYOMING.

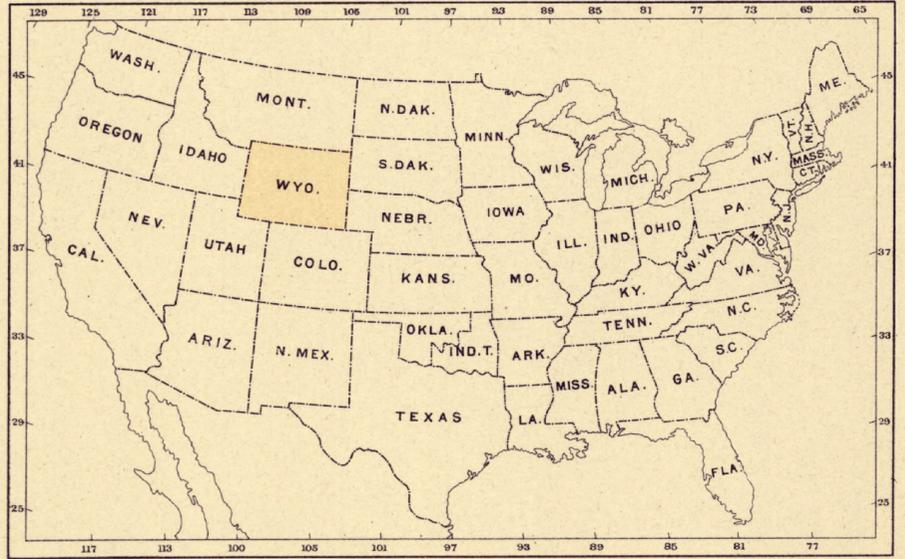
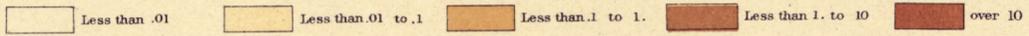


PLATE 31.

TO A SQUARE MILE



118. PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

