

VI. WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION.

SURVIVORS OF 1790—WHITES AND NEGROES IN TOTAL
POPULATION—IN FOUR PRINCIPAL CITIES—COMPARI-
SON OF INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES AND
EUROPE—INCREASE BY IMMIGRATION—NATURAL
INCREASE—OF WHITES—OF NEGROES—SUMMARY.

The population of the earliest English settlements in America was composed of two elements, white and negro; these two elements, though subject to entirely different conditions, continue to compose the population of the Republic, and since 1790 have recorded roughly comparable rates of increase. The following

table presents the classification, by color, for continental United States at each census from 1790 to 1900, thus indicating the changes which have occurred in the two racial elements of population during the period of Federal census taking:

TABLE 17.—POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	TOTAL POPULATION.		WHITE POPULATION.		COLORED POPULATION.								
					Negro.					Indian and Mongo- lian.			
	Total.		Free.		Slave.		Number.	Per cent of in- crease over pre- ceding census.					
									Number.	Per cent of in- crease over pre- ceding census.	Number.	Per cent of in- crease over pre- ceding census.	Number.	Per cent of in- crease over pre- ceding census.	Number.	Per cent of in- crease over pre- ceding census.
1790.....	3,929,625		3,172,444		757,181								
1800.....	5,308,483	35.1	4,306,446	35.7	1,002,037	32.3	59,557	82.1	697,624				
1810.....	7,239,881	36.4	5,862,073	36.1	1,377,808	37.5	108,435	71.9	893,602	28.1			
1820.....	9,638,453	33.1	7,862,166	34.1	1,771,656	28.6	186,446	25.3	1,191,362	33.3			
1830.....	12,866,020	33.5	10,537,378	34.0	2,328,642	31.4	233,634	36.8	2,009,043	30.6			
1840.....	17,069,453	32.7	14,195,805	34.7	2,873,648	23.4	319,599	20.9	2,487,355	23.8			
1850.....	23,191,576	35.9	19,553,968	37.7	3,638,808	26.6	386,293	12.5	3,204,313	28.8			
1860.....	31,443,321	35.6	26,922,537	37.7	4,441,830	22.1	434,495	12.3	3,953,760	23.4	78,954		
1870.....	38,558,371	22.6	33,589,377	24.8	4,880,009	9.9	488,070	899.9					
1880.....	50,155,783	30.1	43,402,970	29.2	6,580,793	34.9	4,880,009	34.9			88,985	12.7	
1890.....	62,947,714	25.5	55,101,258	27.0	7,488,676	13.8	6,580,793	13.8			172,020	93.3	
1900.....	75,994,575	20.7	66,809,196	21.2	8,833,994	18.0	7,488,676	13.8			357,780	108.0	
							8,833,994	18.0			351,385	*1.8	

¹ Includes 4,631 persons returned as "all other persons, except Indians not taxed."

² Decrease.

The total increase from 1790 to 1900 in the aggregate population of continental United States was 1,833.9 per cent. The white population increased 2,005.9 per cent; the negro, 1,066.7 per cent. The changes which are shown in the decennial increase of the white population conform in general with those for the total population, but the fluctuations are not so wide. Obviously, therefore, the changes in the negro population were more decided than those in the white element; the increase in the negro population from 1800 to 1810 was more than twice the increase from 1890 to 1900.

A further distribution of population, by color, for the states and territories both of the area enumerated in 1790 and of the added area, is presented in Table 108, on page 222. In order to illustrate more effectively the changes occurring in the two main elements of the population in the parent states as compared with the

younger portions of continental United States, the increase in the succeeding table is shown for thirty-year intervals.

In both areas each element of the population showed, with a single exception, a diminishing increase. In continental United States both elements more than doubled in each thirty-year period from 1790 to 1850; but from 1850 to 1880 the increase in the negro element was only 80.9 per cent; and in the succeeding period the increase of the white population was but one-half and that of the negro population but one-third.

Both the white and the negro elements of the population increased more rapidly in the added area than in the original area during the period from 1790 to 1880, but during the last twenty years the total population and both elements have shown a tendency toward similarity of increase in the two areas.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION.

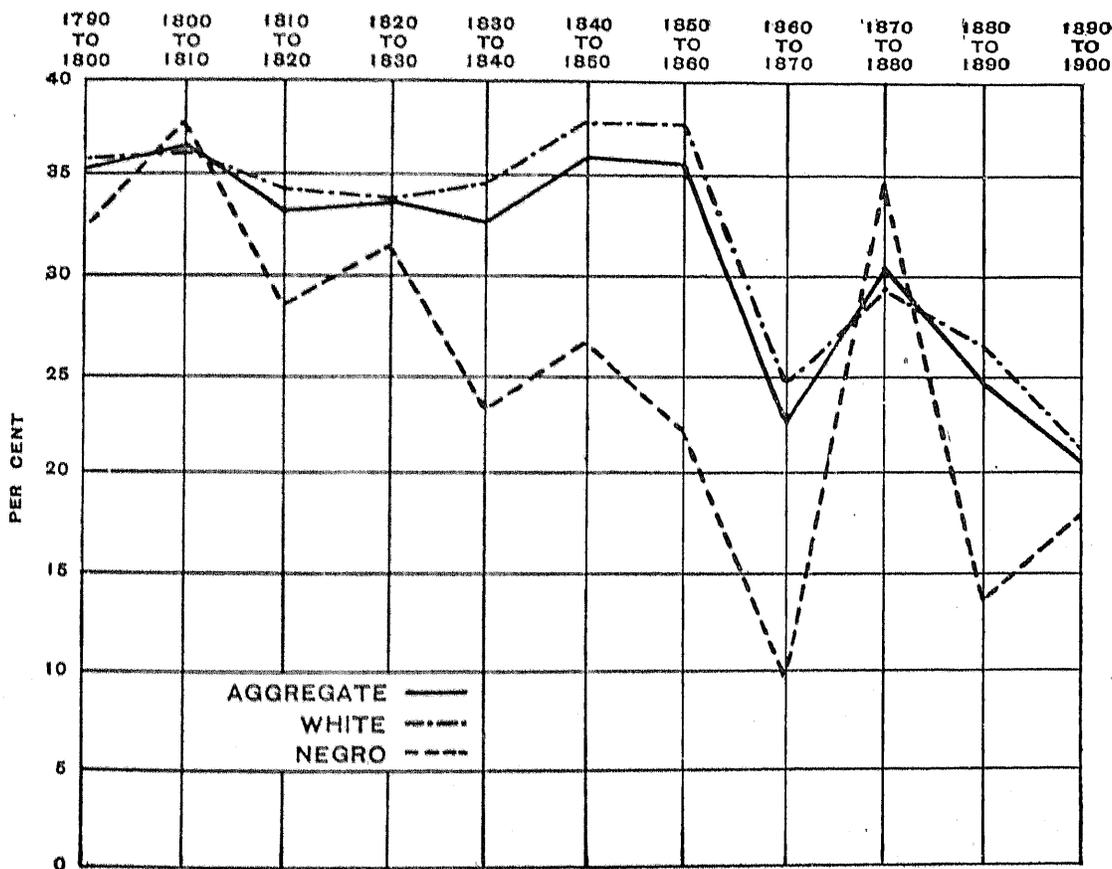
TABLE 18.—PER CENT OF INCREASE, DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, IN THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, AND OF THE ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1790 TO 1820				1820 TO 1850				1850 TO 1880		1880 TO 1900	
	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.			White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.
		Total.	Free.	Slave.		Total.	Free.	Slave.				
Continental United States.....	147.8	131.0	292.3	120.5	148.7	105.4	86.0	108.3	122.0	80.9	53.9	34.2
Area enumerated in 1790.....	112.2	105.6	260.8	92.3	83.6	41.6	68.3	37.3	67.3	46.8	42.0	22.3
New England.....	65.1	24.4	59.1	196.1	65.1	10.0	10.8	100.0	46.7	73.4	39.3	48.0
Middle states.....	179.1	70.0	375.0	150.5	119.5	37.1	70.3	188.7	78.4	46.8	46.4	65.2
Southern states.....	98.4	110.9	281.5	103.4	56.9	42.4	77.6	39.5	64.7	46.5	39.5	18.8
Added area.....					536.8	564.5	271.0	593.7	216.1	146.9	63.9	45.8
Northern states ²					526.6	640.6	502.0	671.7	222.0	184.4	52.0	28.6
Southern states ²					504.9	559.4	90.8	588.9	138.0	127.0	67.0	47.7
Western states ²									807.9	855.0	140.2	155.3

¹ Decrease.

² For states included, see Table 36, page 105.

DIAGRAM 5.—INCREASE OF TOTAL POPULATION AND OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION: 1790 TO 1900.



SURVIVORS OF 1790.

Of the white population enumerated at the First Census of the United States, some individuals survived to be enumerated successively at each of the censuses to and including that of 1900. Analysis of the age

periods shown at each census, with adjustments eliminating persons born after 1790, results in the following record of persons enumerated at subsequent censuses and reporting an age which implied that they were born in 1790 or before:

TABLE 19.—White population enumerated at the census of 1790 surviving at each census year: 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	WHITE POPULATION SURVIVING.		DIED OR DEPARTED DURING FOLLOWING DECADE.	
	Number.	Per cent of number in 1790.	Number.	Per cent of number living in year specified.
1790.....	3,172,444	100.0	380,116	12.0
1800.....	2,792,328	88.0	392,143	14.0
1810.....	2,400,185	75.7	340,685	14.2
1820.....	2,059,500	64.9	474,178	23.0
1830.....	1,585,322	50.0	455,702	28.7
1840.....	1,129,320	35.6	309,749	27.4
1850.....	819,871	25.8	418,161	51.0
1860.....	401,710	12.7	300,804	74.9
1870.....	100,906	3.2	89,428	88.6
1880.....	11,478	0.4	10,587	94.9
1890.....	591	(¹)	508	96.1
1900.....	23	(¹)		

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The foregoing analysis possesses a sentimental rather than a statistical interest. It is impossible to present with entire accuracy the exact number surviving and thus enumerated at each census, because of inability

to segregate, for any census prior to the Twelfth, those inhabitants (of an age which would have entitled them to be enumerated at the First Census, had they been present at that time) who were acquired by accessions of territory, or those who immigrated to the United States after 1790.

Since the United States antedates in periodic census taking all other civilized nations, with one exception, the fact that the lifetime of even a few persons spanned the one hundred and ten years elapsing between the First and the Twelfth censuses reflects in a striking manner the brevity of the period during which census taking has been a stated function of government.

PROPORTION OF WHITES AND NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

A study of the changes in the proportions of whites and negroes in the total population of the states, both of the area enumerated in 1790 and of the added area, develops some significant facts.

TABLE 20.—PER CENT OF WHITE AND COLORED IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1790, 1820, AND 1850, COMPARED WITH THE PER CENT OF WHITES AND NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1880 AND 1900.

[The free colored reported in 1790, 1820, and 1850 include Indians, but it is believed that the numbers are too small to invalidate the comparison between the negro element in 1880 and 1900 and the total colored at the earlier censuses.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790				1820				1850				1880 ¹		1900 ¹	
	White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.			White.	Colored.			White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.
		Total.	Free.	Slave.		Total.	Free.	Slave.		Total.	Free.	Slave.				
Continental United States.....	80.7	19.3	1.5	17.8	81.6	18.4	2.4	16.0	84.3	15.7	1.9	13.8	86.5	13.1	87.8	11.6
Enumerated at First Census.....	80.7	19.3	1.5	17.8	81.2	18.8	2.6	16.2	84.9	15.1	2.5	12.6	86.5	13.5	88.1	11.8
New England.....	98.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	98.7	1.3	1.3	(²)	99.2	0.8	0.8	.....	99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1
Maine.....	99.4	0.6	0.6	.....	99.7	0.3	0.3	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.8	0.2	99.8	0.2
New Hampshire.....	99.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	99.6	0.3	0.3	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.8	0.2	99.8	0.2
Vermont.....	99.7	0.3	0.3	.....	99.6	0.4	0.4	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.7	0.3	99.8	0.2
Massachusetts.....	98.6	1.4	1.4	.....	98.7	1.3	1.3	.....	99.1	0.9	0.9	.....	99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1
Rhode Island.....	93.6	6.4	5.0	1.4	95.6	4.4	4.3	0.1	97.5	2.5	2.5	.....	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Connecticut.....	97.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	97.1	2.9	2.9	(²)	97.9	2.1	2.1	.....	98.2	1.9	98.3	1.7
Middle states.....	93.8	6.2	1.8	4.4	96.0	3.9	3.1	0.8	97.5	2.5	2.4	.....	97.9	2.0	97.6	2.3
New York.....	92.4	7.6	1.4	6.2	97.1	2.9	2.1	0.7	98.4	1.6	1.6	.....	98.7	1.3	98.6	1.4
New Jersey.....	92.3	7.7	1.5	6.2	97.2	7.2	4.5	2.7	95.1	4.9	4.9	.....	96.6	3.4	96.3	3.7
Pennsylvania.....	97.6	2.4	1.5	0.9	96.9	2.9	2.9	(²)	97.7	2.3	2.3	.....	98.0	2.0	97.5	2.5
Delaware.....	78.4	21.6	6.6	15.0	76.0	24.0	17.8	6.2	77.8	22.2	19.7	2.5	82.0	18.0	83.4	16.6
Southern states.....	64.4	35.6	1.5	34.1	63.0	37.0	2.8	34.2	65.2	34.8	3.3	31.5	67.8	32.2	71.2	28.7
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	65.3	34.7	2.5	32.2	64.2	35.8	9.9	25.8	71.8	28.2	13.4	14.8	75.8	24.3	78.1	21.9
Virginia and West Virginia.....	59.1	40.9	1.7	39.1	56.6	43.4	3.5	39.9	62.9	37.1	3.8	33.3	69.2	30.9	75.0	25.0
North Carolina.....	73.2	26.8	1.3	25.5	65.6	34.4	2.3	32.1	63.6	36.4	3.2	33.2	62.0	38.0	66.9	33.0
South Carolina.....	56.3	43.7	0.7	43.0	47.2	52.8	1.4	51.4	41.1	58.9	1.3	57.6	39.3	60.7	41.6	58.4
Georgia (eastern part).....	64.1	35.9	0.5	35.5	50.8	49.2	0.7	48.5	44.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	44.9	55.1	46.4	53.6
Kentucky.....	83.0	17.0	0.2	16.9	77.0	22.9	0.5	22.5	77.5	22.5	1.0	21.5	83.5	16.5	86.7	13.3
Tennessee.....	89.4	10.6	1.0	9.6	80.4	19.6	0.6	18.9	75.5	24.5	0.6	23.9	73.9	26.1	78.2	23.8
Added to area of enumeration since 1790.....					83.9	16.0	1.4	14.6	83.4	16.6	0.8	15.8	86.5	12.7	87.6	11.4
Added to area of enumeration, 1790 to 1820.....					85.7	14.2	1.5	12.7	84.9	15.1	0.9	14.2	86.9	13.0	87.3	12.6
Ohio.....					99.2	0.8	0.8	.....	95.7	1.3	1.3	.....	97.5	2.5	97.7	2.3
Indiana.....					99.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	95.9	1.1	1.1	.....	98.0	2.0	97.7	2.3
Illinois.....					97.4	2.5	0.8	1.7	99.4	0.6	0.6	.....	98.5	1.5	98.2	1.8
Michigan.....					97.9	0.3	0.3	.....	99.4	0.6	0.6	.....	99.1	0.9	99.3	0.7
Wisconsin.....					89.8	10.2	10.2	.....	99.8	0.2	0.2	.....	99.8	0.2	99.9	0.1
Alabama.....					66.8	33.2	0.4	32.7	55.3	44.7	0.3	44.4	52.6	47.5	54.8	45.2
Mississippi.....					55.9	44.1	0.6	43.5	45.8	51.2	0.2	51.0	42.4	57.5	41.4	58.5
Louisiana.....					47.8	51.8	6.8	45.0	40.3	50.7	3.4	47.3	45.4	51.5	52.9	47.1
Arkansas.....					88.1	11.7	0.4	11.3	77.3	22.7	0.3	22.4	73.7	26.3	72.0	28.0
Missouri.....					84.1	15.9	0.5	15.4	84.8	13.2	0.4	2.8	93.3	6.7	94.8	5.2
Georgia (western part).....					65.1	34.9	0.2	34.7	44.3	55.7	0.7	55.0	56.2	43.8	56.1	43.9

¹ The proportion which the colored population, other than negro, forms of the total population is not presented here, because there was no similar element at the earlier censuses with which to draw comparisons.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

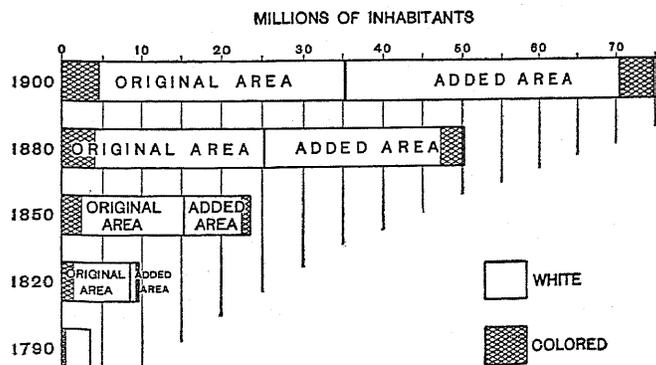
TABLE 20.—PER CENT OF WHITE AND COLORED IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1790, 1820, AND 1850, COMPARED WITH THE PER CENT OF WHITES AND NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT THE CENSUSES OF 1880 AND 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1790			1820			1850			1880 ¹		1900 ¹			
	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.		White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.		
		Total.	Free.		Slave.	Total.		Free.	Slave.					Total.	Free.	Slave.
Added to area of enumeration, 1820 to 1850.....							85.2	14.8	0.4	14.4	88.2	9.5	90.0	8.4	
Minnesota.....							99.4	0.6	0.6	-----	99.5	0.2	99.2	0.3	
Iowa.....							99.8	0.2	0.2	-----	99.4	0.5	99.4	0.6	
Florida.....							54.0	46.0	1.1	44.9	52.9	47.0	53.3	43.7	
Texas.....							72.5	27.5	0.2	27.3	75.2	24.7	79.6	20.4	
New Mexico.....							100.0	-----	-----	-----	90.9	0.8	92.3	0.8	
Arizona.....							100.0	-----	-----	-----	86.9	0.4	75.6	1.5	
Utah.....							99.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	98.9	0.2	98.5	0.2	
Washington.....							87.3	12.7	12.7	-----	89.5	0.4	95.8	0.5	
Oregon.....							99.5	0.5	0.5	-----	93.3	0.3	95.4	0.3	
California.....							99.0	1.0	1.0	-----	88.7	0.7	94.5	0.7	
Added to area of enumeration, 1850 to 1880.....											94.8	2.5	96.1	1.6	
North Dakota.....											98.5	0.3	96.1	0.1	
South Dakota.....											99.4	0.5	99.1	0.6	
Nebraska.....											95.6	4.3	95.3	3.5	
Kansas.....											90.4	0.9	93.0	0.6	
Montana.....											89.0	0.2	95.5	0.2	
Idaho.....											93.5	1.4	98.2	1.0	
Wyoming.....											98.4	1.3	98.0	1.6	
Colorado.....											86.0	0.8	83.6	0.3	
Nevada.....															
Added to area of enumeration since 1880.....													79.3	6.0	
Indian Territory.....														77.2	9.4
Oklahoma.....														92.3	4.7
Persons stationed abroad.....														92.3	7.0

¹ The proportion which the colored population, other than negro, forms of the total population is not presented here, because there was no similar element at the earlier censuses with which to draw comparisons.

In 1790 the white population formed 80.7 per cent and the negro population—both free and slave—19.3 per cent of the total. Since 1790 there has been a steady advance in the proportion which the white race has formed of the total population of continental United States, with a corresponding decline in the proportion of negroes; in 1900 the whites formed 87.8 per cent, and the negroes only 11.6 per cent of the total population.

DIAGRAM 6.—White and colored in the total population of the original and added area.



In the area enumerated in 1790 the changes were similar to those outlined for continental United States. In New England the changes were very slight, and in the Middle states they were not much greater. The

Southern states of the original area, however, have changed considerably in this respect. In the contiguous states of Maryland (including the District of Columbia), Virginia (including West Virginia), and Kentucky, the proportion of whites decreased and that of negroes increased from 1790 to 1820, after which the conditions were reversed; in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the proportion of whites decreased and that of negroes increased until 1880, after which there was a very slight movement in the opposite direction; in Georgia there was no sustained tendency in either direction.

By applying the proportion formed by the negro element in the total population in 1790 to the combined white and negro population of continental United States in 1900, and the proportion which the negro element formed of the combined white and negro population in 1900 to the population in 1790, the following results are obtained:

RACE.	1790		1900	
	Actual number.	Number on basis of proportion shown in 1900.	Actual number.	Number on basis of proportion shown in 1790.
White.....	3,172,444	3,469,859	66,809,196	61,044,054
Negro.....	757,181	459,766	8,833,994	14,599,135

A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION IN FOUR PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The difficulty which is confronted upon attempting to compare the population of cities enumerated in 1790 with the population of the same areas in 1900, arises principally from the fact that in 1900 the oldest sections had become almost exclusively devoted to

business purposes, and therefore reported but a small proportion of the total city population. Persons who now reside in such sections are in most instances the residents of tenement houses, janitors of large buildings and their families, custodians, watchmen, and persons whose work connects them so closely with commercial and manufacturing plants as to necessitate residence in or near their places of employment.

DIAGRAM 7.—COMPARISON OF AREA OF CITIES.

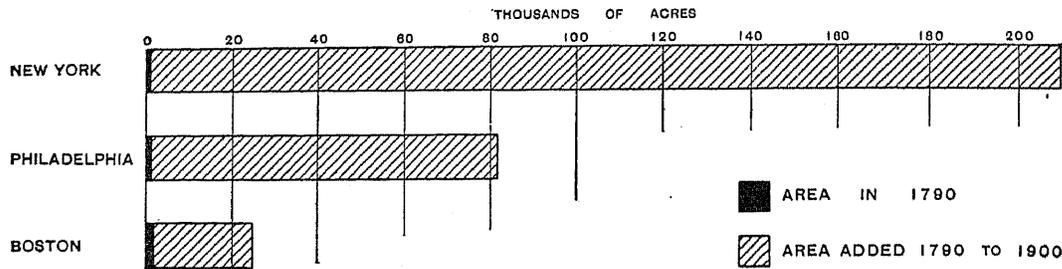


TABLE 21.—POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR, FOR EACH LARGE CITY REPORTED IN 1790, COMPARED WITH THAT REPORTED IN 1900, BOTH FOR THE SAME AREA AND UNDER THE SAME NAME.

CITY.	1790					1900											
	Total.	White.	Colored.			Reported for same area.				Reported under same name.							
			Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Colored.			Total.	White.	Colored.				
								Total.	Negro.	In-dian.			Mongolian.	Total.	Negro.	In-dian.	Mongolian.
POPULATION.																	
New York city.....	32,305	29,043	3,262	1,078	2,184	238,296	233,918	4,378	1,667	5	2,706	3,437,202	3,369,898	67,304	60,666	31	6,607
Philadelphia.....	28,522	26,392	1,630	1,420	210	155,691	135,879	19,812	19,213	107	492	1,293,607	1,229,673	64,024	62,613	234	1,177
Boston.....	18,038	17,277	761	761	.....	168,552	160,849	7,703	7,091	2	610	560,892	548,083	12,800	11,591	3	1,255
Baltimore.....	13,503	11,925	1,578	323	1,255	28,160	21,826	6,334	6,260	.....	74	508,667	429,218	79,739	79,258	.....	481
PER CENT OF POPULATION.																	
New York city.....	100.0	89.9	10.1	3.3	6.8	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.7	(¹)	1.1	100.0	98.0	2.0	1.8	(¹)	0.2
Philadelphia.....	100.0	94.3	5.7	5.0	0.7	100.0	87.3	12.7	12.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.1	4.9	4.8	(¹)	0.1
Boston.....	100.0	95.8	4.2	4.2	.....	100.0	95.4	4.6	4.2	(¹)	0.4	100.0	97.7	2.3	2.1	(¹)	0.2
Baltimore.....	100.0	88.3	11.7	2.4	9.3	100.0	77.5	22.5	22.2	.....	0.3	100.0	84.3	15.7	15.6	.....	0.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The sevenfold increase in the population of the original area of New York represents principally tenement house population, since the city limits in 1790 extended but little beyond the present City Hall square. In Boston the population of the original area increased ninefold, in Philadelphia fivefold, and in Baltimore it but little more than doubled.

Probably the most significant feature of the table is the illustration of the inevitable tendency of population to move away from the older centers as the number of inhabitants increases and city limits expand,

which is afforded by the degree to which the inhabitants of the 4 cities have abandoned, for residence purposes, the areas which comprised these cities in 1790. This tendency is more pronounced in New York (doubtless because of physical formation) and Baltimore than in either Philadelphia or Boston. In New York less than 7 per cent of the population now reside within the limits of the city as it existed at the First Census; in Baltimore less than 6 per cent; in Philadelphia 12 per cent; and in Boston 30 per cent.

INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED WITH THAT IN EUROPE.

The nineteenth century is probably the most noteworthy century with respect to the growth of the population of civilized nations. In the United States in 1800 the conditions were of course exceptional. A wealth of opportunity existed in connection with natural resources: mines discovered but still unworked, agricultural and forest resources of infinite variety and richness, and opportunities for industrial development beyond the dreams of the most imaginative, demanded population and encouraged increase at the rapid rate that Malthus, at the close of the eighteenth century, asserted to be possible only in the United States, where unlimited opportunities for support existed. In Europe, also, new demands for population, unknown at the period when Malthus wrote, were about to arise, by reason of the creation of industrial activities and the enormous extension of commerce. Hence, at the close of the eighteenth century the inhabitants both of the United States and of Europe stood upon the threshold of a development and opportunity latent in previous centuries, but already becoming active.

At the outset it will be of interest to consider the increase of population in the United States in comparison with increase in the principal countries of Europe. Since the First Census of the United States antedates census taking in Europe by at least a decade, only the nineteenth century should be considered.

Hence natural growth, which in other nations is practically the only source of population increase, in the United States is but one of several factors. In consequence, the increase shown from 1790 to 1900 is merely a gross increase, depending on other than normal causes, and possessing comparatively little significance until analyzed.

INCREASE THROUGH IMMIGRATION.

The extraordinary additions to the population of the United States through immigration are shown in the following:

1790 to 1820.....	1 250,000
1821 to 1850.....	2,455,815
1851 to 1880.....	7,725,229
1881 to 1900.....	9,090,972

The immigration in the twenty years from 1880 to 1900 nearly equals the total for the sixty years from 1820 to 1880. Prior to 1820 there were very few immigrants; most of these came to the United States after 1810, and the number arriving prior to 1800 is so small as to be negligible.

In 1820 the foreign stock—that is, the immigrants with their children and grandchildren—could hardly have exceeded 350,000; and if this be deducted from the total population (9,638,453) for 1820, the remainder will still be more than twice the population in 1790. ‘‘If the population reported at the First Census, 3,929,214, had been doubled only once in thirty years, the result in 1910 would have been 62,867,424. In the theoretical doubling process the increase during the last thirty-year period (1880 to 1910) is equivalent to approximately 1,000,000 persons a year. Upon that basis, in 1900 the native population would have amounted to about 50,000,000 (including negroes); whereas the actual population in 1900 was 76,000,000. Thus the total population at the last census exceeded the theoretical figure for the same year by about 50 per cent. Hence, if we accept this comparison as possessing an approximate value, that part of the growth of the United States which has resulted from immigration is possibly about equal to the progress which has actually occurred from 1880 to 1900 in population, and thus presumably in wealth, amounting in the former to from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 souls, and in the latter to more than \$40,000,000,000.’’²

NATURAL INCREASE.

Effective discussion of increase of population must be based upon some separation, necessarily very general in character, of the nativity and parentage of the

COUNTRY.	Increase from 1800 to 1900.
United States.....	1,331.6
Belgium.....	204.3
Denmark.....	163.4
United Kingdom.....	155.9
Norway.....	154.6
Germany.....	143.2
Holland.....	143.1
Sweden.....	118.6
Italy.....	88.4
Portugal.....	85.1
Switzerland.....	84.1
Austria.....	81.6
Spain.....	76.6
France.....	42.5

With the exception of France, all the nations of Europe approximately doubled or more than doubled their population during the nineteenth century; a threefold increase appeared for Belgium alone. During the same period the population of continental United States increased more than fourteenfold; indeed, it had more than doubled by 1820—after only twenty years. This surprising growth, however, is in reality in no way comparable with the natural increase shown by the nations of Europe. The total population of approximately 76,000,000 in 1900 resulted from a generous natural increase of persons enumerated in 1790, from additions acquired by accessions of territory, and from an unparalleled immigration movement, substantially unchecked for more than half a century.

¹ This estimate has the sanction of several Census reports and other authorities, but is regarded by many as too high. The Census report for 1850 gives the total immigration for the period mentioned as 234,000; that for 1860 as 274,000.

² North American Review, September, 1908, page 365.

two principal elements, white and negro, which have contributed the great aggregate reported in 1900. It is important to determine the natural increase, in order to measure the growth and influence of native stock in the United States, and for purposes of com-

parison with the growth of population in foreign countries.

The distribution of population in the United States in 1900, by its various elements, is shown in the following table:

TABLE 22.—WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS AND AS NATIVE AND FOREIGN ELEMENTS: 1900.

ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION.	Total.	CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS.			CLASSIFIED BY ELEMENT.			
		Both parents native.	One parent native and the other foreign born.	Both parents foreign born.	Native.		Foreign.	
					Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total population.....	75,994,575	49,965,636	5,109,052	20,919,887	52,520,162	69.1	23,474,413	30.9
White population.....	66,809,196	40,958,216	5,075,093	20,775,887	43,495,762	65.1	23,313,434	34.9
Native.....	56,595,379	40,949,362	5,013,737	10,632,280	43,456,230	76.8	13,139,149	23.2
Foreign born.....	10,213,817	8,854	61,356	10,143,607	39,532	0.4	10,174,285	99.6
Colored population.....	9,185,379	9,007,420	33,959	144,000	9,024,400	98.2	160,979	1.8
Negro.....	8,833,994	8,779,805	26,300	27,889	8,792,955	99.5	41,039	0.5
Indian and Mongolian.....	351,385	227,615	7,659	116,111	231,445	65.9	119,940	34.1

In the above table the native and foreign elements were determined by adding to the numbers having both parents native and both parents foreign born, respectively, one-half of the number having one parent native and the other foreign born. But the distribution here shown is obviously unsatisfactory, since the term "native," according to modern census usage, includes all persons born in the United States, and thus not only persons descended from distinctly native stock, but also the descendants, in the third and subsequent generations, of persons born in foreign countries. In consequence of this fact, upon analysis the census classification proves entirely unsuited to a determination of normal increase, and it becomes necessary to approximate the number of the descendants of the white and negro population enumerated at the First Census.

Increase of white population.—The white population in 1790 and 1800 was both sturdy and prolific, and until about 1830 it contributed a decennial increase of approximately one-third, practically unaided by immigration. After 1830, an increasing number of white foreign born persons added not only themselves but their progeny to the white element. The second, third, and even the fourth generations of foreign stock have now added their increment, so that it is impossible to determine accurately the number of persons in the United States in 1900 who were directly descended from the population enumerated at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Yet practically all of the increase during the nineteenth century in the population of European nations was derived from the native stock, residing within their national boundaries in 1800, and not from immigration.

At the census of 1900 the white foreign element in the United States—that is, the number of white

persons having both parents foreign born, together with one-half the number having one parent foreign born and the other native—aggregated 23,313,434 persons. Discarding this class of inhabitants from the total white population of 66,809,196, the remaining 43,495,762 obviously comprise the descendants of the white population enumerated in 1790 (and also in 1800, since no appreciable addition from other nations occurred during the decade), augmented by the descendants, in the third and subsequent generations, of white persons who migrated to the United States, especially from Great Britain and Germany,¹ after 1800, and also by persons added to the white native element through annexations of territory in the first half of the century. Additions of the latter class can not be accurately measured, but should be regarded as a part of the native stock.

In the remainder of 43,495,762 above specified, what was the contribution of the elements enumerated in 1800, and what the contribution, in the third and subsequent generations, of persons arriving in the United States after the beginning of the century?

It is here that exact figures in the process of separation fail, and hypothesis and approximation, however ingenious, begin. Yet, since this analysis deals with the comparative growth of population in America and Europe, it is clearly within the bounds of scientific discussion to point out some of the simpler methods by which approximations of the growth of native stock can be made: (1) By elimination of all foreign stock from the native element; (2) by applying the rate of increase for the Southern states to the rest of the country; and (3) by applying the proportion of persons in Massachusetts having

¹ Natives of Great Britain and Germany constituted 85.7 per cent of all the foreign born in the United States in 1850. (Tenth Census, Population, page 461.)

native grandfathers to the rest of the country. Should a reasonable harmony appear in the results secured, that fact would tend to justify acceptance of the approximate percentage of increase secured.

1. *Elimination of foreign stock from native element.*—The character of the data which are available renders it necessary to consider the native descendants of the foreign born (in the third and subsequent generations) in three groups, as descendants of the immigrants arriving prior to 1853, between 1853 and 1870, and between 1870 and 1880; naturally, grandchildren of immigrants arriving after 1880 need not be considered.

At the census of 1850 the foreign born were returned separately for the first time, and were found to number 2,244,602, of whom 2,240,535 were white; the number of foreign born colored persons was so small as to be negligible. In the Compendium of the Seventh Census (1850) the number of foreign born and the progeny of foreigners arriving after 1790 is estimated at 3,000,000 or 3,200,000 in 1853.¹ On the basis of this approximation (obviously made at a period when a reasonable approximation should have been possible), the descendants of white immigrants arriving subsequent to 1790 or 1800 and prior to 1853 must have numbered about 1,000,000 in that year; and it is probable that of this total about one-half were native white of foreign parentage and the other half native white of native parentage.² It is reasonable to assume that since the white population of the United States more than trebled between 1850 and 1900, the group of native white of native parentage at least trebled during the same period, thus contributing about 1,500,000 to the native white of native parentage in 1900. The 500,000 native white of foreign parentage in 1850 were very young, and probably did not contribute to a great extent to the native white population of native parentage before 1870. The estimate of the contribution by the immigrants arriving between 1790 and 1850 is doubtless liberal enough to counterbalance this omission.

¹ "Estimating the survivors in 1850 of the foreigners who had arrived in the United States since the census of 1790 upon the principle of the English life tables, and making the necessary allowance for the less proportion of the old and very young among them, and for reemigration, etc., their number is stated in the abstract of the census published in 1853, page 15, at 2,460,000. From this, a deduction is then made of 10 per cent, on account of the greater mortality of emigrants and their lower expectation of life, which brings the actual survivors very nearly to the figures of the census. The deduction of 10 per cent seems hardly sufficient, and does not accord with the deductions that are generally made in the reasonings of vital statisticians. It would be safer to assume 15 per cent than 10, which would reduce the survivors to a little more than 2,000,000. To this add 50 per cent for the living descendants of foreigners who have come into the country since 1790 (observing that nearly four-fifths of the number have arrived since 1830, and could not have both children and grandchildren born in the country, and more than half have arrived since 1840, and must have had comparatively few native born children, it would not be safe to add any more), and the number of foreigners and their descendants in 1853 is not likely to exceed 3,000,000 or 3,200,000."—*Compendium of the Seventh Census*, page 119.

² The native whites of native parentage were probably for the most part not the children of the living native whites of foreign parentage, but the descendants of immigrants who arrived before the War of 1812.

In 1870 there were 4,167,616 native inhabitants both of whose parents were foreign born, and 1,157,170 native persons having one parent native and the other foreign born. Hence, the foreign element within the native population comprised 4,746,201 persons; native colored persons—negroes, Indians, and Mongolians—of foreign parentage were so few in number as to be practically negligible. Since the total population of the United States doubled between 1870 and 1900, and the birth rate is generally accepted as being higher for the foreign than for the native population, it is reasonable to assume that the foreign element within the native white population doubled, or a little more than doubled, during the period under consideration. In the process of doubling, however, it must be remembered that the increment will be greater than the base, which is being constantly reduced by death; hence the native white of foreign parentage and their offspring, which together evidently amounted to approximately 10,000,000 in 1900, were composed of two unequal parts, the native white of foreign parentage contributing approximately 4,000,000, and their offspring—classified as native white of native parentage—approximately 6,000,000.

The contribution to the native white of native parentage made by native whites of foreign parentage born after 1870 can not be determined with any degree of accuracy. The total number of native white persons of foreign parentage born between 1870 and 1880 and surviving in 1900 was 3,067,062. It is possible that this element may have contributed 500,000 persons to the native whites of native parentage.

The above computations indicate that in 1900 the contributions of the foreign stock to the so-called native element had reached the following approximate total:

Contribution of immigrants arriving—	
Between 1790 and 1853.....	1, 500, 000
Between 1853 and 1870.....	6, 000, 000
Between 1870 and 1880.....	500, 000
Total.....	8, 000, 000

In 1900 the native element in the United States was 43,495,762. Eliminating the 8,000,000 persons above determined, the white population enumerated in 1800 appears to have increased to 35,495,762.

2. *Growth of white native stock, at rate of increase for Southern states.*—At the census of 1850, when the classification by nativity was introduced, the white population of 12 Southern states—Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas—included in the aggregate less than 4 per cent who were foreign born. The proportion of foreign born in this group of states increased but little during the half century, and even at the census of 1900 the white population was composed almost entirely of the descendants of persons enumerated in 1790 and 1800.

This suggests utilizing the increase of white population shown by the Southern states as a basis from which to compute the increase in the distinctly native stock of the white population residing in the other states and territories; after 1870, however, only one-half of the rate of increase should be used, because of the fact, generally known and admitted, that the rate of increase of the native stock of the white population

in the Northern and many of the Western states has been very low since 1870. The accuracy of such a computation is increased by discarding the foreign element of the white population in 1870 and 1880, and the total foreign white and the native white of foreign parentage in 1890 and 1900. Upon making such an analysis the following figures result:

CENSUS YEAR.	ACTUAL WHITE POPULATION OF SPECIFIED ELEMENT.					ESTIMATED NATIVE STOCK OF THE WHITE POPULATION.	
	In continental United States.	In 13 Southern states.		In remainder of continental United States.		For "remainder of continental United States" based on white population in 1820, by applying per cent of increase in Southern states to 1870 and half of decennial percentages after that year.	For continental United States.
		Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.		
TOTAL WHITE POPULATION.							
1820	7,862,166	2,437,451	.....	5,424,715	.....	.....	.....
NATIVE ELEMENT OF THE WHITE POPULATION. ¹							
1870	23,374,577	6,518,012	167.4	16,856,565	210.7	14,505,688	21,023,700
1880	29,621,812	8,843,928	35.7	20,777,884	23.3	17,102,206	25,946,134
NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.							
1890	34,358,348	10,884,524	23.1	23,473,824	13.0	19,086,062	29,970,586
1900	40,949,362	13,328,329	22.5	27,621,033	17.7	21,242,787	34,571,116

¹ Obtained by subtracting from the total native element the native born negroes.

Upon replacing the native white population of native parentage living, in 1890 and 1900, in the Southern states and in the remainder of continental United States by the native whites of native parentage born

in the Southern states and in the remainder of continental United States, the native stock of the white population appears to be as follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	ACTUAL NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.					ESTIMATED NATIVE STOCK OF THE WHITE POPULATION.	
	Living in continental United States.	Born in 13 Southern states.		Born in remainder of continental United States.		For "remainder of continental United States."	For continental United States.
		Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.		
1890	34,358,348	11,262,307	127.3	23,096,041	111.2	19,445,208	30,707,515
1900	40,949,362	13,903,622	23.5	27,045,740	17.1	21,739,743	35,643,365

¹ Increase over the native element of the white population.

The theoretical number shown as the native stock of the white population in 1870 for the country exclusive of the Southern states (14,505,688) must be very near the true figure; the excess of the native element over the native stock of the white population of this area was only 2,350,877, and it may safely be assumed that of this number the offspring of immigrants arriving between 1790 and 1853 (who numbered 1,000,000, according to the Compendium of the Seventh Census) contributed at least 2,000,000, leaving only 350,877 to

represent the offspring of immigrants arriving between 1853 and 1870.

Only one-half of each percentage of increase shown for the Southern states in 1880, 1890, and 1900 was employed in computing the native stock of the white population in the rest of the country. It is worthy of note that, if the entire percentage be employed, the resulting figure for 1900 (30,946,644) approximately equals the native element of the white population (29,995,187) in the same area; in other words, the use

of the entire percentage produces a figure large enough to include the entire contribution made to the native element by the descendants of the foreign white in the third and subsequent generations. This result may be merely a coincidence, but it recalls a theory advanced by Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census, that the advent of large numbers of foreigners affects unfavorably the birth rate of the native element of a community.¹ This theory has been opposed by many statisticians of prominence.

3. *Growth of white population of native stock, measured by proportion of persons in Massachusetts having native grandfathers.*—As already pointed out, the classification of parentage by the Federal census stops with native white of native parentage. For this analysis the essential fact is the number of native white persons having native grandparents, and the problem which is confronted by the inquirer is to determine the percentage which would be deducted from the native white population of native parentage if it were statistically possible to segregate the native white persons having native grandparents.

The classification of the population of Massachusetts by nativity of grandfathers was made at the state census of 1905. It is doubtful whether any attempt to ascertain nativity of grandparents can ever be entirely successful, because of the likelihood of error concerning this subject, on the part of persons responding to the enumerators' questions; but if the returns of Massachusetts be accepted as approximately correct, they offer an opportunity to advance one generation beyond the Federal census, and thus to secure, for one state at least, the proportion of white persons who, besides being native born, possessed native grandfathers. Of the entire population of Massachusetts in 1905, slightly less than one-third reported native birth and native grandfathers. Upon eliminating the colored, it is found that the native white population reported as having both native fathers and native grandfathers formed 79.1 per cent of the total native white having native fathers.² It is obvious that if it

were possible to determine accurately the number of native white persons having native grandfathers in 1900, a close approximation would be reached concerning the increase in the white population of the native stock, since this classification reaches back to the period when immigration had not yet become an important factor, and hence to the period when practically all the population was composed of persons enumerated in 1800 or their progeny. Assuming that the proportion shown by the state census of Massachusetts is applicable to the other states, the total number of white persons in 1900 descended from the white population enumerated in 1800 numbered 33,729,282.

The results of the three computations described above are summarized in the following statement:

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	WHITE POPULATION: 1900.			
	First computation—elimination of the foreign stock from the native element.	Second computation—growth of native stock at rate of increase for Southern states.	Third computation—growth of native stock measured by proportion of persons in Massachusetts having native grandfathers.	Average.
Total.....	66,809,196	66,809,196	66,809,196	66,809,196
Native element.....	43,495,762	43,495,762	43,495,762	43,495,762
Native stock.....	35,495,762	35,643,365	33,729,282	34,956,136
Foreign stock.....	8,000,000	7,852,397	9,766,480	8,539,626
Foreign element.....	23,313,434	23,313,434	23,313,434	23,313,434
Total foreign stock.....	31,313,434	31,165,831	32,404,047	31,853,060

The three computations show a range of nearly 2,000,000 (between 33½ and 35½ millions). Utilizing the average of the three, it appears that in 1900 the white population of continental United States contributed by persons enumerated at the Second Census was approximately 35,000,000; while the contribution to the native whites of native parentage made by the third and subsequent generations descended from immigrants arriving after 1800 numbered approximately 8,500,000. Adding the latter figure to the known foreign element in 1900, it is found that the contribution of the foreign stock to the white population was 31,853,060. Hence, at the Twelfth Census the total white population of continental United States appears to have been divided between the descendants of persons enumerated at the Second Census and of persons who became inhabitants of the United States after 1800, in the proportion of about 35 to 32.

The white population shown at the Second Census, 1800, was 4,306,446. To this number should be added 100,000 persons, as the approximate number acquired by accessions of territory early in the century, who must be regarded as a part of the native

¹ "The access of foreigners at the time and under the circumstances constituted a shock to the principle of population among the native element. That principle is always acutely sensitive, alike to sentimental and to economic conditions. And it is to be noted, in passing, that not only did the decline in the native element as a whole, take place in singular correspondence with the excess of foreign arrivals, but it occurred chiefly in just those regions to which the newcomers most freely resorted. * * * If the foregoing views are true, or contain any considerable degree of truth, foreign immigration into this country has, from the time it first assumed large proportions, amounted not to a reinforcement of our population, but to a replacement of native by foreign stock. That if the foreigners had not come, the native element would long since have filled the places the foreigners usurped, I entertain not a doubt."—*Discussions in Economics and Statistics, vol. 2, page 422.*

² In making this computation, it was assumed that all native colored persons had native grandfathers, and also that all native white persons having native grandfathers had native fathers.

stock.¹ Upon this basis the increase from 1800 to 1900 in the native white stock of continental United States was 694.3 per cent.

It is not surprising that the increase of inhabitants upon both continents is one of the most noteworthy developments of the century; but the great excess of increase of population in the United States over that of the nation of Europe showing the largest percentage illustrates, and to some extent measures, the wealth of opportunity in the young Republic and the unusual virility of the population.

The largest percentage of increase during the century from 1800 to 1900, shown by the table on page 85, for any European nation, was that reported for Belgium—204 per cent. Had the percentage of increase of the native stock of the white population of the United States enumerated in 1800 been only as great as that shown by Belgium, the white population of the United States in 1900 would have been as follows:

Native element of the white population:	
Descendants of white native stock.....	13,395,596
Descendants of white immigrants arriving after 1790, as above computed.....	8,539,626
Foreign element of the white population.....	23,313,434
Total.....	45,248,656

This total approximates the white population of the United States in 1880. Thus the greater fertility of the native white stock of the United States, as compared with fertility in the countries of Europe showing the largest increase, has resulted in a white population in 1900 which is twenty years in advance of what it would have been if computed on the slower rate of increase shown for Belgium. It would be difficult to suggest more vividly the great fecundity during the nineteenth century of the white population inhabiting the United States in 1800.²

It is probable that a readjustment of population increase is now in progress, and that the steady diminution in the rate of increase shown for both Europe and the United States in the later decades of the nineteenth century affords confirmation of the general accuracy of the theory advanced by Malthus, long

¹ The insignificance of the original white population of added areas is strikingly illustrated by the fact that at the first census taken after the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase (seven years later), the white population enumerated in what are now the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri formed only nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the total white population of the United States in 1810. Similarly, the white population of Florida was but two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total white population in 1830, and that of the vast regions acquired between 1840 and 1850 was but 1.7 per cent of the total in the latter year.

² Their numbers are not augmented by foreign emigrants; yet from their circumscribed limits, compact situation, and natural population, they are filling the western parts of the state of New York and the country on the Ohio with their own surplusage." (Washington to Sir John Sinclair, 1796.) "It is worth remarking that New England, which has sent out such a continued swarm to other parts of the Union for a number of years, has continued at the same time, as the census shows, to increase in population, although it is well known that it has received but comparatively few emigrants from any quarter." (James Madison, 1821)—*Bancroft, 3, 213; Tenth Census, Population, page 457.*

discredited, because it happened to be put forward at a period when newly awakened national development on both continents seemingly disproved it.

Increase of white population of native parentage in the states enumerated in 1790.—The methods outlined above for determining the increase in the native stock of the white population are too detailed, and the results too imperfect, to justify computation for individual states. Since the Census classification which most closely approximates the native stock is the native white of native parentage, in the following summary the white population in 1800 of the states enumerated in 1790 is compared with the native white population of native parentage in the same area in 1900, for the purpose of illustrating the tendency to comparatively small increase exhibited by the native element of the white population in the older states of the original area.

TABLE 23.—White population in 1800 of each state and territory enumerated in 1790, compared with the native white population of native parentage in the same area in 1900.

STATE.	White population, 1800.	Native white population of native parentage, 1900.	INCREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Area enumerated in 1790....	4,250,896	18,026,020	14,675,124	345.2
New England.....	1,214,350	2,511,110	1,296,761	106.8
Maine.....	150,901	403,082	342,181	226.3
New Hampshire.....	182,998	242,614	59,616	32.6
Vermont.....	153,908	225,381	71,473	46.4
Massachusetts.....	416,393	1,032,204	615,871	147.9
Rhode Island.....	65,438	144,686	79,548	121.6
Connecticut.....	244,721	372,783	128,062	52.3
Middle states.....	1,388,003	7,524,008	6,136,605	442.1
New York.....	557,731	2,851,513	2,293,782	411.3
New Jersey.....	194,325	825,073	631,648	325.0
Pennsylvania.....	580,095	3,720,093	3,142,098	536.3
Delaware.....	49,852	118,020	68,177	136.8
Southern states.....	1,648,534	8,890,302	7,241,768	439.3
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	226,392	814,122	587,730	259.6
Virginia and West Virginia.....	514,280	1,085,194	1,470,914	286.0
North Carolina.....	337,764	1,250,811	913,047	270.3
South Carolina.....	190,255	540,760	344,511	175.5
Georgia ¹	102,201	1,144,360	1,042,099	1,019.1
Kentucky.....	179,873	1,073,413	1,403,540	830.3
Tennessee.....	91,709	1,481,030	1,389,927	1,515.6

¹ Entire state.

Upon comparing the white population in 1800 in the area enumerated in 1790 with the native white population of native parentage in the same area in 1900, the increase during the century is shown to be less than 350 per cent. As already pointed out, the population even as thus classified has been reinforced during the century by the third and subsequent generations of the descendants of immigrants. The significance of the table therefore lies principally in the comparatively moderate increase which appears upon withdrawing from the total population even part of the increase due to immigration.

This summary is presented by the 3 general geographic divisions, in order to indicate the differences in increase which appeared in these sections. In none of the New England states was there a large

increase during the century in the number of native whites of native parentage. This fact is indicative of heavy emigration, and doubtless also of a very low birth rate. The immense increase shown for Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee can not be regarded as especially important, because at the beginning of the century these areas were just being settled, and 2 of the 3 were merely territories or districts. During the earlier decades of the century, when the older states were to a great extent distributors of population, these 3 states were distinctly the recipients of immigration; obviously, therefore, the growth of population in all 3 was contributed largely by persons of native stock.

Growth of the British race.—Elsewhere in these pages will be found a discussion of nationality at the First Census, indicating that much the larger part of the white inhabitants of the United States were natives, or the offspring of natives, of Great Britain, and principally of England.¹ The population of Great Britain in 1712 is estimated to have been but 9,000,000. During the succeeding century (the eighteenth) Great Britain contributed from this small population the stock which formed the larger part of the white population of the United States in 1790, and which, as already pointed out, increased by 1900 to approximately 35,000,000 souls. In 1801 the population of the United Kingdom was 16,200,000; by 1900 it had increased to 41,000,000. But during the nineteenth century the mother country also contributed, even more freely than she had contributed during the eighteenth century to North America, to the population of the United States and to that of a score of younger colonies. The spectacle is thus presented of a nation which not only increased during the century more generously than did any of its rivals, but at the same time created other nations, one of which alone produced within the century a native population nearly equal to that of the mother country. It is possible that a racial growth similar in character may have occurred upon a small scale in connection with some of the colonies established by ancient cities along the Mediterranean, but in magnitude there appears to be no parallel in history for this population achievement of the British race from 1700 to 1900.

Increase of negro population.—In comparing the increase of population in the United States with that of the nations of Europe, attention has thus far been directed to the changes in white population, since the white race only can be considered in comparison with Europe. It must be remembered, however, that the negro has always constituted an important part of the population of the United States, and also that the negro element must be classed as distinctly native. From 1,002,037 negroes in the United States in 1800 the number increased to 8,833,994 in continental United States in 1900, of whom 8,792,955 belonged to the native element.

It must not be overlooked that the negroes enumerated in 1800 received accessions between 1800 and 1808, and possibly surreptitious additions later, through further importation of slaves. Since this enforced immigration occurred at the beginning of the century under consideration, the total increase from this source should be included in the total negro population existing at the beginning of the century. This addition was more than 70,000,² probably about 100,000, and there should be added also approximately 50,000 negroes acquired by accession of territory. With this adjustment, the increase from 1800 to 1900 in the native element of the negro population of the United States was 663.3 per cent.

The increase of negroes, however, presents an entirely different problem from that presented by the increase of whites. The negro race is very prolific, and possibly would have accomplished, unaided, the increase shown. But it is impossible even to estimate what influence the white race has exerted upon the increase of what is classed as negro population. There were many mulattoes in the United States even before 1800; by a census of Maryland in 1755, 8.0 per cent of the negroes were returned as mulattoes. Attempts were made at the censuses of 1870 and 1890 to measure the strain of white blood in persons classed as negroes, and the returns, while regarded as very inaccurate, supplied at least an approximate measurement, where before none had existed. The negroes reported as partly white formed 12 per cent of the total number in 1870 and 15.2 per cent of the total in 1890. It is probable that this proportion is increasing; even upon the basis of the proportion shown for 1890, however, in 1900 the number of persons in continental United States classed as negroes, but containing some white blood, would have been at least 1,342,767. Part of this number might be regarded as outside of normal increase, and as bearing to the natural increase of negroes enumerated in 1800 a relation somewhat similar to the increase contributed to the white inhabitants of the Republic by immigrants and children of immigrants. It is more probable, however, that the contribution of the white race to negro increase should be regarded as a substitute for increase which otherwise would have been furnished by the negro race itself.

Summary of increase in total population.—From the foregoing analysis of the increase of the native white and negro elements composing the population of the United States, the total number of persons enumerated (and included) in both elements in 1800 (5,558,483) increased to 43,749,091 in 1900, an increase of 687.1 per cent. During the century, therefore, the population of the United States, including both white and negro, unaided by immigration, increased nearly sevenfold, while during the same period the population of Europe, exclusive of Russia, Turkey, and Greece, increased 119.4 per cent. The largest increase shown

¹Chapter XI, page 116.

²Seventh Census, Compendium, page 83.

by any nation of Europe was 204 per cent, or less than one-third as great.

The similarity here shown in the increase during the nineteenth century of the whites and negroes enumerated at its beginning, possesses especial significance when it is remembered that during the greater part of the century the conditions under which the two races existed were radically different. The white race possessed all the advantages of unlimited resources and complete independence, and of a strict observance of the family relation. In marked contrast, during much more than half of the period under consideration the negro race was for the most part in a state of bondage, and the family relation was doubtless frequently subordinated to the exigencies of ownership.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Constitution contained the following provision:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.¹

The same paragraph further stipulated that, until an enumeration should be made, each state should be entitled to a specified number of representatives, the total being 65.

The population required for one representative has increased from 33,000 in 1790 to nearly 200,000 in 1900, or six times the number of citizens represented at the outset. With the basis of apportionment at the last census the same as at the first, the membership in the House of Representatives, instead of being 386, as determined by the apportionment act under the Twelfth Census, would have been 2,259. On the other hand, were the ratio which was employed in 1900 applied to the states in 1790, the largest delegation in the House of Representatives would have been 3 members; only 4 states would have had 2 members; the remaining states would have had but 1; and the total

¹ Since superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment.

TABLE 24.—White, negro, Indian, and Mongolian population, with number and per cent of increase, for continental United States: 1800 and 1900.

	1800 ¹	1900	INCREASE.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Total population.....	5,558,433	75,994,575	70,436,092	1,267.2
White.....	4,406,446	66,809,196	62,402,750	1,416.2
Native stock.....	4,406,446	34,956,136	30,549,690	693.3
Foreign stock.....		31,853,060	31,853,060	.....
Negro.....	1,152,037	8,833,994	7,681,957	666.8
Native stock.....	1,152,037	8,792,955	7,640,918	663.3
Foreign stock.....		41,039	41,039	.....
Indian and Mongolian.....		351,385	351,385	.....

¹ Including an estimate of 100,000 white persons and 50,000 negroes as the population in 1800 of areas added after that year, and an estimate of 100,000 negroes as the number of slaves imported after 1800.

membership of the House of Representatives would have been 19.

The change in the apportionment of representatives in Congress which has been in progress during the century from the First Census to the Twelfth is indicated by the following summary:

Apportionment of congressional representation: 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population to each representative.	REPRESENTATIVES.				
		Total number.	Area enumerated in 1790.		Added area.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
1790.....	33,000	105	105	100.0	.....	.....
1800.....	33,000	141	141	100.0	.....	.....
1810.....	35,000	181	175	96.7	6	3.3
1820.....	40,000	213	187	87.8	26	12.2
1830.....	47,700	240	199	82.9	41	17.1
1840.....	70,680	223	161	72.2	62	27.8
1850.....	93,423	234	154	65.8	80	34.2
1860.....	127,381	241	139	57.7	102	42.3
1870.....	131,425	292	156	53.4	136	46.6
1880.....	151,911	325	153	47.1	172	52.9
1890.....	173,901	356	168	47.2	188	52.8
1900.....	194,182	386	179	46.4	207	53.6

This comparison affords an effective and final illustration of the extraordinary change which has occurred during the first century of population growth in the United States.