
PART I.—GROWTH AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: 1790-1910.

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CHAPTER I.—THE STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

NEGRO POPULATION AND INCREASE: 1900-1910.

The great mass of the Negro population under the jurisdiction of the United States is resident in the states. In 1910 Negroes resident in the outlying possessions constituted only 3.8 per cent of the aggregate Negro population within the area of census enumeration, and practically this entire Negro population of the outlying possessions was in Porto Rico.

The area of census enumeration does not as a whole constitute a unit of area which may advantageously be used to any considerable extent as a basis of statistical tabulation. In this report the more detailed compilations are restricted to the population of the states, and in some cases to the population of the Southern states, in which Negroes constitute a relatively large element in the population. Some general data may, however, be introduced at the outset, relative to the number, increase, and proportion of the Negro population of these outlying areas, in comparison with corresponding data for the states, and with corresponding data for other principal classes of population.

For the areas enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, the Negro population in 1910 and in 1900, and the increase during the decade 1900-1910 was as given in Table 1.

Table 1 AREA.	NEGRO POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY AREA.	
	1910	1900 ¹	Increase, ¹ 1900-1910.		Negro population, 1910.	Negro increase, 1900-1910.
			Number.	Per cent.		
Area of enumeration...	10,215,482	9,204,531	1,010,951	11.0	100.0	100.0
United States.....	9,827,763	8,833,994	993,769	11.2	96.2	98.3
Porto Rico.....	385,437	363,742	21,695	6.0	3.8	2.1
Hawaii.....	695	233	462	198.3	(*)	(*)
Alaska.....	209	168	41	24.4	(*)	(*)
Military and naval service abroad.....	1,378	6,394	-5,016	-78.4	(*)	-0.5

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. ² In the case of Porto Rico, 1899.
³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total Negro population enumerated in 1910, numbering 10,215,482, for the areas specified in Table 1, 9,827,763, or 96.2 per cent, were returned from the states, and 385,437, or 3.8 per cent, from Porto Rico, the numbers returned from Hawaii and Alaska, being relatively insignificant.¹

During the decade 1900-1910, the Negro population of the United States, including that of the outlying territories, increased by more than a million, and of this increase, as of the population in 1910, only a small proportion was in the outlying possessions—98.3 per cent of the increase, as compared with 96.2 per cent of the population in 1910, being in the states. The rate of increase in the states, 11.2 per cent, considerably exceeded the corresponding rate of 6 per cent in Porto Rico, while the higher rates shown in the table for Hawaii and Alaska represent very small absolute population changes.

NEGRO AND OTHER RACIAL CLASSES: 1910.

Table 2 (p. 22) gives the number of Negroes and of other principal racial classes composing the populations enumerated in 1910, together with the number in each class per 1,000 population, and the percentage distribution of each class, by areas.

In Porto Rico the number of Negroes per 1,000 population was 345; in the states, 107; in Hawaii, 4; and in Alaska, 3. The population other than Negro in the states was 99.5 per cent white, although the colored other than Negro—including Indians, Chinese, and Japanese—numbered, in 1910, 412,546. In Porto Rico, also, the population other than Negro is practically all of it white.

While, as has been noted, the great mass of the Negro population was resident in the states, the proportion living in the outlying possessions, in 1910, somewhat exceeded the corresponding proportion for whites, being 3.8 per cent for Negroes, as compared with 1 per cent for whites; 1 in 26 of the Negro population, therefore, and less than 1 in 100 of the white population were living in the outlying possessions, enumerated in 1910. In the case of Negroes, however, the proportion does not to any considerable extent represent emigration from the states. The Negro populations of Hawaii and Alaska are insignificant,

¹ The Thirteenth Census did not cover the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, Guam, or Samoa. In 1903, according to a census of the Philippine Islands, taken under direction of the Philippine Commission, the civilized blacks in a total population of 7,635,426, numbered 1,019 (males 767, females 252); the total number of blacks, including Negritos, was 24,530. A census of the Canal Zone, taken in 1912 by the Department of Civil Administration, reported the number of blacks, in a total population of 61,279, to be 30,948 (males 22,427, females 8,521). No enumerations have been made in Guam or in Samoa, except of persons included in the military and naval service of the United States.

and only an inconsiderable number of Porto Rico's black and mulatto population were born in the states.¹

CLASS.	POPULATION: 1910.					
	Area of enumeration.	United States.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Alaska.	Military and naval service abroad.
	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.					
All classes...	93,402,151	91,972,266	1,118,012	191,909	64,356	55,608
Negro.....	10,215,432	9,827,763	385,437	695	209	1,378
White.....	82,598,168	81,731,957	732,555	44,048	36,400	53,208
Indian.....	281,018	265,883	12	21,674	1,209	222
Chinese.....	94,648	71,531	8	79,675	913	203
Japanese.....	152,956	72,157	8	45,817	294	593
Other.....	49,879	3,175				
	PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS.					
All classes...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negro.....	10.9	10.7	34.5	0.4	0.3	2.5
White.....	88.4	88.9	65.5	23.0	56.6	95.7
Indian.....	0.3	0.3		39.4	(¹)	
Chinese.....	0.1	0.1	(¹)	11.3	1.9	0.4
Japanese.....	0.2	0.1	(¹)	41.5	1.4	0.4
Other.....	0.1	(¹)		23.9	0.5	1.1
	PERCENTAGE IN EACH AREA, BY CLASSES.					
All classes...	100.0	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Negro.....	100.0	96.2	3.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
White.....	100.0	99.0	0.9	0.1	(¹)	0.1
Indian.....	100.0	91.3		8.7	(¹)	
Chinese.....	100.0	75.6	(¹)	22.9	1.3	0.2
Japanese.....	100.0	47.2	(¹)	52.1	0.6	0.1
Other.....	100.0	6.4		91.9	0.6	1.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

INCREASE, BY CLASSES: 1900-1910.

The population increase during the decade 1900-1910 is given in Table 3 for the classes shown in Table 2. In the case of each class the increase includes increase by net immigration from foreign countries, as well as by excess of births over deaths; but foreign immigration has contributed little to the Negro increase, which, both in the states and in Porto Rico, is almost entirely a natural growth by excess of births over deaths. On the other hand, immigration has contributed largely to the growth of the white population in the states, and accounts in part for the excess of the percentage increase of the white population in the entire area of enumeration over that of the Negro population. For the aggregate area enumerated in 1910, the increase of the Negro population during the decade 1900-1910 amounted to 1,010,951, or 11 per cent., and the increase of the white population to 15,056,025, or 22.3 per cent.

¹ The number can not be precisely determined from census returns, but in the population of Porto Rico, white and colored—numbering, in 1910, 1,118,012—there were only 2,303 natives of the states. In the 1910 census report these immigrants from the states are not classified by color. In 1899, however, only 97 of the 1,069 natives of the states resident at that time in Porto Rico were colored. Exclusive of foreign-born persons the population of Porto Rico, white and colored, in 1910, was 99.8 per cent native of Porto Rico.

CLASS.	POPULATION INCREASE: ¹ 1900-1910.				
	Area of enumeration. ²	United States.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Alaska.
	NUMBER.				
All classes.....	16,145,521	15,977,691	164,769	37,908	764
Negro.....	1,010,951	993,769	21,695	462	41
White.....	15,056,025	14,922,761	143,129	15,229	5,907
Indian.....	24,253	28,487			-4,205
Chinese.....	-24,477	-18,332	-63	-4,093	-1,907
Japanese.....	66,956	47,831	8	18,564	634
Other.....	11,808	3,175		7,746	294
	PER CENT.				
All classes.....	20.9	21.0	17.3	24.6	1.2
Negro.....	11.0	11.2	6.0	198.3	24.4
White.....	22.3	22.3	24.3	52.8	19.4
Indian.....	9.1	12.0			-14.2
Chinese.....	-20.5	-20.4	(³)	-15.9	-61.2
Japanese.....	77.9	196.6		30.4	227.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Includes military and naval service abroad.

³ Percentage not shown, base being less than 100.

PROPORTION NEGRO: 1910 AND 1900.

The proportion Negro declined during the decade in Porto Rico from 382 to 345 per 1,000 population, and in the states from 116 to 107 per 1,000 population. The number of Negroes per 1,000 population other than Negro, in 1910, was 526 in Porto Rico and 120 in the states, the corresponding numbers for 1900 being 617 and 132. These proportions are shown in Table 4.

AREA.	NEGROES.			
	Per 1,000 population of all classes.		Per 1,000 population other than Negro.	
	1910	1900 ¹	1910	1900 ¹
Area of enumeration.....	109	119	123	135
United States.....	107	116	120	132
Porto Rico.....	345	382	526	617
Hawaii.....	4	2	4	3
Alaska.....	3	3	3	3

¹ In the case of Porto Rico, 1899.

BLACK AND MULATTO POPULATION: 1910.

The Negro population of the states and outlying possessions are classified as black and mulatto, in Table 5, Negroes showing a perceptible trace of white blood being classified as mulatto.

Of the black population 99.3 per cent, and of the mulatto, 85.9 per cent were resident in the states, the proportions resident in the three outlying possessions enumerated in 1910, being 0.6 per cent for the black population, and 14.1 per cent for the mulatto. The relatively larger proportion in the outlying possessions for mulattoes is accounted for by the mulatto population native of, and resident in Porto Rico. The colored population of Porto Rico in 1910 was more than six-sevenths mulatto, the proportion mulatto being much greater in the colored population of

Porto Rico than it was in that of the states. Per 1,000 blacks in the population, there were in Porto Rico 6,671 mulattoes, and in the states, 264.

as foreign born. Natives are further classified as natives of native parentage (i. e., both parents native); natives of mixed parentage (i. e., one parent native and one foreign born); and natives of foreign parentage (i. e., both parents foreign born). So classified, as shown in Table 6, the Negro population enumerated in 1910 was 99.6 per cent native, the corresponding percentage for the white population being 83.8. The Negro population was 99.1 per cent, and the white population 60.8 per cent, native of native parentage. The percentages given in Table 6 may be read as follows: Per 1,000 persons enumerated in 1910, 991 Negroes, and 608 whites were natives, born of native parents; 3 Negroes, and 73 whites were natives, having one parent foreign born; 2 Negroes, and 157 whites were natives of foreign parentage, and 4 Negroes and 162 whites were foreign born. It will be understood that as regards any single area shown in Table 6, Porto Rico, for example, the class of natives includes not only residents born in Porto Rico, but, also, those born in the states, or in some outlying possession other than Porto Rico.

Table 5

NEGRO POPULATION: 1910.

AREA.	Total.	Black.	Mulatto.		Percentage in each area.		Mulattoes per 1,000 blacks, 1910.
			Number.	Per cent.	Black population.	Mulatto population.	
Area of enumeration.....	10,215,482	7,828,695	2,386,787	23.4	100.0	100.0	305
United States.....	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	20.9	99.3	85.9	264
Porto Rico.....	385,437	50,245	335,192	87.0	0.6	14.0	6,671
Hawaii.....	695	158	537	77.3	(¹)	(¹)	² 3,399
Alaska.....	209	124	85	40.7	(¹)	(¹)	² 685
Military and naval service abroad....	1,378	1,091	287	20.8	(¹)	(¹)	263

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. ² Number of blacks less than 1,000.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE: 1910.

In the census classification, persons born in the United States or in any of its outlying territories are classified as native, all other persons being classified

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF THE NEGRO AND OF THE WHITE POPULATION BY AREAS OF ENUMERATION: 1910.

Table 6

POPULATION: 1910.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE CLASS.	Area of enumeration.	United States.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Alaska.	Military and naval service abroad.	Percentage in each class.				
							Area of enumeration.	United States.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Alaska.
NEGRO.											
All classes.....	10,215,482	9,827,763	385,437	695	209	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native ¹	10,172,974	9,787,424	383,451	602	168	1,329	99.6	99.6	99.5	86.6	80.4
Both parents native.....	10,127,805	9,748,439	377,547	387	154	1,278	99.1	99.2	98.0	55.7	73.7
One parent foreign born.....	28,969	24,425	4,388	107	9	40	0.3	0.2	1.1	15.4	4.3
Both parents foreign born.....	16,200	14,560	1,516	103	5	11	0.2	0.1	0.4	15.5	2.4
Foreign born.....	42,508	40,339	1,986	93	41	49	0.4	0.4	0.5	13.4	19.6
WHITE.											
All classes.....	82,598,168	81,731,957	732,555	44,048	36,400	53,208	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native ¹	69,203,955	68,386,412	722,791	28,980	18,426	47,396	83.8	83.7	98.7	65.7	50.6
Both parents native.....	50,239,453	49,488,575	696,699	10,689	10,993	32,497	60.8	60.5	95.1	24.3	30.2
One parent foreign born.....	6,014,468	5,981,526	21,838	3,380	2,673	5,051	7.3	7.3	3.0	7.7	7.3
Both parents foreign born.....	12,950,034	12,916,311	4,254	14,861	4,760	9,848	15.7	15.8	0.6	33.7	13.1
Foreign born.....	13,394,213	13,345,545	9,764	15,118	17,974	5,812	16.2	16.3	1.3	34.3	49.4

¹ Born in the United States or in any of its outlying possessions.

CHAPTER II.—GROWTH IN THE STATES: 1790-1910.—NUMBER, INCREASE, AND PROPORTION OF NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

POPULATION AND INCREASE, BY CLASSES: 1900-1910.

The increase of the Negro population during the decade 1900-1910 was very nearly equal to the total Negro population of the country, as returned in the year 1800 at the second census enumeration. It fell little short of an annual average increase of 100,000. This decennial increase, and the population as returned at each of the last two censuses is shown in Table 1, with corresponding data for other principal classes.

RACIAL CLASS.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.		
	1910	1900	Increase, ¹ 1900-1910.		Population.		In- crease, ¹ 1900- 1910.
			Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900	
All classes.....	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negro.....	9,827,763	8,833,994	993,769	11.2	10.7	11.6	6.2
White.....	81,731,957	66,800,196	14,922,761	22.3	88.9	87.9	93.4
Indian.....	265,683	237,196	28,487	12.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Chinese.....	71,531	89,863	-18,332	-20.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Japanese.....	72,157	24,326	47,831	196.6	0.1	(?)	0.3
Other classes.....	3,175	.....	3,175	.....	(?)	.....	(?)

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

While the Negro increase of 993,769, or 11.2 per cent, for the decade may be regarded as a natural increase by excess of births over deaths, the white increase of 14,922,761, or 22.3 per cent, covered a considerable gain—estimated to be approximately 5,000,000, or one-third of the total white increase—by net immigration of whites from foreign countries. This net gain by immigration accounts in part, but it would appear, not entirely, for the difference between the rate of growth shown for the Negro, and that for the white population. For the aggregate white population the natural increase in the period from 1900 to 1910 by excess of births over deaths is estimated to have amounted to between 14 and 15 per cent. (See Thirteenth Census Reports, Vol. I, p. 127.) As indicating natural increase this estimated rate, rather than the enumerated increase of 22.3 per cent shown in Table 1 for the white population, is comparable with the Negro increase of 11.2 per cent. The aggregate white population, however, includes the foreign white stock, whose rate of natural increase undoubtedly exceeded, as that of the native white stock of native parentage undoubtedly fell short of the estimated natural

increase per cent for the aggregate white population. From the census data, rates of natural increase can not be precisely determined for the native white stock separately, or specifically for any of the several nativity and parentage classes of the whites. No census classification is sufficiently detailed, for example, to eliminate the effects of intermarriage between the classes, or to separate out the children of recent immigrants from the children of older immigrants, or the children of natives of native parentage from the children of natives of foreign parentage. But it seems probable that the rate of natural increase of the native white population, and more particularly that of the native white population of native parentage, during the decade 1900-1910, did not very materially, if at all, exceed the rate of increase of the Negro population.

The increase shown for the Negro population in the decade 1900-1910 is equivalent to a constant annual increase of 1.07 per cent, at which rate, if it should be maintained, the Negro population would double its numbers in a period of approximately 65 years. There is, however, no statistical basis for the assumption, in the case either of the Negro or of the white population—whose corresponding doubling period would be between 30 and 40 years—that the rate of increase during the decade 1900-1910 will be maintained for any definite period. Rather it would seem probable since, as regards both Negroes and whites, the rate of growth has retarded in recent decades, that this retardation will continue more or less uninterruptedly in the future.

As enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, the Negro population—including with persons of unmixed Negro parentage persons of mixed Negro and white parentage—constituted in 1910, somewhat over one-tenth of the total population of the states. The proportion Negro in this total population fell off from 11.6 per cent in 1900 to 10.7 per cent in 1910 in consequence of the higher rate of natural increase of the white population and of the large gain by net immigration of whites.

Of the total population increase for the decade, 6.2 per cent was Negro and 93.4 per cent was white, less than one-half of 1 per cent being Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or of other racial character.

NEGRO, WHITE, AND OTHER POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS: 1790-1910.

In Table 2 is given a summary of the returns for Negroes, whites, and persons of other racial character, at each of the 13 decennial censuses.

The Negro population increased from three-quarters of one million to nearly ten million in the period of 120 years from 1790 to 1910. Of this increase, approximately one-half was in the four decades 1870-1910. The white population increased from 3,172,006 in 1790, to 81,731,957 in 1910, and for this larger popu-

lation group, nearly one-half of the increase for the period of 120 years was in the three decades 1880-1910. In other words the increase of the Negro population in the 40 years 1870-1910 was approximately equal to the increase of this class in the 80 years preceding; while in the case of the white population, the increase in the 30 years 1880-1910 was equal nearly to the increase of the preceding 90 years.

The proportion Negro in the total population decreased from 19.3 per cent, nearly one-fifth, in 1790, to 10.7 per cent, a little more than one-tenth, in 1910.

NEGRO, WHITE, AND OTHER POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, AND DECENNIAL INCREASE IN EACH DECADE: 1790-1910.

YEAR.	POPULATION. ¹										
	All classes.	Negro.		White	All other.	Increase during preceding 10 years.					
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.			Per cent.		
						All classes.	Negro.	White.	All classes.	Negro.	White.
1910.....	91,972,266	9,827,763	10.7	81,731,957	412,546	15,977,691	993,769	14,922,761	21.0	11.2	22.3
1900.....	75,994,575	8,833,994	11.6	66,809,196	351,385	13,046,861	1,345,318	11,707,938	20.7	18.0	21.2
1890.....	62,947,714	7,488,676	11.9	55,101,258	357,780	12,791,931	907,883	11,698,288	25.5	13.8	27.0
1880.....	50,155,783	6,580,793	13.1	43,402,970	172,020	11,597,412	1,700,784	9,813,593	30.1	34.9	29.2
1870.....	38,558,371	4,880,009	12.7	33,539,377	88,985	7,115,050	438,179	6,666,840	22.6	9.9	24.8
1860.....	31,443,321	4,441,830	14.1	26,922,537	78,954	8,251,445	803,022	7,369,469	35.6	22.1	37.7
1850.....	23,191,376	3,638,808	15.7	19,553,068	.....	6,122,423	765,160	5,357,263	35.9	26.6	37.7
1840.....	17,069,453	2,873,648	16.8	14,195,805	.....	4,203,433	545,006	3,658,427	32.7	23.4	34.7
1830.....	12,866,020	2,328,642	18.1	10,537,378	.....	3,227,567	556,986	2,670,581	33.5	31.4	33.9
1820.....	9,638,453	1,771,656	18.4	7,866,797	.....	2,398,572	393,848	2,004,724	33.1	28.6	34.2
1810.....	7,239,881	1,377,808	19.0	5,862,073	.....	1,931,398	375,771	1,555,627	36.4	37.5	36.1
1800.....	5,308,483	1,002,037	18.9	4,306,446	.....	1,379,269	244,829	1,134,440	35.1	32.3	35.8
1790.....	3,929,214	767,203	19.3	3,172,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ For a revision of figures in accordance with estimates of population for 1870 and 1890, and with reference to extensions of the area of census enumeration, see Table 3.

Diagrams I, II, and III (p. 26) illustrate the data of Table 2, as regards growth of the Negro population from census to census absolutely and relatively to the white population.

FLUCTUATION IN THE RATES OF INCREASE.

As regards the Negro population, the returns of the several censuses taken since 1860 have been admittedly less accurate than they have been as regards the white population, and, in consequence of these inaccuracies, erroneous conclusions in respect to the rate of growth of the Negro population have been derived from the data; as, for example, that this class of the population was increasing much more rapidly than any other class, and, again, upon publication of new data, that its rate of growth was rapidly declining to a stationary state of population, and even to a state of numerical decline. None of these extravagant conclusions have been in fact justified, but it was not possible prior to publication of the Thirteenth Census data, to determine with any high degree of certainty the actual trend of the rate of growth of the Negro population in the past five decades.

It will be noted that the decennial increases of the Negro population, as shown in Table 2, and in the accompanying diagrams, for the four decades 1860-1900, are exceedingly irregular, and it should be ex-

plained that these irregularities result undoubtedly from defective enumerations at two censuses—that of 1870, and that of 1890. Some correction of the population figures for these two years, and of the dependent increases and proportions, is undertaken in Table 3.

The fluctuations in the decennial rates of increase since 1860, where these rates have been figured, as in Table 2, upon the enumerated populations returned at the several censuses, have been so considerable as to be in themselves improbable. The changes have, moreover, been in successive decades contrary in direction. Since, however, the increase of the Negro population is essentially a natural increase, any advance or decline in the rate of growth should tend in the absence of extraordinary influences to be fairly persistent, reflecting relatively permanent tendencies in the rates of natality and of mortality. Both of these rates tend, in fact, if they are changing, to move upward or downward over any long period by fairly even gradations, and such violent and contrary fluctuations in the rate of growth as are indicated for the Negro population by the decennial percentage increases, 22.1, 9.9, 34.9, 13.8, 18.0, and 11.2, in successive decades during the period extending from 1850 to 1910, imply abrupt and inconsistent changes in the birth rate or in the death rate, or in both rates conjointly, which are highly improbable.

NEGRO POPULATION.

DIAGRAM I.—NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS: 1790-1910.

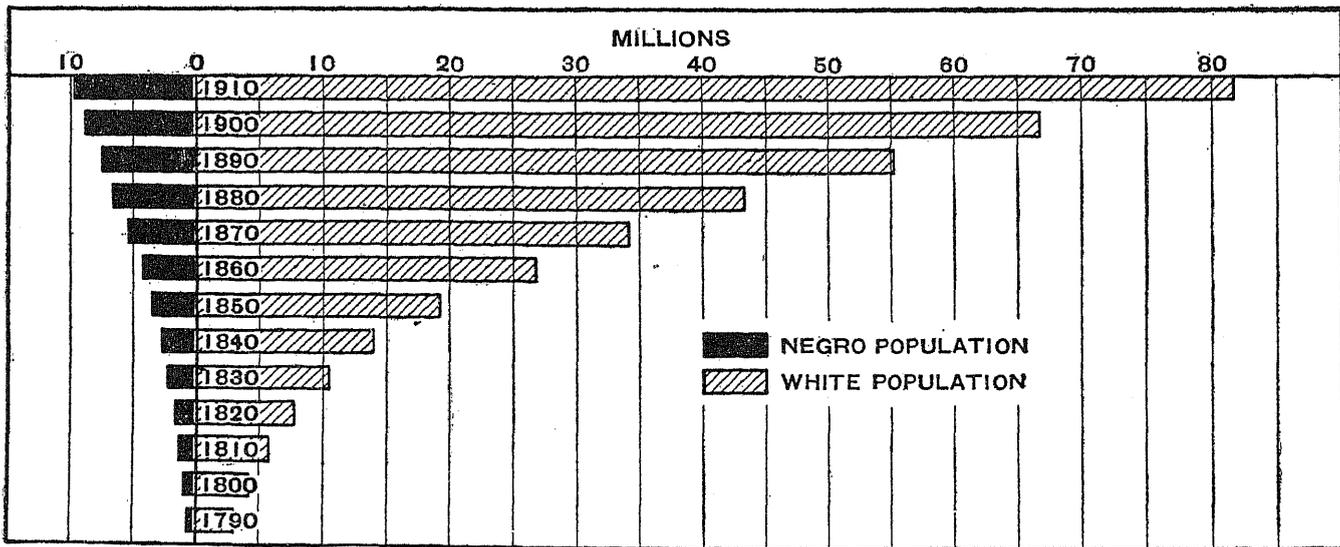


DIAGRAM II.—DECENNIAL INCREASE OF THE NEGRO POPULATION: 1790-1910.

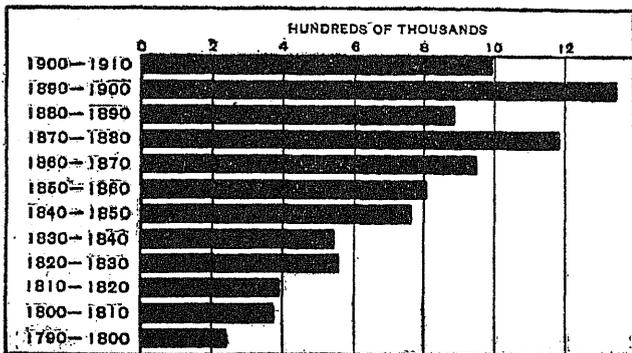
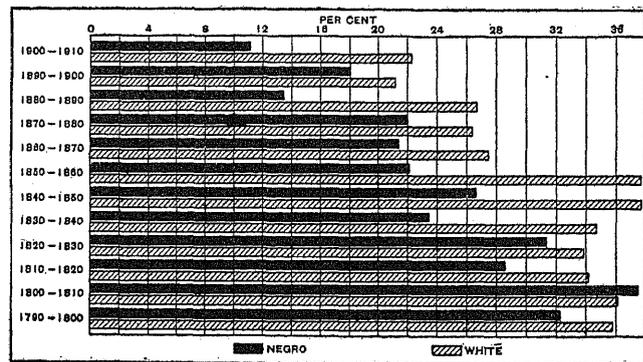


DIAGRAM III.—DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF THE NEGRO AND OF THE WHITE POPULATION: 1790-1910.



It should be borne in mind that an undercount at any census necessarily affects the rates of increase for two decades, depressing the rate for the decade preceding the defective census below, and raising the rate for the decade following above, the true rate. In the case of the Negro population, the depression of its rate of increase to 9.9 per cent for the decade 1860-1870, followed in the succeeding decade by the advance to 34.9 per cent, undoubtedly resulted from an undercount at the census of 1870; and, similarly, in the absence of any extraordinary social conditions affecting the Negro population during the decade 1880-1890, the depression of the rate of increase for this decade to 13.8 per cent, followed by the advance in the succeeding decade to 18 per cent, indicates as at least highly probable an undercount at the census of 1890. The returns at these two censuses affect the rates of increase for the four decades 1860-1900, a period, it may be noted, which is of special interest in the history of the Negro race, since it is the period in which the race was adjusting itself to a new social status. Some estimate of the number of omissions in 1870 and in 1890 is, therefore, required to develop clearly the trend of the rate of growth of the Negro population during the past half century of social adjustment and emergence.

THE UNDERCOUNT OF 1870.

In the South the confusion consequent upon the war was sufficient in 1870 to interfere seriously with the Federal census enumeration of that year, and it is estimated that the returns of the Ninth Census understated the population of this section of the country by at least 1,250,000. According to this estimate—which is figured upon a somewhat arbitrary distribution of the population increase in the South during the 20-year period 1860-1880—the Negro population in the country as a whole increased 21.4 per cent in the decade 1860-1870 and 22 per cent in the decade 1870-1880.¹ In the case of the Negro

¹ The census estimate that 512,163 Negroes were omitted from enumeration in 1870 is based upon the assumption that in the Southern states the rate of increase of the Negro population in the decade 1860-1870 was the same as in the decade 1870-1880, i. e., that the Negro population of the Southern states in 1870 was the geometric mean of the Negro populations of these states as returned in 1860 and in 1880, respectively. Outside of these states the returns of the census are accepted as correct. These assumptions give a rate of increase for the aggregate Negro population during the decade 1860-1870 which is slightly below that during the decade 1870-1880 (21.4 as compared with 22 per cent). This slight depression of the rate in 1860-1870 does not seem in itself improbable, although any considerable depression in the rate for the decade 1860-1870 below that for 1870-1880 would be inconsistent with the general tendency which has been in evidence during recent decades of the rate of growth to retard—even the depression from 21.4 to 21 per cent would give a rate for the decade 1870-1880 higher than the enumerated rate for the decade 1850-1860.

population the number of omissions at the census of 1870, as estimated, exceeded 500,000 and in the case of the white population amounted nearly to 750,000.¹ The number of omissions thus constituted over 12 per cent of the Negro and over 10 per cent of the white population of the South. Since, however, the proportion living in the South was much greater in the case of the Negro than it was in the case of the white population of the country as a whole, the omissions in the Southern states constituted a much larger proportion of the total Negro than of the total white population. Relatively to the total estimated population of each class in the country as a whole, the omissions in the case of Negroes amounted nearly to 10 per cent, as compared with a proportion of somewhat over 2 per cent in the case of the whites. As regards the Negro element, therefore, the deficiencies of the census of 1870 were so considerable and with respect to different localities so indeterminable as practically to destroy the significance of the data, although the total number of omissions of Negroes at this census can be estimated for the South as a whole with a fair degree of accuracy. No attempt is made in the present report to apportion these omissions to the several states, and it would certainly be impossible to correct the data for smaller areas generally.

THE UNDERCOUNT OF 1890.

In the 20 years 1860-1880 the Negro population increased 48.2 per cent, and in the following period of 20 years, 1880-1900, 34.2 per cent. These rates are equivalent to decennial increases of 21.7 per cent for the earlier period and of 15.9 per cent for the later period. For the decade 1900-1910 the enumerated increase was 11.2 per cent. A declining rate of increase for the Negro population is clearly indicated in the data. According to the returns at the census of 1890, however, as has been noted, the Negro population increased only 13.8 per cent in the decade 1880-1890, while the percentage increase for the decade following advanced to 18. The absolute increase of 907,883, shown in the returns for the decade 1880-1890, was 280,738 less than the estimated increase in the decade immediately preceding, and 437,435 less than the enumerated increase in the decade immediately following. It seems impossible to account for the drop in the absolute and in the percentage increase for the decade 1880-1890 on any assumption other than that of an undercount at the census of 1890.

¹ See census of 1890, Population, Part 1, pp. XI, XII, and XVI. In this report the following statement is made: "These omissions were not the fault of the Census Office, nor within its control. The census of 1870 was taken under a law which the superintendent, Francis A. Walker, characterized as 'clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous.' The Census Office had no power over its enumerators save a barren protest, and even this right was questioned in some quarters."

Some indirect evidence of an undercount at this census is found in the age returns. If the Negro population were in fact increasing much more rapidly in the decade 1890-1900 than it was in the decade immediately preceding, the proportion of children in this class of the population must under normal conditions, and in the absence of highly improbable changes in the incidence of mortality by age, have increased during the decade 1890-1900. According to the census, however, the proportion of children under 10 years of age decreased from 288 per 1,000 population in 1890 to 275 per 1,000 in 1900. This decline in the proportion of children is inconsistent with a marked advance in the rate of increase. In the decade 1900-1910 the proportion of children declined further to 256 per 1,000, coincidentally with a retardation in the rate of growth. The decline in the proportion of children at each census, 1880-1910, would indicate as probable a more or less continuous retardation in the rate of natural growth.

Evidence of an undercount in 1890 may be found also in what may be called the decennial mortality rate for the several decades, as indicated by census returns of age. The Negro population 10 years of age and over, as enumerated at the census of 1890, was 5,293,159. This was approximately the number of survivors in 1890 of the total Negro population enumerated in 1880, and indicates a gross mortality for the decade of 1,287,634, or 19.6 per cent. The corresponding mortality rate for the decade 1890-1900 was 15 per cent; and for the decade 1900-1910, 17.5 per cent. This crude census mortality rate for the decade 1880-1890 is, therefore, nearly one-third higher than that for the decade 1890-1900, while the rate for the decade 1900-1910 is approximately midway between the rates for the two preceding decades, as it would normally be if the rates for the two preceding decades had been materially affected by an undercount in 1890. It is, moreover, entirely improbable that the mortality rate for the Negro population was markedly higher in the decade 1900-1910, than it was in the decade preceding. It is probable rather that the rate has either remained fairly constant or decreased in each decade 1880-1910. The only plausible explanation of the variation in the rate from decade to decade, is an undercount in 1890, which indicated an improbably high mortality rate for the decade 1880-1890, and an improbably low mortality rate for the decade 1890-1900.

The presumption of an undercount at the census of 1890, therefore, rests upon the improbability of the decennial rates of increase themselves, as developed from the census returns, the inconsistency of the indicated changes in the rates from decade to decade with the changes in the proportion of children in the Negro population, and upon the improbability of the decennial mortality indicated for the decades 1880-1890 and 1890-1900.

The number of omissions at the census of 1890 can not be accurately determined, but it would seem to be a fair assumption—in consideration especially of the decrease in the proportion of children from census to census—that the decline in the rate of increase from decade to decade was constant, and that the rate fell off in each of the two decades 1880–1890 and 1890–1900 by approximately the same amount. If the Negro increase of 34.2 per cent in the 20-year period 1880–1900 be so distributed as to give equal decreases in each decade from the estimated rate of 22 per cent in the decade 1870–1880, the increase for the decade 1880–1890 was 17.9 per cent, and for the decade 1890–1900, 13.8 per cent, those rates being equivalent to the enumerated increase of 34.2 per cent for the 20 years 1880–1900. On this assumption, the probable rates of increase for the four decades 1870–1910 are 22, 17.9, 13.8, and 11.2 per cent. Although the rate of 11.2 per cent, for the decade 1900–1910, is the enumerated increase per cent for that decade, and is, therefore, in no way affected by the distribution of the increase in the preceding 20-year period, it will be noted, that it is, nevertheless, entirely consistent with the assumption of a constantly decreasing rate for the four decades. A rate of 17.9 per cent for the decade 1880–1890 would give a Negro population in 1890 of nearly 7,760,000, which in round numbers exceeds the population as enumerated at the census of 1890 by 270,000. This is approximately the number of omissions of Negroes at the census of 1890, on the assumption that the retardation in the rate of growth in the 20 years 1880–1900 was constant.

It is not improbable that at other recent censuses the proportion of omissions has been higher, and the proportion of duplications lower in the enumeration of the Negroes than it has been in the enumeration of the whites; and that in general the margin of error has been greater in the case of Negroes. The percentage increase of the Negro population would not, however, be affected by this undercounting in so far as the population was understated at the several censuses by any constant percentage. If, for example, the census of 1900 and that of 1910 each of them understated the Negro population by 1 per cent, or by any greater proportion, the percentage increase figured upon the census returns would, nevertheless, be the true percentage increase for the decade, and it would be entirely comparable with the percentage increase for other classes, whatever the proportion of omissions or duplications for those other classes, provided only that the proportions should be as regards each class unvarying from census to census. Where, however, the proportion of omissions at any census is exceptionally large, as at the census of 1890, the decennial percentage increase for two decades will be materially affected.

INCREASE AFFECTED BY EXTENSION OF AREA.

In considering the increase of population from decade to decade, it should be noted that the area of census enumeration in the states has been considerably extended at several censuses. At the census of 1890, for example, the population of Indian Territory and on Indian reservations was enumerated for the first time, and in Table 2 this population—aggregating 325,464 persons, among whom were 18,636 Negroes, and 117,368 whites—is included in the increase for the decade 1880–1890. It will be obvious, however, that only a portion of the population enumerated in these areas is properly classified as increase for the decade, and that that portion representing the growth of population during the decade, if it could be determined, could not all of it be properly regarded as constituting a portion of the increase of the population enumerated at the census of 1880. By excluding the population of the added areas from the total population enumerated in 1890, the population increase within the area enumerated at the census of 1880 may be determined. The exclusion of areas representing extension of the area of enumeration at the census of 1890 reduces slightly the decennial increase per cent both for Negroes and for whites. In the case of Negroes the reduction is from 13.8 to 13.5 per cent and in the case of whites, from 27 to 26.7.

At other censuses, also, as well as at the census of 1890, the area of census enumeration has been extended to embrace new territory, and these accidental extensions have tended in each case to raise the percentage increase somewhat above that which would represent the growth of population during the decade. At the census of 1850, for example, the areas enumerated first in that year aggregated 335,300 square miles, representing an increase for the decade 1840–1850 of more than one-fourth in the area of census enumeration. This added area returned a population in 1850 of 391,410 persons, among whom were 59,799 Negroes and 331,611 whites. The exclusion of this population from the increase for the decade 1840–1850 reduces the percentage increase for the Negroes from 26.6 to 24.5, and for the whites from 37.7 to 35.4. Undoubtedly the population of the areas enumerated first in 1850 embraces a considerable number of migrants who had entered these areas during the decade, coming in from other sections of the country, and the increase in the area enumerated in 1840 is reduced by the number of such migrants.

REVISED FIGURES OF INCREASE 1790–1910.

In Table 3 the increase of the Negro population is shown for each decade, exclusive of the population of areas which represent extensions of the area of census enumeration in the given decade, and the

increases and proportions given in the table, in so far as they pertain to the years 1870 and 1890, are figured upon the estimated populations for these years.

YEAR.	NEGRO POPULATION.					White population increase per cent within area enumerated at preceding census.	Percentage Negro in the total white population.	Negroes per 1,000 white population.
	Number.	Increase during preceding 10 years.						
		Total.	Population of area enumerated first in year specified.	Increase within area enumerated at preceding census.				
				Number.	Per cent.			
1910.....	9,827,763	993,769	.....	993,769	11.2	22.3	10.7	120
1900 ¹	8,833,994	1,073,394	.....	1,073,394	13.8	21.2	11.6	132
1890.....	7,760,000	1,179,307	.....	1,160,571	17.6	26.7	12.3	142
1880.....	6,580,763	1,188,621	.....	1,188,621	22.0	26.4	13.1	152
1870.....	5,392,172	950,342	.....	950,342	21.4	27.5	13.5	157
1860.....	4,441,830	803,022	800	802,222	22.0	26.8	14.1	165
1850.....	3,638,808	765,160	59,799	705,361	24.5	35.4	15.7	186
1840.....	2,873,648	545,006	188	544,818	23.4	34.8	16.8	202
1830.....	2,328,642	556,986	14,345	540,641	30.5	33.7	18.1	221
1820.....	1,771,656	393,848	.....	393,848	28.6	34.2	18.4	225
1810.....	1,377,808	375,771	45,863	329,908	32.9	34.9	19.0	235
1800.....	1,002,037	244,829	24,480	240,349	31.7	34.0	18.9	233
1790.....	757,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.3	239

¹ Figures in italics are estimates.

² Includes slaves only for western Georgia.

Fluctuations in the percentage increase are markedly reduced in Table 3, as compared with those shown in Table 2, even for the earlier decades. According to Table 2, for example, the Negro population in the two decades 1790-1800 and 1800-1810 increased 32.3 and 37.5 per cent, respectively, the corresponding increases according to Table 3 being 31.7 and 32.9 per cent. In the case of the white population, fluctuations in the rates for the five decades 1790-1840 almost entirely disappear in Table 3, the rates being 34, 34.9, 34.2, 33.7, and 34.3 per cent, respectively. In both tables the maximum rate of increase for the Negro population is that for the decade 1800-1810 and the next highest that for the decade 1790-1800; but the maximum rate is reduced from 37.5 to 32.9 per cent by excluding from the increase the population of areas enumerated first in 1810.

The increase of the Negro population in the two decades 1790-1810, the period of its most rapid rate of growth, is in part attributable to the continued importation of slaves during the years 1790-1808; but for the period of 100 years, from 1810 to 1910, net immigration or emigration of Negroes has been inconsiderable. In the case of the white population, on the other hand, immigration has contributed largely to its increase not only in the last decade, but in each preceding decade.

During the four decades 1790-1830 there was no considerable change from decade to decade in the percentage increase of the Negro population. As shown in Table 3, the increases for these decades were 31.7, 32.9, 28.6, and 30.5 per cent, respectively. For the

five decades 1830-1880, also, the decennial percentage increases—i. e., 23.4, 24.5, 22, 21.4, 22—remained fairly constant without any marked fluctuations or persistent tendency upward or downward, although the percentages indicate clearly a retardation of the rate growth in this period as compared with the rate maintained in the earlier period. The minimum rate for the period 1790-1830, 28.6 per cent, is considerably above the maximum rate, 24.5 per cent, for the later period, while the average of the decennial rates dropped from 30.9 per cent for the four decades 1790-1830 to 22.7 per cent for the five decades 1830-1880.

If the increases shown in Table 3 be accepted as accurate, it appears that the growth of the Negro population, considered by decades, was greatest in the decade 1870-1880, the estimated addition to the population in this decade being 1,188,621. In the period from 1790 to 1880 the absolute growth of the Negro population increased from decade to decade, with exception that the growth in the decade ending in 1840 was practically the same as in the decade preceding. In each decade since 1880, however, the absolute increase, as well as the percentage increase, has tended to fall off.

The proportion Negro in the population has decreased in each decade, with exception of a slight increase for the decade 1800-1810. During the first four decades, however, although the total population more than trebled, the decrease in the proportion Negro, from 19.3 per cent in 1790 to 18.1 per cent in 1830, was inconsiderable, amounting to an average decrease in the percentage per decade of only 0.3; in other words, the number of Negroes per 1,000 population decreased on the average by 3 in the course of each 10 years. In the period 1830 to 1910 the decennial decreases in the percentage Negro were generally greater than those for the earlier period, the decrease from 18.1 per cent in 1830 to 10.7 in 1910 being equivalent to an average decrease per decade for these eight decades of 0.9, or 9 per 1,000 population. This is the amount of the decrease in the last decade—from 11.6 per cent in 1900 to 10.7 per cent in 1910.

The proportion of Negroes to whites was somewhat less than 1 to 4 in 1790, and 1 to 8 in 1910, the number of Negroes per 1,000 whites being as shown in Table 3, in the two years, respectively 239 and 120.

INCREASE BY 30, 50, AND 60 YEAR PERIODS: 1790-1910.

In Table 4, on the following page, the increase of the population, Negro and white, is shown by 30, 50, and 60 year periods.

In each of the two 30-year periods, 1790-1820 and 1820-1850, the Negro population more than doubled its numbers, the increase amounting to 134 per cent in the earlier period and to 105.4 per cent in the later. For the two succeeding 30-year periods the percentage

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increase fell off to 80.9 for the period 1850-1880 and to 49.3 for the period 1880-1910. The percentage increase from 1790 to 1820 was thus nearly three times as great as the percentage increase from 1880 to 1910. The corresponding percentages for the white population in the several periods are 148, 148.6, 122, and 88.3.

Although the percentage increase of the Negro population fell off from period to period, the lower percentages for the later periods represent larger absolute additions to the population. In the 30-year period 1790-1820, with a percentage increase of 134, the growth of the Negro population amounted to a little over one million, while in the period 1880-1910, with a percentage increase of 49.3, the growth of population exceeded three million. In the 50 years 1860-1910 the increase of 121.3 per cent amounted to 5,385,933 persons, while the increase of 222.4 per cent for the 50 years preceding the war, in terms of population, was less than three-fifths as great, the absolute

increase for the earlier period being 3,064,022. If the period 1790-1910 be divided into two periods of 60 years each, the percentage increase in the period 1790-1850 is more than twice the corresponding percentage for the period 1850-1910, while the absolute increase in the earlier period is less than one-half that in the later period.

PERIOD.	POPULATION AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD.		INCREASE DURING PERIOD.				Negroes per 1,000 whites in the increase.
			Number.		Per cent.		
	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	
1910.....	9,827,763	81,781,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30-year periods:							
1880-1910.....	6,580,793	43,402,970	3,246,970	38,328,987	49.3	88.3	85
1850-1880.....	3,638,808	19,553,068	2,941,985	23,849,902	80.9	122.0	123
1820-1850.....	1,771,656	7,866,797	1,897,152	11,686,271	105.4	148.6	160
1790-1820.....	757,208	3,172,006	1,014,448	4,694,791	134.0	148.0	216
50-year periods:							
1860-1910.....	4,441,830	26,922,537	5,385,933	54,809,420	121.3	203.6	98
1810-1860.....	1,377,808	5,862,073	3,064,022	21,060,404	222.4	359.3	145
60-year periods:							
1850-1910.....	3,638,808	19,553,068	6,188,955	62,178,889	170.1	318.0	100
1790-1850.....	757,208	3,172,006	2,881,600	16,381,062	380.6	516.4	176

CHAPTER III.—GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND INCREASE, BY STATES: 1790-1910.

AREAS.

State areas, and combinations of state areas into geographic divisions and sections, are the units of area with reference to which the Negro population is classified in the tables following. These tables, therefore, do not comprehend the distribution of that population in detail with reference to urban and rural communities, or by county areas. In subsequent chapters statistics are given relating to the distribution within the several states—by urban and rural communities in Chapter VII and by county areas in Chapter VIII.¹

For the Negro population statistical interest attaches largely to compilations relating to the South as a whole, in which this class constitutes a considerable population element, and to the South in comparison with the North and the West, since the natural, social, and economic environmental conditions in the several sections are more or less dissimilar. The Negro population living in the North and West has increased by migration from the South in recent decades, as well as by natural growth, and in 1910 exceeded one million—a number sufficient to provide, in comparison with the South, significant data relative to progress achieved by the race under diverse conditions of living.

RACIAL CLASSES, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1910.

The geographic distribution of the Negro, white, and other population classes in 1910 is shown in Table 1, by sections and divisions.

The Negro population of the South in 1910 numbered 8,749,427, and amounted to 89 per cent, or approximately nine-tenths of the total Negro population of the country. The white population of the South numbered 20,547,420, and amounted to 25 per cent, or one-fourth, of the total white population.

¹ The primary areas of census enumeration are the enumeration districts—of which there were approximately 70,000 at the census of 1910—devised at each census for administrative purposes, and representing in themselves no permanent civil divisions. The returns of population from these districts are compiled into totals for the minor civil divisions of counties and cities, and these totals into totals for the counties and cities themselves, and further into aggregates for states. The states are grouped to compose the nine geographic divisions, and for certain tabulations the divisions are combined into sections—the South, the North, and the West. In those tables which give statistics by states (see, for example, Table 13 of this chapter), with few exceptions the states are arranged geographically under the divisional headings. In the published reports of the census the population is not classified by race or other characteristic for county or minor civil divisions. Urban communities and counties are therefore the primal areas of compilation in the present report.

Thus the great mass of the Negro population was in the South, and to a somewhat less degree it is true that the great mass of the white population was in the North and West.

In the North the Negro population numbered 1,027,674, and in the West 50,662, the white populations for these two sections being, respectively, 54,640,209 and 6,544,328.

Considering the nativity and parentage classes of the white population, it appears that a much larger proportion of the native white of native parentage, than of the white population of foreign birth or parentage was resident in the South. The proportion in the South for the native white of native parentage (i. e., both parents native), was 37.5 per cent; for the native white of foreign parentage (i. e., both parents foreign born), 5.9 per cent; for the native white of mixed parentage (i. e., one parent native, one foreign born), 8.3 per cent; and for the foreign-born white, 5.4 per cent. For the Negro population the proportion living in the South—89 per cent—was much higher than the corresponding proportion for any other race or nativity class.

In 1910 the Negro population of the South Atlantic division numbered 4,112,488; that of the East South Central, 2,652,513; and that of the West South Central, 1,984,426—more than two-fifths of the total Negro population of the country being in the South Atlantic division.

Except in Oklahoma the colored population of the South is almost entirely Negro, the colored, other than Negro—including Indian, Chinese, and Japanese—constituting a very inconsiderable factor in the total colored population. Of this other colored population in the South, numbering 92,483 in 1910, 88,433 were Indian; 3,299 were Chinese; 610 Japanese; and 141 of other racial character. As may be seen by reference to Table 13 (p. 43), a large proportion of the Indian population of the South—74,825 out of 88,433—was in Oklahoma. In the South, exclusive of Oklahoma, the Negro population numbered 8,611,815 and the other colored only 17,471. The colored other than Negro constituted a more considerable element in the total colored population of the North, and was largely in the majority in the colored population of the West. The proportion Negro in the colored population was 99 per cent in the South as a whole, and

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99.8 per cent in the South, exclusive of Oklahoma. It was 92 per cent in the North, and in the West only 18 per cent.

Diagram I (p. 33) distributes the population of divisions in 1910, by color, nativity, and parentage, combinations having been made of certain classes shown separately in Table 1. The population of each division is classified in the diagram as Negro, native

white of native parentage, native white of foreign or mixed parentage, foreign-born white, and all other. The areas of the bars are proportional to the populations of the divisions, and the areas shaded for the several classes are proportional to the numbers in those classes. By a comparison of areas, therefore, the relative numerical importance of the classes in the divisions and in the country as a whole becomes apparent.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE CLASSES, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1910.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	POPULATION: 1910.											
	Total.	Negro.	White.				Foreign born.	Indian.	Chi- nese.	Japa- nese.	Other.	
			Total.	Native.								
				Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign parentage.						Mixed parentage.
NUMBER.												
United States.....	91,972,286	9,827,763	81,731,957	68,386,412	49,488,575	12,916,311	5,981,526	13,345,545	265,683	71,531	72,157	3,175
The South.....	29,389,330	8,749,427	20,547,420	19,821,249	18,561,146	762,398	497,705	726,171	88,433	3,299	610	141
South Atlantic.....	12,194,895	4,112,488	8,071,603	7,781,048	7,341,205	274,451	165,392	290,555	9,054	1,582	156	12
East South Central.....	8,409,901	2,652,513	5,754,326	5,667,469	5,452,492	123,915	91,062	86,857	2,612	414	26	10
West South Central.....	8,784,534	1,984,426	6,721,491	6,372,732	5,767,449	364,032	241,251	348,759	76,767	1,303	428	119
The North.....	55,757,115	1,027,674	54,640,209	43,319,193	27,352,035	11,126,359	4,840,799	11,321,016	69,454	16,298	3,397	83
New England.....	6,552,681	66,306	6,480,514	4,666,128	2,613,419	1,460,565	592,144	1,814,386	2,076	3,499	272	14
Middle Atlantic.....	19,315,892	417,870	18,880,452	14,054,273	8,462,961	4,113,076	1,478,236	4,826,179	7,717	8,189	1,643	21
East North Central.....	18,250,621	300,836	17,927,622	14,860,402	9,751,968	3,450,015	1,658,419	3,067,220	18,255	3,415	482	11
West North Central.....	11,637,921	242,662	11,351,621	9,738,390	6,523,687	2,102,703	1,112,000	1,613,231	41,406	1,195	1,000	37
The West.....	6,825,821	50,662	6,544,328	5,245,970	3,575,394	1,027,554	643,022	1,298,358	107,796	51,934	68,150	2,951
Mountain.....	2,633,517	21,467	2,520,455	2,083,545	1,466,624	370,009	246,912	436,910	75,338	5,614	10,447	196
Pacific.....	4,192,304	29,195	4,023,873	3,162,425	2,108,770	657,545	396,110	861,448	32,458	46,320	57,703	2,755
PER CENT.												
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The South.....	32.0	89.0	25.1	29.0	37.5	5.9	8.3	5.4	33.3	4.6	0.8	4.4
South Atlantic.....	13.3	41.8	9.9	11.4	14.8	2.1	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.2	0.2	0.4
East South Central.....	9.1	27.0	7.0	8.3	11.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	(¹)	0.3
West South Central.....	9.6	20.2	8.2	9.3	11.7	2.8	4.0	2.6	28.9	1.8	0.6	3.7
The North.....	60.6	10.5	66.9	63.3	55.3	86.1	80.9	84.8	26.1	22.8	4.7	2.6
New England.....	7.1	0.7	7.9	6.8	5.3	11.3	9.9	13.6	0.8	4.9	0.4	0.4
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	4.3	23.1	20.6	17.1	31.8	24.7	36.2	2.9	11.4	2.3	0.7
East North Central.....	19.8	3.1	21.9	21.7	19.7	26.7	27.7	23.0	6.9	4.8	0.7	0.3
West North Central.....	12.7	2.5	13.9	14.2	13.2	16.3	18.6	12.1	15.6	1.6	1.4	1.2
The West.....	7.4	0.5	8.0	7.7	7.2	8.0	10.8	9.7	40.6	72.6	94.4	92.9
Mountain.....	2.9	0.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.3	28.4	7.8	14.5	6.2
Pacific.....	4.6	0.3	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.1	6.6	6.5	12.2	64.8	80.0	86.8

¹Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1790-1910.

In Table 2 is given the total, the Negro, and the white population at each census, 1790-1910, by geographic sections and divisions.

At the date of the first census, in 1790, the Negro population of the South numbered 689,784. Of this population, 673,462 were resident in the South Atlantic states, and 16,322 in the East South Central region. The Negro population of the North numbered 67,424, and this population was all of it returned from the New England and Middle Atlantic states. The entire Negro population, therefore, except the 16,322 re-

turned from the East South Central region, was resident in the states of the Atlantic seaboard. The entire white population, also, was returned from these states, with exception of 93,046 enumerated in the East South Central region, although undoubtedly some white population was at this date settled in the territory north of the Ohio River, which was not embraced in the area of census enumeration. No population whatever was returned prior to 1850 from any portion of the region now included in the West (the Mountain and Pacific divisions). The greater portion of this far western region was, in fact, brought under the jurisdiction of the United States in the decade preceding the census of 1850.

TOTAL, NEGRO, AND WHITE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, BY SECTIONS AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS: 1790-1910.

Table 2 SECTION AND DIVISION.	POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS.												
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
TOTAL.													
United States.....	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,638,453	7,230,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
The South.....	29,389,330	24,523,527	20,028,069	16,516,568	12,288,020	11,133,361	8,982,612	6,950,729	5,707,848	4,419,232	3,461,099	2,621,901	1,961,174
South Atlantic.....	12,194,895	10,443,480	8,857,922	7,597,197	5,853,610	5,364,703	4,679,090	3,925,299	3,645,752	3,061,033	2,674,891	2,286,494	1,861,806
East South Central.....	8,409,901	7,547,757	6,420,154	5,525,151	4,404,445	4,020,991	3,363,271	2,575,445	1,815,969	1,190,489	708,590	335,407	109,368
West South Central.....	8,784,534	6,532,290	4,740,983	3,334,220	2,029,965	1,747,667	940,251	449,985	246,127	167,680	77,618	.....	.....
The North.....	55,757,115	47,379,699	39,817,386	31,871,518	25,279,841	19,690,984	14,030,446	10,112,624	7,152,854	5,219,221	3,778,782	2,686,532	1,968,040
The West.....	6,825,821	4,091,349	3,102,269	1,767,687	990,510	618,976	178,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEGRO.													
United States.....	9,827,763	8,833,994	7,488,676	6,580,793	4,880,009	4,441,830	3,638,808	2,873,648	2,328,642	1,771,656	1,377,808	1,002,037	757,208
The South.....	8,749,427	7,922,969	6,760,577	5,953,903	4,420,811	4,097,111	3,352,198	2,641,977	2,161,885	1,642,672	1,268,499	918,336	680,784
South Atlantic.....	4,112,488	3,729,017	3,262,690	2,941,202	2,216,705	2,058,198	1,800,871	1,597,317	1,529,283	1,273,399	1,080,800	859,690	673,462
East South Central.....	2,652,513	2,499,886	2,119,797	1,924,996	1,464,252	1,394,360	1,122,790	830,306	501,537	288,057	145,454	58,646	16,322
West South Central.....	1,984,426	1,694,066	1,378,090	1,037,705	739,854	644,553	368,537	214,354	131,015	81,216	42,245	.....	.....
The North.....	1,027,674	880,771	701,018	615,038	452,818	340,240	285,369	231,671	166,757	128,984	109,309	83,701	67,424
The West.....	50,662	30,254	27,081	11,852	6,380	4,479	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WHITE.													
United States.....	81,731,957	66,809,196	55,101,258	43,402,970	33,569,377	26,922,537	19,553,068	14,195,805	10,537,378	7,856,797	5,862,073	4,306,446	3,172,066
The South.....	20,547,420	16,521,970	13,193,453	10,555,427	7,863,209	7,033,973	5,630,414	4,308,752	3,545,963	2,776,560	2,191,538	1,703,565	1,271,390
South Atlantic.....	8,071,603	6,706,058	5,592,149	4,654,112	3,635,238	3,305,107	2,818,219	2,327,982	2,116,469	1,787,664	1,594,091	1,426,804	1,178,344
East South Central.....	5,754,326	5,044,847	4,305,668	3,657,593	2,939,091	2,626,376	2,240,481	1,745,139	1,314,382	902,432	563,136	276,761	93,046
West South Central.....	6,721,491	4,771,065	3,295,636	2,245,722	1,288,880	1,102,490	571,714	235,631	115,112	86,464	34,311	.....	.....
The North.....	54,640,209	46,413,758	39,035,798	31,235,267	24,815,772	19,337,997	13,745,077	9,880,953	6,988,007	5,090,237	3,670,535	2,602,881	1,900,616
The West.....	6,544,328	3,873,468	2,872,007	1,612,276	910,396	550,567	177,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes white persons (6,100 in 1840 and 5,318 in 1830) on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any division or state.

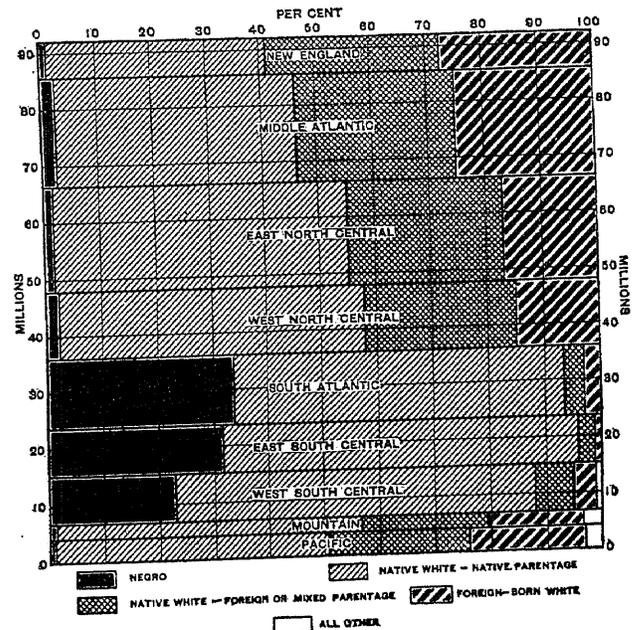
The percentage distribution of the Negro population, by sections and divisions, at each census, 1790-1910, is shown in Table 3.

YEAR.	The South.						
	United States	Total.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.	The North.	The West.
1910.....	100.0	89.0	41.8	27.0	20.2	10.5	0.5
1900.....	100.0	89.7	42.2	28.3	19.2	10.0	0.3
1890.....	100.0	90.3	43.6	28.3	18.4	9.4	0.4
1880.....	100.0	90.5	44.7	29.3	16.5	9.3	0.2
1870.....	100.0	90.6	45.4	30.0	15.2	9.3	0.1
1860.....	100.0	92.2	46.3	31.4	14.5	7.7	0.1
1850.....	100.0	92.1	51.1	30.9	10.1	7.8	(¹)
1840.....	100.0	91.9	55.6	28.9	7.5	8.1	.....
1830.....	100.0	92.8	65.7	21.5	5.6	7.2	.....
1820.....	100.0	92.7	71.9	16.3	4.6	7.3	.....
1810.....	100.0	92.1	78.4	10.6	3.1	7.9	.....
1800.....	100.0	91.6	85.8	5.9	.....	8.4	.....
1790.....	100.0	91.1	88.9	2.2	.....	8.9	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

As regards the Negro population, the proportion resident in the South has not varied greatly from census to census. In 1790 the proportion living in the South was 91.1 per cent, and this proportion increased slightly in succeeding decades, to a maximum proportion of 92.8 per cent in 1830. It was 91.9 in 1840; 92.1 in 1850; and 92.2 in 1860. It fell off to 90.6 in 1870; and thereafter declined slightly, from census to

DIAGRAM I.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE OF THE POPULATION BY DIVISIONS: 1910.



census, to 89 in 1910. Conversely, the proportion living in the North and West, which was 8.9 per cent in 1790, fell off to 7.2 per cent in 1830, and in succeeding decades, with some fluctuation, increased to 11 per cent in 1910.

As between the South and the North, therefore, the net changes in the geographic distribution of the Negro population have not been very considerable over an extended period, although the proportion in the North has tended in recent decades to increase.

During the entire period 1790-1910 the principal direction of migration and growth for the Negro population of the South, as for the white, has been westward. In 1790, of the total Negro population, 88.9 per cent was resident in the South Atlantic states. This population increased in each decade, from 673,462 in 1790 to 4,112,488 in 1910, but at each census, notwithstanding its rapid increase, the population of this division constituted a smaller proportion of the total Negro population in the country as a whole. In the period from 1790 to 1860 the percentage living in this division decreased from 88.9 to 46.3, and the decline in the proportion has been continuous since 1860, although the aggregate change in the period of 50 years, from 46.3 per cent in 1860 to 41.8 per cent in 1910, was less than the average change per decade for the period from 1790 to 1860.

At each census, 1790-1860, the proportion living in the East South Central division increased, the increase being from 2.2 per cent in 1790 to 31.4 per cent in 1860. At each census since 1860 the proportion in this division has decreased, to 27 per cent in 1910. The proportion living in the West South Central division has increased continuously from 3.1 per cent in 1810, to 20.2 per cent, or approximately one-fifth, in 1910.

NEGRO AND WHITE INCREASE, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1790-1910.

The Negro and white population increases are shown, by sections and divisions, for the decade 1900-1910, in Table 4, and by 30-year periods, 1790-1910, in Table 5.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	Number.		Per cent.		Percentage distribution, by area.	
	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
	United States.....	993,769	14,922,761	11.2	22.3	100.0	100.0
The South.....	826,458	4,025,450	10.4	24.4	83.2	27.0
South Atlantic.....	383,471	1,365,545	10.3	20.4	38.6	9.2
East South Central...	152,627	709,479	6.1	14.1	15.4	4.8
West South Central..	290,360	1,950,425	17.1	40.9	29.2	13.1
The North.....	146,903	8,226,451	16.7	17.7	14.8	55.1
New England.....	7,207	953,488	12.2	17.3	0.7	6.4
Middle Atlantic.....	91,949	3,769,590	28.2	24.9	9.3	25.3
East North Central...	42,994	2,217,569	16.7	14.1	4.3	14.9
West North Central..	4,753	1,285,804	2.0	12.8	0.5	8.6
The West.....	20,408	2,670,860	67.5	69.0	2.1	17.9
Mountain.....	5,877	940,600	37.7	59.5	0.6	6.3
Pacific.....	14,531	1,730,260	99.1	75.4	1.5	11.6

In the decade 1900-1910 the Negro population of the South increased by 826,458, or 10.4 per cent; the white population by 4,025,450, or 24.4 per cent. The Negro population of the North increased by 146,903, or 16.7 per cent; the white population by 8,226,451, or 17.7 per cent. In the West the Negro increase amounted to 20,408, or 67.5 per cent; and the white increase, to 2,670,860, or 69 per cent.

The percentage increase of the Negro population in the South was slightly below, and the percentages for the North and West were considerably above the rate of 11.2 per cent shown for the Negro population of the country as a whole. The relatively high percentage increases for the North and West indicate some gain by net migration of Negroes into these sections from the South during the decade; not, however, a gain so considerable in dimensions, when measured against the aggregate Negro population of the South, as to constitute anything in the nature of a general exodus from the South. Such a gain is indicated clearly for the Middle Atlantic division, in which the Negro population increased by 91,949, or 28.2 per cent, and for the smaller populations of the Mountain and Pacific divisions, in which the percentage increases were 37.7 and 99.1, respectively. In the West, where the Negro population is numerically inconsiderable, it is clear that a comparatively small gain by migration—measured in thousands of migrants—would be sufficient to produce the high rate of increase shown in the table. As between the North and the South it should be borne in mind that the net migration of any given number would affect the rate of increase more in the North than in the South, owing to the fact that the Negro population resident in the North is smaller than that resident in the South. In a subsequent chapter statistics are presented which indicate the extent to which the several sections of the country have gained or lost by interstate migration (see Chapter VI).

The Negro population of the South Atlantic division increased in the decade 1900-1910 by 383,471, nearly two-fifths of the total Negro increase being in this division; that of the East South Central division increased by 152,627; and that of the West South Central division by 290,360.

The percentage increase in the South Atlantic division was 10.3 for the Negroes and 20.4 for the whites; in the East South Central division it was 6.1 for Negroes and 14.1 for whites; and in the West South Central division 17.1 for Negroes and 40.9 for whites. Thus in each of those divisions, the percentage increase for whites considerably exceeded that for Negroes. The divisional increases of both Negroes and whites were obviously affected by migration during the decade, since the percentage increases in several of the divisions depart widely from the average for the country as a whole.

INCREASE BY 30-YEAR PERIODS FOR NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1790-1910.

Table 5

PERIOD.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.													
	United States.		The South.								The North.		The West.	
			Total.		South Atlantic Division.		East South Central Division.		West South Central Division.					
	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
NUMBER.														
1880-1910.....	3,246,970	38,328,987	2,795,524	9,991,993	1,171,280	3,417,401	727,517	2,005,733	896,721	4,477,769	412,636	23,404,942	38,810	4,932,052
1850-1880.....	2,941,085	23,840,002	2,001,705	4,023,013	1,080,311	1,835,893	802,200	1,417,112	719,168	1,072,008	320,069	17,490,190	10,611	1,434,699
1820-1850.....	1,807,152	11,680,271	1,709,529	2,853,854	593,472	1,030,555	834,733	1,338,049	287,321	485,250	188,385	8,654,840	1,241	177,577
1790-1820.....	1,014,448	4,694,791	952,889	1,505,170	599,937	609,320	271,735	809,386	81,216	80,404	61,660	3,189,621	.....	.....
PER CENT.														
1880-1910.....	49.3	88.3	47.0	94.7	39.8	73.4	37.8	57.3	82.4	199.6	67.1	74.9	327.5	305.9
1850-1880.....	80.9	122.0	77.6	87.5	58.1	65.1	71.4	63.3	195.1	292.5	115.5	127.2	855.0	807.9
1820-1850.....	105.4	148.6	104.1	102.8	46.1	57.6	289.8	148.3	353.8	561.2	121.2	170.0	.....	.....
1790-1820.....	134.0	148.0	138.1	118.4	80.1	51.7	1,064.8	809.9	.....	.....	91.3	167.8	.....	.....

During the 30 years 1880-1910, as shown in Table 5, in the South the Negro increase amounted to 2,795,524 and the white increase to 9,991,993; in the North the Negro increase amounted to 412,636 and the white increase to 23,404,942; in the West the Negro increase amounted to 38,810 and the white increase to 4,932,052. The percentage increase in the South was 47 for the Negro population and 94.7 for the white population; in the North 67.1 for Negroes and 74.9 for whites; and in the West 327.5 for Negroes and 305.9 for whites. In the 30 years 1790-1820 the Negro population at the South increased at a more rapid rate than the white population, the percentage increases being, respectively, 138.1 and 118.4. In the following period the percentages were more nearly equal, the percentage for Negroes being somewhat higher than that for whites. In the two succeeding periods the percentage increase for Negroes fell below that for whites. Nearly one-half of the total Negro increase in the South from 1820 to 1850 was in the East South Central division, in which the increase amounted to 834,733, or 289.8 per cent. This increase was largely by migration from the South Atlantic division, in which the rate of growth was reduced far below the rate for the South as a whole.

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION, BY STATES: 1790-1910.

The Negro and the white population of the states and divisions at each census, 1790-1910, is given in Table 13, pages 43 to 45, which gives also, for 1910 and for 1900, the Indian and all other population. The Negro populations of the states in 1910 and in 1900 are also represented by the diagram on page 36.

At the date of the First Census, in 1790, Virginia's Negro population of 305,493 greatly exceeded that of any other state. Two-fifths of the total Negro population of the country were resident in this state, although three other states reported populations in

excess of 100,000—Maryland, 111,079; North Carolina, 105,547; and South Carolina, 108,895. The fifth largest Negro population was that of Georgia, 29,662, and the sixth largest that of New York, 25,978. Negroes were reported from every state enumerated, the number returned from New Hampshire, 788, being greater than the number returned from that state at the census of 1910.

Throughout the period from 1790 to 1860, Virginia maintained her preeminence as regards Negro population over all other states. At the census of 1860, 5 Southern states reported Negro populations in excess of 400,000—Virginia, 548,907; Georgia, 465,698; Alabama, 437,770; Mississippi, 437,404; South Carolina, 412,320—and 7 other Southern states reported Negro populations in excess of 100,000. At the census of 1870 and at each succeeding census Georgia's Negro population exceeded that of any other state. In 1910 its Negro population numbered 1,176,987. One other state, Mississippi, in 1910, reported a Negro population in excess of 1,000,000. Six states besides Georgia and Mississippi, reported Negro populations in excess of 500,000, and 11 other states, of which 5 were Northern, Negro populations in excess of 100,000.

The rank of the states, as regards Negro, white, and total population in 1910, is shown in Table 6, in which the states are arranged in order, according to their Negro population, these populations being also cumulated by states.

Of the 13 states reporting Negro population in excess of 200,000 in 1910, all were Southern. The aggregate Negro population of these states was 8,422,015, amounting to 85.7 per cent, or six-sevenths of the total Negro population of the country. The remaining one-seventh of the Negro population was reported from 35 states—of which 3 (Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Delaware), were Southern—and the District of Columbia, whose populations ranged from 513 in Nevada to 193,919 in Pennsylvania. The 13 states report-

NEGRO POPULATION.

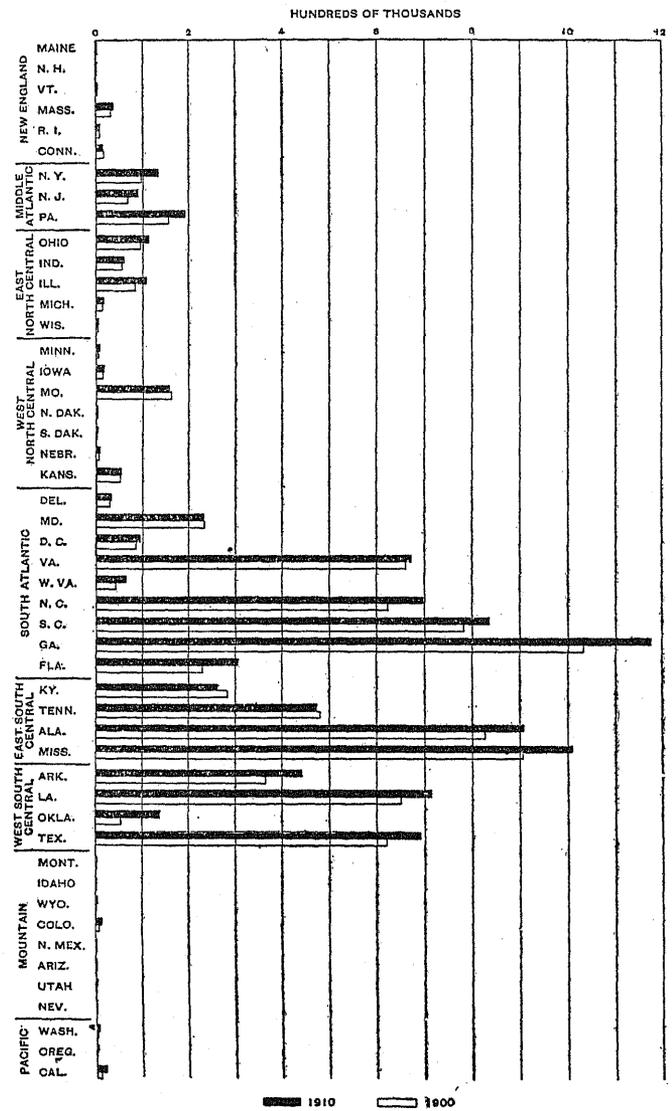
ing six-sevenths of the Negro population reported approximately one-fifth of the white population of the country.

Table 6

STATE.	Negro population: 1910.	RANK OF STATE.			NEGRO POPULATION, 1910, CUMULATED BY STATES.	
		By Negro population.	By white population.	By total population.	Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	9,827,763				9,827,763	100.0
Georgia.....	1,176,987	1	20	10	1,176,987	12.0
Mississippi.....	1,009,487	2	30	21	2,186,474	22.2
Alabama.....	908,282	3	22	18	3,094,756	31.5
South Carolina.....	835,843	4	33	26	3,930,599	40.0
Louisiana.....	713,874	5	29	24	4,644,473	47.3
North Carolina.....	697,843	6	18	16	5,342,316	54.4
Texas.....	690,049	7	6	5	6,032,365	61.4
Virginia.....	671,096	8	21	20	6,703,461	68.2
Tennessee.....	473,088	9	16	17	7,176,549	73.0
Arkansas.....	442,891	10	25	25	7,619,440	77.5
Florida.....	308,669	11	38	33	7,928,109	80.7
Kentucky.....	261,656	12	15	14	8,189,765	83.3
Maryland.....	232,250	13	28	27	8,422,015	85.7
Pennsylvania.....	193,919	14	2	2	8,615,934	87.7
Missouri.....	157,452	15	7	7	8,773,386	89.3
Oklahoma.....	137,612	16	19	23	8,910,998	90.7
New York.....	134,191	17	1	1	9,045,189	92.0
Ohio.....	111,492	18	4	4	9,156,641	93.2
Illinois.....	109,049	19	3	3	9,205,690	94.3
District of Columbia.....	94,446	20	45	43	9,300,136	95.2
New Jersey.....	89,760	21	10	11	9,449,896	96.2
West Virginia.....	64,173	22	24	28	9,514,069	96.8
Indiana.....	60,320	23	9	9	9,574,339	97.4
Kansas.....	54,030	24	17	22	9,628,419	98.0
Massachusetts.....	38,055	25	5	6	9,666,474	98.4
Delaware.....	31,181	26	47	47	9,697,655	98.7
California.....	21,645	27	12	12	9,719,300	98.9
Michigan.....	17,115	28	8	8	9,736,415	99.1
Connecticut.....	15,174	29	27	31	9,751,589	99.2
Iowa.....	14,973	30	13	15	9,766,562	99.4
Colorado.....	11,453	31	31	32	9,778,015	99.5
Rhode Island.....	9,529	32	37	38	9,787,544	99.6
Nebraska.....	7,689	33	23	29	9,795,232	99.7
Minnesota.....	7,084	34	14	19	9,802,317	99.7
Washington.....	6,058	35	26	30	9,808,375	99.8
Wisconsin.....	2,900	36	11	13	9,811,275	99.8
Wyoming.....	2,235	37	48	48	9,813,510	99.9
Arizona.....	2,009	38	46	46	9,815,519	99.9
Montana.....	1,834	39	41	40	9,817,353	99.9
New Mexico.....	1,623	40	44	44	9,818,981	99.9
Vermont.....	1,621	41	42	42	9,820,602	99.9
Oregon.....	1,492	42	34	35	9,822,094	99.9
Maine.....	1,363	43	32	34	9,823,457	100.0
Utah.....	1,144	44	40	41	9,824,601	100.0
South Dakota.....	817	45	36	36	9,825,418	100.0
Idaho.....	651	46	43	45	9,826,069	100.0
North Dakota.....	617	47	35	37	9,826,686	100.0
New Hampshire.....	564	48	39	39	9,827,250	100.0
Nevada.....	513	49	49	49	9,827,763	100.0

Georgia, which ranked first in Negro population in 1910, ranked twentieth in white population and tenth in total population. Mississippi, the second most populous state as regards Negro population, ranked thirtieth in white population and twenty-first in total population. Alabama ranked third in Negro population, twenty-second in white population, and eighteenth in total population. New York, which ranked first in total and in white population, ranked seventeenth in Negro population. Pennsylvania, which ranked second in total and in white population, ranked fourteenth in Negro population.

DIAGRAM II.—NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900.



NEGRO AND WHITE INCREASE, BY STATES: 1790-1910.

The increase of the Negro and of the white population, during the decade 1900-1910, and by 30-year periods, 1790-1910, is given for states and divisions in Table 7, on the following page. These increases are figured upon the populations of Table 13.

During the decade 1900-1910 the Negro populations increased in 42 states and in the District of Columbia, and decreased in 6 states, of which 3 were Southern and 3 Northern.

In each of the nine geographic divisions the percentage increase for this class of the population varied greatly from state to state. In the case of no one of these divisions, in fact, is the rate of increase for the division as a whole even approximately indicative of the several rates for the states composing the divisions. In New England, for example, the Negro population increased 12.2 per cent, but this average for the

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND INCREASE.

NEGRO AND WHITE INCREASE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: DECENNIAL, 1900-1910, AND BY 30-YEAR PERIODS, 1790-1910.

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

Table 7

DIVISION AND STATE.	INCREASE OF NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION.											
	1900-1910				1880-1910		1850-1880		1820-1850		1790-1820	
	Negro.		White.		Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.								
UNITED STATES.....	993,769	11.2	14,922,761	22.3	3,246,970	38,328,987	2,941,985	23,849,902	1,867,152	11,686,271	1,014,448	4,694,791
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	7,207	12.2	953,488	17.3	26,381	2,511,725	16,904	1,263,694	2,094	1,065,951	3,940	646,723
Middle Atlantic.....	91,949	28.2	3,769,590	24.9	228,378	8,575,397	62,751	4,533,061	36,944	3,161,946	39,360	1,701,853
East North Central.....	42,994	16.7	2,217,569	14.1	117,538	6,915,575	138,103	6,533,982	37,504	3,693,037	7,691	785,028
West North Central.....	4,753	2.0	1,285,804	12.8	40,339	5,402,245	111,911	5,159,453	79,843	733,906	10,569	56,017
South Atlantic.....	383,471	10.3	1,865,545	20.4	1,171,286	3,417,491	1,080,331	1,835,893	587,472	1,030,555	599,937	609,320
East South Central.....	152,627	6.1	709,479	14.1	727,517	2,096,733	802,206	1,417,112	834,733	1,338,049	271,735	809,386
West South Central.....	290,360	17.1	1,950,426	40.9	896,721	4,477,769	719,168	1,672,008	287,321	485,250	81,216	80,404
Mountain.....	5,877	37.7	940,609	59.5	16,445	1,905,634	4,960	541,966	72	72,855		
Pacific.....	14,531	99.1	1,730,260	75.4	22,365	3,026,418	5,661	892,733	1,169	104,722		
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	44	3.3	47,769	6.9	-88	93,143	95	65,039	427	284,407	301	201,404
New Hampshire.....	-98	-14.8	19,115	4.7	-121	83,677	165	23,773	-266	74,081	-2	102,278
Vermont.....	795	96.2	11,527	3.4	564	23,080	339	17,816	-185	78,324	632	149,924
Massachusetts.....	6,081	19.0	555,162	20.0	19,358	1,561,144	9,633	778,332	2,324	468,903	1,277	143,227
Rhode Island.....	437	4.8	113,442	27.1	3,041	262,553	2,818	126,064	68	64,418	-753	14,987
Connecticut.....	-52	-0.3	206,473	23.1	3,627	488,128	3,854	247,070	-274	95,818	2,395	34,907
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	34,959	35.2	1,809,664	25.3	69,087	3,950,823	16,035	1,967,697	9,702	1,714,880	13,389	1,019,303
New Jersey.....	19,916	28.5	633,577	35.0	50,907	1,353,877	14,807	628,508	4,029	207,951	5,832	87,604
Pennsylvania.....	37,074	23.8	1,326,049	21.6	108,384	3,270,697	31,909	1,938,566	23,213	1,239,115	20,139	594,946
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	14,551	15.0	594,693	14.6	31,552	1,536,977	54,621	1,162,870	20,556	1,378,339	4,723	576,711
Indiana.....	2,815	4.9	181,459	7.4	21,092	701,163	27,966	961,644	9,842	831,396	1,420	145,758
Illinois.....	23,971	28.2	792,089	16.7	62,631	2,495,811	40,932	2,185,117	4,062	782,197	1,374	63,837
Michigan.....	1,299	8.2	386,684	16.1	2,015	1,170,687	12,517	1,219,489	2,409	386,349	174	8,722
Wisconsin.....	358	14.1	262,644	12.8	198	1,010,937	2,067	1,004,363	635	304,756		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2,125	42.9	322,191	18.5	5,520	1,282,343	1,525	770,846	39	6,038		
Iowa.....	2,280	18.0	-9,476	-0.4	5,457	594,591	9,183	1,422,719	333	191,881		
Missouri.....	-3,782	-2.3	190,089	6.5	12,102	1,112,106	55,310	1,430,322	79,471	535,987	10,669	56,017
North Dakota.....	331	115.7	258,143	82.8	504	533,663	1,401	1,133,147				
South Dakota.....	352	75.7	163,057	48.1	529	466,816		419,764				
Nebraska.....	1,420	22.7	123,767	11.7	5,304	730,529	2,385	419,764				
Kansas.....	2,027	3.9	218,033	15.4	10,923	682,197	43,107	952,155				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	484	1.6	17,125	11.1	4,739	50,942	6,079	48,991	2,896	15,887	4,681	8,972
Maryland.....	-2,814	-1.2	110,215	11.6	22,020	337,946	45,139	306,750	17,964	157,720	36,048	51,574
District of Columbia.....	7,744	8.9	44,596	23.3	34,850	118,122	45,850	80,065	3,321	15,327	10,425	22,014
Virginia.....	10,374	1.6	196,954	16.5	39,480	508,951	104,755	-13,942	64,830	291,465	156,538	161,218
West Virginia.....	20,374	47.5	241,584	28.4	38,287	564,280	25,886	592,537				
North Carolina.....	73,374	11.7	236,903	18.7	166,566	633,299	215,266	314,214	96,382	133,828	114,082	130,996
South Carolina.....	53,522	6.8	121,354	21.8	231,511	288,056	210,388	116,542	128,643	37,123	156,406	97,262
Georgia.....	142,174	13.7	250,508	21.2	451,854	614,896	340,520	295,334	233,194	332,002	121,757	136,684
Florida.....	77,939	33.8	146,301	49.2	181,979	301,029	86,448	95,402	40,242	47,203		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	-23,050	-8.1	165,642	8.9	-9,795	650,772	50,459	615,766	91,501	326,587	116,947	373,693
Tennessee.....	-7,155	-1.5	171,246	11.1	69,937	572,601	157,270	381,995	163,037	416,857	79,066	308,066
Alabama.....	80,975	9.8	227,680	22.7	308,179	566,647	254,994	235,671	302,659	341,063	42,450	85,451
Mississippi.....	101,857	11.2	144,911	22.6	359,196	306,713	339,483	183,680	277,536	253,542	33,272	42,176
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	76,035	20.7	186,446	19.7	232,225	539,495	162,958	429,342	182,731	181,624	1,676	12,597
Louisiana.....	63,070	9.7	211,474	29.0	230,219	488,132	221,384	199,463	46,032	149,592	79,540	78,867
Oklahoma.....	81,928	147.1	774,327	115.5	137,612	1,444,531						
Texas.....	69,327	11.2	778,179	32.1	296,665	2,007,611	334,826	1,043,203	58,558	154,034		
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	311	20.4	134,297	59.3	1,488	325,195	346	35,385				
Idaho.....	358	122.2	164,726	106.6	598	290,205	53	29,013				
Wyoming.....	1,295	137.8	51,267	57.6	1,937	120,881	298	19,437				
Colorado.....	2,883	33.6	254,369	48.1	9,018	592,289	2,435	191,126				
New Mexico.....	18	1.1	124,387	69.0	618	195,873	993	47,196	22	61,525		
Arizona.....	161	8.7	78,565	84.6	1,854	136,308	155	35,160				
Utah.....	472	70.2	94,118	34.5	912	224,160	182	131,093	50	11,330		
Nevada.....	379	282.8	38,871	109.8	25	20,720	488	53,556				
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3,544	141.0	612,807	123.5	5,733	1,041,912	325	67,199				
Oregon.....	387	35.0	260,508	66.0	1,005	492,015	280	149,988	207	13,087		
California.....	10,600	98.0	856,945	61.1	15,627	1,492,491	5,056	675,546	982	91,635		

1 Dakota Territory.

NEGRO POPULATION.

division covers state rates ranging from a decrease of 14.8 per cent in New Hampshire, to an increase of 96.2 per cent in Vermont; the state rate most nearly approaching the average is that of 19 per cent for Massachusetts. The increase for the South Atlantic division was 10.3 per cent, but in this division the state increases range from a decrease of 1.2 per cent in Maryland, to an increase of 47.5 per cent in West Virginia. In the East South Central division a divisional increase of 6.1 per cent covers state rates ranging from a decrease of 8.1 per cent in Kentucky to an increase of 11.2 per cent in Mississippi. In the West South Central division a rate of 17.1 per cent covers state rates ranging from 9.7 in Louisiana to 147.1 per cent in Oklahoma. In the West North Central a divisional rate of 2 per cent increase covers state rates ranging from a decrease of 2.3 per cent in Missouri to an increase of 115.7 per cent in North Dakota. In the four other divisions the divergences of the state rates from the divisional rates are equally marked.

The wide range of variation in the state rates of increase is apparent in Table 8, in which the states are ranged in order according to the percentage increase of the Negro population, the percentage increase for the white population being given for comparison.

More than one-half of the total Negro population in 1910 and more than one-half of the increase during the decade 1900-1910 was in the 6 Southern states, in which the percentage increase during the decade ranged from 9.7 to 13.7. These states and their percentage increases were: Georgia, 13.7; North Carolina, 11.7; Mississippi, 11.2; Texas, 11.2; Alabama, 9.8; and Louisiana, 9.7. The aggregate Negro population of these 6 states in 1910 was 5,196,522, and the aggregate increase in the preceding decade amounted to 530,777, or 11.4 per cent. Although the 26 states, with higher rates of increase, reported less than one-fifth of the total Negro population in 1910, the increase in these states exceeded two-fifths of the total Negro increase for the decade. In 1910 these 26 states reported a Negro population of 1,712,497, and an aggregate increase of 421,018, or 32.6 per cent. Only 3 of this group of states were Southern—Oklahoma, increase 81,928, or 147.1 per cent; West Virginia, increase 20,674, or 47.5 per cent; and Florida, increase 77,939, or 33.8 per cent. In 16 states and in the District of Columbia, the Negro population increased at rates below 9.7 per cent, or decreased. Four of the 6 states in which the Negro population fell off during the decade, namely, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri were states with a considerable Negro population. In Virginia the increase amounted to only 1.6 per cent; and in South Carolina, to 6.8 per cent.

While approximately one-half of the Negro population in 1910 was living in states in which the percentage increase was near the average for the Negro population as a whole, the increases in the states generally are characterized by wide divergencies from the average—ranging from a decrease of 14.8 per cent to an increase of 282.8 per cent.

The Negro increase of two states in the decade 1900-1910 exceeded 100,000. In Georgia the increase amounted to 142,174 and in Mississippi to 101,857. Georgia's Negro increase in this decade and in each of the three 30-year periods 1820 to 1910 exceeded that of any other state. In the 30 years 1790-1820, the Negro population of Georgia increased by 121,757; in the 30 years 1820-1850, by 233,194; in the 30 years 1850-1880, by 340,520; and in the 30 years ending in 1910, by 451,854. In this latter period the Negro population of Mississippi increased by 359,196; that of Alabama, by 308,179; that of Texas, by 296,665; that of Arkansas, by 232,225; that of South Carolina, by 231,511; that of Louisiana, by 230,219; and that of 3 other states—Florida, North Carolina, and Oklahoma—by more than 100,000.

Table 8

STATE.	Negro population, 1910.	Negro increase, ¹ 1900-1910.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE: ¹ 1900-1910.	
			Negro population.	White population.
Total.....	9,827,763	993,769	11.2	22.3
Nevada.....	513	379	282.8	109.8
Oklahoma.....	137,612	81,928	147.1	115.5
Washington.....	6,058	3,544	141.0	123.5
Wyoming.....	2,235	1,295	137.8	57.6
Idaho.....	651	358	122.2	106.6
North Dakota.....	617	331	115.7	82.8
Vermont.....	1,821	795	96.2	3.4
California.....	21,645	10,600	96.0	61.1
South Dakota.....	817	352	75.7	48.1
Utah.....	1,144	472	70.2	34.5
West Virginia.....	64,173	20,674	47.5	26.4
Minnesota.....	7,034	2,125	42.9	18.5
New York.....	134,191	34,959	35.2	25.3
Oregon.....	1,492	387	35.0	66.0
Florida.....	308,689	77,939	33.8	49.2
Colorado.....	11,453	2,833	33.6	48.1
New Jersey.....	89,760	19,916	28.5	35.0
Illinois.....	109,049	23,971	28.2	16.7
Pennsylvania.....	193,919	37,074	23.6	21.6
Nebraska.....	7,689	1,420	22.7	11.7
Arkansas.....	442,891	76,035	20.7	19.7
Montana.....	1,834	311	20.4	59.3
Massachusetts.....	33,055	6,081	19.0	20.0
Iowa.....	14,973	2,280	18.0	-0.4
Ohio.....	111,452	14,551	15.0	14.6
Wisconsin.....	2,900	358	14.1	12.8
Georgia.....	1,176,937	142,174	13.7	21.2
North Carolina.....	697,843	73,374	11.7	18.7
Mississippi.....	1,009,487	101,857	11.2	22.6
Texas.....	690,049	69,327	11.2	32.1
Alabama.....	908,282	80,975	9.8	22.7
Louisiana.....	715,874	63,070	9.7	29.0
District of Columbia.....	94,446	7,744	8.9	23.3
Arizona.....	2,009	161	8.7	84.6
Michigan.....	17,115	1,299	8.2	16.1
South Carolina.....	835,843	53,522	6.8	21.8
Indiana.....	60,320	2,815	4.9	7.4
Rhode Island.....	9,529	437	4.8	27.1
Kansas.....	54,030	2,027	3.9	15.4
Maine.....	1,363	44	3.3	6.9
Delaware.....	31,181	484	1.6	11.1
Virginia.....	671,096	10,374	1.6	18.5
New Mexico.....	1,628	18	1.1	69.0
Connecticut.....	15,174	-52	-0.3	23.1
Maryland.....	232,250	-2,814	-1.2	11.6
Tennessee.....	473,088	-7,155	-1.5	11.1
Missouri.....	157,452	-3,792	-2.3	6.5
Kentucky.....	261,656	-23,050	-8.1	8.9
New Hampshire.....	564	-98	-14.8	4.7

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The white increase exceeded the Negro increase in each state during the decade 1900-1910 and in the 30-year period 1880-1910. In the preceding 30-year period 1850-1880, the Negro increase exceeded the white in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

NEGRO AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION:
1900-1910.

Some interest attaches to the increase in recent decades of the foreign-born white population in the South, since this class competes more directly than other classes with the Negro population in certain lines of employment.

The Negro and the foreign-born white population in 1910 and in 1900, and the increase 1900-1910 of these classes of the population, with the number of foreign-born whites to 1,000 Negroes, are given in

Table 9, for sections and southern divisions and states. Only a small proportion of the foreign-born white population is resident in the South. In 1910 the number of this class in the South was 726,171, or 5.4 per cent of the total foreign-born white population of the country. In this year foreign-born whites constituted only 2.5 per cent of the total population of the South. The increase during the decade 1900-1910 in the South amounted to 163,596, or 29.6 per cent, the corresponding increase for the Negro population being 826,458, or 10.4 per cent. According to these figures the absolute increase of the foreign-born whites was approximately one-fifth as great as that of the Negroes, although in the increase of adults, the proportion foreign-born white was undoubtedly greater than in the increase of the population of all ages, because the foreign-born whites are largely in the adult ages.

NEGRO AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY SECTIONS, SOUTHERN DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1900-1910.

SECTION, DIVISION, AND STATE.	POPULATION.										FOREIGN-BORN WHITES TO 1,000 NEGROES.	
	1910		1900		Increase, 1900-1910.				Percentage distribution, 1910.		1910	1900
	Negro.	Foreign-born white.	Negro.	Foreign-born white.	Number.		Per cent.		Negro.	Foreign-born white.		
					Negro.	Foreign-born white.	Negro.	Foreign-born white.				
United States.....	9,827,763	13,345,545	8,833,994	10,213,817	993,769	3,131,728	11.2	30.7	100.0	100.0	1,358	1,156
The South.....	8,749,427	726,171	7,922,969	562,575	826,458	163,596	10.4	29.0	89.0	5.4	83	71
South Atlantic division.....	4,112,488	290,555	3,729,017	208,883	383,471	81,672	10.3	39.1	41.8	2.2	71	56
East South Central division.....	2,652,513	86,857	2,499,886	89,682	152,627	-2,825	6.1	-3.2	27.0	0.7	33	36
West South Central division.....	1,984,426	348,759	1,694,066	264,010	290,360	84,749	17.1	32.1	20.2	2.6	176	156
The North.....	1,027,674	11,321,016	880,771	8,890,390	145,903	2,430,526	16.7	27.3	10.5	84.8	11,016	10,094
The West.....	50,662	1,293,358	30,254	760,352	20,408	537,506	67.5	70.6	0.5	9.7	25,628	25,149
THE SOUTH.												
South Atlantic division:												
Delaware.....	31,151	17,420	30,697	13,729	484	3,691	1.6	26.9	0.3	0.1	559	447
Maryland.....	232,250	104,174	235,084	93,144	-2,814	11,030	-1.2	11.8	2.4	0.8	449	396
District of Columbia.....	94,446	24,351	86,702	19,520	7,744	4,831	8.9	24.7	1.0	0.2	258	225
Virginia.....	671,096	26,628	660,722	19,068	10,374	7,560	1.6	39.6	6.8	0.2	40	29
West Virginia.....	64,173	57,072	49,499	22,379	20,674	34,693	47.5	155.0	0.7	0.4	389	514
North Carolina.....	697,843	5,942	624,469	4,394	73,374	1,548	11.7	35.2	7.1	(?)	9	7
South Carolina.....	835,843	6,054	782,321	5,371	53,522	1,683	6.8	12.7	8.5	(?)	7	7
Georgia.....	1,176,987	15,072	1,034,813	12,021	142,174	3,051	13.7	25.4	12.0	0.1	13	12
Florida.....	308,669	33,842	230,730	19,257	77,939	14,585	33.8	75.7	3.1	0.3	110	83
East South Central division:												
Kentucky.....	261,656	40,053	284,706	50,133	-23,050	-10,030	-8.1	-20.1	2.7	0.3	153	176
Tennessee.....	473,088	18,459	480,243	17,586	-7,155	873	-1.5	5.0	4.8	0.1	39	37
Alabama.....	908,282	18,956	827,307	14,338	80,975	4,618	9.8	32.2	9.2	0.1	21	17
Mississippi.....	1,009,487	9,389	907,630	7,625	101,857	1,764	11.2	23.1	10.3	0.1	9	8
West South Central division:												
Arkansas.....	442,891	16,909	366,856	14,186	76,035	2,723	20.7	19.2	4.5	0.1	38	39
Louisiana.....	713,874	51,782	650,804	51,853	63,070	-71	9.7	-0.1	7.3	0.4	73	80
Oklahoma.....	137,612	40,084	55,684	20,390	81,928	19,694	147.1	96.6	1.4	0.3	291	368
Texas.....	690,049	239,984	620,722	177,581	69,327	62,403	11.2	35.1	7.0	1.8	348	283

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the South Atlantic division the foreign-born white population increased by 81,672, or 39.1 per cent; the Negro population by 383,471, or 10.3 per cent. In the East South Central division the foreign-born white population decreased by 2,825, or 3.2 per cent, and the Negro population increased by 152,627, or 6.1 per cent. In the West South Central division the foreign-born white increase amounted to 84,749, or 32.1 per cent, and the Negro increase to 290,360, or 17.1 per cent.

Nearly one-third of the total foreign-born white population of the South in 1910 and more than one-third of the foreign-born white increase for the decade 1900-1910 in the South was in the state of Texas. The percentage increase for this class during the decade 1900-1910 exceeded that for the Negro population in all but four Southern states. In three Southern states—Alabama, Maryland, and West Virginia—the absolute as well as the percentage increase of the foreign-born whites exceeded that of the Negro popu-

lation, and in Tennessee the foreign-born white population increased by 873, while the Negro population decreased by 7,155.

The number of foreign-born whites to 1,000 Negroes in the South in 1910 was 83; in the North, 11,016; and in the West, 25,628. In each section the proportion of foreign-born whites to Negroes increased during the decade 1900-1910. Among Southern states in 1910 the proportion was highest in West Virginia—889 foreign-born whites to 1,000 Negroes—and lowest in South Carolina—7 foreign-born whites to 1,000 Negroes.

DENSITY OF NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION, TOTAL AND RURAL: 1910.

Tables 10 and 11 give the density of the Negro and white population and of the Negro and white rural¹ population in 1910, as indicated by the average population of each class per square mile of area—Table 10 for sections and southern divisions; and Table 11 for the states.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 1910.				
		Total.			Rural.	
		All classes.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
The South.....	878,326	33.5	10.0	23.4	7.9	18.0
South Atlantic.....	269,071	45.3	15.3	30.0	11.9	21.9
East South Central.....	179,509	46.8	14.8	32.1	11.9	26.1
West South Central.....	429,746	20.4	4.6	15.6	3.6	12.1
The North.....	918,344	60.7	1.1	59.5	0.3	24.8
The West.....	1,177,220	5.8	.....	5.6	.....	2.8

These densities are averages for state areas and combinations of state areas, and do not necessarily indicate conditions prevailing within any subdivision of the state. Where, for example, the total population, urban and rural, is related to the total area, the density figure for a state with any considerable urban population does not necessarily represent conditions prevailing anywhere in the state, either in urban communities or in rural districts. A somewhat closer approximation may be made to conditions prevailing outside of urban communities by relating the rural population to total area, although the density of the rural population itself may vary markedly from one rural district to another within any given state. Moreover, the Negro population may be resident predominantly in one rural section and the white population in another, and in such cases the averages for the state would not represent accurately the density of either class or the relative number of Negroes and whites in any section. The averages represent the condition which would prevail generally were each class of the population distributed evenly over the territory of the state, or division, or section, and to

¹ The rural population is the total population living outside of cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.

the extent that the distribution of the population approximates such a distribution, the averages represent conditions actually prevailing.

In the South as a whole the Negro population averaged 10 per square mile; in the North, 1.1; and in the West, less than 1 in 20 square miles. The corresponding densities for the white population were 23.4, 59.5, and 5.6 persons per square mile. The rural Negro population averaged 7.9 persons per square mile in the South, and the rural white, 18. The population per square mile, Negro and white, total and rural, was much less in the West South Central division than it was in the South Atlantic or East South Central divisions.

In Table 11 the states are arranged in order, according to the density of the Negro population. The Negro population of South Carolina in 1910 averaged 27.4 per square mile. This density exceeded the corresponding density for any other state, and exceeded the density of the white population in South Carolina, which amounted to 22.3.

STATE. ¹	Area in square miles.	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 1910.				
		Total.			Rural.	
		Negro.	White.	All classes.	Negro.	White.
United States.....	2,973,890	3.3	27.5	30.9	2.4	14.1
District of Columbia.....	60	1,574.1	3,935.5	5,517.8	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	30,495	27.4	22.3	49.7	24.1	18.2
Maryland.....	9,941	23.4	106.9	130.3	13.4	50.7
Mississippi.....	46,362	21.8	17.0	38.8	19.7	14.5
Georgia.....	58,725	20.0	24.4	44.4	16.2	19.0
Alabama.....	51,279	17.7	24.0	41.7	14.7	19.8
Virginia.....	40,262	16.7	34.5	51.2	12.7	26.6
Delaware.....	1,965	15.9	87.1	103.0	10.2	43.4
Louisiana.....	45,409	15.7	20.7	36.5	12.2	13.3
North Carolina.....	48,740	14.3	30.8	45.3	11.9	26.6
New Jersey.....	7,514	11.9	325.5	337.7	3.2	80.6
Tennessee.....	41,687	11.3	41.1	52.4	7.7	34.1
Rhode Island.....	1,067	8.9	499.1	508.5	0.4	16.4
Arkansas.....	52,525	8.4	21.5	30.0	7.3	18.8
Kentucky.....	40,181	6.5	50.5	57.0	3.9	39.3
Florida.....	54,861	5.6	8.1	13.7	4.0	5.7
Massachusetts.....	8,039	4.7	413.6	418.8	0.3	29.6
Pennsylvania.....	44,832	4.3	166.6	171.0	0.8	66.8
Connecticut.....	4,820	3.1	228.0	231.3	0.3	23.6
New York.....	47,654	2.8	188.2	191.2	0.4	40.0
Ohio.....	40,740	2.7	114.3	117.0	0.7	50.9
West Virginia.....	24,022	2.7	48.2	50.8	2.0	39.3
Texas.....	262,398	2.6	12.2	14.8	1.9	9.3
Missouri.....	68,727	2.3	45.6	47.9	0.8	26.8
Oklahoma.....	69,414	2.0	20.8	23.9	1.4	16.8
Illinois.....	56,043	1.9	98.6	100.6	0.4	38.2
Indiana.....	36,045	1.7	73.2	74.9	0.3	42.9

¹ States having Negro population less than 1 per square mile are omitted. These states are as follows: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THE NEGRO POPULATION: 1790, 1880-1910.

The center of population is the point to which the population in the aggregate is nearest—the point at which the population could assemble by traveling in the aggregate the least number of miles, assuming that each individual could travel in a direct line from his place of residence to the point.

Theoretically, the point responds to each change in residence on the part of individuals composing the population, and to the growth or decline of population in any community. Its movement in any direction from census to census is a resultant of the local growth or decline, and the net drift of population during the intervening decade.

By analogy it may be described as the center of gravity of population. If the surface of the United States be conceived as being a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon—individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a gravity pull with reference to any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point—the pivotal point on which the plane balanced, that is to say, its center of gravity—would be the center of population.

It will be obvious that the center is not necessarily located in a region of great density of population. It may, on the contrary, be located in a region of relatively low density. The density of population in the

¹ For an account of the method of determining the center of population, see Thirteenth Census report, Vol. I, p. 46.

region immediately surrounding the center is in fact a very inconsiderable factor in determining the location of the point, which by the general geographic disposition of the aggregate population of the country may be brought indifferently into a desert, a wilderness, or a relatively populous community.

The center of the Negro population in 1790 and at each of the four censuses 1880-1910 is indicated on the accompanying map by stars.

As a consequence of changes in the geographic distribution of the Negro population, due to growth and migration during the period of 90 years 1790-1880, the center moved from a point in Dinwiddie County, Va., to a point 443 miles southwest, located in Walker County, in northwestern Georgia. During the three decades 1880-1910 it progressed farther in a southwesterly direction, a distance of approximately 36 miles, to a point in Dekalb County in northeastern Alabama.

The latitude and longitude of the center of the Negro population at each of the five censuses for which its location has been determined, and the progression of the point in miles during the periods intervening between the censuses, is given in Table 12.

CENTER OF THE NEGRO POPULATION: 1790, 1880-1910.

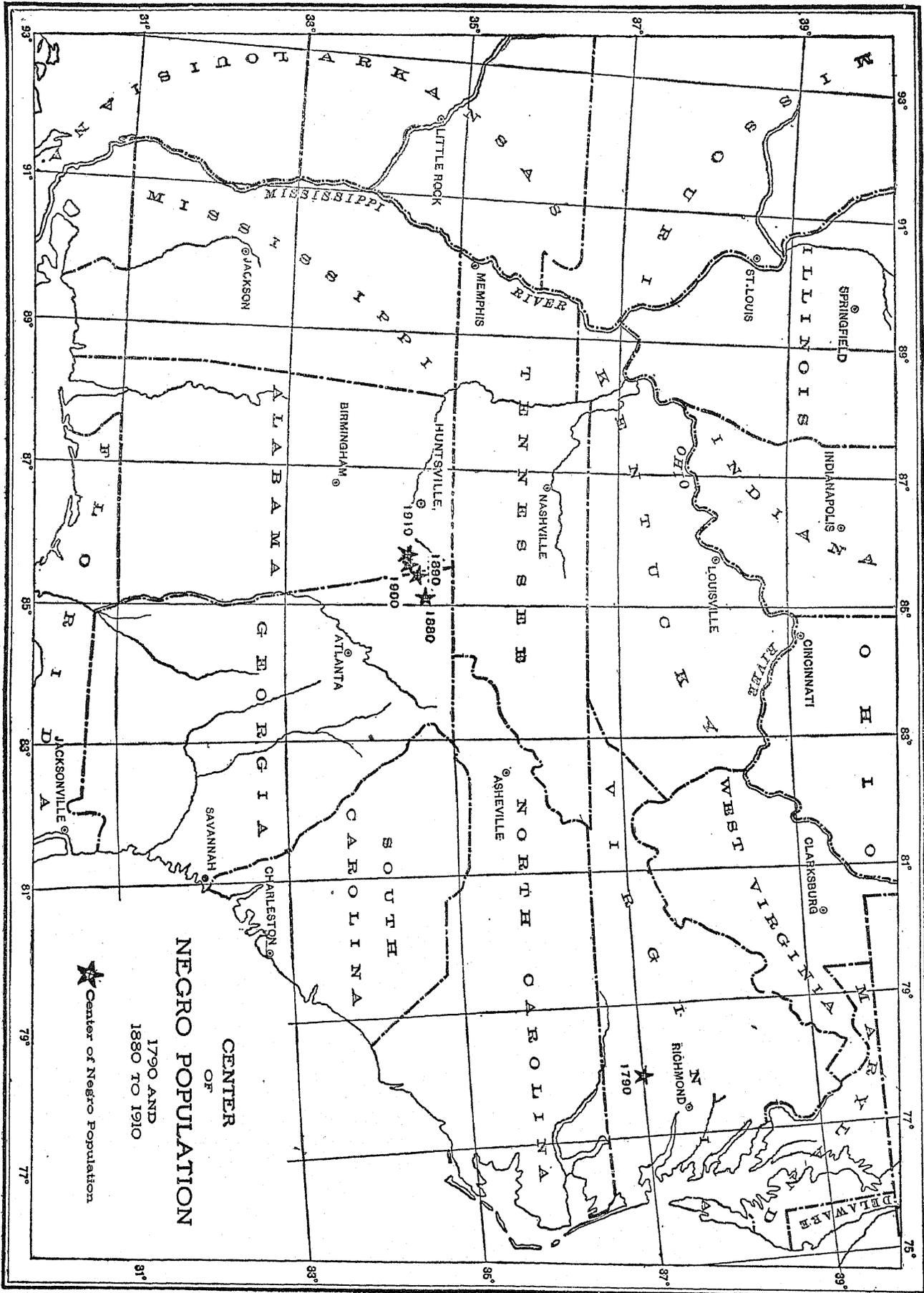
CENSUS YEAR.	LOCATION OF CENTER.						DECENNIAL MOVEMENT IN MILES.	
	North latitude.		West longitude.		Approximate location by important towns.			
	°	'	''	°		'	''	
1790.....	37	4	8	77	51	21	25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Va.	
1880.....	34	42	14	85	6	56	10.4 miles east of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga.....	443 miles southwest.
1890.....	34	36	18	85	26	49	15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga.....	20.5 miles southwest.
1900.....	34	31	16	85	34	35	10.7 miles northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala.....	9.5 miles southwest.
1910.....	34	30	0	85	40	43	5.4 miles north-northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala.....	5.8 miles west-southwest.

The average decennial movement for the nine decades 1790-1880 was 49.2 miles. In the decade 1880-1890 the center progressed 20.5 miles; in the decade following 9.5 miles; and in the decade ending in 1910, 5.8 miles. It will be noted that the progression of the point has retarded from decade to decade, that the advance made in the decade 1900-1910 was very inconsiderable, and that the direction of the movement veered from southwest to a course more nearly westerly.

Migration of Negroes from the South to Northern and Eastern states, in recent decades, as well as the large increases in certain eastern states of the South has retarded the movement of the center southward and westward. In general the retardation indicates

that the westward drift which, during the past century has characterized the Negro as well as the white population, has become less considerable, relatively to the settled population, although it does not necessarily follow from this that the number of migrants, or the volume of migration westward has declined.

It is undoubtedly true, also, that counter currents of migration have in recent decades partially neutralized the westward drift. The retardation in movement of the center is not inconsistent with an increasing proportion of migrants in the Negro population, but would indicate rather that the net result of migratory displacement in the Negro population is a dispersion of the population about the center rather than a mass drift in any one direction,



**CENTER
OF
NEGRO POPULATION**
1790 AND
1880 TO 1910

★ Center of Negro Population

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND INCREASE.

TABLE 13.—POPULATION BY STATES: NEGRO AND WHITE, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790-1910; INDIAN AND OTHER, 1910 AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	NEGRO, WHITE, INDIAN, AND OTHER POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900.									
	1910					1900				
	Total.	Negro.	White.	Indian.	Other. ¹	Total.	Negro.	White.	Indian.	Other. ¹
UNITED STATES.....	91,972,266	9,827,763	81,731,957	265,683	146,863	75,994,575	8,833,994	66,809,190	237,196	114,189
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England.....	6,552,681	66,308	6,480,514	2,076	3,785	5,592,017	59,099	5,527,026	1,600	4,292
Middle Atlantic.....	19,315,892	417,870	18,880,622	7,717	9,853	15,454,678	325,921	15,110,802	6,959	10,956
East North Central.....	18,250,621	300,836	17,927,622	18,255	3,908	15,985,581	257,842	15,710,053	15,027	2,659
West North Central.....	11,637,921	242,662	11,351,621	41,406	2,232	10,347,423	237,903	10,065,817	42,339	1,358
South Atlantic.....	12,194,805	4,112,488	8,071,003	8,054	1,750	10,443,480	3,728,017	6,706,085	6,585	1,820
East South Central.....	8,409,901	2,653,513	5,754,926	2,612	450	7,547,757	2,499,886	5,044,847	2,690	434
West South Central.....	8,784,534	1,984,426	6,721,401	78,707	1,850	6,532,290	1,694,066	4,771,065	65,574	1,585
Mountain.....	2,633,517	21,467	2,520,455	75,338	16,257	1,674,657	15,990	1,659,855	66,155	13,057
Pacific.....	4,192,304	29,195	4,023,373	32,458	103,778	2,416,092	14,694	2,293,613	30,367	78,048
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	742,371	1,363	739,995	892	121	694,466	1,310	692,226	798	123
New Hampshire.....	430,572	564	429,906	34	68	411,588	662	410,791	22	113
Vermont.....	355,956	1,621	354,298	26	11	345,641	826	342,771	5	39
Massachusetts.....	3,366,416	38,055	3,324,926	688	2,747	2,805,346	31,974	2,769,784	587	3,021
Rhode Island.....	542,610	9,529	532,492	284	305	428,556	9,092	419,050	85	379
Connecticut.....	1,114,756	15,174	1,098,897	152	533	908,420	15,226	892,424	153	617
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	9,113,614	134,191	8,966,845	6,046	6,532	7,268,694	99,232	7,156,881	5,257	7,524
New Jersey.....	2,537,167	89,760	2,445,894	168	1,345	1,883,669	69,344	1,812,317	63	1,445
Pennsylvania.....	7,665,111	193,919	7,467,713	1,503	1,976	6,302,115	156,845	6,141,664	1,639	1,967
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	4,767,121	111,452	4,654,897	127	645	4,157,545	96,901	4,060,204	42	398
Indiana.....	2,700,876	60,320	2,639,961	279	316	2,516,462	57,505	2,458,602	243	212
Illinois.....	5,638,591	109,049	5,526,962	188	2,392	4,821,550	85,078	4,734,873	16	1,583
Michigan.....	2,310,173	17,115	2,285,247	7,519	292	2,420,982	15,816	2,398,563	6,354	249
Wisconsin.....	2,333,860	2,900	2,320,555	10,142	263	2,069,042	2,542	2,057,911	8,372	217
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	2,075,708	7,084	2,059,227	9,053	344	1,751,394	4,959	1,737,036	9,182	217
Iowa.....	2,224,771	14,973	2,209,191	471	136	2,231,853	12,605	2,218,667	852	111
Missouri.....	3,293,335	157,452	3,134,932	313	638	3,106,665	161,234	2,944,843	130	459
North Dakota.....	577,056	617	569,855	6,486	98	319,146	286	311,712	6,968	180
South Dakota.....	583,888	817	583,771	19,137	163	401,570	465	380,714	20,225	166
Nebraska.....	1,192,214	7,689	1,180,293	3,502	730	1,066,300	6,269	1,056,526	3,322	183
Kansas.....	1,690,949	54,030	1,634,352	2,444	123	1,470,495	52,003	1,416,319	2,130	43
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	202,322	31,181	171,102	5	34	184,735	30,697	153,977	9	52
Maryland.....	1,295,346	232,250	1,062,639	55	402	1,188,044	235,064	952,424	3	553
District of Columbia.....	331,069	94,446	236,128	68	427	278,718	86,702	191,532	22	462
Virginia.....	2,061,612	671,095	1,389,809	539	168	1,854,184	660,722	1,192,855	354	253
West Virginia.....	1,221,119	64,173	1,156,817	26	93	958,800	43,499	915,233	12	56
North Carolina.....	2,206,287	697,843	1,500,511	7,851	82	1,893,810	624,469	1,263,603	5,087	51
South Carolina.....	1,516,400	835,843	679,161	331	65	1,340,316	782,321	557,807	121	67
Georgia.....	2,609,121	1,176,987	1,431,802	95	237	2,216,331	1,034,813	1,181,294	19	265
Florida.....	752,619	308,669	443,634	74	242	528,542	230,730	297,333	358	121
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	2,289,905	261,656	2,027,951	234	64	2,147,174	284,705	1,862,309	102	57
Tennessee.....	2,184,789	473,088	1,711,432	216	53	2,020,616	480,243	1,540,186	108	79
Alabama.....	2,138,093	908,282	1,228,832	909	70	1,828,697	827,307	1,001,152	177	61
Mississippi.....	1,797,114	1,009,487	786,111	1,253	263	1,551,270	907,630	641,200	2,203	237
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	1,574,449	442,891	1,131,026	460	72	1,311,564	366,856	944,580	66	62
Louisiana.....	1,656,388	713,874	941,086	730	648	1,381,625	650,804	729,612	593	618
Oklahoma ²	1,667,155	187,612	1,444,531	74,825	187	790,391	55,634	670,204	64,445	58
Texas.....	3,896,542	690,049	3,204,848	702	943	3,048,710	620,722	2,426,669	470	849
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	376,053	1,834	360,580	10,745	2,894	243,329	1,523	226,283	11,343	4,180
Idaho.....	325,594	651	319,221	3,488	2,234	161,772	293	154,495	4,226	2,758
Wyoming.....	145,965	2,235	140,318	1,486	1,926	92,531	940	89,051	1,686	854
Colorado.....	799,024	11,453	783,415	1,482	2,674	539,700	8,570	529,046	1,437	647
New Mexico.....	327,301	1,628	304,594	20,573	506	195,310	1,610	180,207	13,144	349
Arizona.....	204,354	2,009	171,468	29,201	1,676	122,931	1,843	92,903	26,480	1,700
Utah.....	373,351	1,144	366,583	3,123	2,501	276,749	672	272,455	2,623	989
Nevada.....	81,875	513	74,276	5,240	1,846	42,835	134	35,405	5,216	1,580
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	1,141,990	6,058	1,109,111	10,997	15,824	518,108	2,514	496,304	10,039	9,246
Oregon.....	672,765	1,492	655,090	5,090	11,093	413,536	1,105	394,582	4,951	12,898
California.....	2,377,549	21,645	2,259,672	16,371	79,861	1,485,053	11,045	1,402,727	15,377	55,904

¹ Chinese, Japanese, and all other.

² Includes Indian Territory for 1900 and 1890.

NEGRO POPULATION.

TABLE 13.—POPULATION BY STATES: NEGRO AND WHITE, AT EACH CENSUS, 1790-1910; INDIAN AND OTHER, 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE.	NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1910.									
	1890 ¹		1880		1870		1860		1850	
	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
UNITED STATES.....	7,488,676	55,101,258	6,580,798	43,402,970	4,880,009	33,589,377	4,441,830	26,922,537	3,638,808	19,553,068
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England.....	44,580	4,653,191	39,925	3,968,789	31,705	3,455,043	24,711	3,110,480	23,021	2,705,095
Middle Atlantic.....	225,326	12,408,794	189,492	10,305,055	148,033	8,662,226	131,290	7,327,548	126,741	5,771,994
East North Central.....	207,023	13,253,725	183,298	11,012,047	130,497	8,987,512	63,699	6,855,644	45,195	4,478,065
West North Central.....	224,089	8,660,088	202,323	5,949,376	142,583	3,710,991	120,540	2,044,325	90,412	789,923
South Atlantic.....	3,262,690	5,592,149	2,941,202	4,654,112	2,216,705	3,635,238	2,058,198	3,305,107	1,860,871	2,818,219
East South Central.....	2,119,797	4,305,668	1,924,996	3,657,593	1,464,252	2,939,091	1,394,360	2,626,376	1,122,790	2,240,481
West South Central.....	1,378,090	3,295,636	1,087,705	2,243,722	739,854	1,288,880	644,553	1,102,490	368,537	571,714
Mountain.....	12,971	1,117,363	5,022	614,821	1,555	301,848	235	164,092	72	72,855
Pacific.....	14,110	1,754,644	6,830	997,455	4,825	608,548	4,244	386,475	1,169	104,722
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	1,190	659,263	1,451	646,852	1,606	624,809	1,327	626,947	1,356	581,813
New Hampshire.....	614	375,840	685	346,229	580	317,697	494	325,579	520	317,456
Vermont.....	937	331,418	1,057	331,218	924	329,613	709	314,369	718	313,402
Massachusetts.....	22,144	2,215,373	18,697	1,763,782	13,947	1,443,156	9,602	1,221,432	9,064	985,450
Rhode Island.....	7,993	337,859	6,488	269,939	4,980	212,219	3,952	170,649	3,670	143,875
Connecticut.....	12,302	733,438	11,547	610,769	9,668	527,549	8,627	451,504	7,693	363,099
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	70,092	5,923,955	65,104	5,016,022	52,081	4,330,210	49,005	3,831,590	49,069	3,048,325
New Jersey.....	47,638	1,396,581	38,533	1,092,017	30,658	875,407	25,336	646,699	24,046	465,509
Pennsylvania.....	107,596	5,148,258	85,535	4,197,016	65,294	3,456,609	56,949	2,849,259	53,626	2,258,160
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	87,113	3,584,805	79,900	3,117,920	63,213	2,601,946	36,673	2,302,808	25,279	1,955,050
Indiana.....	45,215	2,146,736	39,228	1,938,798	24,560	1,655,837	11,428	1,338,710	11,262	977,154
Illinois.....	57,028	3,768,472	46,368	3,031,151	28,762	2,511,096	7,628	1,704,291	5,436	846,034
Michigan.....	15,223	2,072,884	15,100	1,614,560	11,849	1,167,282	6,799	736,142	2,583	395,071
Wisconsin.....	2,444	1,680,828	2,702	1,309,618	2,113	1,051,351	1,171	773,693	635	304,756
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	3,683	1,296,408	1,564	776,884	759	438,257	259	169,395	39	6,038
Iowa.....	10,685	1,901,090	9,516	1,614,600	5,762	1,188,207	1,069	673,779	333	191,881
Missouri.....	150,184	2,528,458	145,350	2,022,826	118,071	1,603,146	118,503	1,063,489	90,040	592,004
North Dakota.....	873	182,407	1,113	236,192	294	212,887	(2)	2,576	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	541	328,010	2,288	296,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	8,913	1,047,096	2,888	449,764	789	122,117	82	28,696	.....	.....
Kansas.....	49,710	1,376,619	43,107	952,155	17,108	346,377	627	106,990	.....	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	28,386	140,066	26,442	120,160	22,794	102,221	21,627	90,589	20,363	71,169
Maryland.....	215,657	826,493	210,230	724,693	175,991	605,497	171,131	515,918	165,091	417,943
District of Columbia.....	75,572	154,695	59,596	118,006	43,404	88,278	14,316	60,763	13,740	37,941
Virginia.....	635,438	1,020,122	631,616	830,858	512,841	712,089	548,907	1,047,299	526,861	894,800
West Virginia.....	32,690	730,077	25,886	522,537	17,960	424,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	561,018	1,055,882	531,277	867,242	391,650	678,470	361,522	629,942	316,011	553,028
South Carolina.....	688,934	482,003	604,332	391,105	415,814	289,667	412,320	291,300	393,944	274,563
Georgia.....	858,815	978,357	725,133	816,906	545,142	638,926	465,698	591,550	384,613	521,572
Florida.....	166,180	224,949	126,690	142,605	91,689	96,057	62,677	77,746	40,242	47,203
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	268,071	1,590,462	271,451	1,377,179	222,210	1,098,692	236,167	919,484	220,992	761,413
Tennessee.....	430,678	1,336,637	403,151	1,138,831	322,331	936,119	283,019	826,722	245,881	756,836
Alabama.....	678,489	833,718	600,103	662,185	475,510	521,384	437,770	526,271	345,109	426,514
Mississippi.....	742,559	544,851	650,291	479,398	444,201	382,896	437,404	353,899	310,808	295,718
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	309,117	818,752	210,666	591,531	122,169	362,115	111,259	324,143	47,708	162,189
Louisiana.....	559,193	558,395	483,655	454,954	364,210	362,065	350,373	357,456	262,271	255,491
Oklahoma ²	21,609	172,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	488,171	1,745,935	393,384	1,197,237	253,475	564,700	182,921	420,891	58,558	154,034
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	1,490	127,690	346	35,385	183	18,306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	201	82,117	53	29,013	60	10,618	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	922	59,324	298	19,437	183	8,726	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	6,215	404,534	2,435	191,126	456	39,221	46	34,231	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,956	142,918	1,015	108,721	172	90,393	85	82,924	22	61,525
Arizona.....	1,357	55,734	155	35,160	26	9,581	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	588	205,925	232	142,423	118	86,044	59	40,125	50	11,330
Nevada.....	242	39,121	488	53,556	357	38,959	45	6,812	.....	.....
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	1,602	340,829	325	67,199	207	22,195	30	11,138	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1,186	301,982	487	163,075	346	86,929	128	52,160	207	13,087
California.....	11,322	1,111,833	6,018	767,181	4,272	499,424	4,086	323,177	962	91,635

¹ Includes persons specially enumerated in 1890 in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations—Negroes, 18,636; whites, 117,368.² Dakota Territory.³ Includes Indian Territory for 1900 and 1890.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND INCREASE.

TABLE 13.—POPULATION BY STATES: NEGRO AND WHITE, AT EACH CENSUS 1790-1910: INDIAN AND OTHER, 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE.	NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1910.											
	1840		1850		1820		1810		1800		1790	
	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
UNITED STATES.....	2,873,648	14,189,705	2,328,642	10,532,060	1,771,656	7,866,797	1,377,808	5,862,073	1,002,037	4,306,446	757,208	3,172,006
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	22,657	2,212,165	21,379	1,933,338	20,927	1,639,144	19,906	1,452,067	18,652	1,214,359	16,987	992,421
Middle Atlantic.....	119,667	4,406,593	103,835	3,483,829	89,797	2,610,048	82,331	1,932,371	64,414	1,338,151	50,437	908,195
East North Central.....	29,345	2,895,383	15,883	1,454,135	7,691	785,028	3,454	268,870	635	50,371		
West North Central.....	60,002	366,812	25,660	114,795	10,569	56,017	3,618	17,227				
South Atlantic.....	1,597,317	2,327,982	1,529,283	2,116,469	1,273,399	1,787,664	1,080,800	1,594,091	859,690	1,426,804	673,462	1,178,344
East South Central.....	830,306	1,745,139	501,587	1,314,382	288,057	902,432	145,454	563,136	58,646	276,761	16,322	93,046
West South Central.....	214,354	235,631	131,015	115,112	81,216	86,464	42,245	34,311				
Mountain.....												
Pacific.....												
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	1,355	500,438	1,192	398,263	929	297,406	969	227,736	818	150,901	588	96,002
New Hampshire.....	538	284,036	607	268,721	786	243,375	970	213,490	860	182,998	788	141,097
Vermont.....	730	291,218	881	279,771	903	235,078	750	217,145	557	153,908	271	85,154
Massachusetts.....	8,669	729,030	7,049	603,359	6,740	516,547	6,737	465,303	6,452	416,393	5,463	373,324
Rhode Island.....	3,243	105,587	3,578	93,621	3,602	79,457	3,717	73,214	3,684	65,438	4,355	64,470
Connecticut.....	8,122	301,856	8,072	289,603	7,937	267,281	6,763	255,179	6,281	244,721	5,572	232,374
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	50,031	2,378,890	44,945	1,873,663	39,367	1,333,445	40,350	913,699	31,320	557,731	25,978	314,142
New Jersey.....	21,718	851,588	20,557	300,266	20,017	257,558	18,694	226,868	16,824	194,325	14,135	169,954
Pennsylvania.....	47,918	1,676,115	38,333	1,309,900	30,413	1,019,045	23,287	786,804	16,270	586,095	10,274	424,099
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	17,345	1,502,122	9,574	928,329	4,723	576,711	1,899	228,861	337	45,028		
Indiana.....	7,168	678,698	3,632	339,399	1,420	145,758	630	23,890	298	5,343		
Illinois.....	3,929	472,254	2,384	155,061	1,374	53,837	781	11,501				
Michigan.....	707	211,560	293	31,346	174	8,722	144	4,618				
Wisconsin.....	196	30,749										
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....												
Iowa.....	188	42,924										
Missouri.....	59,814	323,888	25,660	114,795	10,569	56,017	3,618	17,227				
North Dakota.....												
South Dakota.....												
Nebraska.....												
Kansas.....												
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	19,524	58,561	19,147	57,601	17,467	55,282	17,313	55,361	14,421	49,852	12,786	46,310
Maryland.....	151,815	318,204	155,932	291,108	147,127	260,223	145,429	235,117	125,222	216,326	111,079	208,649
District of Columbia.....	13,055	30,657	12,271	27,593	10,425	22,614	7,944	16,079	4,027	10,066		
Virginia.....	498,329	740,968	517,105	694,300	462,031	603,335	423,086	551,514	365,920	514,280	305,493	442,117
West Virginia.....												
North Carolina.....	298,549	484,870	265,144	472,843	219,629	419,200	179,090	376,410	140,339	337,764	105,547	288,204
South Carolina.....	335,314	259,084	323,322	257,893	285,301	237,440	200,919	214,196	149,536	195,255	108,895	140,178
Georgia.....	283,687	407,695	220,017	296,806	151,419	189,870	107,019	145,414	60,425	102,261	29,662	52,836
Florida.....	26,534	27,943	16,345	18,385								
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	189,575	590,253	170,130	517,787	129,491	434,826	82,274	324,237	41,082	179,873	12,544	61,133
Tennessee.....	188,583	640,627	146,158	535,746	82,844	339,979	45,852	215,375	13,893	91,709	3,778	31,913
Alabama.....	255,571	335,185	119,121	190,406	42,450	85,451						
Mississippi.....	196,577	179,074	66,178	70,443	33,272	42,176	17,323	23,024	3,671	5,179		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	20,400	77,174	4,717	25,671	1,676	12,597						
Louisiana.....	193,954	158,457	126,208	89,441	79,540	73,867	42,245	34,311				
Oklahoma ¹												
Texas.....												
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....												
Idaho.....												
Wyoming.....												
Colorado.....												
New Mexico.....												
Arizona.....												
Utah.....												
Nevada.....												
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....												
Oregon.....												
California.....												

¹ Includes Indian Territory for 1900 and 1890.

CHAPTER IV.—PROPORTION NEGRO IN THE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, BY STATES: 1790-1910.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY RACIAL CLASSES, FOR SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1910.

The percentage distribution of the population of divisions and sections in 1910, by racial classes, is shown in Table 1.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	All classes.	Negro.	White.			In-dian.	Chi-nese, Japane-se, and all other.
			Total.	Na-tive.	For-ign born.		
United States.....	100.0	10.7	88.9	74.4	14.5	0.3	0.2
The South.....	100.0	29.8	69.9	67.4	2.5	0.3	(¹)
South Atlantic.....	100.0	33.7	66.2	63.8	2.4	0.1	(¹)
East South Central.....	100.0	31.5	68.4	67.4	1.0	0.9	(¹)
West South Central.....	100.0	22.6	76.5	72.5	4.0	0.9	(¹)
The North.....	100.0	1.8	98.0	77.7	20.3	0.1	(¹)
New England.....	100.0	1.0	98.9	71.2	27.7	0.1	0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	2.2	97.7	72.8	25.0	0.1	0.1
East North Central.....	100.0	1.6	98.2	81.4	16.8	0.1	(¹)
West North Central.....	100.0	2.1	97.5	83.7	13.9	0.4	(¹)
The West.....	100.0	0.7	95.9	76.9	19.0	1.6	1.8
Mountain.....	100.0	0.8	95.7	79.1	18.6	2.9	0.6
Pacific.....	100.0	0.7	96.0	75.4	20.5	0.8	2.5

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the South, as a whole, 29.8 per cent of the total population in 1910 was Negro; in the North, 1.8 per cent; and in the West, 0.7. The proportion Negro was highest in the South Atlantic division, in which 33.7 per cent, or one-third of the population, was Negro. In the East South Central division the proportion was 31.5 per cent and in the West South Central, 22.6 per cent. The highest percentage in any northern or western division was 2.2, the lowest 0.7, these being the percentages for the Middle Atlantic and the Pacific divisions, respectively.

From these proportions it will be apparent that the Negro population is a much larger factor in the total population of the South Atlantic and East South Central states than it is in the West South Central states, and that in the North and West as a whole this class of the population is numerically relatively unimportant. It will be found, however, by reference to state tables (see, for example, Table 5, p. 51) that the proportion Negro in the population of certain Northern and Western states approaches the proportion in some Southern states much more nearly than the average for any

northern division approaches that for any southern division.

The Negro and white population combined constituted, in 1910, 99.7 per cent of the total population of the South, 99.8 per cent of the total population of the North, and 96.6 per cent of the total population of the West.

PERCENTAGE NEGRO, AND NEGROES TO 1,000 WHITES, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1790-1910.

In Table 2 the percentage Negro in the total population and the number of Negroes per 1,000 whites, at each census 1790-1910, is given by sections and southern divisions.

YEAR.	PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN THE POPULATION.						
	Total.	The South.			The North.	The West.	
	Total.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.			
1910.....	10.7	29.8	33.7	31.5	22.6	1.8	0.7
1900.....	11.6	32.3	35.7	33.1	25.9	1.9	0.7
1890.....	11.9	33.8	36.8	33.0	29.1	1.8	0.9
1880.....	13.1	36.0	38.7	34.5	32.6	1.9	0.7
1870.....	12.7	36.0	37.9	33.2	36.4	1.8	0.6
1860.....	14.1	36.8	38.4	34.7	36.9	1.7	0.7
1850.....	15.7	37.3	39.8	33.4	39.2	2.0	0.7
1840.....	16.8	38.0	40.7	32.2	47.6	2.3	.....
1830.....	18.1	37.9	41.9	27.6	53.2	2.3	.....
1820.....	18.4	37.2	41.6	24.2	48.4	2.5	.....
1810.....	19.0	36.7	40.4	20.5	54.4	2.9	.....
1800.....	18.9	35.0	37.6	17.5	.....	3.1	.....
1790.....	19.3	35.2	36.4	14.9	.....	3.4	.....
	NUMBER OF NEGROES PER 1,000 WHITES.						
1910.....	120	426	510	461	295	19	8
1900.....	132	480	556	496	355	19	8
1890.....	136	512	583	492	418	18	9
1880.....	152	564	632	526	485	20	7
1870.....	145	562	610	498	574	18	7
1860.....	165	582	623	531	585	18	8
1850.....	186	595	660	501	645	21	7
1840.....	203	613	686	476	910	23	.....
1830.....	221	610	723	382	1,138	24	.....
1820.....	225	592	712	319	939	25	.....
1810.....	235	579	678	258	1,231	30	.....
1800.....	233	539	603	212	.....	32	.....
1790.....	239	543	572	175	.....	35	.....

The percentage Negro in the total population of the South was lower in 1910 than at any preceding census. Making allowance for the omissions of 1870, the proportion Negro in the population of the South

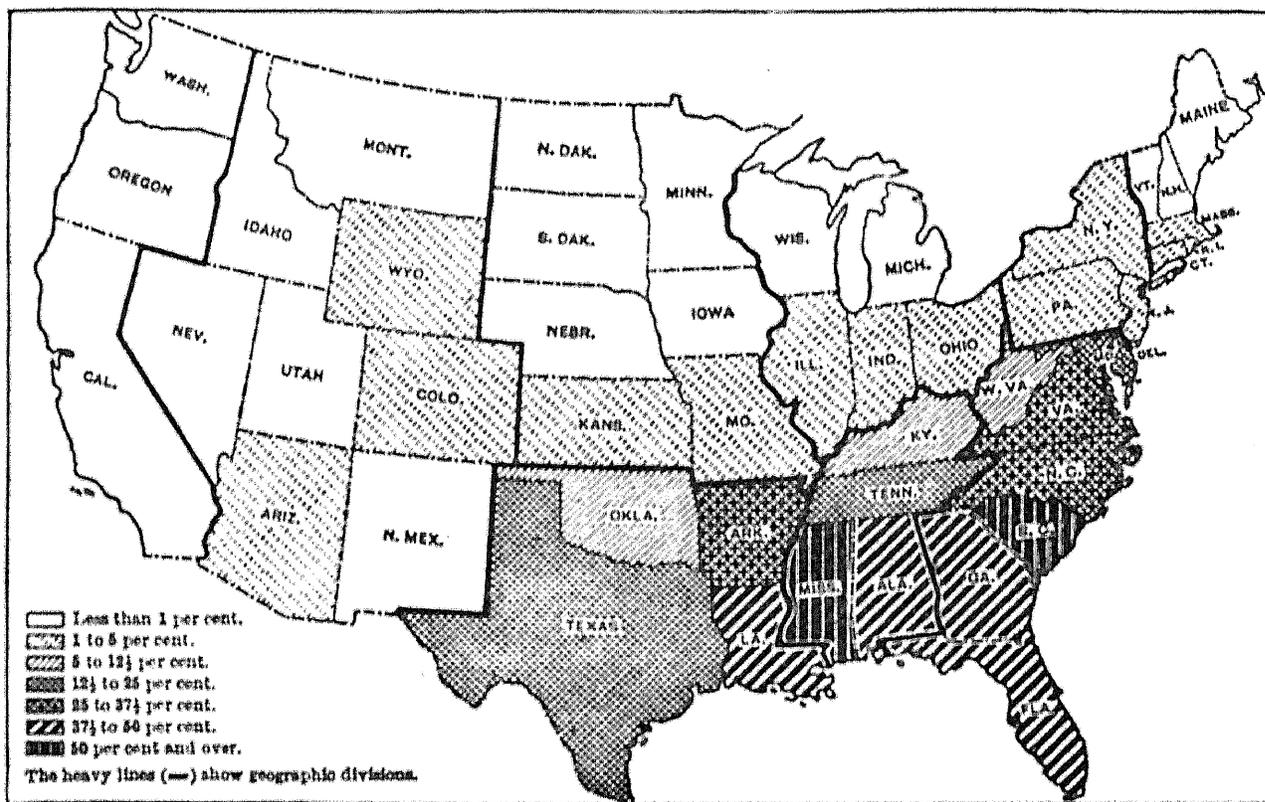
decreased, in each of the seven decades 1840-1910, from 38 per cent in 1840 to 29.8 per cent in 1910. In the period preceding 1840 the proportion increased in each of the four decades 1800-1840 from 35 per cent to 38 per cent, the proportion for 1790, 35.2 per cent, being slightly higher than that for 1800.

At each census the percentage Negro in the population of the South Atlantic division exceeded that in the population of the South, as a whole. In this division the percentage increased from 36.4 in 1790 to 41.9 in 1830 and fell off in subsequent decades to 33.7 in 1910. In the East South Central division the

percentage increased from 14.9 in 1790 to 34.7 in 1860 and declined to 31.5 in 1910. In the West South Central division the decline in the proportion has been continuous since 1810, except for an increase in the decade 1820-1830.

In the North the proportion Negro in the population has not changed materially since 1850, and it has not at any census since that date amounted to so much as 2 per cent. In this section the percentage declined from 3.4 in 1790 to 2 in 1850. At no census has the proportion in the West amounted to more than a fraction of 1 per cent.

PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN THE POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910.



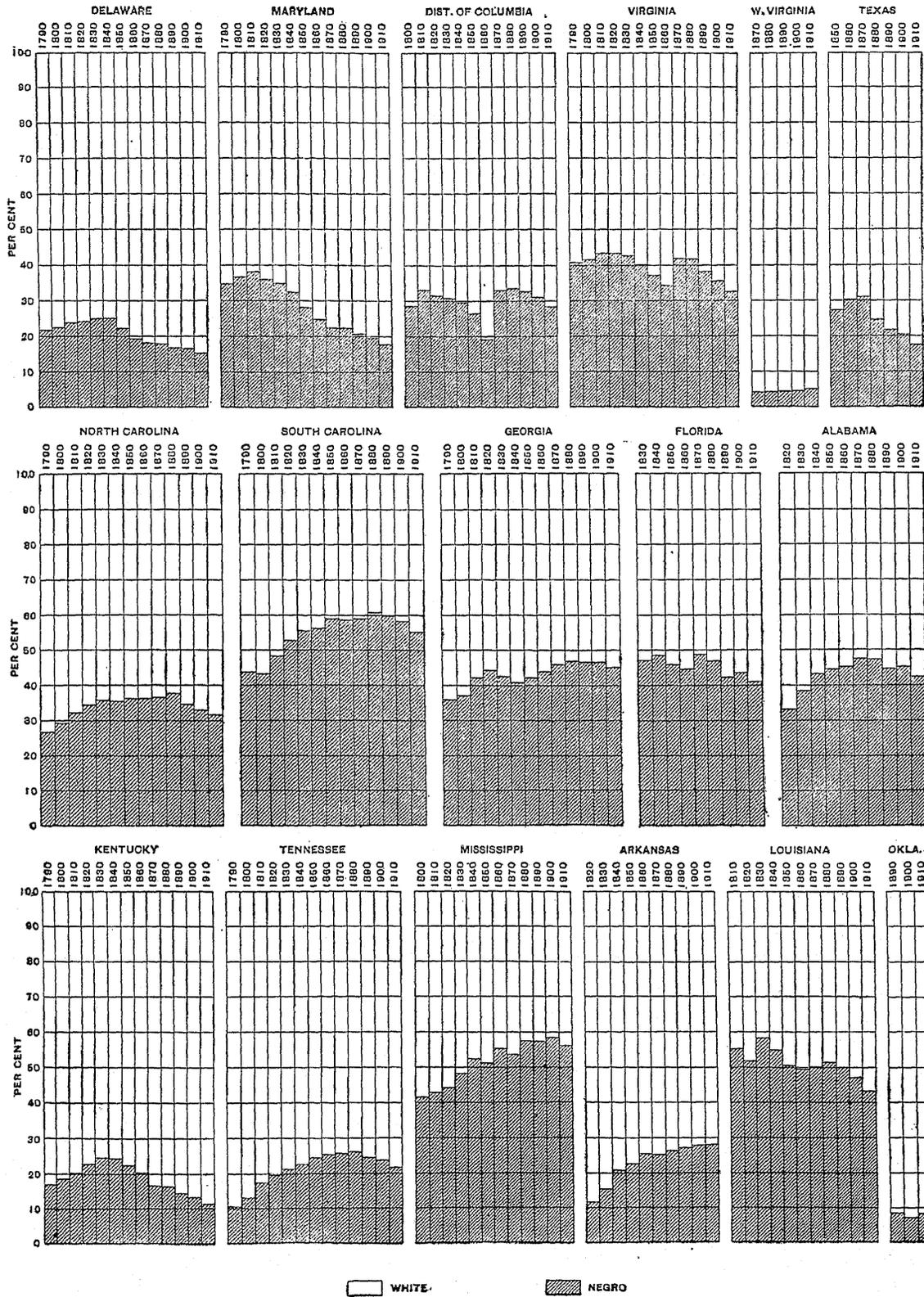
The number of Negroes per 1,000 whites in the population of the South, as a whole, was 543 in 1790, it was 613 in 1840, and fell off in subsequent decades to 426 in 1910. In the population of the South Atlantic division there were 572 Negroes per 1,000 whites in 1790. The proportion rose to 723 in 1830 and declined to 510 in 1910. In the East South Central division the proportion rose from 175 per 1,000 in 1790 to 531 per 1,000 in 1860 and declined to 461 in 1910. At two of the earlier censuses the number of Negroes in the East South Central division exceeded the number of whites. The proportion for 1810 of 1,231 Negroes to 1,000 whites in this section is, however, in fact, the proportion for Louisiana, the only state or territory in the section for which returns

of population were made in this year. At the following census returns were made from Arkansas and in 1850 from Texas. In these states and in Oklahoma the growth of the white population has been exceptionally rapid, and the decrease in the proportion of Negroes to whites has been more marked than in either of the other two southern divisions.

In the North the number of Negroes per 1,000 whites was 35 in 1790 and 19 in 1910. In the West it has not at any census exceeded 9 to 1,000. In no northern or western division did the proportion of Negroes to whites in the population in 1910 exceed 22 to 1,000, the lowest proportion among the southern divisions being that for the West South Central division, of 295 per 1,000.

NEGRO POPULATION.

DIAGRAM I.—PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN THE POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES AT EACH CENSUS: 1790-1910.



PERCENTAGE NEGRO AT EACH CENSUS, BY STATES:
1790-1910.

The percentage Negro in the population at each census 1790-1910 is given, for divisions and states, in Table 5. For states, in 1910, the percentage Negro in the population is presented graphically by the map on page 47, and for each of the Southern states at each census 1790-1910 by the diagram on page 48.

In Table 3 the percentage Negro in the population of the states is given, the states being ranged in order according to this percentage, and the Negro and white population cumulated by states.

STATE.	Per-centage Negro.	Negro.		White.			
		Number.	Cumulated by states.	Number.	Cumulated by states.		
						Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Mississippi.....	56.2	1,009,487	1,009,487	10.3	786,111	786,111	1.0
South Carolina.....	55.2	835,843	1,845,330	18.8	679,161	1,465,272	1.8
Georgia.....	45.1	1,176,987	3,022,317	30.8	1,431,802	2,897,074	3.5
Louisiana.....	43.1	713,874	3,736,191	38.0	941,083	3,838,160	4.7
Alabama.....	42.5	908,282	4,644,473	47.3	1,228,832	5,066,992	6.2
Florida.....	41.0	308,666	4,953,142	50.4	443,634	5,510,626	6.7
Virginia.....	32.6	671,098	5,624,238	57.2	1,889,809	6,900,435	8.4
North Carolina.....	31.6	697,843	6,322,081	64.3	1,500,511	8,400,946	10.3
Dist. Columbia.....	28.5	94,446	6,416,527	65.3	236,128	8,637,074	10.6
Arkansas.....	28.1	442,891	6,859,418	69.8	1,131,026	9,768,100	12.0
Tennessee.....	21.7	473,088	7,332,568	74.6	1,711,432	11,479,532	14.0
Maryland.....	17.9	232,250	7,564,756	77.0	1,062,639	12,542,171	15.3
Texas.....	17.7	630,049	8,254,805	84.0	3,204,848	15,747,019	19.3
Delaware.....	15.4	31,181	8,285,986	84.3	171,102	15,918,121	19.5
Kentucky.....	11.4	261,656	8,547,642	87.0	2,027,951	17,946,072	22.0
Oklahoma.....	8.3	137,612	8,685,254	88.4	1,444,531	19,390,603	23.7
West Virginia.....	5.3	64,173	8,749,427	89.0	1,156,817	20,547,420	25.1
Missouri.....	4.8	157,452	8,906,879	90.6	3,134,932	23,682,352	29.0
New Jersey.....	3.5	89,760	8,996,639	91.5	2,445,894	26,128,246	32.0
Kansas.....	3.2	54,030	9,050,669	92.1	1,634,352	27,762,598	34.0
Pennsylvania.....	2.5	193,919	9,244,568	94.1	7,467,713	35,230,311	43.1
Ohio.....	2.3	111,452	9,356,040	95.2	4,654,897	39,885,208	48.8
Indiana.....	2.2	60,320	9,416,360	95.8	2,639,961	42,525,169	52.0
Illinois.....	1.9	109,049	9,525,409	96.9	5,526,962	48,052,131	58.8
Rhode Island.....	1.8	9,529	9,534,938	97.0	532,492	48,584,623	59.4
New York.....	1.5	134,191	9,669,129	98.4	8,966,845	57,551,468	70.4
Wyoming.....	1.5	2,235	9,671,364	98.4	140,318	57,691,786	70.6
Colorado.....	1.4	11,453	9,682,817	98.5	783,415	58,475,201	71.5
Connecticut.....	1.4	15,174	9,697,991	98.7	1,098,897	59,574,098	72.9
Massachusetts.....	1.1	33,055	9,736,046	99.1	3,324,926	62,899,024	77.0
Arizona.....	1.0	2,009	9,738,055	99.1	171,468	63,070,492	77.2
California.....	0.9	21,645	9,759,700	99.3	2,259,672	65,330,164	79.9
Iowa.....	0.7	14,973	9,774,673	99.5	2,209,191	67,539,355	82.6
Michigan.....	0.6	17,115	9,791,788	99.6	2,785,247	70,324,602	86.0
Nebraska.....	0.6	7,689	9,799,477	99.7	1,180,293	71,504,895	87.5
Nevada.....	0.6	513	9,799,990	99.7	74,276	71,579,171	87.6
Montana.....	0.5	1,834	9,801,824	99.7	360,580	71,939,751	88.0
New Mexico.....	0.5	1,628	9,803,452	99.8	304,594	72,244,345	88.4
Vermont.....	0.5	1,621	9,805,073	99.8	354,298	72,598,643	88.8
Washington.....	0.5	6,058	9,811,131	99.8	1,109,111	73,707,754	90.2
Minnesota.....	0.3	7,084	9,818,215	99.9	2,059,227	75,766,981	92.7
Utah.....	0.3	1,144	9,819,359	99.9	366,583	76,133,564	93.2
Idaho.....	0.2	651	9,820,010	99.9	319,221	76,452,785	93.5
Maine.....	0.2	1,363	9,821,373	99.9	739,995	77,192,780	94.4
Oregon.....	0.2	1,492	9,822,865	100.0	655,090	77,847,870	95.2
New Hampshire.....	0.1	564	9,823,429	100.0	429,906	78,277,776	95.8
North Dakota.....	0.1	617	9,824,046	100.0	569,855	78,847,631	96.5
South Dakota.....	0.1	817	9,824,863	100.0	563,771	79,411,402	97.2
Wisconsin.....	0.1	2,900	9,827,763	100.0	2,320,555	81,731,957	100.0

The percentage Negro in the population of the Southern states in 1910 ranged from 5.3 per cent in West Virginia to 56.2 per cent in Mississippi. The second highest percentage was that for South Carolina, in which state the percentage had declined during three decades from 60.7 in 1880—the maximum percentage shown for any state at any census in the period from 1790 to 1910—to 55.2 per cent in 1910.

NEGROES TO 100,000 WHITES AT EACH CENSUS, BY STATES: 1790-1910.

The number of Negroes per 100,000 whites at each census, 1790 to 1910, is given in Table 6, by divisions and states, the proportions shown in this table being derived from the populations given in Table 13 of Chapter III.

In 1910 the Negro population exceeded the white population in two states, namely, South Carolina and Mississippi. The number of Negroes to 100,000 whites was 123,070 in South Carolina and 128,415 in Mississippi. In South Carolina the Negro population has exceeded the white at each census, beginning with that of 1820, in which year the number of Negroes to 100,000 whites was 111,734. In the 60 years, 1820 to 1880, the proportion of Negroes to whites in the population of this state increased continuously from census to census, except for a slight decline in the decade 1850-1860, the number of Negroes to 100,000 whites in 1880 being 154,519. At each census since 1880 the proportion has declined. In Mississippi Negroes have constituted a majority of the population at each census, beginning with that of 1840. In the period of 60 years, 1840 to 1900, the proportion advanced with some fluctuation from 109,774 to 141,552. In Louisiana the proportion in 1830 was 141,208; it declined to 98,018 in 1860; increased to 106,309 in 1880; and decreased to 75,856 in 1910.

The proportion of Negroes to whites increased during the decade 1900-1910 in 20 states—3 Southern and 17 Northern or Western—it decreased in 28 states—13 Southern and 15 Northern or Western, and in the District of Columbia. Considered by states, the proportion of Negroes to whites in the South decreased generally during this decade, except in West Virginia, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. In partial explanation of these decreases in Southern states and of the increases in Northern states, it may be noted that there has been in recent decades some net migration of Negroes out of the South into the North, and some net migration of whites, native and foreign born, into the South. Interstate migration of both Negroes and whites within the South, as well as between the South and other sections of the country, is undoubtedly an important factor underneath changes in the proportion of Negroes to whites in the population of the several states.

More than one-half of the Negro population lived in states in which the proportion Negro in the population exceeded 40 per cent. These states reported only 6.7 per cent of the white population.

NEGRO POPULATION.

Among the Southern states the proportion of Negroes to whites was lowest in West Virginia—5,547 Negroes to 100,000 whites—and highest in Mississippi—128,415. Among Northern and Western states it was highest in Missouri—5,022—whose proportion approached nearly to that of West Virginia. In 18

Northern and Western states the number of Negroes to 100,000 whites was less than 1,000, and in 10 of these states it was less than 500.

The Negro and white populations of the states in 1910 are classified in Table 4 with reference to the proportion of Negroes to whites in their populations.

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF STATES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF NEGROES PER 100,000 WHITES: 1910 AND 1900.

NEGROES TO 100,000 WHITES.	STATES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF NEGROES TO 100,000 WHITES IN THE POPULATION.									
	Number of states.		Population.							
	1910	1900	1910		1900		Percentage distribution.			
			Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	1910		1900	
						Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	
Total.....	49	49	9,827,763	81,731,957	8,833,994	66,809,196	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1,000.....	18	18	89,708	18,661,465	64,733	14,769,385	0.9	22.8	0.7	22.1
1,000 to 5,000.....	13	14	831,176	39,388,140	728,557	33,488,231	8.5	48.2	8.2	50.1
5,000 to 10,000.....	3	2	359,237	5,736,280	216,918	3,615,047	3.7	7.0	2.5	5.4
10,000 to 20,000.....	2	2	292,837	2,199,053	315,403	2,016,286	3.0	2.7	3.6	3.0
20,000 to 30,000.....	3	2	1,395,387	5,978,919	855,786	3,379,093	14.2	7.3	9.7	5.1
30,000 to 40,000.....	2	2	537,337	1,367,154	847,099	2,484,766	5.5	1.7	9.6	3.7
40,000 to 50,000.....	2	2	1,368,939	2,890,320	711,171	1,455,135	13.9	3.5	8.1	2.2
50,000 to 75,000.....	2	1	1,216,951	1,672,466	660,722	1,192,855	12.4	2.0	7.5	1.8
75,000 to 100,000.....	2	4	1,890,861	2,372,888	2,743,654	3,209,391	19.2	2.9	31.1	4.8
100,000 and over.....	2	2	1,845,330	1,465,272	1,689,951	1,199,007	18.8	1.8	19.1	1.8
Total.....	49	49	9,827,763	81,731,957	8,833,994	66,809,196	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1,000.....	18	18	89,708	18,661,465	64,733	14,769,385	0.9	22.8	0.7	22.1
1,000 or more.....	31	31	9,738,055	63,070,492	8,769,261	52,039,811	99.1	77.2	99.3	77.9
Under 5,000.....	31	32	920,884	58,049,605	793,290	48,257,616	9.4	71.0	9.0	72.2
5,000 or more.....	18	17	8,906,879	23,682,352	8,040,704	18,551,580	90.6	29.0	91.0	27.8
Under 10,000.....	34	34	1,280,121	63,785,885	1,010,208	51,872,663	13.0	78.0	11.4	77.6
10,000 or more.....	15	15	8,547,642	17,946,072	7,823,786	14,936,533	87.0	22.0	88.6	22.4
Under 20,000.....	36	36	1,572,958	65,984,938	1,325,611	53,888,949	16.0	80.7	15.0	80.7
20,000 or more.....	13	13	8,254,805	15,747,019	7,508,383	12,920,247	84.0	19.3	85.0	19.3
Under 30,000.....	39	38	2,968,345	71,963,857	2,181,397	57,268,042	30.2	88.0	24.7	85.7
30,000 or more.....	10	11	6,859,418	9,768,100	6,652,597	9,541,154	69.8	12.0	75.3	14.3
Under 40,000.....	41	40	3,505,682	73,331,011	3,028,496	59,752,808	35.7	89.7	34.3	89.4
40,000 or more.....	8	9	6,322,081	8,400,946	5,805,498	7,056,388	64.3	10.3	65.7	10.6
Under 50,000.....	43	42	4,874,621	76,221,331	3,739,667	61,207,943	49.6	93.3	42.3	91.6
50,000 or more.....	6	7	4,953,142	5,510,626	5,094,327	5,601,253	50.4	6.7	57.7	8.4
Under 75,000.....	45	43	6,091,572	77,893,797	4,400,389	62,400,798	62.0	95.3	49.8	93.4
75,000 or more.....	4	6	3,736,191	3,838,160	4,433,605	4,408,398	38.0	4.7	50.2	6.6
Under 100,000.....	47	47	7,982,433	80,266,685	7,144,043	65,610,189	81.2	98.2	80.9	98.2
100,000 or more.....	2	2	1,845,330	1,465,272	1,689,951	1,199,007	18.8	1.8	19.1	1.8

Of the total Negro population, 18.8 per cent, or nearly one-fifth, in 1910 was living in the 2 states in which the number of Negroes to 100,000 whites in the population exceeded 100,000. These states reported 1.8 per cent, or less than one-fiftieth of the white population. One-half, or 50.4 per cent, of the Negro population in 1910 was living in the 6 states in which the number of Negroes per 100,000 whites exceeded 50,000. The aggregate Negro population of these 6 states in 1910 was 4,953,142, which slightly exceeded the Negro population of the 42 states and the District of Columbia, in which a lower proportion

of Negroes to whites prevailed. The aggregate white population of these two groups of states was 5,510,626 and 76,221,331, respectively. Of the white population in 1910, 22.8 per cent, or more than one-fifth, lived in the 18 states in which the number of Negroes per 100,000 whites was less than 1,000. Less than 1 per cent of the Negro population lived in these states. It may be noted that in 1900, 50.2 per cent, or one-half of the Negro population, was living in the 6 states in which the number of Negroes to 100,000 whites exceeded 75,000.

PROPORTION NEGRO.

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN THE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1790-1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN THE POPULATION.												
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
UNITED STATES.....	10.7	11.6	11.9	13.1	12.7	14.1	15.7	16.8	18.1	18.4	19.0	18.9	19.3
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England.....	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
Middle Atlantic.....	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.6	5.3
East North Central.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	.....
West North Central.....	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.7	5.6	10.3	14.1	18.3	15.9	17.4	.....	.....
South Atlantic.....	33.7	35.7	36.8	38.7	37.9	38.4	39.8	40.7	41.9	41.6	40.4	37.6	36.4
East South Central.....	31.5	33.1	33.0	34.5	33.2	34.7	33.4	32.2	27.6	24.2	20.5	17.5	14.9
West South Central.....	22.6	25.9	29.1	32.6	36.4	36.9	39.2	47.6	53.2	48.4	54.4	.....	.....
Mountain.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
New Hampshire.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Vermont.....	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Massachusetts.....	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Rhode Island.....	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.3	6.3
Connecticut.....	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.9	4.2	5.3	7.6
New Jersey.....	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.9	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.6	8.0	7.7
Pennsylvania.....	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	.....
Indiana.....	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.6	5.3	.....
Illinois.....	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.5	6.4	.....	.....
Michigan.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.0	3.0	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.7	6.9	10.0	13.2	15.6	18.3	15.9	17.4	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	0.1	0.1	.....	10.3	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.7	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	15.4	16.6	16.9	18.0	18.2	19.3	22.2	25.0	24.9	24.0	23.8	22.4	21.6
Maryland.....	17.0	19.8	20.7	22.5	22.5	24.0	28.3	32.3	34.0	36.1	38.2	36.7	34.7
District of Columbia.....	28.5	31.1	32.8	33.6	33.0	19.1	26.6	29.9	30.8	31.6	33.1	28.6	.....
Virginia.....	32.6	35.7	38.4	41.8	41.0	34.4	37.1	40.2	42.7	43.4	43.4	41.6	40.9
West Virginia.....	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	31.0	33.0	34.7	37.9	36.6	36.4	36.4	35.6	35.9	34.4	32.2	29.4	26.8
South Carolina.....	55.2	58.4	59.9	60.7	58.9	58.6	58.9	56.4	55.6	52.8	48.4	43.2	43.7
Georgia.....	45.1	48.7	46.7	47.0	46.0	44.0	42.4	41.0	42.6	44.4	42.4	37.1	35.9
Florida.....	41.0	43.6	42.4	47.0	48.8	44.6	46.0	48.7	47.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	11.4	13.3	14.4	16.5	16.8	20.4	22.5	24.3	24.7	22.9	20.2	18.6	17.0
Tennessee.....	21.7	23.8	24.4	26.2	25.6	25.5	24.5	22.7	21.4	19.6	17.5	13.2	10.6
Alabama.....	42.5	45.2	44.8	47.5	47.7	45.4	44.7	43.3	38.5	33.2	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	56.2	58.5	57.6	57.5	53.7	55.3	51.2	52.3	48.4	44.1	42.9	41.5	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	28.1	28.0	27.4	26.3	25.2	25.6	22.7	20.9	15.5	11.7	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	43.1	47.1	50.0	51.5	50.1	49.5	50.7	55.0	58.5	51.8	55.2	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	8.3	27.0	28.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	17.7	20.4	21.8	24.7	31.0	30.3	27.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Dakota Territory.

² Includes population of Indian Territory for 1900 and 1890.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NEGRO POPULATION.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEGROES TO 100,000 WHITES, AT EACH CENSUS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1790 TO 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	NUMBER OF NEGROES TO 100,000 WHITES.												
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
UNITED STATES.....	12,024	13,223	13,591	15,162	14,528	16,499	18,610	20,252	22,110	22,521	23,504	23,268	23,872
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England.....	1,023	1,069	958	1,006	918	794	851	1,024	1,106	1,277	1,371	1,536	1,712
Middle Atlantic.....	2,213	2,157	1,807	1,839	1,709	1,792	2,196	2,716	2,980	3,440	4,261	4,814	5,554
East North Central.....	1,678	1,641	1,562	1,665	1,452	929	1,009	1,014	1,092	980	1,285	1,261	.....
West North Central.....	2,138	2,364	2,538	3,401	3,842	5,896	11,446	16,358	22,353	18,887	21,002	.....	.....
South Atlantic.....	50,950	55,607	58,344	63,196	60,978	62,273	66,030	68,614	72,256	71,233	67,800	60,253	57,153
East South Central.....	46,006	49,553	49,233	52,630	49,820	53,091	50,114	47,578	38,161	31,920	25,829	21,190	17,542
West South Central.....	29,524	35,507	41,816	48,478	57,403	58,463	64,462	90,970	118,815	93,980	123,124	.....	.....
Mountain.....	852	987	1,161	817	515	143	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	726	639	804	685	793	1,098	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	184	191	151	224	257	212	233	271	299	312	425	542	560
New Hampshire.....	131	161	163	198	183	152	164	189	226	323	454	470	558
Vermont.....	458	241	283	319	230	226	229	251	315	384	345	362	318
Massachusetts.....	1,144	1,154	1,000	1,000	966	736	920	1,189	1,168	1,305	1,448	1,549	1,463
Rhode Island.....	1,790	2,170	2,188	2,404	2,347	2,316	2,551	3,071	3,822	4,533	5,077	5,630	6,755
Connecticut.....	1,381	1,706	1,677	1,891	1,833	1,911	2,119	2,691	2,787	2,981	2,650	2,567	2,398
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1,497	1,387	1,183	1,298	1,203	1,279	1,610	2,103	2,399	2,952	4,392	5,616	8,270
New Jersey.....	3,670	3,854	3,411	3,553	3,502	3,918	5,166	6,177	6,846	7,772	8,240	8,658	8,346
Pennsylvania.....	2,597	2,554	2,090	2,038	1,889	1,999	2,375	2,859	2,926	2,984	2,960	2,776	2,423
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2,394	2,387	2,430	2,563	2,429	1,593	1,293	1,155	1,031	819	830	748	.....
Indiana.....	2,235	2,339	2,106	2,023	1,483	854	1,153	1,056	1,070	974	2,637	5,577	.....
Illinois.....	1,973	1,797	1,513	1,530	1,145	448	643	832	1,537	2,552	6,791	.....	.....
Michigan.....	614	659	734	935	1,015	924	654	334	935	1,995	3,118	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	125	124	145	206	201	151	208	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	344	285	284	201	173	153	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	678	572	562	539	485	159	174	438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	5,022	5,475	5,940	7,185	7,365	11,143	15,209	18,407	22,353	18,867	21,002	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	103	92	304	1,301	1,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	145	122	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	651	593	851	530	646	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	3,306	3,672	3,611	4,527	4,939	589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	18,224	19,936	20,266	22,006	22,299	23,874	28,612	33,340	33,241	31,596	31,273	28,928	27,610
Maryland.....	21,856	24,681	26,093	29,010	28,966	33,170	39,501	47,710	53,565	56,539	61,854	57,886	53,237
District of Columbia.....	39,998	45,288	48,852	50,503	49,167	23,560	36,230	42,584	44,520	46,100	49,406	40,006	.....
Virginia.....	48,287	55,390	62,290	71,705	72,019	52,412	58,880	67,321	74,479	76,580	76,714	71,152	69,098
West Virginia.....	5,547	4,753	4,478	4,369	4,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	46,507	49,420	53,158	61,261	57,725	57,390	57,142	55,386	56,074	52,392	47,578	41,549	36,622
South Carolina.....	123,070	140,249	149,117	154,519	143,549	141,545	143,480	129,423	125,385	111,734	98,801	76,093	77,683
Georgia.....	82,203	87,600	87,781	88,766	85,322	78,725	78,741	69,586	74,128	79,875	73,596	59,089	56,087
Florida.....	69,577	77,600	73,875	88,840	95,453	80,618	85,253	94,958	88,904	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	12,902	15,288	16,855	19,711	20,225	25,685	29,024	32,118	32,857	29,780	25,375	22,839	20,519
Tennessee.....	27,643	31,181	32,221	35,400	34,433	34,234	32,468	29,437	27,281	24,367	21,240	15,149	11,838
Alabama.....	73,914	82,636	81,381	90,625	91,201	83,183	80,914	76,248	62,662	49,678	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	128,415	141,552	136,287	135,647	116,011	123,596	105,103	109,774	93,945	78,888	75,261	70,882	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	39,158	38,838	37,755	35,614	33,738	34,324	29,415	26,434	18,375	13,305	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	75,856	89,199	100,143	106,309	100,592	98,018	102,654	122,402	141,208	107,680	123,124	.....	.....
Oklahoma ¹	9,526	8,309	12,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	21,531	25,579	27,960	32,858	44,887	43,460	33,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	509	673	1,167	978	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	204	190	245	183	565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1,593	1,056	1,554	1,533	2,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1,462	1,620	1,536	1,274	1,163	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	534	893	1,369	934	190	103	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1,172	1,989	2,435	441	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	312	247	286	163	137	147	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	691	378	619	911	916	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	546	507	470	484	933	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	228	280	393	299	398	245	1,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	958	787	1,018	784	855	1,264	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Dakota Territory.² Includes Indian Territory in 1900 and 1890.

CHAPTER V.—FREE COLORED AND SLAVE POPULATION: 1790-1860.

NUMBER AND INCREASE: 1790-1860.

Returns of free colored¹ persons and slaves were made at each decennial census from 1790 to 1860. This classification was essential to the observance of that article of the Constitution, which directed that representation in the House should be apportioned to the several states according to their population, including in the apportionment population all free persons except Indians not taxed, and "three-fifths of all other persons." In the first eight census reports data for the slave and for the free colored population were compiled in greater or less detail, the amount of detail shown for each class increasing from census to census, as the schedule inquiries and the compilations of the returns became more elaborate. At the censuses of 1850 and 1860, returns for the free colored were made in the same detail as for whites, a separate schedule carrying fewer inquiries than that pertaining to free persons being used in securing returns of slaves. With the abolition of slavery in the decade 1860-1870, the class of free persons came to embrace the entire Negro population, and at the census of 1870 the distinction relating to the status of the individual as being free or slave, which had characterized the returns of the Negro population at each preceding census, lapsed.

At the census of 1790 slaves were reported from all the states and territories enumerated with the exception of Vermont and Massachusetts—Maine being at that time a district of Massachusetts.

¹ In the earlier censuses the term "colored" is used to designate the Negro population.

² Slavery was introduced into the colonies in August, 1619, when African Negroes were brought to Jamestown by Dutch traders and sold to the planters of Virginia. At that time the sale of Africans who had been captured or purchased was sanctioned by the leading European nations and formed a very profitable business. The slave traders, taking advantage of the new field opened to them by the colonization of the coast of North America, introduced slavery into most of the colonies soon after they were founded. The only colony established with ordinances against this institution was Georgia; and this state also was soon forced, by social contact and business competition with the neighboring settlements, to legalize the holding of slaves.

The actual importations of slaves can only be estimated. Mr. Carey, author of a work on the slave trade, is the authority for the following estimate of the number of slaves imported:

PERIOD.	Number of slaves.	PERIOD.	Number of slaves.
Total.....	333,000	1751 to 1760.....	35,000
Prior to 1715.....	30,000	1761 to 1770.....	74,000
1715 to 1750.....	90,000	1771 to 1790.....	34,000
		1791 to 1808.....	70,000

It is claimed, however, that this total is too small, and that a closer estimate would bring the number to 370,000, or even 400,000. Mr.

The number of free colored persons and slaves as returned at the first eight censuses is given, by states, in Table 6, on page 57. Tables 21 and 22 of Chapter XI, classify the free and slave population of divisions and states in 1860 and 1850, as black and mulatto, the distinction of sex being shown on the table for 1860.

For the country as a whole, the free and slave population at each census is given in Table 1 following, together with decennial increases.²

Table 1

CENSUS YEAR.	NEGRO POPULATION.							
	Total.	Free.		Slave.	Decennial increase.			
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.		Per cent.	
					Free.	Slave.	Free.	Slave.
1860.....	4,441,830	488,070	11.0	3,953,760	53,575	749,447	12.3	23.4
1850.....	3,638,808	434,495	11.9	3,204,313	48,202	716,958	12.5	28.8
1840.....	2,873,648	386,293	13.4	2,487,355	66,694	478,312	20.9	23.9
1830.....	2,328,642	319,599	13.7	2,009,043	85,965	471,021	36.8	30.6
1820.....	1,771,656	233,634	13.2	1,538,022	47,188	346,860	25.3	29.1
1810.....	1,377,808	186,446	13.5	1,191,362	78,011	297,760	71.9	33.3
1800.....	1,002,037	108,435	10.8	893,602	48,908	195,921	82.2	28.1
1790.....	757,181	59,557	7.9	697,624	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ In other sections of this report and in census reports generally the total Negro population in 1790 is given as 757,208. The population given in Table 1 is taken from "A Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790-1900," and is a revised figure.

The number of free colored persons increased in each decade of the period covered by Table 1. During the two decades 1790-1810 the rate of increase for this class exceeded that for slaves, and the proportion free

Carey's figures indicate that the average annual importation was about 2,500 between 1715 and 1750 and 3,500 for the period from 1751 to 1760. The following decade was the period of greatest activity, the importation reaching an average of 7,400 a year. For the 20 years from 1771 to 1790 the average fell to 1,700, but for the period immediately preceding the legal abolition of the slave traffic in the United States it was more than double that number. By 1790 the survivors and descendants of the African slaves imported numbered 757,208, according to the Federal census of that year.

Early in the history of the Southern colonies the planters realized that slave labor could be utilized to good advantage in the cultivation of tobacco and some other crops. (The cotton crop, which later furnished an extensive field for slave labor, did not assume great importance until the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. After that date the employment of slaves in the cultivation of cotton became especially profitable, since this crop furnishes work for a considerable portion of the year and makes it possible to utilize to advantage the services of women and children.) At the beginning of the eighteenth century Negro slavery was considered by the settlers of all of the colonies as a usual and routine matter, and in the New England and Middle colonies, as well as in the South, the possession of slaves was generally accepted as an evidence of wealth and of importance in the community.

By 1750 Negro slavery was recognized by law in every North American colony. At the time of the Declaration of Independence the British possessions had local enactments protecting slave property and providing special codes and tribunals for slaves. Some of

in the Negro population accordingly rose, from 7.9 per cent in 1790, to 13.5 per cent in 1810. Although the Negro population more than doubled during the 30 years, 1810-1840, the proportion free in this population remained nearly constant. This proportion, however, fell off in each of the two decades 1840-1860, to 11.9 per cent in 1850, and to 11 per cent in 1860.

Of the total Negro increase during the decade 1790-1800, 20.8 per cent, or more than one-fifth, was in the free population, the proportion free in the increase of the decade following also being approximately one-fifth. In succeeding decades, free colored persons constituted a less considerable factor in the Negro increase, only 6.7 per cent, or one-fifteenth of the Negro increase in the decade 1850-1860, being in the free population.

The increase of the free colored population during this period of 70 years was in part a natural increase by excess of births over deaths among the free colored; in part, an increase by accessions from the class of slaves, through private or general-law manumission, purchase, and escape of slaves to free territory; and for several decades, in part, an increase by extension of the area of census enumeration. Only 7,011 free colored persons in 1860 were foreign born—3,700 or more than one-half of these being in the state of New York—and it seems probable from such data as are available that neither the net immigration nor the net emigration of free Negroes in the immediately preceding decades had been so considerable as materially to affect the rate of increase for this class.

The number of slaves manumitted during the year preceding the census of 1850, as returned on the census schedules, was 1,467; the number becoming fugitive in this year was 1,011; the number of manu-

missions reported for 1860 was about 3,000, and the number becoming fugitive during that year, 803. The census of 1860 states that 20,000 manumissions "are believed to have occurred in the past 10 years."

The increase of the free colored population, although in this class natural growth was continuously supplemented by accessions from the slave population, was nevertheless insufficient in the decades immediately preceding the Civil War to produce a rate of growth equal to the natural increase of the Negro population as a whole. In the decade 1840 to 1850, the percentage increase of the slave population was more than double and in the decade following nearly double that of the free colored. The Compendium of the Seventh Census (1850) commented upon the "declining ratio of the increase of the free colored in every section," which in New England "is now almost nothing," and in the Southern states "only one-fourth as great as between 1800 and 1810." The report of 1860, also, noted that the rate of increase of the free colored had been gradually declining for several decades, "to 1860, when the increase throughout the United States was but 1 per cent per annum."

Census data do not very clearly account for this decline in the rate of increase of the free element in the Negro population, so far below the rate for the slave population, but it may be noted that, as compared with the slave population, the free colored were somewhat older, and on that account naturally subject to a higher mortality rate, and somewhat less normally distributed by sex, and, therefore, probably characterized by a marital condition less favorable to rapid natural increase. Among the free colored at each of the five censuses 1820 to 1860 there were fewer

the slave codes were extremely severe, because of the fear of Negro insurrections.

Although slavery became the presumptive status of every Negro, most of the colonies recognized the status of free Negroes. But the presence of a free Negro was believed to have an unfavorable influence on the slaves in the neighborhood, and hence many of the colonies made the conditions surrounding manumission so exacting that slave owners seldom took advantage of the legal right to free their slaves. There are, however, numerous instances of Negroes who were freed by their masters, and some cases of Negroes who were given their freedom by the state on account of some public service performed by them; but no data are available as to the aggregate number of slaves manumitted.

Free Negroes were allowed property rights, and, consequently, some of them became slave owners. Often a manumitted Negro would purchase the freedom of the members of his family or of friends, and unless he went through the formality of manumission these persons were legally his slaves.

* * * * *

The first petition against slavery recorded in American history was made in 1688, by Friends, in Germantown, Pa. The agitation against slavery was continued by other Quakers, by the Puritans, and by groups of individuals here and there. As the direct result of this movement, prohibitive duties on the importation of slaves were imposed by Pennsylvania in 1712, and also by other colonies from time to time. (In some colonies the duty on a slave brought from another colony was several times that on a slave imported directly from Africa or from the West Indies; the impression appears to have existed that slaves were sent from one colony to another because of undesirable qualities, or because they had committed crimes, and that the colony which deported them was taking this way of ridding itself of their presence.)

Since the slave trade was a source of revenue to British merchants, and even to the Crown, legislation against it was distasteful to the British Government, and objections were raised on account of the legislative action of the colonies. The governors sent to South Carolina in 1756 and 1761 bore instructions prohibiting the enactment of any law imposing duties on imported Negroes.

By 1778 legislative measures prohibiting the slave trade had been passed by all of the New England and Middle states, and by Maryland and Virginia; by 1798, similar action had been taken by every other state, although the trade was afterwards revived in South Carolina.

The first assumption of national control of the slave trade came in 1774, when the Continental Congress passed a resolution to abolish it. In 1789 the convention that framed the Constitution made plans for the abolition of this traffic in 1808, and later the first day of 1808 was chosen as the time when the slave trade should become illegal.

The first action against the ownership of slaves was taken by Vermont. In its Declaration of Rights, in 1777, this colony declared for the freedom of all persons at the age of maturity; a few years later it took a more definite stand, abolishing slavery outright. By 1783 slavery had been prohibited in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Gradual emancipation was provided for in acts passed by Pennsylvania in 1780 and by Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1784. In 1787 slavery was forbidden in the Northwest Territory by congressional legislation, although the courts held that the ordinance did not free the slaves already held in the territory. By the date of the first Federal census laws providing for the extinction of slavery had been put into operation in all states north of Maryland, with the exception of New York and New Jersey.—*A Century of Population Growth*, pp. 36-37, Bureau of the Census: 1909.

males than females, while in the slave population, on the other hand, at each of these censuses the number of males exceeded the number of females. In 1850, however, the slave population of over 3,000,000 was so evenly divided by sex that the excess of males over females amounted to less than 1 in 4,000 population. In this year the sex ratio in the free colored population was 924 males to 1,000 females, the relative deficiency of males being practically confined to the population 15 years of age and over; in the slave population it was 1,000 males to 1,000 females; in 1860 the ratio

was 922 males to 1,000 females in the free colored, and 1,006 males to 1,000 females in the slave population. The disparity of numbers between the sexes was thus in both years much greater in the free colored population.

DISTRIBUTION BY SECTIONS AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS: 1790-1860.

In Table 2 the free colored and slave population at each census from 1790 to 1860 is given, by sections and southern divisions.

SLAVE AND FREE COLORED POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS BY SECTIONS AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS: 1790-1860.

CENSUS YEAR.	NEGRO POPULATION.													
	Number.							Percentage distribution by area.						
	United States.	The South.				The North.	The West.	United States.	The South.				The North.	The West.
		Total.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.				Total.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.		
SLAVE.														
1860.....	3,953,760	3,838,765	1,840,445	1,372,913	625,407	114,966	29	100.0	97.1	46.5	34.7	15.8	2.9	(1)
1850.....	3,204,313	3,116,629	1,663,397	1,103,162	350,070	87,653	26	100.0	97.3	51.9	34.4	10.9	2.7	(1)
1840.....	2,487,355	2,427,986	1,425,539	814,060	188,387	59,369	.....	100.0	97.6	57.3	32.7	7.6	2.4	.....
1830.....	2,009,043	1,980,384	1,376,196	490,024	114,164	28,659	.....	100.0	98.6	68.5	24.4	5.7	1.4	.....
1820.....	1,538,022	1,508,692	1,156,479	281,532	70,681	29,330	.....	100.0	98.1	75.2	18.3	4.6	1.9	.....
1810.....	1,191,362	1,160,841	983,997	142,184	34,660	30,521	.....	100.0	97.4	82.6	11.9	2.9	2.6	.....
1800.....	893,602	857,097	799,681	57,416	.....	36,505	.....	100.0	95.9	89.5	6.4	.....	4.1	.....
1790.....	697,624	657,538	641,691	15,847	.....	40,086	.....	100.0	94.3	92.0	2.3	.....	5.7	.....
FREE.														
1860.....	488,070	258,346	217,753	21,447	19,146	225,274	4,450	100.0	52.9	44.6	4.4	3.9	46.2	0.9
1850.....	434,495	235,569	197,474	19,628	18,467	197,711	1,215	100.0	54.2	45.4	4.5	4.3	45.5	0.3
1840.....	386,293	213,991	171,778	16,246	25,967	172,302	.....	100.0	55.4	44.5	4.2	6.7	44.6	.....
1830.....	319,599	181,501	153,087	11,563	16,851	138,098	.....	100.0	56.8	47.9	3.6	5.3	43.2	.....
1820.....	233,634	133,980	116,920	6,525	10,535	99,654	.....	100.0	57.3	50.0	2.8	4.5	42.7	.....
1810.....	186,446	107,658	96,803	3,270	7,585	78,788	.....	100.0	57.7	51.9	1.8	4.1	42.3	.....
1800.....	108,435	61,239	60,009	1,230	.....	47,196	.....	100.0	56.5	55.3	1.1	.....	43.5	.....
1790.....	59,557	32,523	32,048	475	.....	27,034	.....	100.0	54.6	53.8	0.8	.....	45.4	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

At the census of 1790, 92 per cent of the slave population was in the South Atlantic division; 2.3 per cent was in the East South Central division; and 5.7 per cent were in the North. At succeeding censuses the proportion in the South Atlantic division fell off, with the growth of population in the East South Central and West South Central divisions. In 1860, 46.5 per cent of the slave population was in the South Atlantic division; 34.7 per cent in the East South Central division; 15.8 per cent in the West South Central division; and 2.9 per cent in the North. The Northern and Western states reporting slaves in 1860, and the number of slaves reported were as follows: New Jersey, 18; Missouri, 114,931; Nebraska, 15; Kansas, 2; Utah, 29.

Of the free colored population in 1860, 46.2 per cent was in the North and 44.6 per cent in the South Atlantic division. The proportion in the East and West South Central divisions—4.4 and 3.9 per cent, respectively—was much smaller than the proportion of slaves in these divisions.

FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION OF FOUR CITIES: 1790.

The Negro population of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore in 1790 is classified as free and slave in Table 3.

CITY.	POPULATION: 1790.				
	Total.	Negro.			White.
		Total.	Free.	Slave.	
New York.....	32,305	3,262	1,078	2,184	29,043
Philadelphia.....	28,522	1,630	1,420	210	26,892
Boston.....	18,038	761	.....	.....	17,277
Baltimore.....	13,503	1,578	323	1,255	11,925

In 1790, of the 3,252 Negroes reported from New York City and constituting 10.1 per cent of the total population of the city, 2,184 were slaves and 1,078 free colored. Philadelphia reported in this year a Negro population of 1,630, the number of slaves being 210 and of free colored 1,420; Baltimore, a Negro population of 1,578, the number of slaves being 1,255,

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and of free colored 323; Boston, a Negro population of 761, all free. The slave population of New York City in 1790 exceeded that of Baltimore, and the proportion slave in the population of Baltimore was not materially greater than in that of New York City, being 9.3 in Baltimore, as compared with 6.8 per cent in New York City.

SLAVEHOLDING AND NONSLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES:
1790 AND 1850.

On the schedules of the census of 1790, which are in existence, there is reported a total of 5,161 free colored families, of which 195 are designated as slaveholding families.¹

The following table gives a summary of the data available for 1790, as regards the number of slaveholding and of nonslaveholding families, in the free colored and the white population.

DIVISION AND STATE.	PRIVATE FAMILIES: 1790. ¹					
	Free colored.			White.		
	Total number.	Slaveholding.	Non-slaveholding.	Total number.	Slaveholding.	Non-slaveholding.
Area covered by 1790 schedules in existence.....	5,161	195	4,966	405,475	47,664	357,811
New England.....	1,634	6	1,628	172,383	2,141	170,242
Maine.....	37		37	16,972		16,972
New Hampshire.....	83		83	23,982	123	23,859
Vermont.....	23		23	14,969		14,969
Massachusetts.....	630		630	65,149		65,149
Rhode Island.....	442		442	10,854	461	10,393
Connecticut.....	419	6	413	40,457	1,557	38,900
Middle states.....	1,245	16	1,229	127,507	9,638	117,869
New York.....	693	9	684	54,185	7,787	46,398
Pennsylvania.....	552	7	545	73,322	1,851	71,471
Southern states.....	2,282	173	2,109	105,585	35,885	69,700
Maryland ²	1,282	84	1,198	32,012	12,142	19,870
North Carolina ³	680	28	652	48,021	14,945	33,076
South Carolina.....	320	61	259	25,552	8,798	16,754

¹ Data not available for New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, or Southwest Territory.

² Data not available for Allegany, Calvert, or Somerset Counties.

³ Data not available for Caswell, Granville, or Orange Counties, except the total number of families.

The average number of slaves per slaveholding family was 7.3 in 1790 and 9.2 in 1850. The number of slaveholding families and of slaves and the average number of slaves per slaveholding family are given in Table 5, by states, for these two years.

¹ Data are not available as to the number of free colored slaveholding families in the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, or the Southwest Territory.

DIVISION AND STATE.	NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES.		NUMBER OF SLAVES.			
	1850	1790	1850	1790	Average per slaveholding family.	
					1850	1790
United States.....	347,725	96,168	3,204,313	697,624	9.2	7.3
New England.....		2,147		3,763		1.8
Maine.....						
New Hampshire.....		123		157		1.3
Vermont.....						
Massachusetts.....						
Rhode Island.....		461		958		2.1
Connecticut.....		1,563		2,648		1.7
Middle Atlantic.....	200	14,414	236	36,323	1.2	2.5
New York.....		7,796		21,193		2.7
New Jersey.....	200	¹ 4,760	236	11,423	1.2	2.4
Pennsylvania.....		1,558		3,707		2.0
South Atlantic.....	169,264	77,242	1,663,397	641,691	9.8	8.3
Delaware.....	809	¹ 1,851	2,290	8,887	2.8	4.8
Maryland.....	16,040	13,777	90,368	163,036	5.6	7.5
Dist. Columbia.....	1,477		3,687		2.5	
Virginia ²	55,063	¹ 34,026	472,528	292,627	8.6	8.5
North Carolina.....	28,303	16,310	288,548	100,783	10.2	6.7
South Carolina.....	25,596	8,859	384,984	107,094	15.0	12.1
Georgia.....	38,456	¹ 2,419	381,682	29,264	9.9	12.1
Florida.....	3,520		39,310		11.2	
East South Central.....	124,660	2,365	1,103,162	15,847	8.8	6.7
Kentucky.....	38,385	¹ 1,855	210,981	12,430	5.5	6.7
Tennessee.....	33,864	¹ 510	239,459	3,417	7.1	6.7
Alabama.....	29,295		342,844		11.7	
Mississippi.....	23,116		309,878		13.4	
West South Central.....	34,416		350,070		10.2	
Arkansas.....	5,999		47,100		7.9	
Louisiana.....	20,670		244,809		11.8	
Texas.....	7,747		58,161		7.5	
West North Central.....	19,185		87,422		4.6	
Missouri.....	19,185		87,422		4.6	
Mountain.....	(^a)		26			
Utah.....	(^a)		26			

¹ Estimated. ² Includes area now West Virginia. ³ Data not available.

The figures given for 1790 in Table 5 include estimates for certain areas for which data gathered in 1790 are not now available.

In the 60 years, 1790 to 1850, the number of slaveholding families in the United States increased from 96,168 to 347,725. At the First Census, New England reported 2,147 slaveholding families and the three Middle Atlantic states, 14,414. No slaveholding families were reported from the states of these divisions in 1850, except for 200 such families in New Jersey, and none from any other Northern states, except Missouri, which in this year reported 19,185 holders of slaves. A few slaves were, however, held in Utah, although the number of slaveholding families is not given.

