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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT
W. J. SPILLMAN, CHIEF

ATLAS

OF

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF O. E. BAKER, AGRICULTURIST

PART IX

RURAL POPULATION AND ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION I

RURAL POPULATION

BY

E. A. GOLDENWEISER
STATISTICIAN, OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT



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RURAL POPULATION.

THE Census of Agriculture shows there were 6,362,000 farms or farm operators in the United States in 1910, and the Census of Occupations shows that there were 12,369,000 persons engaged in agriculture. The first figure includes only the heads of households and the last only those who are actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus excluding the younger children, most of the women, and the old people. One significant fact brought out by these figures is that there are on the average two persons engaged in agriculture per farm. Since there is no direct way of obtaining the number of persons in agricultural communities or of those dependent on agriculture for a living, the best available information on the agricultural element of the population is contained in the figures on urban and rural territory as defined by the Bureau of the Census. Of the 91,972,000 inhabitants of the United States in 1910, 42,623,000 lived in urban and 49,349,000 in rural territory; of the latter number 41,230,000 lived in the country, that is, outside of incorporated places.

COUNTRY, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION.

The census definition of urban population is that living in incorporated places of not less than 2,500 inhabitants. In New England, where a large number of distinctly urban districts are not incorporated, all the towns, which in this section are identical with what are elsewhere called townships, are included in urban territory provided their total population equals or exceeds 2,500. There is no doubt that some of the New England towns or townships having this minimum population include considerable areas of agricultural land and considerable numbers of farming population, but the error is probably not great in the aggregate.

A further classification of rural population, as thus defined, is made by drawing a line between the inhabitants of incorporated places of less than 2,500 and residents in the open country or unincorporated territory. If we use the Census term "rural" for the population outside of incorporated places (or New England towns) of 2,500 or more inhabitants, the population in incorporated places of less than 2,500 people might be called "village population," and that outside of all incorporated places might properly be called "country population." This country population would differ very little from the rural population in New England where all densely populated towns are excluded from the rural territory, but outside of this section the difference is considerable, the "village" population amounting to over 8,000,000 in the country as a whole.

Even the country population as here defined is not altogether agricultural, since it includes considerable numbers of persons engaged in mining, lumbering, etc., and also residents of villages that have not been incorporated, and of suburban districts. On the other hand, many farmers who live in incorporated villages and operate adjoining farms are omitted. These statistics of country population are, however, the nearest approach to a measure of the agricultural population that is available from existing data. The Census publishes these figures by States but they have never before been available by counties.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTRY, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION.

The diagram on this page shows country, village, and urban population for each State in the Union, the left side of the diagram being arranged in descending order of absolute numbers and the right side in descending order of percentages that the rural population forms of the total. The black sections on the left side refer to country population, the black and double hatched sections combined show the rural, and the entire bars show the total population. In this way the three items can all be read from a common base. A study of the bars representing absolute numbers shows that there are only four States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio—with a population of over 4,000,000, and that in these four States the greater part of the population is urban. Other States in which urban population exceeds rural are Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, California, New Hampshire, Washington, Maine, Maryland, and Colorado. The other side of the diagram, where the percentage in rural and in country districts is shown, makes the rural and country population to appear very much more important because the percentage is largest in States where the total population is small. Thus, North Dakota, which is thirty-seventh in number of inhabitants, is first in percentage rural, having about 90 per cent rural and more than 70 per cent unincorporated. Nevada, which is at the very bottom of the list in total population is eighth in percentage rural, while New York, which is far in the lead in total population, is forty-fifth in percentage rural. There are in fact 34 States where the rural population forms more than half of the total, and of these, in 24 States the country population comprises the

majority. Of the States where country population constitutes more than half of the total, only 10 are east of the Mississippi River, and they are all in the South—Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky, Florida; and even of the 34 States where rural population is in the majority there are only 5 additional States east of the Mississippi River—Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, and Delaware. Most of the northeastern States are thus predominantly urban.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRY POPULATION.

The map of the distribution of the country population (fig. 2) shows a marked contrast between the East and the

West. Two lines marking stages of decreasing density may be noted: 58 per cent of the country population is found east of the Mississippi River and the Wabash and 91 per cent east of the 100th meridian. West of that meridian vast stretches of territory have a very sparse population with dense centers located only in the irrigated districts, while east of that meridian the density of country population is much greater and more uniform. A point of interest is that the density is actually greater in the South than in the North.* While the density of total population in the Southern States was 33.5 per square mile and in the Northern States 60.7 per square mile, the density of country population was 19.8 per square mile in the North and 23.1 per square mile in the South. The greatest concentration of country population is found in the agricultural counties of southeastern Pennsylvania, on Long Island, where the population is largely suburban,

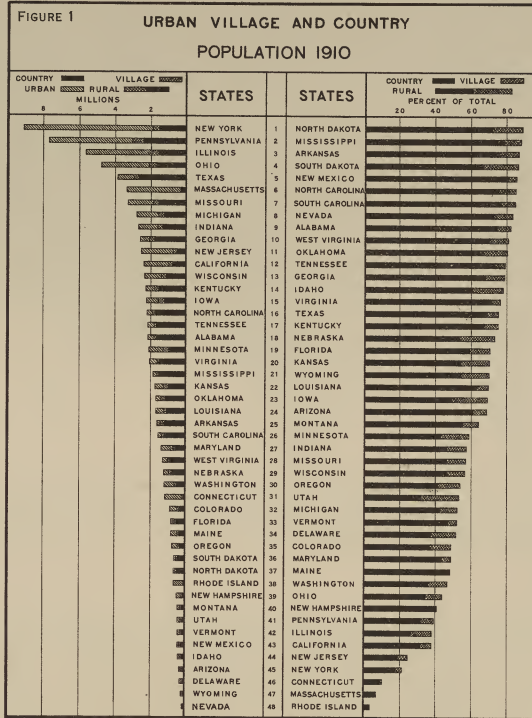


Figure 1.—The population outside of all incorporated places, regardless of size, is here designated as country population, while the population of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants is called village population, and that of places with more than 2,500 inhabitants urban population. Country and village population combined constitute rural population as defined by the Census. The left side of the graph indicates that a few of the populous States contain many millions of people living in incorporated places, while outside of these States the numbers are comparatively small, and the right side of the graph shows that in a large number of the States the proportion of the population living in the country is more than 50 per cent and in some States reaches nearly 90 per cent.

TABLE I.—Census figures for 1910.

Section and State.	Density (population per square mile).		Average acreage per farm.		Per capita of country population.	
	Country.	Total.	per farm.	Acres of improved land.	Value of farm property.	Value of farm products.
United States.....	13.9	30.9	138.1	11.6	\$994	\$722
The North.....	19.8	60.7	143.0	16.0	1,573	154
The South.....	23.1	33.5	114.4	7.4	443	88
The West.....	9.4	5.8	256.9	13.6	1,023	161
New England:						
Maine.....	11.9	24.8	104.0	6.6	561	88
New Hampshire.....	19.3	47.7	120.1	5.3	590	74
Vermont.....	15.4	30.0	145.0	9.7	867	127
Massachusetts.....	30.0	418.8	77.9	4.8	940	131
Rhode Island.....	15.8	398.5	81.8	2.9	1,837	230
Connecticut.....	20.5	217.3	81.5	5.7	1,399	182
Middle Atlantic:						
New York.....	33.1	191.2	100.2	9.4	921	138
New Jersey.....	63.8	337.7	76.9	3.8	531	85
Pennsylvania.....	54.7	171.0	84.8	5.2	511	65
East North Central:						
Ohio.....	40.5	117.0	88.6	11.7	1,153	135
Indiana.....	24.9	74.9	98.8	13.5	1,439	168
Illinois.....	26.5	100.6	120.1	18.9	2,028	208
Michigan.....	20.8	48.0	115.7	10.7	910	120
Wisconsin.....	19.7	49.3	118.0	10.9	1,095	141
West North Central:						
Minnesota.....	11.1	35.7	177.3	21.8	1,642	190
Iowa.....	19.9	40.0	156.3	26.7	3,387	342
Missouri.....	21.3	47.0	124.8	16.0	1,137	132
North Dakota.....	5.9	8.2	382.3	40.2	2,344	354
South Dakota.....	5.1	7.6	315.7	40.6	2,994	265
Nebraska.....	8.3	15.5	297.8	38.5	3,260	252
Kansas.....	11.2	20.7	244.0	33.6	2,200	215
South Atlantic:						
Delaware.....	38.8	100.0	95.9	9.4	829	117
Maryland.....	57.2	120.3	100.4	5.9	294	76
Virginia.....	35.6	51.2	105.9	6.7	425	66
West Virginia.....	32.4	45.3	88.4	6.4	366	47
North Carolina.....	34.9	49.3	88.4	5.3	312	78
South Carolina.....	38.1	40.7	76.6	5.3	338	106
Georgia.....	30.4	40.4	92.6	6.9	381	113
Florida.....	8.1	13.7	105.0	4.0	321	70
East South Central:						
Kentucky.....	38.5	57.0	85.6	9.1	501	83
Tennessee.....	38.5	54.4	81.5	6.8	386	67
Alabama.....	31.3	41.7	78.9	6.0	521	80
Mississippi.....	30.6	38.8	67.6	6.3	300	94
West South Central:						
Arkansas.....	22.8	30.0	81.1	6.7	334	89
Louisiana.....	23.7	35.5	80.6	5.0	367	69
Oklahoma.....	19.9	23.9	151.7	15.9	820	112
Texas.....	10.3	14.8	269.1	10.1	821	113
Mountain:						
Montana.....	1.4	2.6	156.7	17.5	1,677	163
Idaho.....	0.8	1.5	271.5	12.5	1,557	154
Wyoming.....	0.8	1.5	277.6	15.7	2,993	221
Colorado.....	2.9	7.7	292.1	12.5	1,652	153
New Mexico.....	1.2	2.7	315.9	7.0	660	48
Arizona.....	1.1	1.8	135.1	10.7	1,050	63
Utah.....	1.5	4.5	108.7	11.4	1,119	153
Nevada.....	0.5	0.7	1,000.6	12.6	1,013	118
Pacific:						
Washington.....	6.2	17.1	208.4	15.3	1,533	178
Oregon.....	2.9	7.0	256.7	15.5	1,014	185
California.....	4.8	12.3	315.7	15.1	919	200

* Population outside of incorporated places.

* The States included in the North, South, and West are as follows:

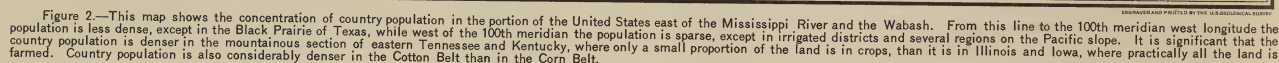
North.	South.	West.
New England: Maine New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	South Atlantic: Delaware. Maryland. Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Florida.	Mountain: Montana. Idaho. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico. Arizona. Utah. Nevada.
Middle Atlantic: New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania.	East South Central: Kentucky. Tennessee. Alabama. Mississippi.	Pacific: Washington. Oregon. California.
East North Central: Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin.	West South Central: Arkansas. Louisiana. Oklahoma. Texas.	
West North Central: Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri. North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas.		

and in the coal mining counties of northeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania. The least density of country population is found in the southern end of Florida, in the Adirondack region of New York, and in the northern portions of Maine.

A table is here presented which shows the density of total and of country population per square mile; the average size of farms; and the average improved acreage, value of farm property, and of farm products per inhabitant of unincorporated territory, by States and sections. It has already been shown that while the density of total population is nearly twice as great in the North as in the South, the density of country population is greater in the South than in the North. The average size of farms is 143 acres in the North, as compared with 114 in the South, and the difference in improved acreage per inhabitant of unincorporated territory is even greater, 16 in the North and 7.4 in the South. The average value of farm property per inhabitant is \$1,513 in the North and \$443 in the South, and the average annual value of farm products \$154 in the North as compared with \$88 in the South. The density of population in the West is much smaller than in the other sections of the country and the average size of farms is much greater. The improved acreage per inhabitant, however, is smaller in the West than in the North, while the value of farm property and the value of farm products per inhabitant is slightly greater in the West. The conditions in the North and the South may be illustrated by comparing two typical States, Iowa and South Carolina:

Country.	Density (population per square mile).		Average acreage per farm.	Per capita of country population.		
	Country.	Total.		Acres of improved land.	Value of farm property.	Value of farm products.
Iowa.....	19.9	40.0	156.3	26.7	\$3,387	\$342
South Carolina.....	38.1	40.7	76.6	5.3	338	106

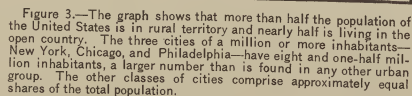
The density of country population was about twice as great in South Carolina as in Iowa and even the density of total population was greater in the southern State. On the other hand, the average size of farms was about twice as great in Iowa as in South Carolina and the acreage of improved land per inhabitant was five times as great. The greatest difference, however, is in the value of farm property per inhabitant of unincorporated territory, which was ten times as great in Iowa as in South Carolina, while the per capita value of farm products was nearly two and one-half times as great in the northern as in the southern State. It is a very significant fact that the denser country population in the Southern States has a much smaller farm investment and average improved acreage and also a smaller average value of farm products. In making further comparisons in this table it should be kept in mind that the country population, on which the averages are based, is in many sections not altogether an agricultural population. Thus, the low averages in New Jersey and Pennsylvania can hardly be considered as indicative of



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND VILLAGE POPULATION.

The location of the cities of different size groups is shown on the map in Figure 5, in which the cities are represented by circles approximately proportionate to their size. This map, together with the one showing the location of the population of towns and villages of under 2,500 inhabitants (fig. 4), are important from an agricultural standpoint in that they indicate the location of the markets. The most significant feature of the distribution of village population is perhaps that it shows the most even density of the three maps. While the cities are concentrated very largely in the northeast, with a few cities scattered through the entire country, and the country population shows a markedly greater density in the East than in the West, this is not true to the same extent of the village population. There are very few counties in the United States that contain

FIGURE 3



reason for this is that the cities occupy less space than it is possible to show on a map, while the rural and open-country population is scattered through a county. San Francisco and Los Angeles are the only cities west of the rooth meridian that have over 250,000 inhabitants. There are only five cities of the next lower class of 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants in this section, Seattle, Portland, Oak-

INCREASES AND DECREASES IN COUNTRY POPULATION.

Figure 7 shows the absolute number and the percentage of increase or decrease in the country population by States. It will be noted that 34 States showed increases and 14 States decreases. The greatest absolute increase was Oklahoma, followed by Texas, North Dakota, Washington, Pennsylvania, California, North Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, West Virginia, Louisiana, and New Mexico, these 12 States being the only ones showing an increase of over 100,000. It will be noted that Pennsylvania is the only industrial State in this list; in fact, of the entire list of States showing an increase in country population, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, and Massachusetts are the only four that are located in the northeastern portion of the United States, and the increases in Maine and Massachusetts were very small. The increases in these States are not in agricultural, but in industrial, mining, or suburban population. The greatest percentages of increase are to be found in the newer States, Nevada, with over 80 per cent, being in the lead, followed by Oklahoma with 70 per cent, North Dakota and Washington with about 68 per cent,

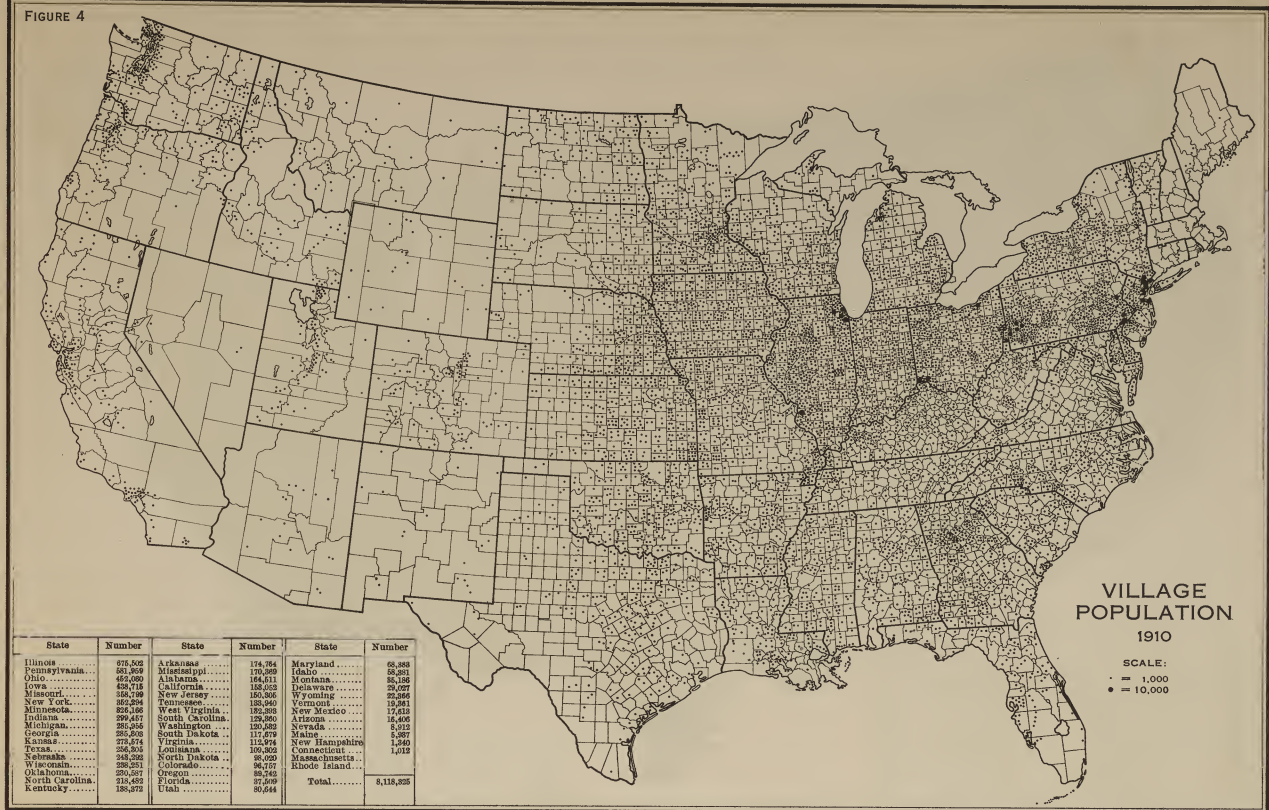


Figure 4.—The dots in this map show the distribution of the population of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants. While this population is somewhat denser in the East than in the West, the contrast is not so great as is the case for the country or for the city population. The densest region of this village population is in the Middle Western States, and the densest spots are in the neighborhood of large cities—New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. These widely scattered villages provide an important local market for the products of the farms in the adjoining open country districts.

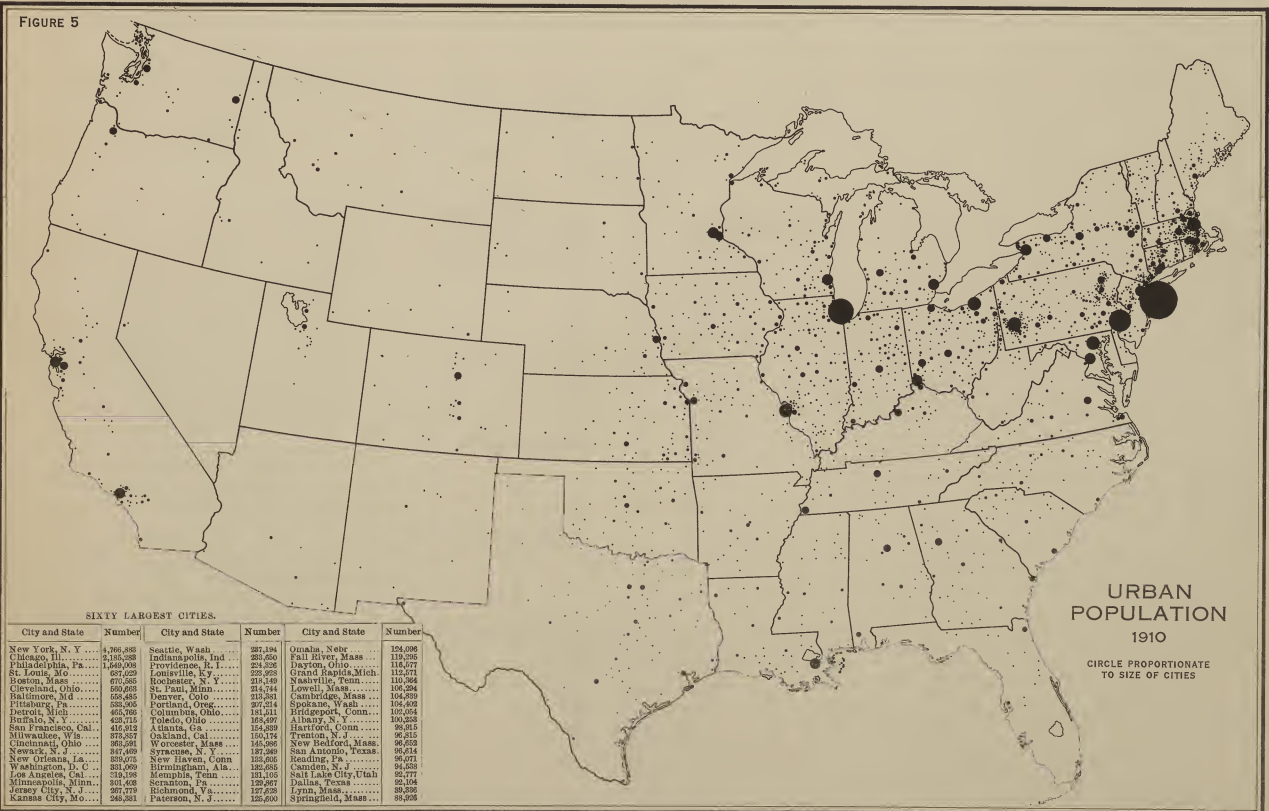


Figure 5.—This map shows a dot or a circle for each of the 2,402 incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The area of the circle is proportionate to the size of the cities. San Francisco and Los Angeles are the only cities of over 250,000 population west of the 100th meridian, and Oakland, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and Denver are the only other cities of over 100,000 inhabitants in that half of the country. A large proportion of the cities of all sizes are concentrated in the northeastern quarter of the United States, and all of the cities having as many as half a million inhabitants are in this section. The great importance of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia as markets for agricultural products is apparent from the map. The scale of this map is only one-tenth that of the maps of country and village population—that is, the circles representing the cities would cover ten times the area or be somewhat over three times their present diameter if the three maps were drawn on the same scale.

FIGURE 6

COUNTRY POPULATION RELATIVE TO TOTAL POPULATION 1910

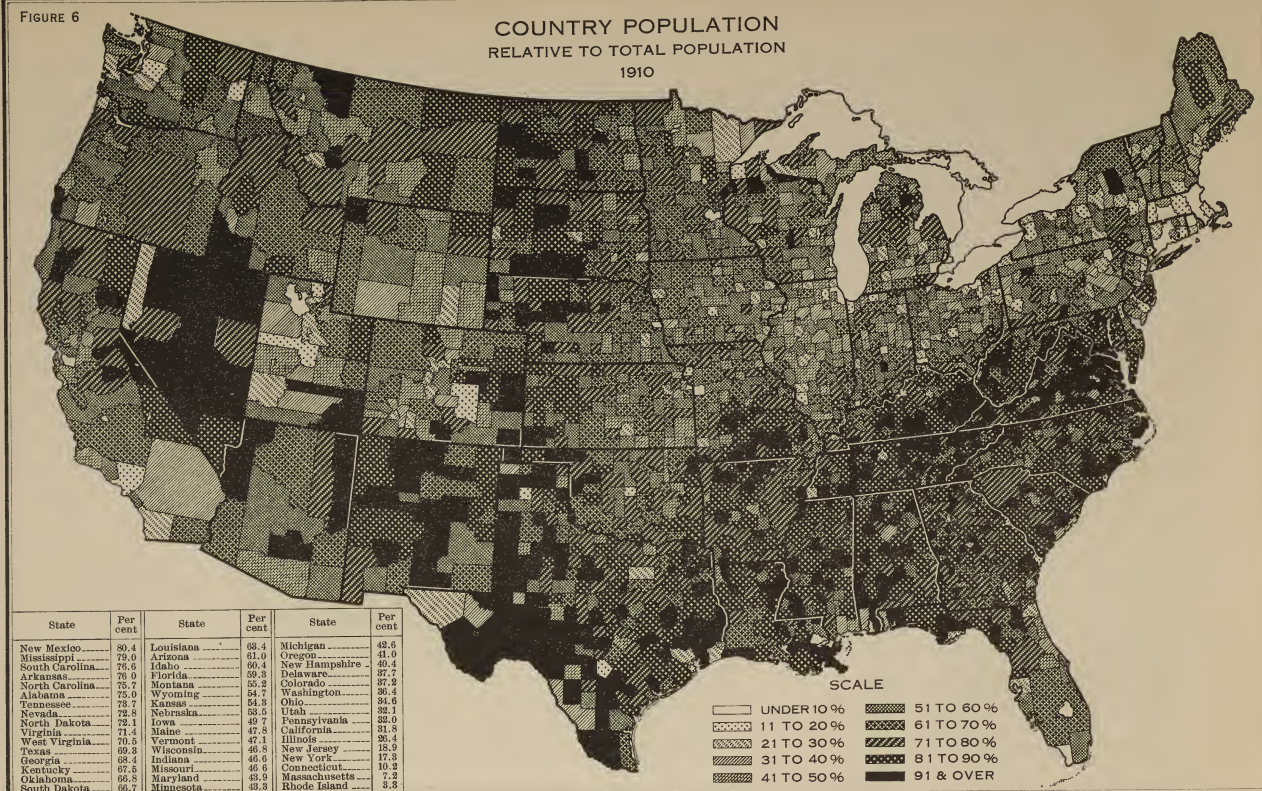


Figure 6.—This map indicates the relative importance of country population in each locality. The industrial Northeast shows the smallest proportion of country population, and even the leading agricultural States of Illinois and Iowa have less than half of their population living in the open country. The highest proportions are in the South and in portions of the West. When agricultural population is considered the contrast between the Northeast and the other sections of the country is even greater than the map would indicate, since a considerable proportion of the country population in the industrial States is engaged in mining and in factory work.

New Mexico with 62 per cent, and Idaho with 55 per cent. These are the only States with an increase of over 50 per cent. The States showing a decrease in country population include eight of the most important agricultural States, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas. New York, four of the New England States—Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—and one State on the northern border of the South—Tennessee—are also included. It will be noted that the decreases were numerically most important in the five principal agricultural States, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.

Figures 8 and 9 show the increases and the decreases of country population, by counties. The fact that stands out most prominently in the map showing decrease is that this has occurred for the most part in the most prosperous agricultural regions of the United States. The region that shows the greatest decrease is located in the Corn and Winter Wheat Belt, and spreads into the Hay and Pasture Province and the Spring Wheat Region. There are a few counties in the West that show decreases, and scattered counties in the boll weevil sections of the South, notably in the Black Prairie of Alabama and Mississippi, along the lower Mississippi River, and in some eastern counties of Texas. A significant comparison may be made between this map showing the decrease in country population and the maps showing the decrease in the number of farms of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 acres. Country population is decreasing mostly in the regions where a prosperous farming community has found it advantageous to consolidate smaller farms into larger, in order to secure the full benefit of the use of machinery and of large scale production. Farm management surveys have clearly established the fact that the labor income of farmers increases up to a certain point directly with the size of the farm business, and the decrease in country population is largely indicative of the adaptation on the part of the farmers to this economic condition. The increased use of machinery in these regions is indicated by the fact that in the five States showing the greatest decrease in country population, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, there were, in 1900, 5.7 horses per 100 acres in crops, while in 1910 the number increased to 6.5. Some allowance must also be made for the decreased average size of the farm family.

The map showing increases in country population is complementary to the one just discussed, and it is to be observed that the South and the West contain the greatest increases. The heaviest increases are in Oklahoma, which was undergoing settlement during the decade, and in the bituminous coal region of southwestern Pennsylv-

vania. Monroe county in Iowa shows a large increase as a result of a temporary coal mining boom. There are important increases shown in the western portions of North and South Dakota, in Washington, and in many of the counties of California. The largest area of increase in country population, however, is in the Cotton Belt.

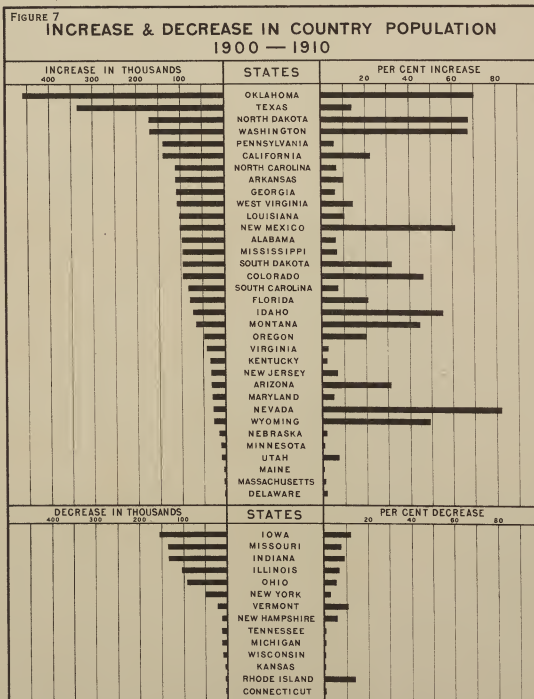


Figure 7.—Thirty-four States showed increases in country population between 1900 and 1910, the greatest absolute increase being in Oklahoma and the greatest percentage of increase in Nevada. The States showing increases of over 50 per cent were Nevada, Oklahoma, Washington, North Dakota, New Mexico, and Idaho. The fourteen States showing decreases are listed in the lower part of the graph. Among these Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and New York are the most important. It will be noted that the decreases in rural population have occurred in the most prosperous agricultural States.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL POPULATION.

The population of the United States may be divided into three important classes: The native white stock, the foreign white stock, and the negro. The Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other non-whites are numerically unimportant. The diagram in figure 11 shows the composition of the urban and of the rural population of the United States. It should be noted that all of the following discussion deals with the rural population as defined by the Census; that is, of the population outside of incorporated places and of New England towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants. No figures relating to composition are available for country population. The limitations of available statistical data make it necessary to show as native stock all the native whites of native parentage, because the statistics do not go back of the second generation, and the grandchildren of immigrants are perforce counted as native stock.

The native white element of the population formed 41.9 per cent of the urban population, but comprised nearly two-thirds, 64.1 per cent, of the rural population. The negroes, being largely residents of the South, are more than twice as prominent in the rural as in the urban population, while in the case of the foreign stock the situation is reversed, since this element forms only about one-fifth of the rural population and a little over a half of the urban. It will be noted that the foreign stock is divided into persons who were themselves born abroad and those one or both of whose parents were immigrants. In the rural districts the foreign born constitute 7.5 per cent and the natives of foreign or mixed parentage, to use census terminology, 13.3 per cent, while in the urban districts 22.6 per cent of the population were foreign born and 29 per cent were natives of foreign or mixed parentage. The estimate that about one-third of the urban growth of the country during the decade 1900-1910 was due to migration from foreign countries to American cities is consistent with this diagram.

FIGURE 8

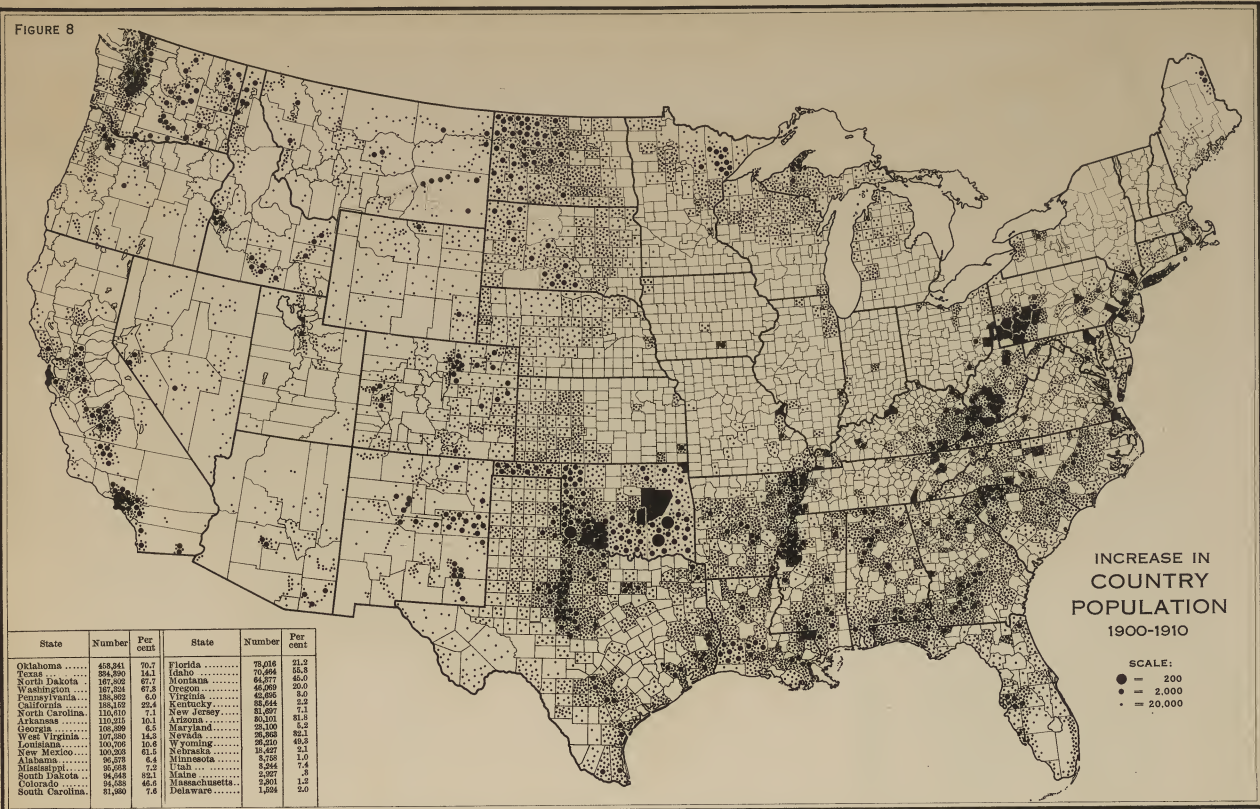


Figure 8.—A large proportion of the counties of the United States showed increases in country population between 1900 and 1910. Country population increased around the cities, owing to the development of suburban transportation; in southwestern Pennsylvania, where the increase was in the mining population; in the mountains of West Virginia and Kentucky, where large families are still the rule; along the Southern Coastal Plain; in northern Michigan and Minnesota and throughout most of the western half of the country, especially in Oklahoma, California, and Washington, in which regions the increase was due to recent agricultural development.

FIGURE 9

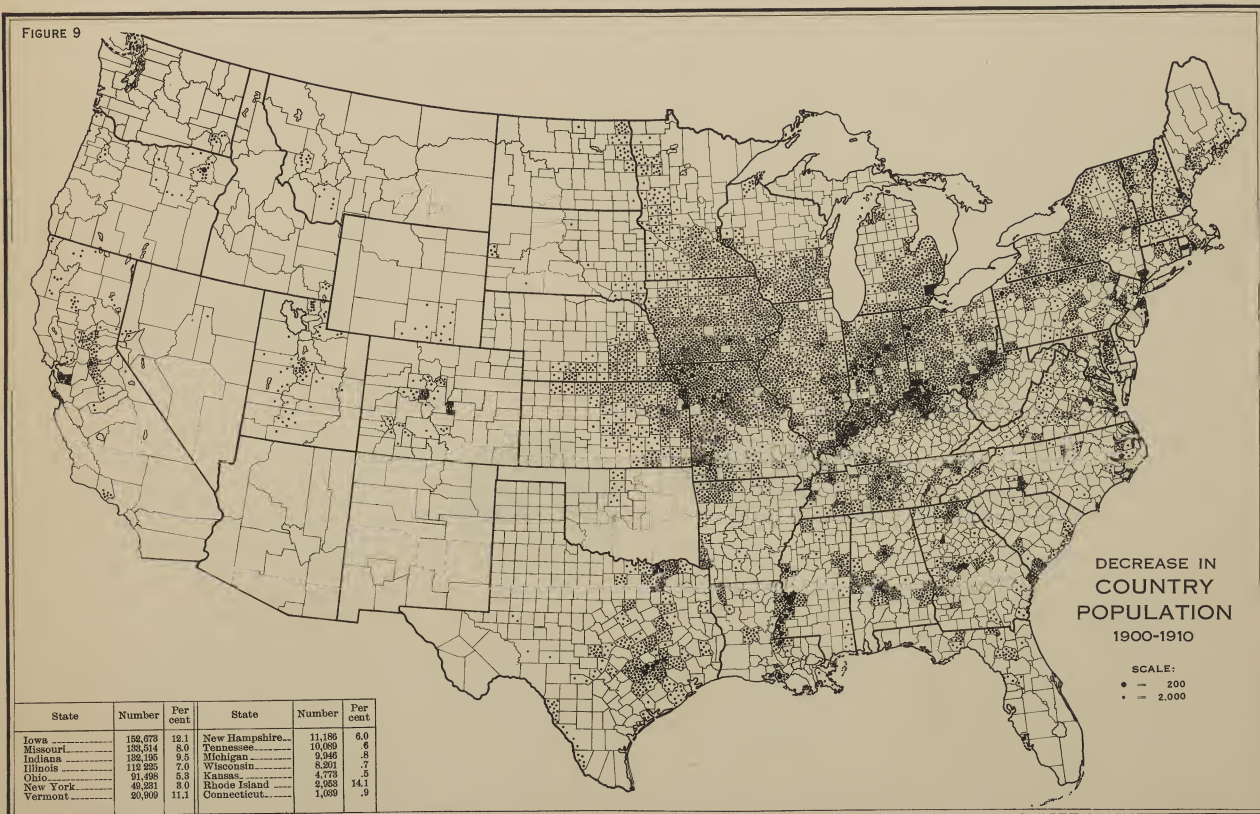


Figure 9.—The decrease in country population between 1900 and 1910 occurred chiefly in the most fertile sections of the country, notably in the Corn Belt, along the Ohio River, in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee, in the Black Prairie of Alabama and Mississippi, and in the older settled portion of the Spring Wheat Region. Country population decreased also in New York and New England, except in counties located near the cities, and in several of the counties in the West. Decreases in country population are largely the result of the increase in the size of the farm unit, caused by the adoption by the farmers of the most efficient methods of production, and also to the diminishing size of the average farm family.

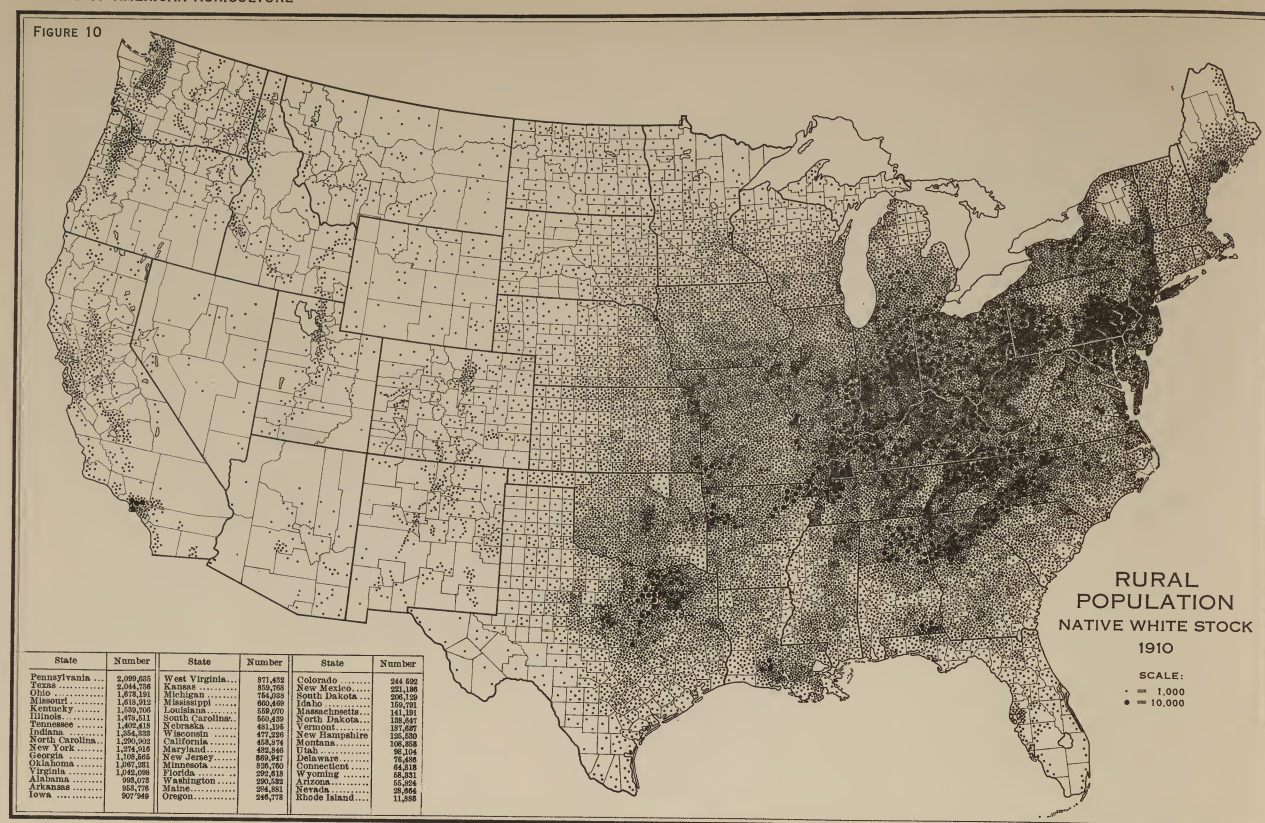


Figure 10.—The rural native white population of native parentage is distributed throughout the country in a way similar to that of the total rural population, except that in the Coastal Plain portion of the southern States, where the climate is warm and the negroes are an important part of the population, the density of the native whites is much less than in other regions. A comparison of Figures 10, 12, and 13 brings out the fact that the native whites of native parentage are still the predominating element in the rural population of the United States. This element of the population, however, includes a large number of grandchildren of immigrants.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE WHITE, FOREIGN WHITE, AND NEGRO STOCK.

The three maps (figs. 10, 12, and 13) show the actual distribution of the three elements of rural population. These maps are based on Census data but the Census has never published the information by counties. The map for the native white stock shows the same general distinction between East and West that is shown on most of the population and agricultural maps; that is, the population west of the one hundredth meridian is very much sparser than that east of that meridian. There is a very great concentration of rural population of native stock in the industrial portions of Pennsylvania where the rural population is for the most part not agricultural but is largely living in small incorporated towns. On the other hand, through Ohio, Indiana, and southern Illinois, where the concentration is also heavy, it is, except near the larger cities, representative of the agricultural population in those States. Rural population of native white stock is rather thinly distributed in the upper Mississippi Valley where the farms are larger than in the eastern States and where also rural population of foreign stock becomes very important. There is also a markedly thin distribution of the rural population of native white stock throughout the Cotton Belt, except along the upper Piedmont of the Carolinas and Georgia and in the Black Waxy Prairie of Texas.

The rural population of foreign stock is notably concentrated in the northeastern portion of the United States. The principal points of concentration are around New York City, in the industrial and mining portions of Pennsylvania, near Buffalo, near Cleveland, near Chicago, near St. Louis, near Minneapolis and St. Paul, and near Los Angeles and San Francisco. All these large cities have a large suburban population of foreign stock engaged to a considerable extent in intensive farming to supply the city demand for vegetables. The spring wheat region and the northwestern portion of the Corn Belt show the presence of large numbers of rural inhabitants of foreign stock. These are for the most part of Scandinavian and German origin and represent a very considerable proportion of the agricultural population of these regions. In the western States rural population of foreign stock is fairly dense relative to the total population. Rural population of foreign stock is notably thin throughout the old South, Oklahoma and Texas, where the negroes are less numerous, being the only southern States in which the numbers are at all considerable. The rural population of foreign stock in Texas is to a very large extent of Mexican origin although

there are a considerable number of Germans, many of whom came from Russia to that State. In Oklahoma there is a considerable German rural population, also largely of Russian origin.

The negro rural population is concentrated in the southeastern portion of the country, coextensive in a general way with the Cotton Belt. Statistics by counties show that there was in the decade 1900-1910 a tendency among the Negroes to move southward, due in large measure to the development of cotton culture, through the use of fertilizers, on the lower Coastal Plain. The area of most rapid negro increase in this period embraces the greater part of Florida

between 1900 and 1910. The decreases in the negro population in this region and those which occurred over large portions of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, are accounted for in part by migration into northern States. However, the population changes for the decade in the South as a whole indicate for the negro population a decided drift southward. Considering the region east of the Mississippi River the area of rapid increase lies to the south, and the area of decrease to the north of the area of maximum density of negro population, the increase within the "Black Belt" being generally below the average for the South. Considerable areas of rapid increase are to be found also in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, indicating that in addition to the movement southward of the "Black Belt" there was during the decade, 1900-1910, a negro migration westward across the Mississippi.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

A study of the educational conditions in the rural districts would relate to one of the most important facts in rural life. Such a study would have to take into consideration not only the number and accessibility of schools but also the efficiency of the teaching staff, the character of the curriculum, the length of the school term, and the regularity of attendance. Unfortunately, no comprehensive material of this sort is available for the country as a whole. A Census inquiry into the number of persons attending school is the only measure of educational opportunities that is available for any large group of the population. The answers to this question give no clue as to the amount and character of education but simply indicate that a certain number of persons have been reported by the enumerator as attending school during the year 1909-10. There is no doubt, therefore, that the number who are receiving schooling, according to Census returns, is the maximum number, since all kinds of schools, no matter how good or how bad, no matter how long the term or how short, are included. Conversely, if the number or proportion not attending school is given, the figures indicate the minimum of the population that is not receiving any schooling whatever. Since the figures for those not attending school thus refer to a more distinct condition, they are considered more significant, and the set of four maps, figs. 14-17, as well as the diagram, fig. 18, refer to the proportion not attending school. It will be noticed that the figures refer to children 10 to 14 years of age, this age group being selected because it is the age group of maximum school attendance and those who are not at school between 10 and 14 years of age are likely never to have been at school and never to go to school in their older years. In connection with the diagram,

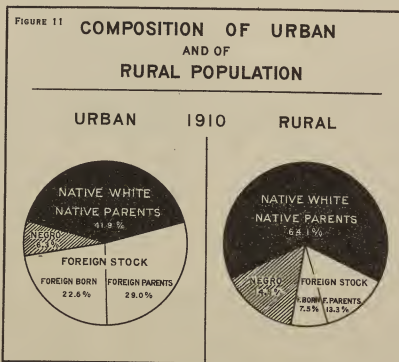


Figure 11.—The composition of the urban and of the rural population of the United States is shown by the two circles in this graph. The much greater relative importance of the native element, both white and negro, in the rural districts is sharply brought out, the foreign stock forming only about one-fifth of the rural population, while of the urban it forms more than one-half. The native whites of native parents, it will be noted, in spite of immigration and the large number of negroes in the United States, still form about two-thirds of the population of rural districts, while in the cities this element is in the minority, with only about two-fifths of the population.

and the southern counties of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. In general, it is true that a wide belt of area in which negro increase has been rapid encircles the Gulf from southern Florida to eastern Texas. This lies south of the region of maximum density of negro population in 1910. A number of counties in the "Black Belt," in fact, decreased in negro population during the decade 1900-1910.

Throughout the greater portion of the region of relatively low density, lying between the Appalachian Mountains and the Ohio River, the negro population also decreased

FIGURE 12

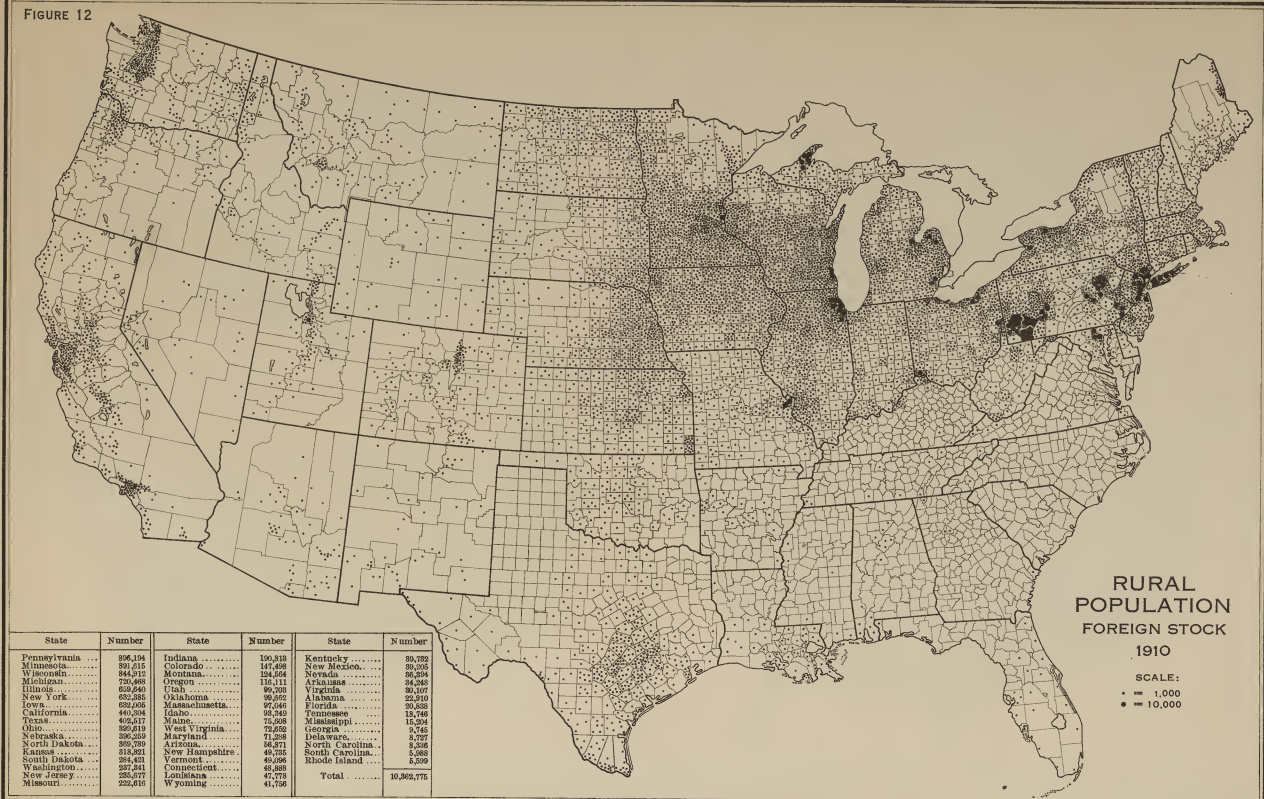


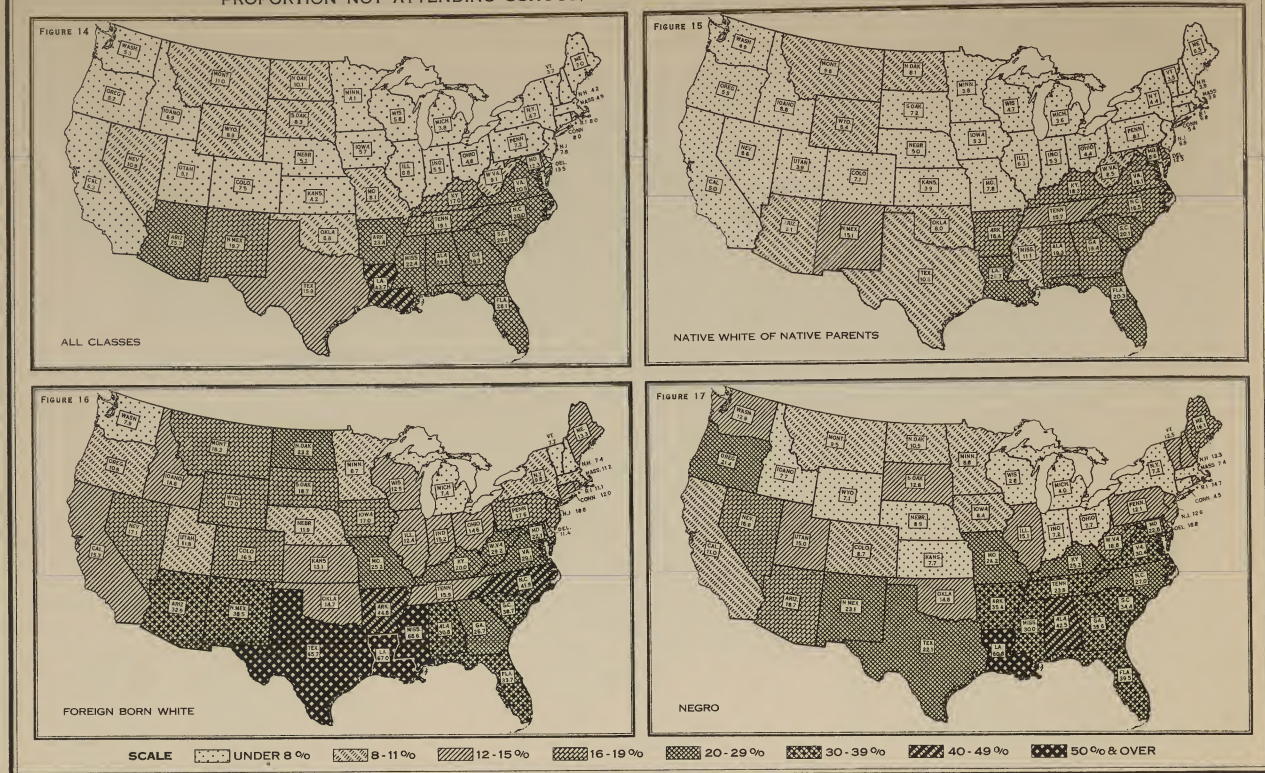
Figure 12.—The foreign stock in rural districts is much more evenly distributed through the United States than the total foreign stock, but it is notable that this element is very sparse in the southern States and that the points of greatest density are in the neighborhood of large cities, where the population is less agricultural than industrial or suburban. The dense distribution in southwestern Pennsylvania is in mining and mill districts. The figures on which the map is based include persons born abroad and persons born in the United States one or both of whose parents were foreign born. No figures are available to show the distribution of the third generation of immigrants.

FIGURE 13



Figure 13.—This map shows the distribution of the negroes in rural districts. In general this distribution is very similar to that of cotton production, except in Texas and Oklahoma, but it reaches considerably farther north. The densest distribution is in the more fertile regions of South Carolina, central Alabama, and along the Mississippi River in Mississippi and Arkansas. There are considerable numbers of negroes in the rural districts of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, and also in Missouri. Scattering numbers appear as far north as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The negroes who have migrated farther north and those who have gone west are for the most part city dwellers.

PROPORTION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, RURAL POPULATION, 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, 1910



Figures 14-17.—The four small maps above show the proportion of children 10 to 14 years of age who were not attending school during the year 1909-1910, for all classes of rural population and for the three principal elements of the population. Among the native whites of native parentage the proportion not attending school in nearly two-thirds of the States was less than 10 per cent. Among the foreign-born whites and among the negroes the proportions not attending school are much higher and in some of the States they are very high. In many of these States compulsory education laws have been enacted since 1910 and a similar map for 1917 would doubtless show a smaller proportion of children out of school.

fig. 18, it may be mentioned that the showing made by the rural population, of which 14.2 per cent were reported as not attending school as compared with 8.3 of the urban population, is partially due to the fact that school attendance is likely to begin later in life among rural dwellers and to continue up to a later age. Thus, the proportion not attending school for persons between 15 and 17 years of age was 56.2 per cent among the urban as compared with 43.4 among the rural dwellers; and even in the later age group of 18 to 20, at which 87.5 per cent of the urban youth were not attending school, the proportion among the rural was smaller, 82.3 per cent. Taking the whole age period that is known as school age in the Census, namely, 6 to 20 years of age, the proportion attending school is somewhat greater among the rural dwellers, 62.9 per cent, than among the urban, 61.6 per cent. Bearing this in mind, the percentages in the diagram should be interpreted as not necessarily indicative of poorer conditions in rural districts. Nevertheless, it was thought fair to show the figures as they are because, while school attendance in the rural districts is spread over a larger number of years, there is undoubtedly a considerably lower grade of schooling and the school terms are decidedly shorter in country districts than in the cities. The proportion not attending school is greater in the rural districts for every class of population shown in the diagram, but the difference is hardly perceptible among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, while it is most pronounced among the foreign born and among the negroes.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROPORTION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

The first map in the series shows the proportion not attending school during the year 1909-10 among the rural population 10 to 14 years of age for all classes. This proportion was less than 8 per cent in 21 States, all situated in the North and in the West; it was between 8 and 11 per cent in Rhode Island, West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada. The proportions in the southern States were higher, ranging from 12.3 per cent in Maryland to 43.7 per cent in Louisiana.

The second map in the series shows the proportion not attending school for the rural population, native white of native parentage. That this proportion is much lower for this class of the population than for the total population is made clear by the generally lighter tone of the map. Twenty-seven States, extending from Maine to California and forming nearly a solid mass, reported that not more than 8 per cent of this class of children 10 to 14 years of

age in rural districts were out of school, Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota, where the percentage was between 8 and 11, being entirely surrounded by States with lower proportions. In no State was the proportion higher than 27 per cent, and South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were the only States where the percentage was over 20. The map indicates that while there are still sections of the country where school facilities are not within the reach of a considerable proportion of the children that as far as the native white population of native parentage is concerned such regions are comparatively few.

The map showing the conditions among the foreign-born whites in rural districts shows a marked contrast to that for the natives of native parentage. There are three

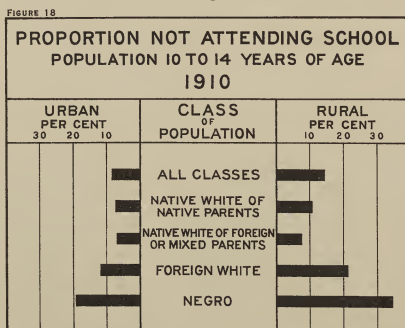


Figure 18.—The proportion of children 10 to 14 years of age not attending school was considerably higher in the rural than in the urban districts, and this difference appears for every element of the population. School attendance in the rural districts, however, often begins and ends at a later age, so that the actual proportion of children who receive no schooling at all in the rural districts may not be far above that in the cities.

States—Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi—where over half of the foreign-born white children 10 to 14 years of age are not attending school, and in Arkansas and North Carolina the proportion is 40 to 49 per cent. The large proportion in Texas is due to the presence of considerable numbers of Mexicans, but it will be noted that the States with a proportion of 8 per cent or less are only four—Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, and Washington. The proportions not attending school among the negroes are also much higher than those among the native whites. In Louisiana more than half the negroes in rural districts 10 to 14 years of age are reported as not attending school;

in Alabama, between 40 and 49 per cent; in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida the percentage is between 30 and 39; in North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, New Mexico, Oregon, and in Missouri between 20 and 29 per cent. The comparatively few negroes in the rural districts of most of the States in the North and West are attending school in proportions that are not materially below those prevailing for native whites of native parentage.

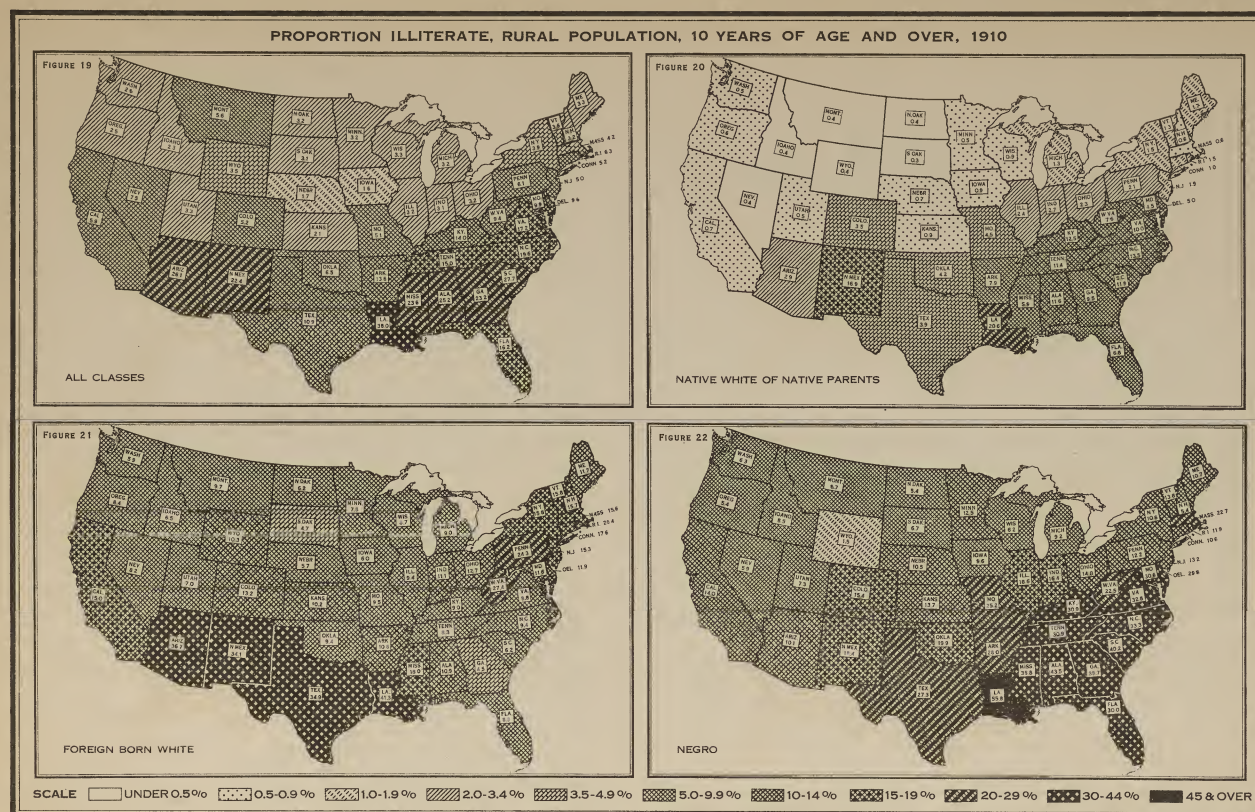
ILLITERACY.

The proportion of a population that is illiterate is highly significant as an index of the magnitude of the element that lacks even the most elementary rudiments of learning. It will be noticed from the graph (fig. 23) that the proportion illiterate among persons 10 years of age and over is twice as great among the rural as among the urban dwellers, being 10.1 per cent among the former as compared with 5.1 among the latter. The contrast is much greater among the native whites of native parentage, 0.9 per cent among the urban, as compared with 5.4 among the rural dwellers. Among the negroes the per cent illiterate is twice as great among the rural as among the urban population, whereas among the foreign born the difference is comparatively small, 13.2 per cent among the rural and 12.6 per cent among the urban. The excess of illiteracy in the rural as compared with the urban districts is not found among the total rural population of the New England, the Middle Atlantic, or the East North Central States, where the urban population contains a large number of immigrants. In the South and in the West and among the native white in the East, where this excess exists, it is due only in part to poorer school facilities in rural districts at the present time, but mostly to the fact that when the persons who are adult or old now were young the school facilities in rural districts were decidedly inadequate. Unfortunately, the comparison between the urban and rural is not feasible by age groups for lack of data. Illiteracy among the foreign born reflects conditions in the countries of origin, rather than in the United States.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERACY.

The first map in the series (figs. 19-22) shows the per cent illiterate among the rural population of all classes. The new States of Arizona and New Mexico, where there are many Mexicans, have a higher proportion of illiteracy than any northern or other western State. In the South, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas have lower proportions of illiteracy than the other States, except the border States

PROPORTION ILLITERATE, RURAL POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1910



Figures 19-22.—The four small maps show the proportion illiterate in the rural population 10 years of age and over among the three principal elements of the population. The percentage of illiteracy in all classes of population is much less in the North and West than in the South. Among the native whites of native parentage there is a group of States where illiteracy has been reduced practically to a minimum, while among the foreign-born whites and among the negroes a considerable proportion of illiteracy prevails throughout the United States. Among the foreign born the greatest percentages of illiteracy are in Louisiana, and in Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, where Mexicans are numerous in the rural population, and in the northeast, where recent immigrants form a large proportion of the total.

of Delaware and Maryland. There are more States in the class of 2 to 3.5 per cent illiterate than in any other class, the number being 15, the next largest number, 13 States, being in the class of 5 to 10 per cent of illiteracy. Iowa and Nebraska have less than 2 per cent of illiteracy, so that 30 States, or nearly two-thirds, have an illiteracy among the rural population of less than 10 per cent.

The map showing the illiteracy of the native whites of native parentage indicates that through a large section of the Middle West and far West illiteracy has been reduced practically to an irreducible minimum, being less than 0.5 of 1 per cent in six States and between 0.5 and 1 per cent in eleven other States. The big agricultural States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and also the State of Pennsylvania show a percentage of illiteracy of between 2 and 3.5 per cent among the rural population of native stock, which is the highest percentage in the northeastern portion of the country. Missouri and Colorado, with a percentage between 3.5 and 5 per cent, make a rather bad showing. In the South the proportion of illiteracy is considerably higher throughout, and in Louisiana it is as high as 20.6 per cent, and in New Mexico 16.9 per cent. Six States, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, have an illiteracy among the native whites of native parentage between 10 and 14 per cent. These States include the mountain population, which has had until recently very few opportunities for schooling.

The map for the foreign born is much darker than that for the natives, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, being in the group of 30 to 44 per cent illiterate. A considerable proportion of the illiteracy in these States is among the immigrants from Mexico. The percentage is high, 20 to 29 per cent in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, where large numbers of new arrivals from Europe are engaged in mining. New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, in the East, and California, in the West, show a percentage of 15 to 19, while the most common percentage of illiteracy among the foreign born is between 5 and 10 per cent, 21 States showing that percentage. The lowest percentage of illiteracy among the foreign born in rural districts is found in two widely separated States, South Dakota and Georgia. In the former the reason is probably the large proportion of Scandinavians in its rural population, while the proportion in Georgia must be considered more or less accidental, owing to the small number of persons involved.

Ten States show a proportion of illiteracy among the negroes in rural districts exceeding 30 per cent, and in Louisiana it was as high as 55.8 per cent. While the proportion illiterate among the negroes is large in most States,

there are many States where it is between 5 and 10 per cent, with considerable sections between 10 and 14 per cent, and 5 States between 15 and 19 per cent. Wyoming is the only State where the illiteracy among the negro rural population is below 5 per cent, the percentage in that State being 1.5 per cent. It should be remembered that the great mass of the negro population live in the States where the proportion of illiteracy is very high and that these States represent the general conditions among the negroes much more accurately than do the other States.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK.

The series of maps (figs. 24-35) shows the distribution in the rural districts of the United States of the foreign

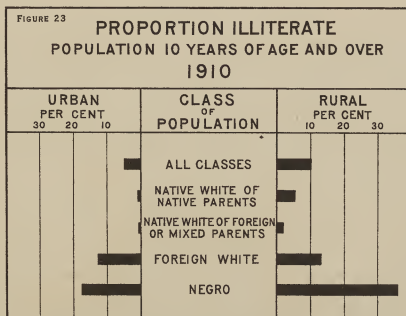


Figure 23.—The graph shows that the proportion illiterate is twice as high among the rural as among the urban population of all classes. This difference results not only from poorer school facilities in rural districts at the present time but also from the fact that when the older people were young the rural districts, especially in the South, were backward in providing for the education of the children and that the large illiterate negro population of the South is mostly rural. The difference between the various elements of population is also brought out by the graph, and it may be noted that the lowest percentage of illiteracy is found among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage who live, for the most part, in States with comparatively high educational standards.

element in the population by country of origin. The graph in the center (fig. 36) shows the relative importance of the different countries of origin in the urban and in the rural population of the United States. The figures include for Germany, for instance, all persons born in Germany, all persons born in the United States both of whose parents were born in Germany, and all persons born in the United States one of whose parents was born in the United States and the other in Germany, but they do not include persons born in the United States one of whose parents was born in Ger-

many and the other in some other foreign country. This last class, known as persons of mixed foreign parentage, was not apportioned by the Census, owing to the difficulty of determining whether the mother's or the father's native country should be considered. These persons of mixed foreign parentage constitute 3.7 per cent of the total foreign white stock. Germany is the principal country of origin for the foreign stock, both in urban and rural districts, and Ireland is second. It will be noted, however, that the difference between Germany and Ireland is much smaller in the urban than in the rural population. The urban population of German origin was considerably less than twice as great as the rural population of the same origin, while the Irish population in urban was about four times as great as in rural districts. The order of the different countries of origin, after the first two, is very different in the urban from that in the rural districts. Russia is third in the urban and ninth in the rural; Italy is fourth in the urban and eighth in the rural; England, on the other hand, is fifth in the urban and third in the rural; Austria holds the sixth place in both lists; Canada, other than French, is seventh in the urban and fourth in the rural; Sweden is eighth in the urban and seventh in the rural; French Canada is ninth in the urban and eleventh in the rural; Hungary is tenth in the urban and thirteenth in the rural; Scotland is eleventh in the urban and twelfth in the rural; Norway is twelfth in the urban and fifth in the rural; and Denmark is thirteenth in the urban and tenth in the rural. Denmark is the only country included in this list that has a larger number in the rural than in the urban districts.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION OF FOREIGN STOCK, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

The Bureau of the Census publishes the number of rural inhabitants by country of origin, as explained in the preceding paragraph, but this information is only available by States. The maps in this series (figs. 24 to 35) are based on these State totals supplemented by a study of manuscript material in the Bureau of the Census which was used in locating the dots within each State. The maps, as they appear without county lines, are a fair presentation of the distribution of the different nationalities throughout the rural regions of the country.

Figure 24 shows the distribution of the rural population of German origin. The German is the largest foreign element in the rural population of the country and the map, therefore, shows the largest number of dots of any in the series. A concentration in the northeastern quarter of the United States is very marked, and within that region very

ATLAS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

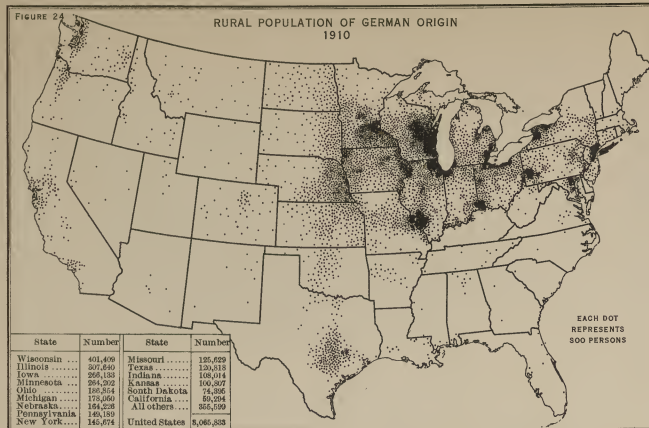


Figure 24.—German rural population is widely scattered and is densest near great cities. German immigration became important early in the nineteenth century and reached its maximum in 1882, hence the great dispersion of the German element throughout the United States. Furthermore the Germans who came to the United States were largely attracted by the abundance of land and settled in the open country.

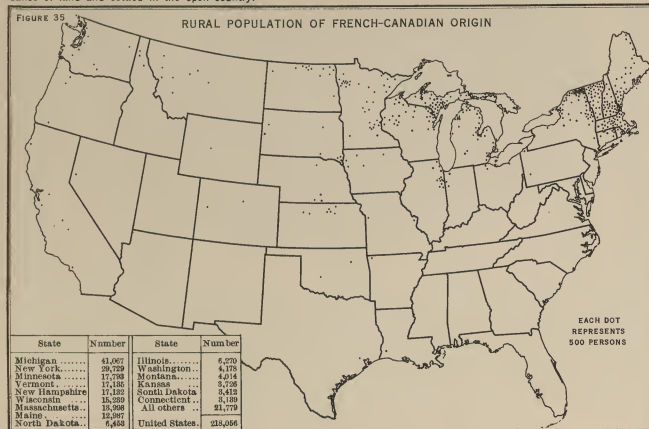


Figure 35.—French Canadian rural population is densest in New England and along the northern border. French Canadians like English Canadians, are neighbors rather than foreigners, and their distribution through the rural districts of the United States is determined largely by proximity to the centers of their settlement in Canada.

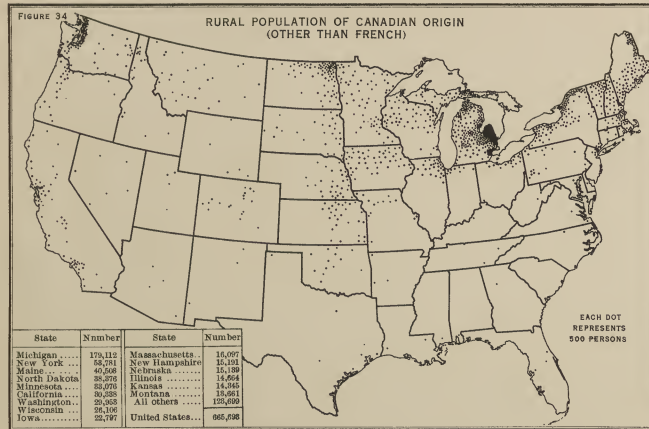


Figure 34.—English Canadian rural population is densest in the thumb of Michigan and along the northern border. Canadians are not immigrants in the same sense as most of the other foreign born. The Canadians live across the border under similar institutions and migrate back and forth in response to economic conditions.

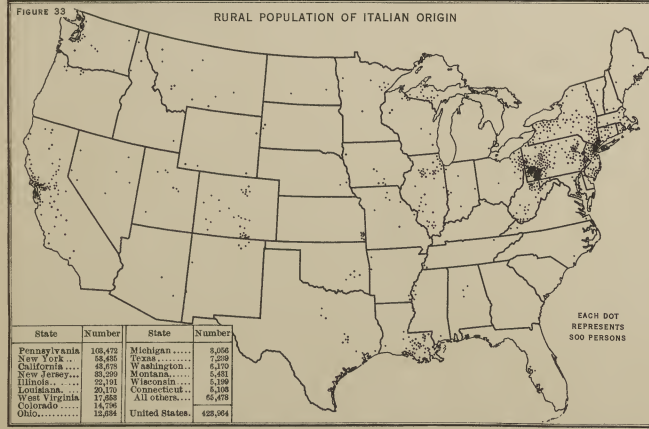


Figure 33.—Italian rural population is densest near New York City and in southwestern Pennsylvania, but there are Italian colonies in many parts of the country, notably in California, where Italians are engaged largely in their native occupation of wine production. Italians in New Jersey are working in truck gardens and as berry pickers, and those in Louisiana are in the sugar cane and trucking regions.

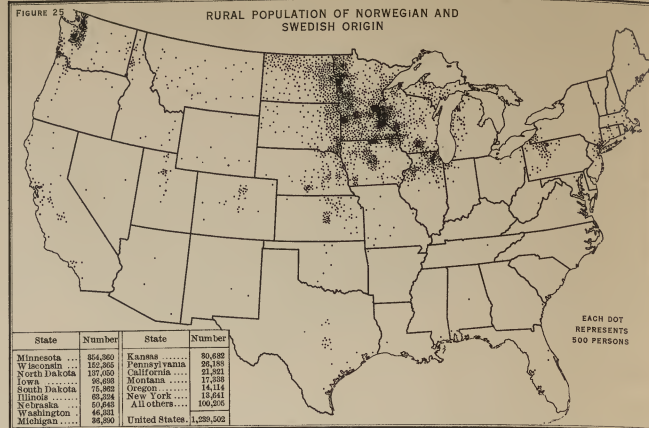


Figure 25.—Swedish and Norwegian rural population is centered in the Spring Wheat Belt. This immigration came later than the German but earlier than the current from southern and eastern Europe. The Northwest was undergoing settlement at that time and the Scandinavians went to these States in large numbers.

decided points of concentration are found in the neighborhood of the centers of population—New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. The largest area of dense German population is in eastern Wisconsin, a State where the Germans have been of great numerical importance for half a century. The southern portion of Minnesota, Iowa, and eastern Nebraska also show considerable centers of German rural population. There are not less than a thousand Germans in the rural population of each State of the Union. The colonies in Texas and along the Pacific coast are especially important. German migration to the United States is as old as that from any European country except the United Kingdom. Many portions of the United States were distinctly German in character at the time that the Nation was formed. The largest current of German migration, however, came in the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1854, 215,000 Germans arrived in the United States, this figure being the crest of a wave exceeded only in one later year, 1882, when the migration from Germany amounted to a quarter of a million. This migration having continued in large numbers during more than a half century—in fact it has decidedly diminished only in recent years—the German stock is represented in the United States by a well-established population, including many residents who have been in this country practically all their lives and have American descendants. It is not surprising under the circumstances that the German population is rural to a considerable extent. It is notable, however, that the scarcity of foreign rural population in the South applies even to this very old element among the rural dwellers. Competition with negro labor has kept foreign immigration of all nationalities from going to the South.

Figure 25 shows the distribution of the rural population of Swedish and Norwegian origin. The big center of the rural population of Swedish and Norwegian descent is in the spring-wheat region, the largest number being in Minnesota, but large numbers are found also in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and northern Illinois. There is a less dense Swedish and Norwegian population in the irrigated valleys of Utah, on Puget Sound in Washington, and in the

central valley of California. There is also a considerable number of Swedes and Norwegians in northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York, around New York City, and in several of the New England States. The crest of the wave of Norwegian and Swedish immigration was reached in 1882, at the same time that the German current had reached its second crest, and 30 years later than the first big wave of German immigration. The Swedes and Norwegians who came to this country came largely in response to the opportunities for agricultural settlement. They were farmers and desired

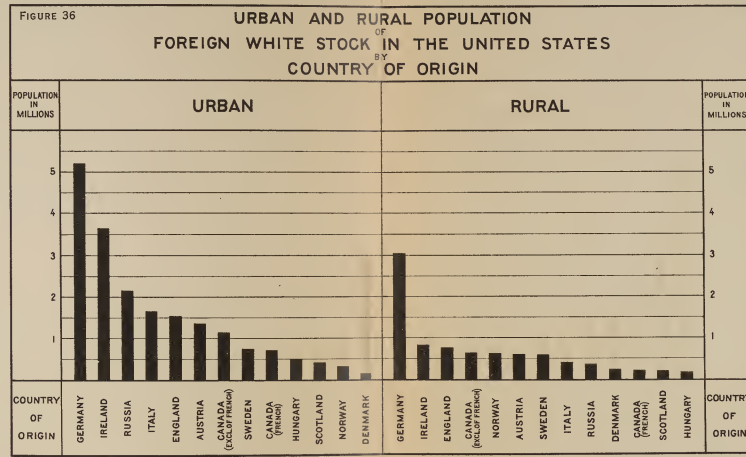


Figure 36.—The Germans are the principal nationality of foreign stock numerically, both in the urban and in the rural districts, and the Irish are the second most important. It is notable, however, that outside of these two the order of importance is very different in the urban from that in the rural districts. In urban districts Russia, Italy, and Austria, the three countries from which the largest number of recent immigrants have come, occupy third, fourth, and sixth place, while in the rural population their importance is reversed and they occupy respectively the sixth, the eighth, and the ninth place.

to continue that occupation in America. They had heard about the vast expanse of agricultural land available in the Middle West and they came to take up that land and settle on it. The States farther east were at that time very largely occupied and little land was available for the newcomers, so that they went farther west and occupied the next tier of States in the progress of settlement, restricting their settlement largely to the North where the climate was cool like that of their native land. At the present time the Swedish and Norwegian elements in the rural populations of the

Northwest are well established and thoroughly welded into the fabric of American life. They take an active part in the social and political activities of the region and in many places are the determining factor in the character of the community life.

Figure 26 shows the distribution of the Danish rural population. Their number is very much smaller than that of the other Scandinavian peoples, but their general distribution is not dissimilar to that of their Swedish and Norwegian cousins. They are also very largely an agricultural people whose main current of migration was substantially contemporaneous with that of the other Scandinavians. Their largest number is in Iowa, but large settlements also are found in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. There is also a large number of Danes in the irrigated sections of Utah.

Figure 27 shows the distribution of the rural population of English origin. The settlement of the country by the English is coextensive in time with European colonization in America; it dates back to the beginning of the seventeenth century and, while the greatest actual number came during the nineteenth century, the crest of the wave came earlier than that from any other country. It is, therefore, not surprising that English rural population is very evenly distributed throughout the United States with only the South showing comparatively small numbers. There are concentrations around New York City and Pittsburgh, but these are less marked than for most of the other nationalities. The fact that there are so few English reported among the rural inhabitants of the South is largely owing to the limitations of the statistics to the last two generations. As has been explained, the natives of native parentage are not included among persons of foreign origin, even though their grandparents may have been born abroad. The greater part of the white rural population of the South is of English origin, but the forefathers of the present inhabitants settled in the South four or five generations back and their descendants are now included in the native stock. In recent decades foreign immigration to the South has not reached any considerable proportion, for the reason already mentioned that foreign immigrants are not willing to compete with negro labor.

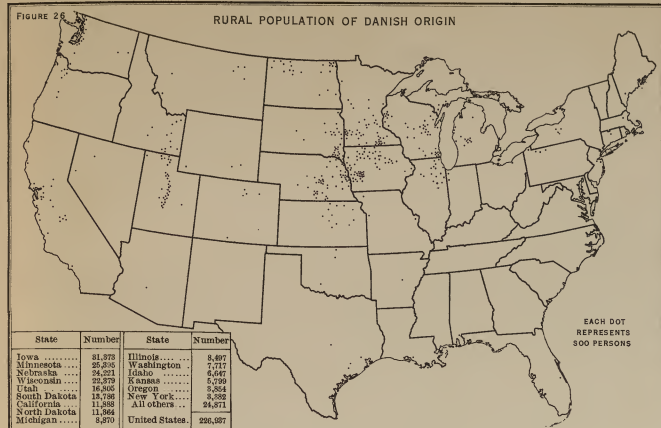


Figure 26.—Danish rural population is centered mainly in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. The Danes are closely related to the other Scandinavians and have settled largely in the same sections of the country. The Danes are the only nationality of which there are more in rural than in urban districts.

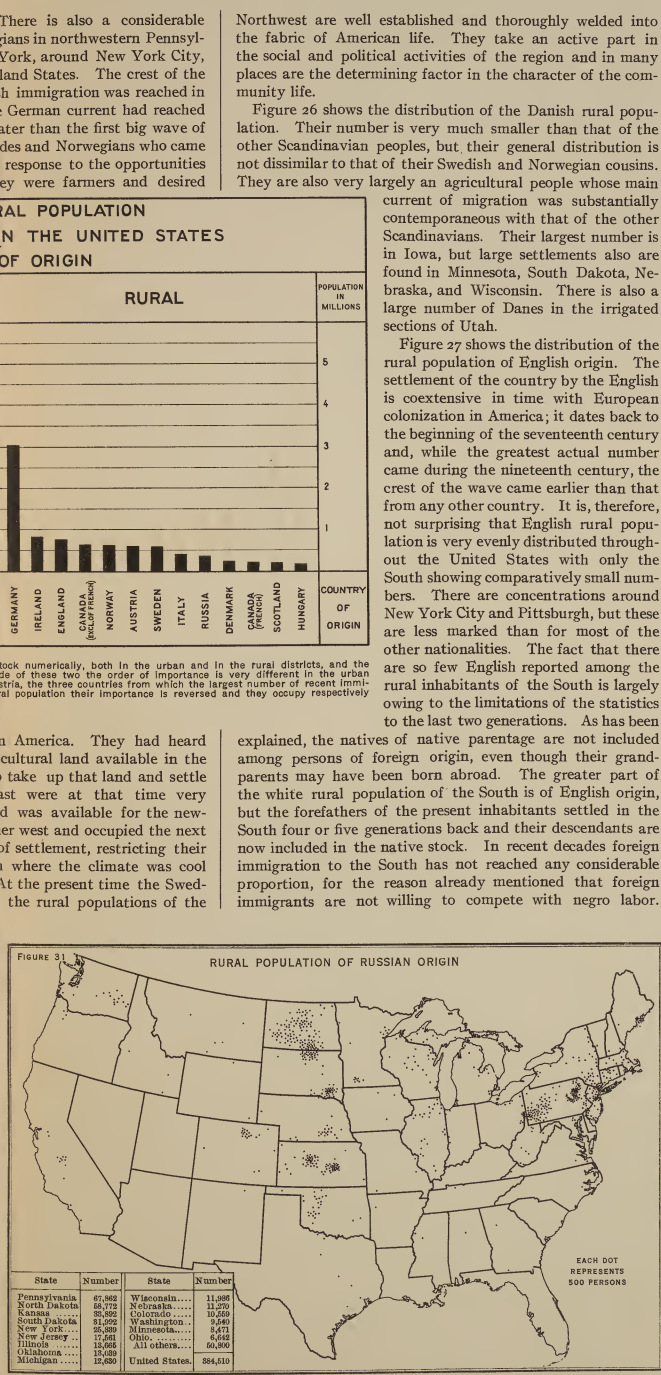


Figure 31.—Russian rural population is centered in Pennsylvania, in the Dakotas, and in Kansas. Immigration from Russia consists very largely of non-Russian peoples, principally Jews, Poles, Lithuanians, and Germans. In recent years, however, the number of Russian peasants immigrating to America has greatly increased and they form an important element of the Russian rural population in North Dakota.

FOREIGN STOCK IN RURAL POPULATION



Figure 27.—English rural population is widely distributed throughout the North and West. English immigration is as old as the permanent settlement of America and the English are scattered throughout the continent substantially as the natives, except that in the South recent immigration has been small and English blood is represented largely by the native white stock.

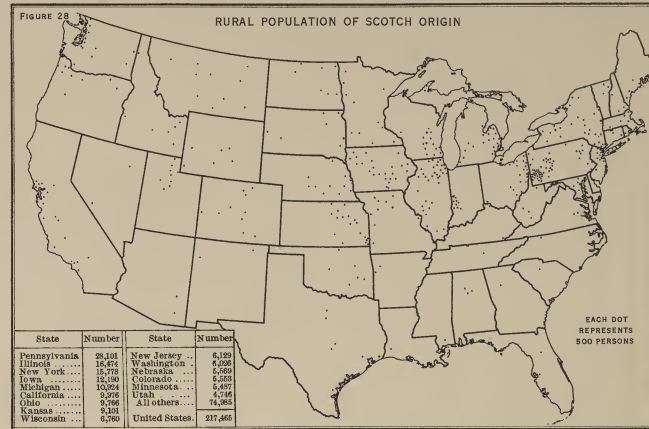


Figure 28.—Scotch rural population is thinly scattered throughout the North and West. The largest center is in the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania, where many Scotch mechanics are employed in industrial establishments but live in unincorporated territory.

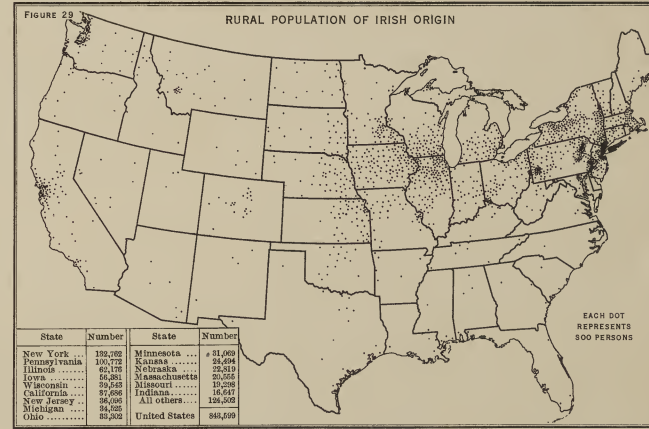


Figure 29.—Irish rural population is widely scattered but is densest near New York City and Philadelphia. The greatest immigration from Ireland followed the famine in the middle of the nineteenth century, and large numbers of Irish immigrants came in a destitute condition, settled in cities, and are still to be found in their vicinity.

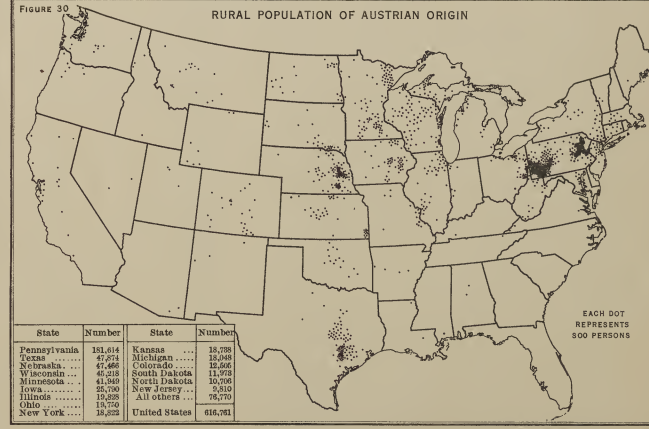


Figure 30.—Austrian rural population is dense in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and scattered in the Central West. Immigration from Austria is comparatively recent and is primarily of the industrial type. Austrian immigrants represent a variety of ethnic groups, among which the Poles, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Jews, and the Slovenians are the most numerous.

It is also true that the South is very largely agricultural and that recent immigration is to a very considerable extent industrial, so that the absence of immigrants in the South is partly due to the nature of the opportunities offered by this portion of the country. Efforts have been made by some southern States to foster foreign immigration, especially of British origin, but these efforts have met with indifferent success.

Figure 28 shows the distribution in the United States of rural population of Scotch origin. The Scotch are also immigrants of the older period. They are thinly distributed through the United States but are somewhat concentrated in southwestern Pennsylvania, where a large number of Scotchmen are located in rural districts but are for the most part not farmers. The Scotch have entered to a very considerable extent into the make-up of the American population, but their immigration occurred largely during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, and they do not figure so prominently among the last two generations of immigrants. As a general thing the Scotch have shown greater aptitude for mechanical pursuits than for agriculture, and even the rural inhabitants of Scotch origin are more likely to be employed in small towns and country districts in factories and machine shops than on farms.

Figure 29 shows the distribution in the United States of rural population of Irish origin. This element in the rural population is second only to the German in number. Attention is called again to the fact, however, that while the Irish are almost as numerous in the cities as the Germans, their number in the country districts is only about one-third that of the Germans. Irish immigration, as well as the others so far discussed, belongs to the group of older immigration, since it became very numerous in the early fifties at the time of the Irish famine. The Irish have spread over practically the entire United States, but the Irish rural population shows marked concentration around the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton. In connection with the distribution of the Irish through the United States it is important to keep in mind the fact that a very large proportion of them reached the United States in a destitute condition and settled in the seaboard cities because of a lack of means to proceed farther; and although since then the Irish have made very large economic progress and have had opportunity to spread over the continent, they had by that time established their connections with city life and possibly they had also brought with them from Ireland a distaste for the drudgery of farming acquired from their experience under the Old World conditions. In any case, at the present time the Irish in the United States are more largely urban than any of the other nationalities among the older immigrants.

Figure 30 shows the distribution of rural population of Austrian origin. This is the first map in the series relating to recent arrivals. Immigration from Austria has become important only since 1880 and reached its maximum in 1907. As distinct from the immigrants from the countries so far discussed, Austrian immigration represents a very complex racial composition. There are more Slavs among the immigrants from Austria than there are Germans. The Slavs themselves are divided into a large number of races, such as the Bohemians, the Moravians, the Poles, the Slovenians, the Croats, the Dalmatians, the Ruthenians, and a number of other races. In addition, the Austrian immigration includes a considerable number of Jews from Galicia. In view of the racial complexity of this group of immigrants the figures by country of birth are not as significant as those relating to the older and more homogeneous migrations. The centers of settlement for the rural immigrants from Austria are perhaps the most distinct of any of the maps in this series. The coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania and the industrial regions of southwestern Pennsylvania contain a very great proportion of the total number of Austrians in the rural districts of the United States. There are settlements, however, in Nebraska and Texas and in Wisconsin. It is quite likely that the settlements in the West are Bohemians and Germans, while those in Pennsylvania are to a larger extent members of the other Slavic races mentioned.

Figure 31 shows the distribution of the rural population from Russia. In the case of Russia, as in that of Austria, we are dealing with a recent migration; that is, one which first became significant in the early eighties and reached its climax in 1907. The migration from Russia is also very complex racially, although perhaps not to such a great extent as that from Austria. The principal races represented in the immigration from Russia are Poles, Jews, Lithuanians, Germans, and Finns. In Pennsylvania, the dominant elements among the Russian rural population are Poles and Lithuanians. The Kansas settlement is, to some extent, composed of German Mennonites. They had settled in Russia in response to a definite promise of Catherine the Great that they would not be subject to military service, and when this promise was broken they migrated to America in large numbers. The North and South Dakota rural population of Russian origin is to a considerable extent Polish and Great Russian. The Jews, who represent the largest single element of immigration from Russia, are not represented to any extent among the rural inhabitants of Russian origin. The Jews, who in Russia were confined

to the cities by law, had acquired the habit of city life and had learned city occupations, on their arrival in the United States pursued largely the same lines of work that they had learned to do in the old country. There are, however, fairly successful Jewish agricultural colonies in New Jersey and several attempts, more or less unsuccessful, have been made to start similar colonies in other portions of the country.

Figure 32 shows the distribution in the United States of rural inhabitants of Hungarian origin. Hungary is another important source of recent immigration. It also partakes of the character of racial complexity characteristic of Austria and Russia. The immigrants from Hungary consist of Magyars proper, Slovaks, and other Slavic races. There is a clear-cut concentration of the rural immigrants from Hungary in Pennsylvania, where they work in the mines and mills. Outside of these two States and New Jersey the rural inhabitants of Hungarian origin are very scarce. There are a number of States in which the total rural population of Hungarian origin was not sufficient to call for one dot for the entire State.

Figure 33 shows the distribution of rural population of Italian origin. Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Russia have been the chief sources of recent immigration to the United States. During many recent years the immigration from Italy has been more numerous than that from any other country. The Italians, however, settle very largely in urban communities and go to a considerable extent into industrial pursuits. Their concentration in Pennsylvania is parallel to that of the other recent immigrants. It is in that State that the large industrial colonies of recent immigrants have been built up. On the other hand, the rural

Italian settlements in the neighborhood of New York and in northern New Jersey, and also near Philadelphia, are engaged in trucking on an extensive scale. Italians have brought over from their native land the habits of careful cultivation and of unremitting toil, which often bring them success in agricultural pursuits where the less patient farmers of native origin have considered the enterprise as hopeless. Successful Italian farms are scattered throughout New England, where their New England predecessors had given up in despair and had moved West. There are also numerous Italian colonies in California. Here the Italians have built up an important wine-producing industry.

The remaining two maps of the series deal with the rural population of Canadian origin. Figure 34 shows the distribution of Canadians other than French, largely English, and figure 35 of French Canadians. In discussing immigration from Canada one needs to bear in mind that it is not immigration in the same sense that trans-Atlantic migration is. The immigrant from across the Canadian border does not have to sever his home ties nor undergo large economic sacrifices in order to come to this country. He moves across to the United States with no greater trouble than is involved in moving from one State to another. For reasons of geographic proximity it is to be expected that the Canadians, both English and French, will be concentrated along the northern border. They are fairly numerous throughout New England and along the entire northern tier of States. The densest settlement of English Canadians, however, is found in the thumb of Michigan. Some 30 years ago there was economic depression in Ontario, and a large number of English Canadians migrated to Michigan, taking up farms as the timber was cleared off. The French Canadians are distributed somewhat similarly to the English Canadians, but they do not show any concentration in Michigan, the heaviest settlement being in northern New York. They are also quite numerous in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

POPULATION UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

There were about three million foreign-born white persons 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1910 who were reported as unable to speak English. Of this number over two million were in urban and about nine hundred thousand in rural districts. There is no information available as to the number of natives of the United States who are unable to speak English, but this number is not large except among the Mexicans of the Southwest. The map (fig. 37) is based on the proportion that the foreign-born white population unable to speak English form of the total rural population over 10 years of age, and the table gives the number unable to speak English, urban and rural, and the proportions for the urban and the rural based on the total population and on the foreign-born white population. The proportions based on the total population are indicative of the importance that the non-English speaking element had in the urban and in the rural districts of the different States, while the proportions based on the foreign-born white population are indicative of the difference between the urban and the rural districts in the degree to which they have assimilated their immigrant population.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The great bulk of persons unable to speak English was found in the urban districts of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, these States comprising a million and three-quarters, or 84 per cent of the total urban population unable to speak English. The principal States in number of rural inhabitants unable to speak English were Pennsylvania, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, California, Michigan, Illinois, North Dakota, and Ohio, these ten States comprising two-thirds of the total rural population unable to speak English. It is notable that the relative importance of the non-English speaking element is much greater in States other than those where the large numbers are located. The sparser rural population of the western States, where agricultural colonies are more isolated, show the highest proportions unable to speak English. The proportion in Arizona was much higher than in any other State, owing to the fact that non-English speaking Mexicans were very numerous there. The next highest proportion was in North Dakota, followed by Pennsylvania, with its large mining population of recent immigrants, Minnesota, and Wyoming. The proportion of the rural population unable to speak English was low throughout the South, with the exception of West Virginia, with its rural mining population, and Texas, where there were considerable numbers of Mexicans. The percentages based on the foreign-born white population indicate that the urban population becomes assimilated more rapidly than the rural, for in spite of the fact that the average length of stay in the United States is considerably greater among rural than among urban inhabitants, a higher proportion of the rural inhabitants are unable to speak English. The proportions for the different States are very largely influenced by the nationalities represented among the foreign-born whites. Thus, the Cubans in Florida and the Mexicans in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona tend to raise the percentage unable to speak English in these States.

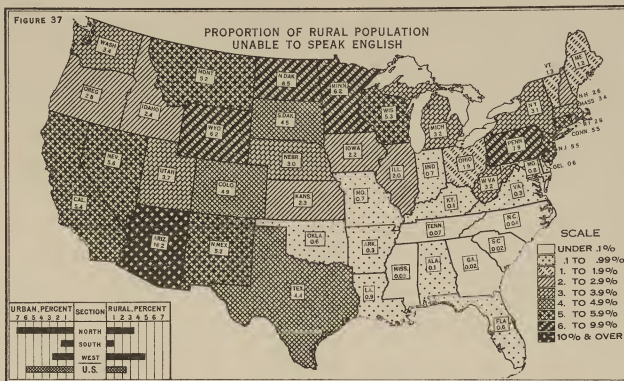


FIGURE 37.—The map shows the proportion that the foreign-born white rural population 10 years of age and over unable to speak English forms of the total rural population of that age in each State. No data are available for the native population unable to speak English, but the number involved is doubtless insignificant. The proportions are low in the Southern States, with the exception of West Virginia and Texas, but are high in portions of the North and of the West. The highest percentage is found in Arizona, where the Mexicans form a large proportion of the rural population; in North Dakota, where the foreign element is important in rural districts; and in Pennsylvania, where large numbers of recent immigrants are engaged in mining and manufacturing. The graph inserted on the map shows that while in urban districts about every fifth person was unable to speak English, in rural districts only 1 person in 40 was non-English speaking. The proportion was much higher in the North than in the South. In the West the non-English speaking element is more numerous in the rural than in the urban districts.

TABLE 2.—Foreign born white population 10 years of age and over unable to speak English: 1910.

Section and State.	Number.		Per cent.					
			Based on total population.		Based on foreign born white population.			
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
United States.....	2,042,881	910,130	5.9	3.5	21.9	75.2		
The North.....	1,881,435	699,714	7.1	3.5	23.8	73.2		
The South.....	89,754	146,840	1.6	1.9	22.2	45.4		
The West.....	76,692	133,752	2.7	4.9	11.3	32.1		
New England.....								
Maine.....	16,000	3,585	5.1	1.3	21.1	12.2		
New Hampshire.....	23,019	3,756	11.9	2.6	31.9	18.1		
Vermont.....	6,566	1,976	4.6	1.3	20.6	11.8		
Massachusetts.....	164,192	6,822	6.5	3.4	16.8	16.4		
Rhode Island.....	46,139	422	8.6	2.8	21.6	16.4		
Connecticut.....	59,028	5,143	7.3	5.5	19.9	22.8		
Middle Atlantic.....								
New York.....	548,336	48,676	9.4	3.1	29.9	30.2		
New Jersey.....	156,713	27,138	8.3	5.5	23.8	26.2		
Pennsylvania.....	284,072	180,864	7.7	7.9	26.9	44.9		
East North Central.....								
Ohio.....	122,908	31,517	6.0	1.9	26.6	26.8		
Indiana.....	31,618	9,713	3.4	1.7	29.2	19.3		
Michigan.....	229,405	56,122	8.2	2.0	24.0	17.1		
Wisconsin.....	65,407	26,769	6.1	3.2	19.5	15.1		
West North Central.....								
Kansas.....	66,140	54,519	8.2	5.3	20.5	21.6		
Minnesota.....	31,807	57,043	4.7	6.2	13.7	19.4		
Iowa.....	11,029	26,137	2.0	2.9	12.4	14.5		
Maryland.....	12,509	3,972	2.5	0.8	17.4	17.2		
Missouri.....	27,472	10,275	2.4	1.7	10.2	18.9		
North Dakota.....	1,797	21,684	3.5	8.5	12.2	23.4		
South Dakota.....	1,808	12,188	2.1	4.5	10.6	20.0		
Nebraska.....	9,799	19,790	3.8	3.0	17.6	16.9		
South Atlantic.....								
Delaware.....	4,307	21,449	5.4	2.6	31.5	15.9		
District of Columbia.....	13,400	—	—	—	—	—		
Virginia.....	321	2,063	—	—	—	—		
West Virginia.....	4,258	23,063	2.4	3.2	28.9	28.5		
North Carolina.....	198	281	—	—	—	—		
South Carolina.....	254	513	—	—	—	—		
Georgia.....	692	261	—	—	—	—		
Florida.....	13,088	91,866	6.7	4.4	51.1	24.9		
East South Central.....								
Kentucky.....	9,235	1,981	—	—	—	—		
Tennessee.....	823	82	—	—	—	—		
Alabama.....	1,430	1,938	—	—	—	—		
Mississippi.....	411	1,050	—	—	—	—		
West South Central.....								
Arkansas.....	211	2,430	—	—	—	—		
Louisiana.....	4,156	7,291	1.0	1.9	12.8	41.4		
Oklahoma.....	2,075	5,900	—	—	—	—		
Texas.....	13,881	91,866	4.5	4.4	41.8	24.9		
Mountain.....								
Montana.....	3,727	9,991	3.4	5.2	11.0	18.0		
Idaho.....	1,308	4,497	2.3	2.4	14.1	14.8		
Wyoming.....	911	5,019	2.5	6.2	11.9	27.3		
Colorado.....	7,557	14,953	2.3	4.9	12.1	24.6		
New Mexico.....	1,130	10,640	3.1	2.9	28.2	61.7		
Arizona.....	7,700	17,173	15.2	10.2	62.2	65.6		
Utah.....	2,920	5,993	2.2	3.7	9.0	17.7		
Nevada.....	465	3,222	—	—	—	—		
Pacific.....								
Washington.....	11,426	14,142	2.2	3.4	8.4	14.3		
Oregon.....	5,211	8,020	2.1	2.8	9.9	12.8		
California.....	34,991	40,613	2.7	5.4	10.5	22.4		

COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES NUMERICAL LOCALIZATION BY STATES 1910



This map indicates the location of counties by number running in general from east to west and from north to south. The names of the counties with their corresponding numbers are listed in Table A, on pages 16, 17, 18, and 19. The symbols following the numbers indicate the general location of the county within the State: O=Center; S=South; N=North; E=East; W=West; NE=Northeast; NW=Northwest; SE=Southeast; SW=Southwest.

COUNTRY (UNINCORPORATED) POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900.

No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.	
		1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900
ALABAMA.																			
1	Autauga.	17,847	15,936	40	Alameda.	37,492	25,713	7	Jefferson.	15,381	13,119	3	Union.	6,715	8,340	7	Davies.	17,057	16,635
2	Baldwin.	16,839	13,124	41	Albany.	309	500	8	Lafayette.	6,139	4,987	4	Upson.	10,003	11,493	8	Decatur.	11,860	12,791
3	Barbour.	20,747	18,070	42	Albany.	11,117	11,117	9	Laurens.	1,854	1,854	5	Washington.	17,856	14,117	9	DeKalb.	17,856	14,117
4	Bibb.	18,070	15,936	43	Albany.	18,070	14,477	10	Lee.	3,841	5,148	6	Wayne.	18,070	14,477	10	DeKalb.	17,856	14,117
5	Bullock.	20,747	18,070	44	Albany.	18,070	14,477	11	Liberty.	1,854	1,854	7	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	11	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
6	Butler.	20,747	18,070	45	Albany.	18,070	14,477	12	Madison.	1,854	1,854	8	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	12	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
7	Calhoun.	20,747	18,070	46	Albany.	18,070	14,477	13	Marion.	1,854	1,854	9	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	13	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
8	Chambers.	20,747	18,070	47	Albany.	18,070	14,477	14	Monroe.	1,854	1,854	10	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	14	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
9	Cherokee.	20,747	18,070	48	Albany.	18,070	14,477	15	Nassau.	1,854	1,854	11	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	15	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
10	Chilton.	20,747	18,070	49	Albany.	18,070	14,477	16	Orange.	1,854	1,854	12	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	16	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
11	Chester.	20,747	18,070	50	Albany.	18,070	14,477	17	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	13	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	17	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
12	Clarke.	20,747	18,070	51	Albany.	18,070	14,477	18	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	14	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	18	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
13	Clay.	20,747	18,070	52	Albany.	18,070	14,477	19	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	15	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	19	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
14	Cleburne.	20,747	18,070	53	Albany.	18,070	14,477	20	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	16	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	20	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
15	Coffee.	20,747	18,070	54	Albany.	18,070	14,477	21	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	17	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	21	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
16	Colbert.	20,747	18,070	55	Albany.	18,070	14,477	22	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	18	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	22	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
17	Concho.	20,747	18,070	56	Albany.	18,070	14,477	23	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	19	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	23	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
18	Covina.	20,747	18,070	57	Albany.	18,070	14,477	24	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	20	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	24	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
19	Crawshaw.	20,747	18,070	58	Albany.	18,070	14,477	25	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	21	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	25	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
20	Cullman.	20,747	18,070	59	Albany.	18,070	14,477	26	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	22	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	26	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
21	Dale.	20,747	18,070	60	Albany.	18,070	14,477	27	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	23	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	27	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
22	Dallas.	20,747	18,070	61	Albany.	18,070	14,477	28	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	24	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	28	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
23	DeKalb.	20,747	18,070	62	Albany.	18,070	14,477	29	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	25	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	29	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
24	Decatur.	20,747	18,070	63	Albany.	18,070	14,477	30	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	26	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	30	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
25	Elmore.	20,747	18,070	64	Albany.	18,070	14,477	31	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	27	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	31	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
26	Etowah.	20,747	18,070	65	Albany.	18,070	14,477	32	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	28	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	32	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
27	Fayette.	20,747	18,070	66	Albany.	18,070	14,477	33	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	29	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	33	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
28	Franklin.	20,747	18,070	67	Albany.	18,070	14,477	34	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	30	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	34	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
29	Greene.	20,747	18,070	68	Albany.	18,070	14,477	35	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	31	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	35	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
30	Hale.	20,747	18,070	69	Albany.	18,070	14,477	36	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	32	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	36	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
31	Henry.	20,747	18,070	70	Albany.	18,070	14,477	37	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	33	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	37	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
32	Houston.	20,747	18,070	71	Albany.	18,070	14,477	38	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	34	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	38	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
33	Lamar.	20,747	18,070	72	Albany.	18,070	14,477	39	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	35	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	39	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
34	Laurens.	20,747	18,070	73	Albany.	18,070	14,477	40	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	36	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	40	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
35	Lee.	20,747	18,070	74	Albany.	18,070	14,477	41	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	37	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	41	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
36	Limestone.	20,747	18,070	75	Albany.	18,070	14,477	42	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	38	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	42	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
37	Loveland.	20,747	18,070	76	Albany.	18,070	14,477	43	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	39	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	43	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
38	Mac.	20,747	18,070	77	Albany.	18,070	14,477	44	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	40	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	44	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
39	Madison.	20,747	18,070	78	Albany.	18,070	14,477	45	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	41	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	45	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
40	Marengo.	20,747	18,070	79	Albany.	18,070	14,477	46	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	42	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	46	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
41	Marion.	20,747	18,070	80	Albany.	18,070	14,477	47	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	43	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	47	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
42	Marshall.	20,747	18,070	81	Albany.	18,070	14,477	48	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	44	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	48	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
43	Mobile.	20,747	18,070	82	Albany.	18,070	14,477	49	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	45	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	49	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
44	Monroe.	20,747	18,070	83	Albany.	18,070	14,477	50	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	46	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	50	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
45	Montgomery.	20,747	18,070	84	Albany.	18,070	14,477	51	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	47	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	51	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
46	Murphy.	20,747	18,070	85	Albany.	18,070	14,477	52	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	48	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	52	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
47	Nash.	20,747	18,070	86	Albany.	18,070	14,477	53	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	49	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	53	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
48	Nelson.	20,747	18,070	87	Albany.	18,070	14,477	54	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	50	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	54	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
49	Newton.	20,747	18,070	88	Albany.	18,070	14,477	55	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	51	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	55	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
50	North.	20,747	18,070	89	Albany.	18,070	14,477	56	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	52	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	56	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
51	Okfuskee.	20,747	18,070	90	Albany.	18,070	14,477	57	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	53	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	57	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
52	Oklahoma.	20,747	18,070	91	Albany.	18,070	14,477	58	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	54	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	58	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
53	Ottawa.	20,747	18,070	92	Albany.	18,070	14,477	59	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	55	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	59	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
54	Packer.	20,747	18,070	93	Albany.	18,070	14,477	60	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	60	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	60	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
55	Palm Beach.	20,747	18,070	94	Albany.	18,070	14,477	61	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	61	Wilkes.	18,070	14,477	61	Dubuque.	17,856	14,117
56	Panama.	20,747	18,070	95	Albany.	18,070	14,477	62	Palm Beach.	1,854	1,854	62	Wilkes.						

COUNTRY (UNINCORPORATED) POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.	
		1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900
1	KENTUCKY—Continued.			1	MAINE—Continued.			1	MINNESOTA—Continued.			1	NEBRASKA—Continued.		
2	Bell...	12,081	12,459	2	Camden...	24,633	24,601	2	Carlton...	8,259	5,544	2	Antelope...	9,631	8,825
3	Boyle...	12,459	12,459	3	Franklin...	24,633	24,601	3	Clark...	12,081	12,459	3	Blaine...	12,459	12,459
4	Floyd...	12,459	12,459	4	Hancock...	24,633	24,601	4	Cass...	7,900	7,231	4	Boone...	9,480	8,568
5	Franklin...	12,459	12,459	5	Knox...	24,633	24,601	5	Chippewa...	5,434	5,814	5	Bozette...	7,523	7,904
6	Fulton...	12,459	12,459	6	Lincoln...	24,633	24,601	6	Clearwater...	15,881	15,783	6	Boyd...	6,480	6,197
7	Gallatin...	12,459	12,459	7	Penobscot...	24,633	24,601	7	Cook...	8,259	8,100	7	Brown...	4,257	4,379
8	Gardner...	12,459	12,459	8	Presque Isle...	24,633	24,601	8	Crook...	7,900	7,231	8	Buffalo...	11,165	11,570
9	Graves...	12,459	12,459	9	Sagadahoc...	24,633	24,601	9	Crow Wing...	7,900	7,231	9	Burl...	8,743	8,106
10	Grayson...	12,459	12,459	10	Somerset...	24,633	24,601	10	Dakota...	12,459	12,459	10	Butler...	9,389	11,424
11	Green...	12,459	12,459	11	Washington...	24,633	24,601	11	Dodge...	5,320	5,320	11	Cass...	11,374	12,417
12	Greene...	12,459	12,459	12	York...	24,633	24,601	12	Douglas...	12,459	12,459	12	Cherry...	8,579	7,730
13	Hancock...	12,459	12,459	13	York...	24,633	24,601	13	Faribault...	11,084	13,075	13	Chesapeake...	9,124	10,459
14	Harrison...	12,459	12,459	14	York...	24,633	24,601	14	Fillmore...	16,328	16,328	14	Clay...	9,717	10,445
15	Hickman...	12,459	12,459	15	York...	24,633	24,601	15	Freeborn...	14,588	15,637	15	Collins...	7,133	7,631
16	Hopkins...	12,459	12,459	16	York...	24,633	24,601	16	Grant...	6,379	6,974	16	Cummins...	9,689	10,543
17	Jefferson...	12,459	12,459	17	York...	24,633	24,601	17	Hennepin...	12,459	12,459	17	Custer...	19,929	17,725
18	Jessamine...	12,459	12,459	18	York...	24,633	24,601	18	Houston...	10,472	14,803	18	Dakota...	7,871	8,953
19	Kenton...	12,459	12,459	19	York...	24,633	24,601	19	Itasca...	15,808	15,808	19	Dawson...	4,744	5,119
20	Knox...	12,459	12,459	20	York...	24,633	24,601	20	Jackson...	10,472	14,803	20	Deuel...	7,143	7,540
21	Lane...	12,459	12,459	21	York...	24,633	24,601	21	Kanabec...	5,210	3,829	21	Dodge...	8,138	11,937
22	Laurel...	12,459	12,459	22	York...	24,633	24,601	22	Lac du Flambeau...	10,472	14,803	22	Dundy...	3,355	2,137
23	Lawrence...	12,459	12,459	23	York...	24,633	24,601	23	Lake...	10,472	14,803	23	Fillmore...	9,387	10,601
24	Lee...	12,459	12,459	24	York...	24,633	24,601	24	Lake...	10,472	14,803	24	Franklin...	6,713	9,285
25	Letts...	12,459	12,459	25	York...	24,633	24,601	25	Lake...	10,472	14,803	25	Frontier...	8,881	7,645
26	Lewis...	12,459	12,459	26	York...	24,633	24,601	26	Lake...	10,472	14,803	26	Garfield...	15,003	16,630
27	Livingston...	12,459	12,459	27	York...	24,633	24,601	27	Lake...	10,472	14,803	27	Gardner...	3,137	3,137
28	Logan...	12,459	12,459	28	York...	24,633	24,601	28	Lake...	10,472	14,803	28	Gosper...	4,079	4,974
29	Logan...	12,459	12,459	29	York...	24,633	24,601	29	Lake...	10,472	14,803	29	Greene...	5,074	4,774
30	McCracken...	12,459	12,459	30	York...	24,633	24,601	30	Lake...	10,472	14,803	30	Greene...	5,074	4,774
31	McLean...	12,459	12,459	31	York...	24,633	24,601	31	Lake...	10,472	14,803	31	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
32	Madison...	12,459	12,459	32	York...	24,633	24,601	32	Lake...	10,472	14,803	32	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
33	Magellan...	12,459	12,459	33	York...	24,633	24,601	33	Lake...	10,472	14,803	33	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
34	Marion...	12,459	12,459	34	York...	24,633	24,601	34	Lake...	10,472	14,803	34	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
35	Marshall...	12,459	12,459	35	York...	24,633	24,601	35	Lake...	10,472	14,803	35	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
36	Martin...	12,459	12,459	36	York...	24,633	24,601	36	Lake...	10,472	14,803	36	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
37	Mason...	12,459	12,459	37	York...	24,633	24,601	37	Lake...	10,472	14,803	37	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
38	Mead...	12,459	12,459	38	York...	24,633	24,601	38	Lake...	10,472	14,803	38	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
39	Menifee...	12,459	12,459	39	York...	24,633	24,601	39	Lake...	10,472	14,803	39	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
40	Merced...	12,459	12,459	40	York...	24,633	24,601	40	Lake...	10,472	14,803	40	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
41	Mercer...	12,459	12,459	41	York...	24,633	24,601	41	Lake...	10,472	14,803	41	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
42	Middleton...	12,459	12,459	42	York...	24,633	24,601	42	Lake...	10,472	14,803	42	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
43	Morgan...	12,459	12,459	43	York...	24,633	24,601	43	Lake...	10,472	14,803	43	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
44	Muhlenberg...	12,459	12,459	44	York...	24,633	24,601	44	Lake...	10,472	14,803	44	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
45	Nelson...	12,459	12,459	45	York...	24,633	24,601	45	Lake...	10,472	14,803	45	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
46	Nicholas...	12,459	12,459	46	York...	24,633	24,601	46	Lake...	10,472	14,803	46	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
47	Ohio...	12,459	12,459	47	York...	24,633	24,601	47	Lake...	10,472	14,803	47	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
48	Oldham...	12,459	12,459	48	York...	24,633	24,601	48	Lake...	10,472	14,803	48	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
49	Owen...	12,459	12,459	49	York...	24,633	24,601	49	Lake...	10,472	14,803	49	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
50	Owens...	12,459	12,459	50	York...	24,633	24,601	50	Lake...	10,472	14,803	50	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
51	Pack...	12,459	12,459	51	York...	24,633	24,601	51	Lake...	10,472	14,803	51	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
52	Perry...	12,459	12,459	52	York...	24,633	24,601	52	Lake...	10,472	14,803	52	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
53	Pike...	12,459	12,459	53	York...	24,633	24,601	53	Lake...	10,472	14,803	53	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
54	Powell...	12,459	12,459	54	York...	24,633	24,601	54	Lake...	10,472	14,803	54	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
55	Pulaski...	12,459	12,459	55	York...	24,633	24,601	55	Lake...	10,472	14,803	55	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
56	Robertson...	12,459	12,459	56	York...	24,633	24,601	56	Lake...	10,472	14,803	56	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
57	Rockcastle...	12,459	12,459	57	York...	24,633	24,601	57	Lake...	10,472	14,803	57	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
58	Russell...	12,459	12,459	58	York...	24,633	24,601	58	Lake...	10,472	14,803	58	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
59	Scott...	12,459	12,459	59	York...	24,633	24,601	59	Lake...	10,472	14,803	59	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
60	Shelby...	12,459	12,459	60	York...	24,633	24,601	60	Lake...	10,472	14,803	60	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
61	Simmons...	12,459	12,459	61	York...	24,633	24,601	61	Lake...	10,472	14,803	61	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
62	Spencer...	12,459	12,459	62	York...	24,633	24,601	62	Lake...	10,472	14,803	62	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
63	Taylor...	12,459	12,459	63	York...	24,633	24,601	63	Lake...	10,472	14,803	63	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
64	Todd...	12,459	12,459	64	York...	24,633	24,601	64	Lake...	10,472	14,803	64	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
65	Trimble...	12,459	12,459	65	York...	24,633	24,601	65	Lake...	10,472	14,803	65	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
66	Union...	12,459	12,459	66	York...	24,633	24,601	66	Lake...	10,472	14,803	66	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
67	Warren...	12,459	12,459	67	York...	24,633	24,601	67	Lake...	10,472	14,803	67	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
68	Washington...	12,459	12,459	68	York...	24,633	24,601	68	Lake...	10,472	14,803	68	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
69	Wayne...	12,459	12,459	69	York...	24,633	24,601	69	Lake...	10,472	14,803	69	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
70	Webster...	12,459	12,459	70	York...	24,633	24,601	70	Lake...	10,472	14,803	70	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
71	Wheeler...	12,459	12,459	71	York...	24,633	24,601	71	Lake...	10,472	14,803	71	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
72	Woolf...	12,459	12,459	72	York...	24,633	24,601	72	Lake...	10,472	14,803	72	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
73	Woodford...	12,459	12,459	73	York...	24,633	24,601	73	Lake...	10,472	14,803	73	Hamilton...	8,728	10,295
74	LOUISIANA—Continued.			74	MAINE—Continued.			74	MINNESOTA—Continued.			74	NEBRASKA—Continued.		
75	Acadia...	12,459	12,459	75	Camden...	24,633	24,601	75	Carlton...	8,259	5,544	75	Antelope...	9,631	8,825
76	Assumption...	12,459	12,459	76	Franklin...	24,633	24,601	76	Clark...	12,081	12,459	76	Blaine...	12,459	12,459
77	Avois...	12,459	12,459	77	Hancock...	24,633	24,601	77	Cass...	7,900	7,231	77	Boone...	9,480	8,568
78	Bossier...	12,459	12,459	78	Knox...	24,633	24,601	78	Chippewa...	5,434	5,814	78	Bozette...	7,523	7,904
79	Caddo...	12,459	12,459	79	Lincoln...	24,633	24,601	79	Clearwater...	15,881	15,783	79	Boyd...	6,480	6,197
80	Calcasieu...	12,459	12,459	80	Penobscot...	24,633	24,601	80	Cook...	8,259	8,100	80	Brown...	4,257	4,379
81	Caldwell...	12,459	12,459	81	Presque Isle...	24,633	24,601	81	Crook...	7,900	7,231	81	Buffalo...	11,165	11,570
82	Cameron...	12,459	12,459	82	Sagadahoc...	24,633	24,601	82	Dakota...	12,459	12,459	82	Burl...	8,743	8,106

COUNTRY (UNINCORPORATED) POPULATION, 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.		No. of country.	State and county.	Country population.	
		1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900			1910	1900
NORTH CAROLINA—Con.				OREGON—Continued.				SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.				TENNESSEE—Continued.				TEXAS—Continued.			
23	Richmond.	13,841	13,553	0964	Noble.	15,079	16,995	0964	Crook.	8,316	6,706	0964	Allen.	39,108	30,348	0964	Knapp.	48,888	47,665
24	Robeson.	43,156	36,694	0964	Robeson.	14,260	14,555	0964	Crow.	7,457	3,868	0964	Lake.	20,054	(11)	0964	Knapp.	7,342	7,366
25	Rockingham.	20,907	27,496	0964	Rockingham.	15,116	20,141	0964	Curry.	9,044	3,868	0964	Lexington.	25,094	24,654	0964	Lauderdale.	17,137	19,749
26	Rowan.	23,493	29,007	0964	Rowan.	11,112	19,000	0964	Douglas.	12,000	12,000	0964	Lawrence.	19,112	14,748	0964	Lawrence.	19,112	14,748
27	Rutherford.	24,860	29,860	0964	Rutherford.	16,523	17,026	0964	Gilliam.	2,405	2,405	0964	Madison.	5,611	4,455	0964	Leads.	5,611	4,455
28	Sampson.	16,853	17,051	0964	Sampson.	12,665	15,431	0964	Granville.	4,199	4,740	0964	Marion.	14,644	17,343	0964	Lincoln.	29,000	19,185
29	Scotland.	12,464	11,219	0964	Scotland.	18,104	17,872	0964	Harney.	4,199	4,740	0964	Monroe.	9,225	9,963	0964	Louis.	9,225	9,963
30	Stanly.	16,853	17,051	0964	Stanly.	15,772	16,048	0964	Hoke.	5,611	4,455	0964	Orangeburg.	19,097	19,097	0964	McMillan.	19,097	19,097
31	Stokes.	19,117	19,117	0964	Stokes.	18,765	18,441	0964	Jackson.	5,611	4,455	0964	Pickens.	19,097	19,097	0964	Madison.	19,097	19,097
32	Surry.	23,993	26,938	0964	Surry.	17,909	18,441	0964	Josephine.	5,611	4,455	0964	Richmond.	13,881	13,881	0964	Marion.	13,881	13,881
33	Swain.	9,137	9,984	0964	Swain.	15,765	15,765	0964	Kanawha.	5,611	4,455	0964	Union.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
34	Transylvania.	6,127	6,938	0964	Transylvania.	17,909	18,441	0964	Lincoln.	5,611	4,455	0964	Sumter.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
35	Tyrell.	1,457	1,950	0964	Tyrell.	15,765	15,765	0964	Madison.	5,611	4,455	0964	Sumter.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
36	Union.	27,918	26,938	0964	Union.	15,765	15,765	0964	Marion.	5,611	4,455	0964	Sumter.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
37	Vance.	9,137	9,984	0964	Vance.	15,765	15,765	0964	Lincoln.	5,611	4,455	0964	Union.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
38	Wake.	27,918	26,938	0964	Wake.	15,765	15,765	0964	Marion.	5,611	4,455	0964	Sumter.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
39	Warren.	18,250	19,793	0964	Warren.	15,765	15,765	0964	Lincoln.	5,611	4,455	0964	Union.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
40	Wayne.	7,651	9,971	0964	Wayne.	15,765	15,765	0964	Marion.	5,611	4,455	0964	Sumter.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
41	Yadkin.	27,918	26,938	0964	Yadkin.	15,765	15,765	0964	Lincoln.	5,611	4,455	0964	Union.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
42	Yancey.	11,650	11,927	0964	Yancey.	15,765	15,765	0964	Marion.	5,611	4,455	0964	Sumter.	19,097	19,097	0964	Marion.	19,097	19,097
NORTH DAKOTA.				OKLAHOMA.				PENNSYLVANIA.				TEXAS.				UTAH.			
43	Adams.	4,443	(11)		Adams.	5,604	(11)		Adams.	2,380	2,535		Anderson.	19,108	19,108		Anderson.	19,108	19,108
44	Barnes.	10,339	7,539		Barnes.	10,339	7,539		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Andrews.	9,775	8,775		Andrews.	9,775	8,775
45	Billings.	3,773	3,773		Billings.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
46	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
47	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
48	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
49	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
50	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
51	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
52	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
53	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
54	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
55	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
56	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
57	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
58	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
59	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
60	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
61	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
62	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
63	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
64	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
65	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
66	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
67	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
68	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
69	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
70	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
71	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
72	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
73	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
74	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
75	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
76	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
77	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
78	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
79	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
80	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860		Aransas.	14,615	14,615		Aransas.	14,615	14,615
81	Butte.	3,773	3,773		Butte.	3,773	3,773		Albany.	15,079	13,860								



