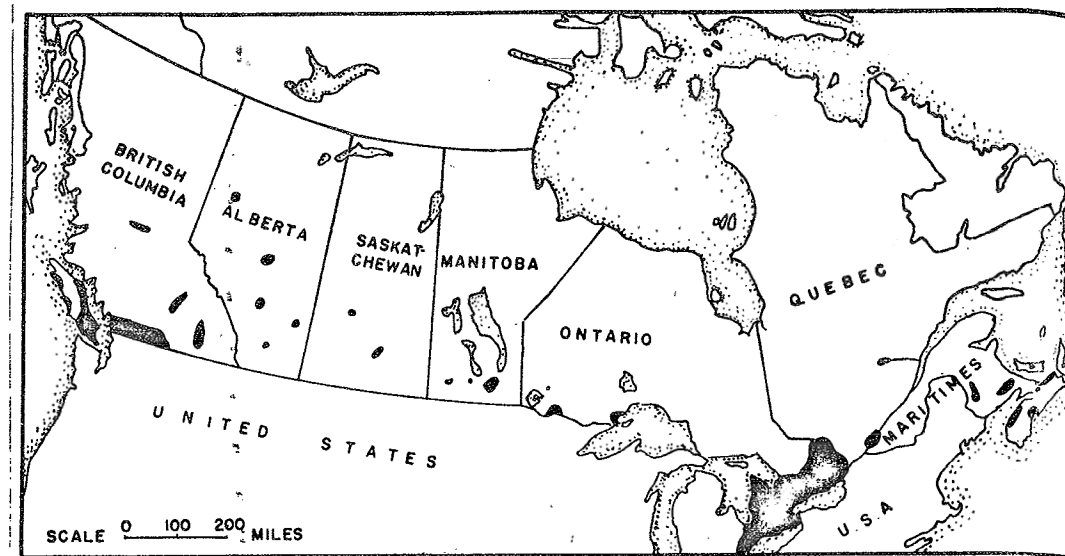
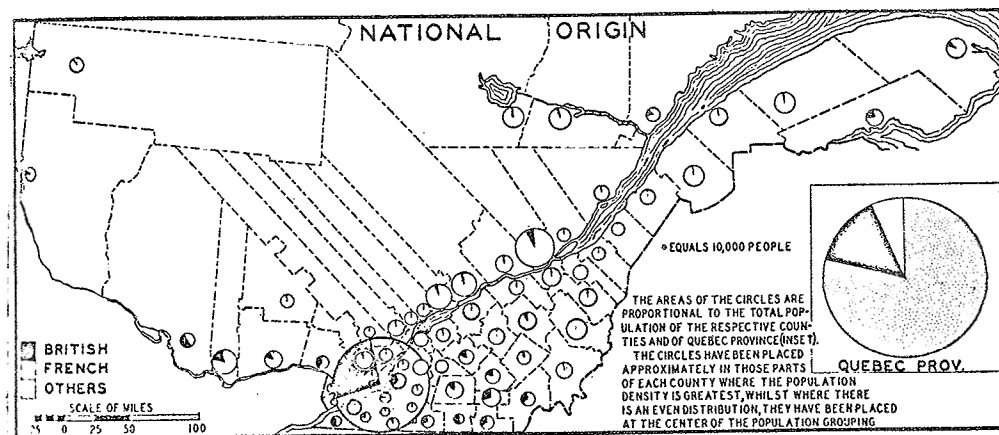
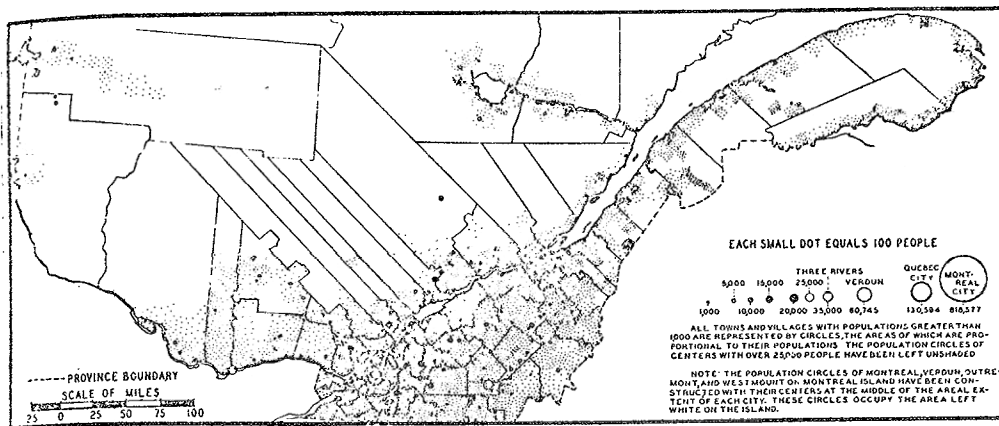


In Chapter 2, we have some of the effort to sense and to portray cultures remotely, through ratios, proportions, and percentages. In some cases, these maps were the objectives of the studies; in others, the basis for maps in Chapter 1. There is a great reliance upon the census and its surnames, stated origins, and such like. There is also some use of land entries and tax returns. In all cases, a prodigious effort was required.

In this chapter, we also see a partial departure from the South-eastern Crescent. The predominance in the Midwest of the somewhat quantitative approach, perhaps, should have been expected. But Texas, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania are still the best represented.

Certainly, other maps could have been included, such as those from Paulin's atlas and various census digests. What must be determined in future work on the Survey of North American Cultures is what census information is relevant to our purposes in direct portrayal of our cultures, as opposed to background considerations. Several authors whose maps appear in this chapter offer perceptive examples of such selection. Above all, we must avoid the inclination, scholarly though it may be, to include every bit of information of even remote bearing.



Sas 1958

Lewis 1940

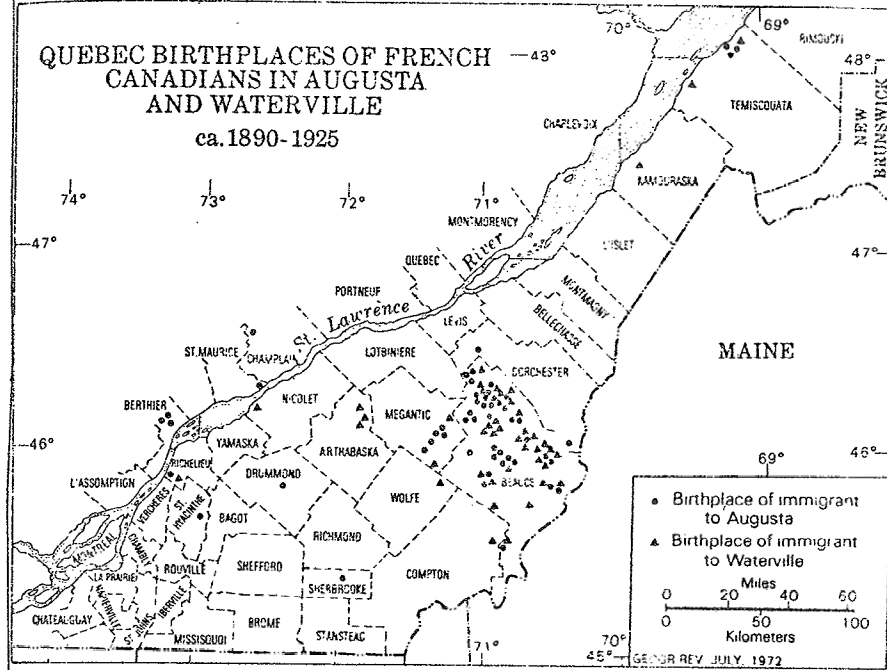


FIG. 3

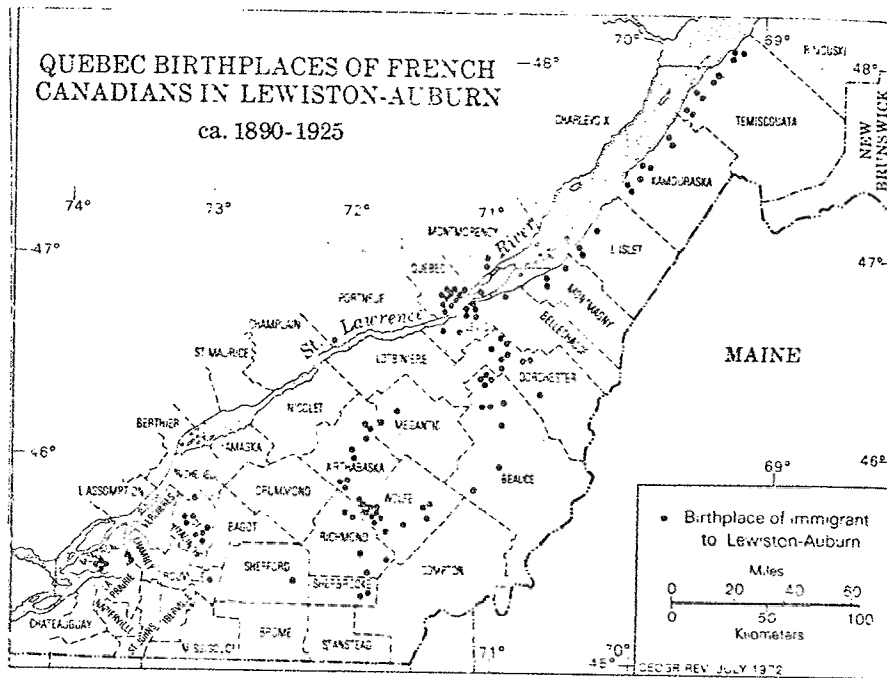
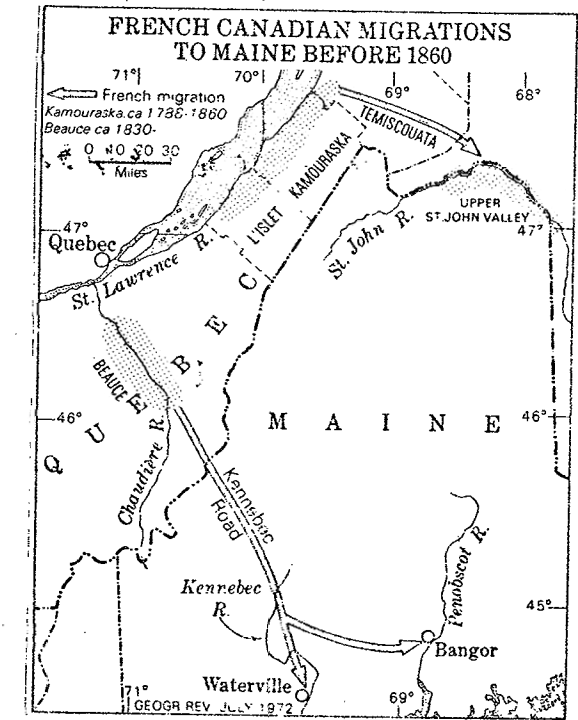
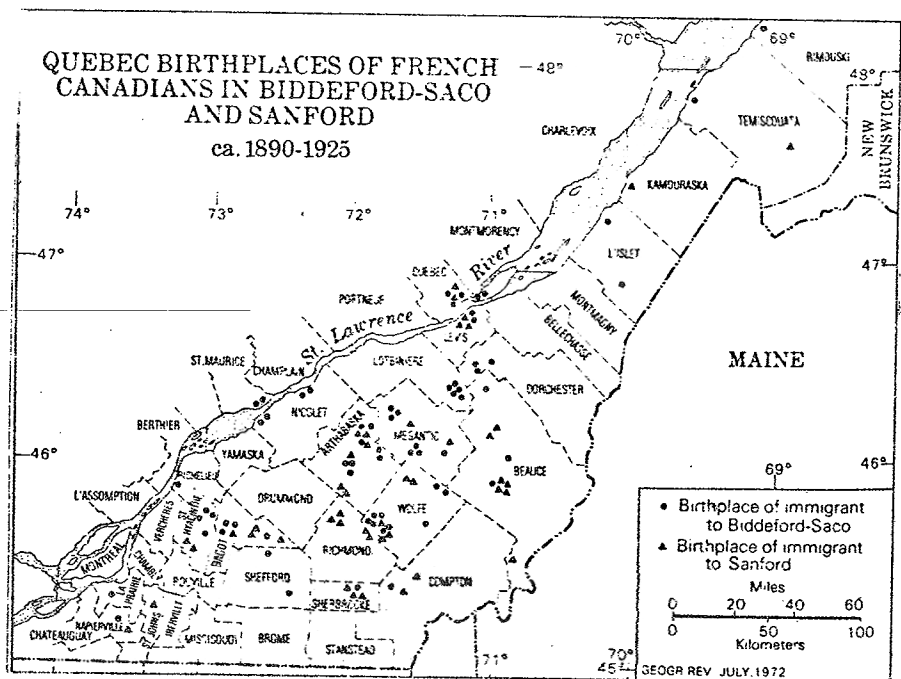
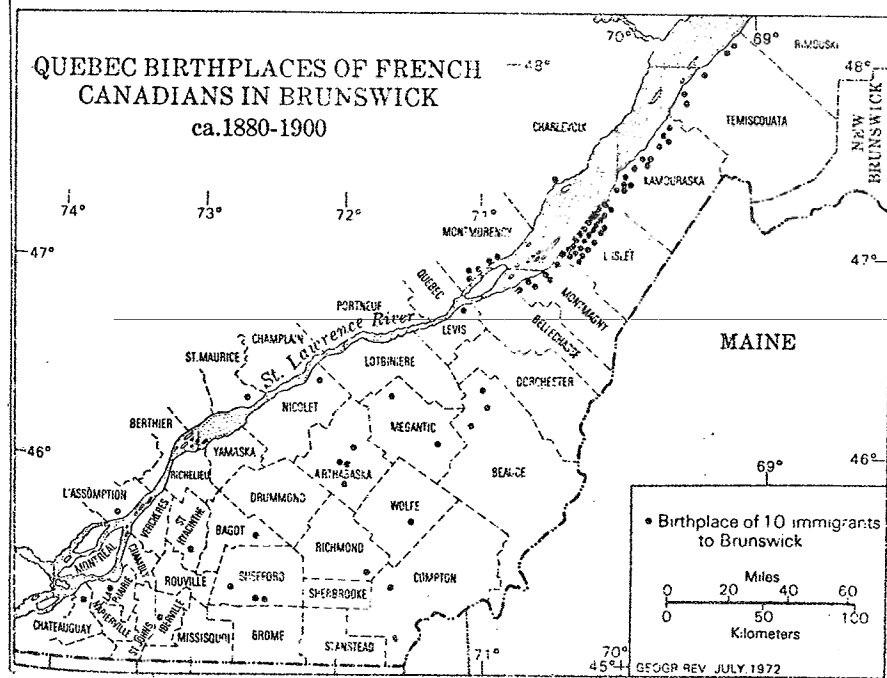
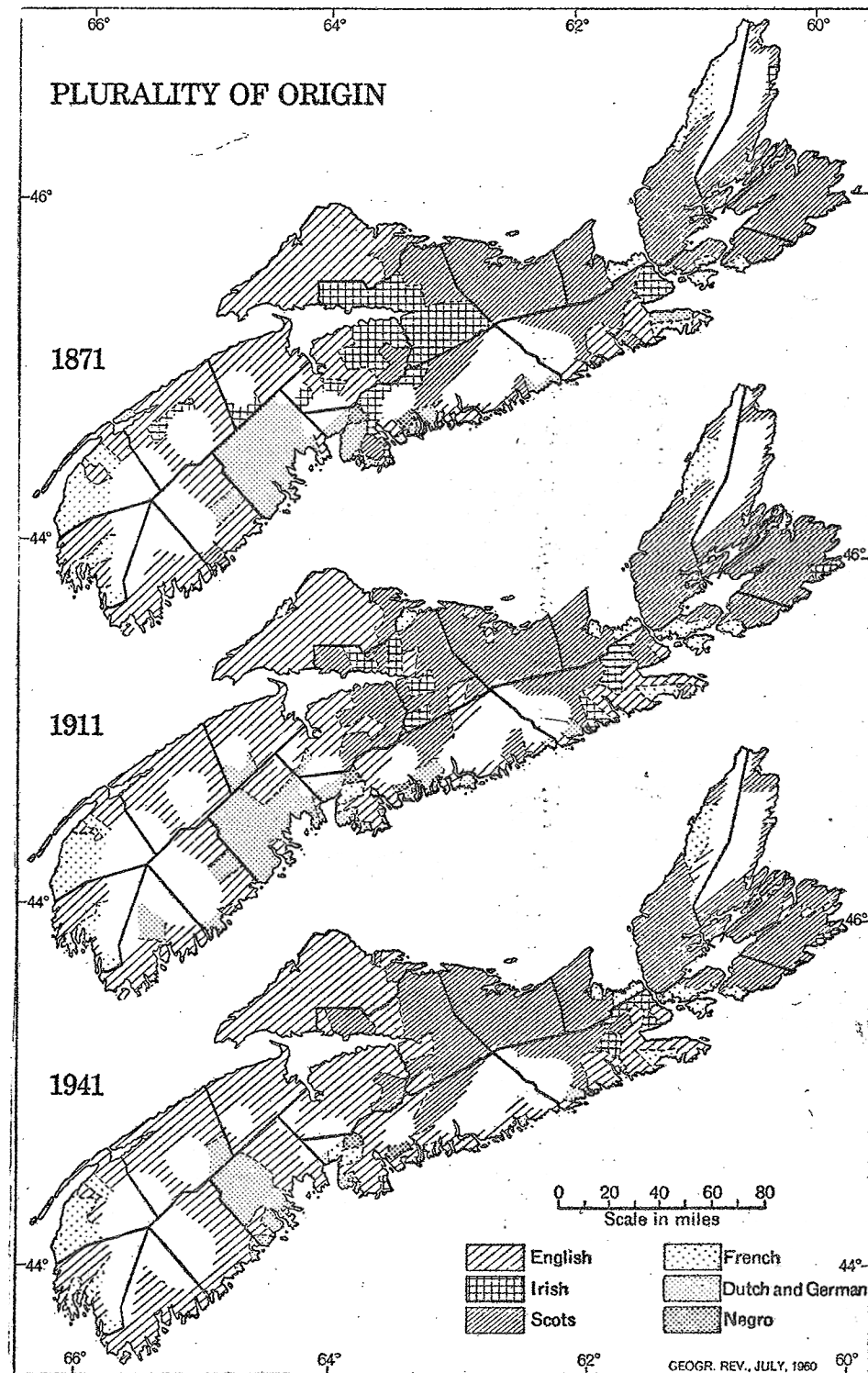


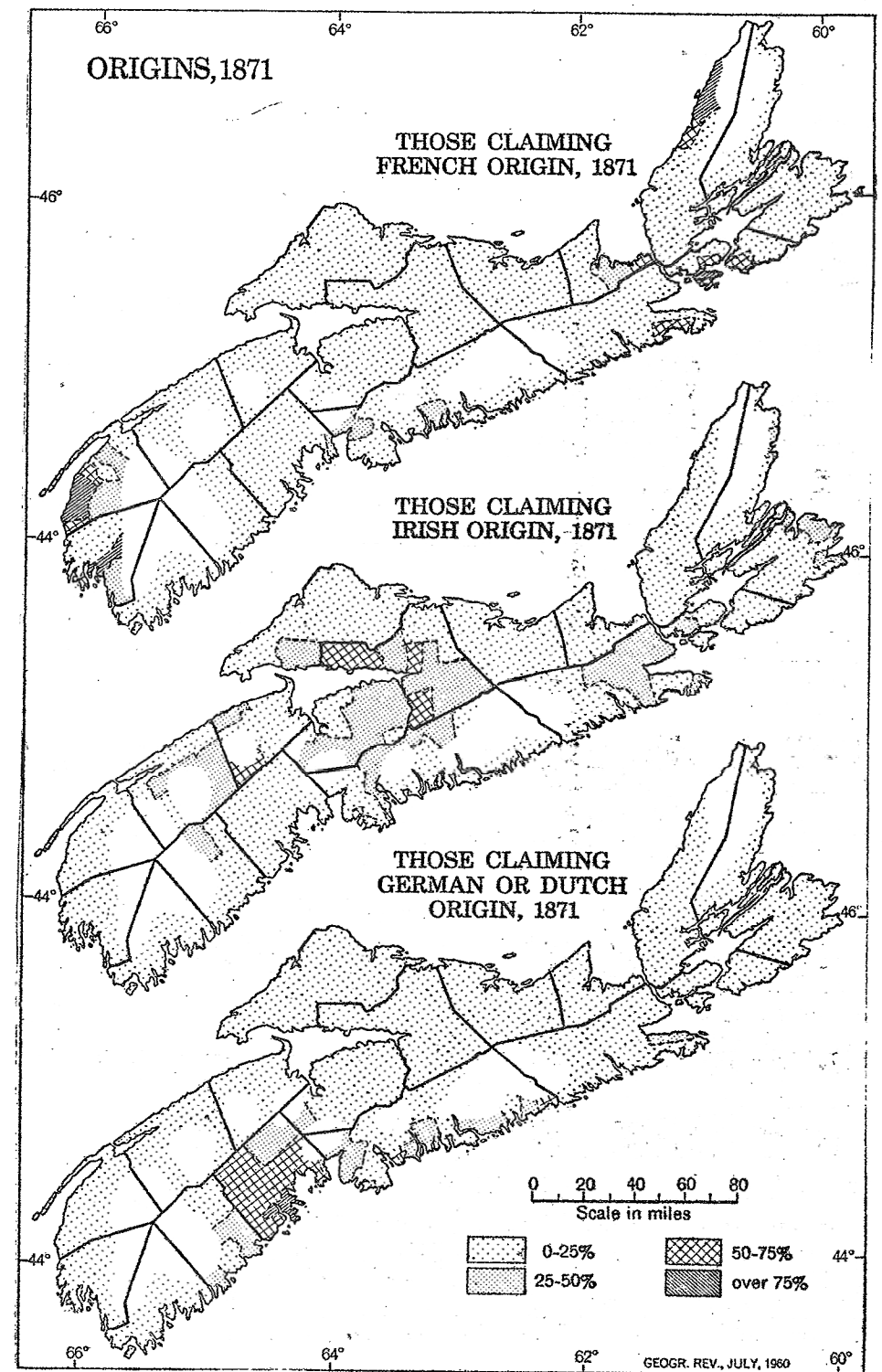
FIG. 5

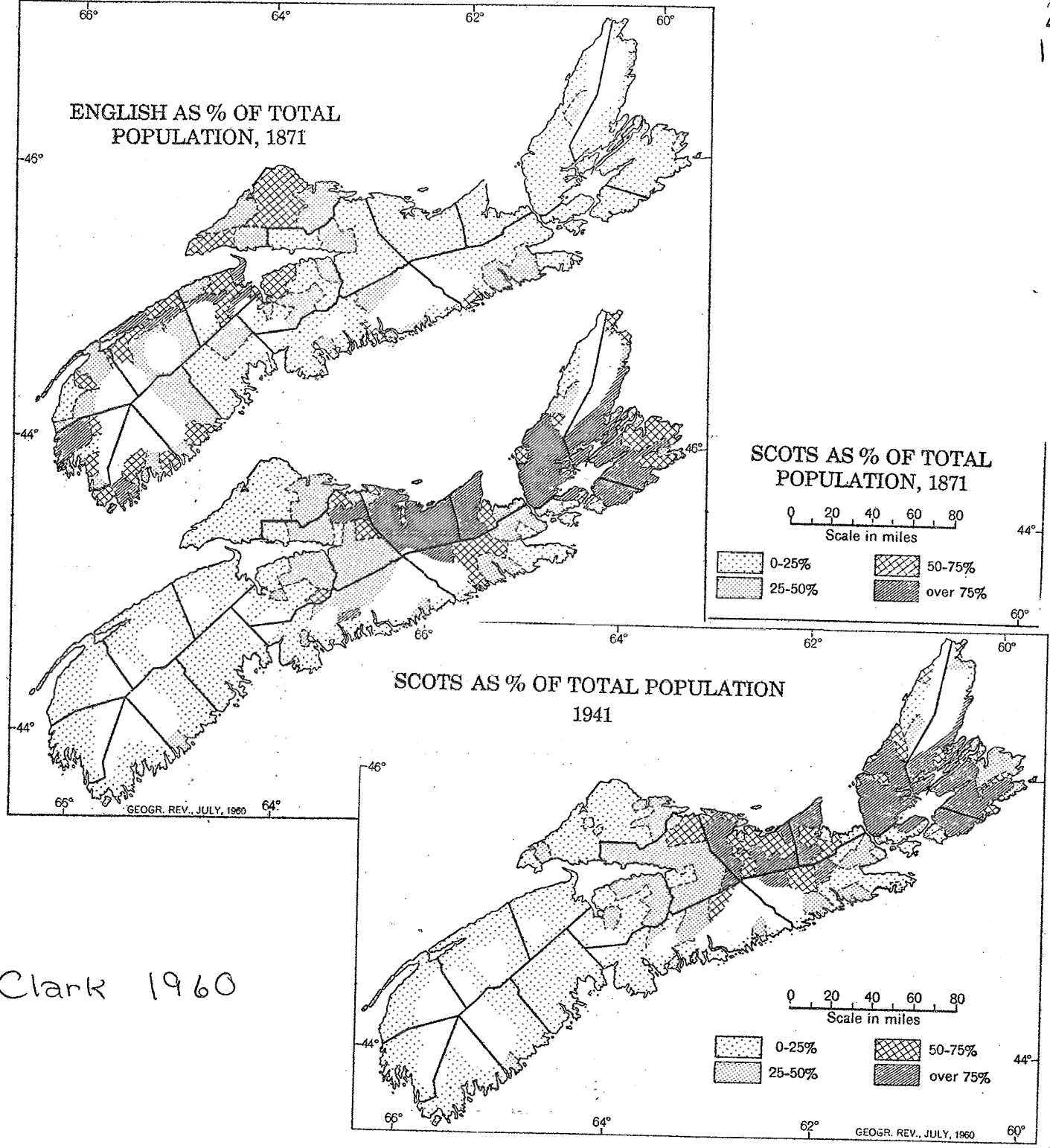
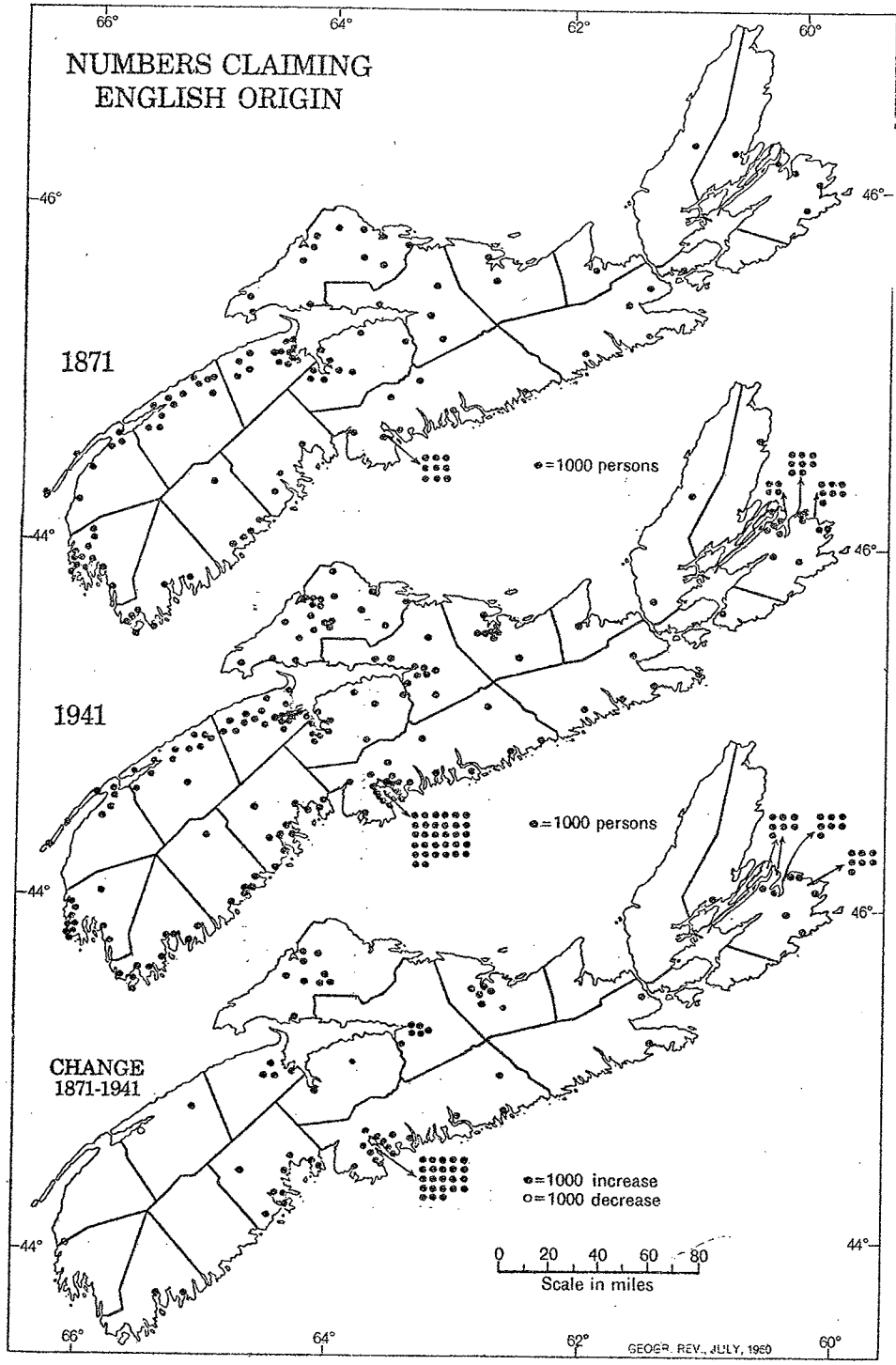


Allen 1972

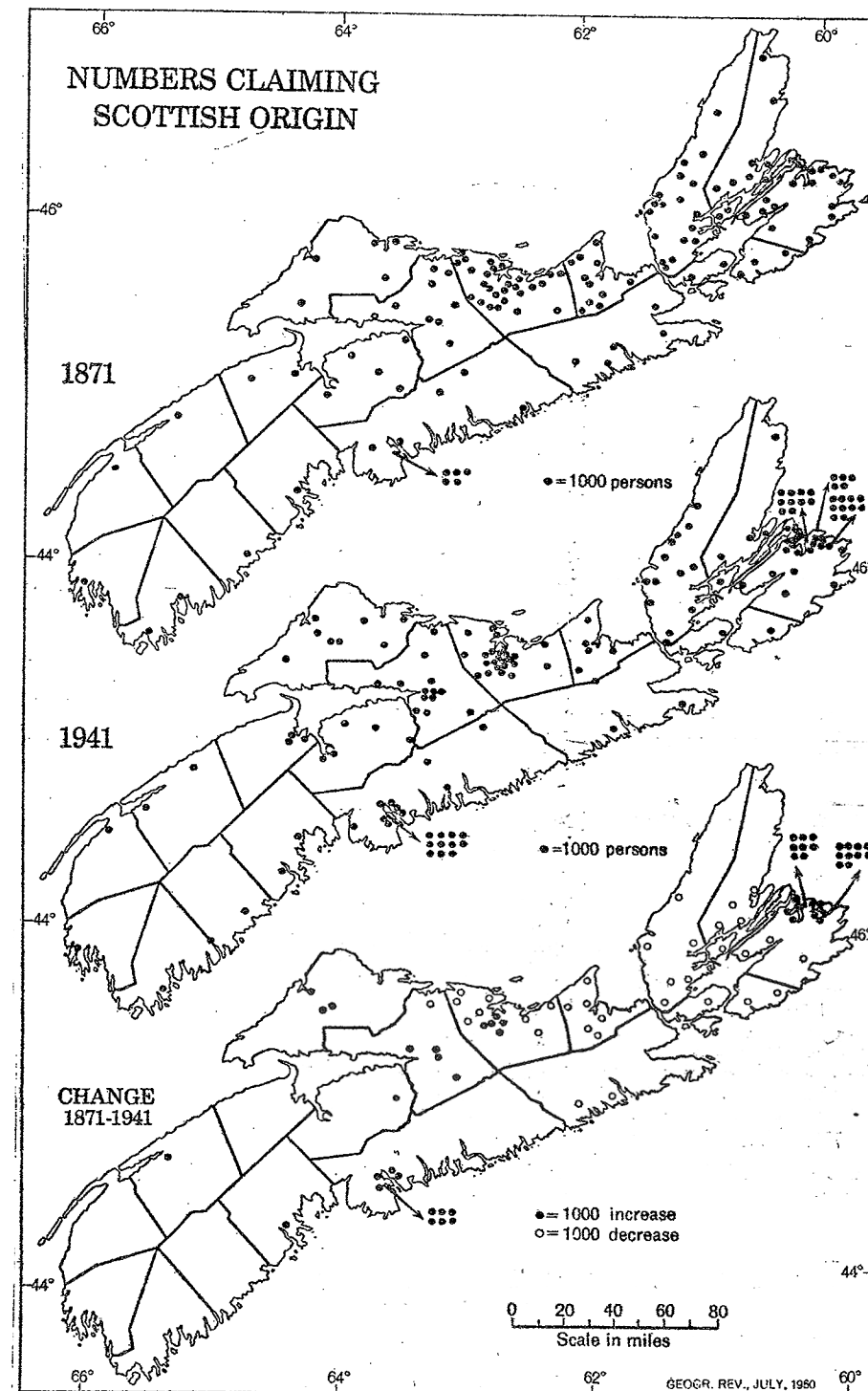
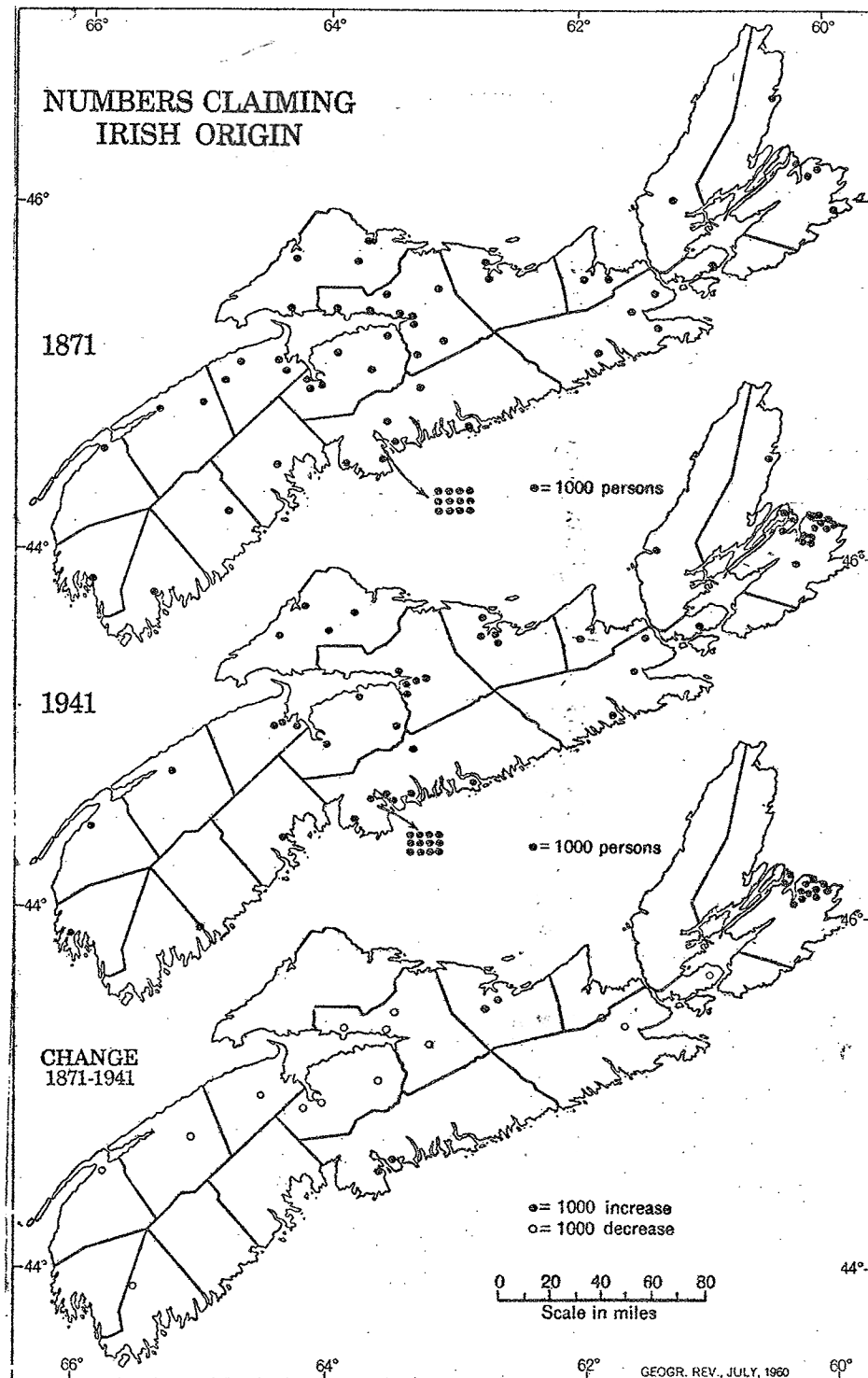


Clark
1960

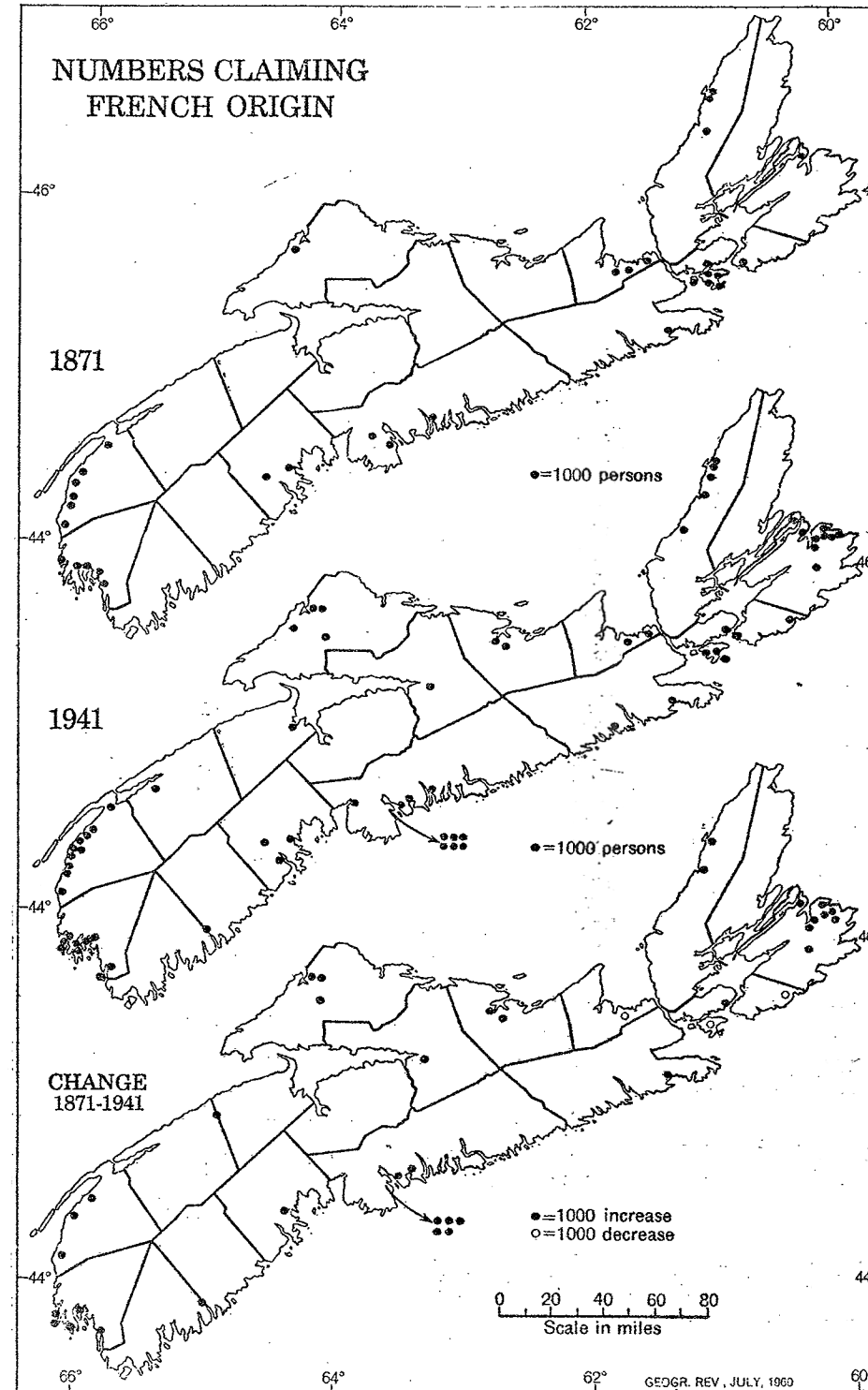
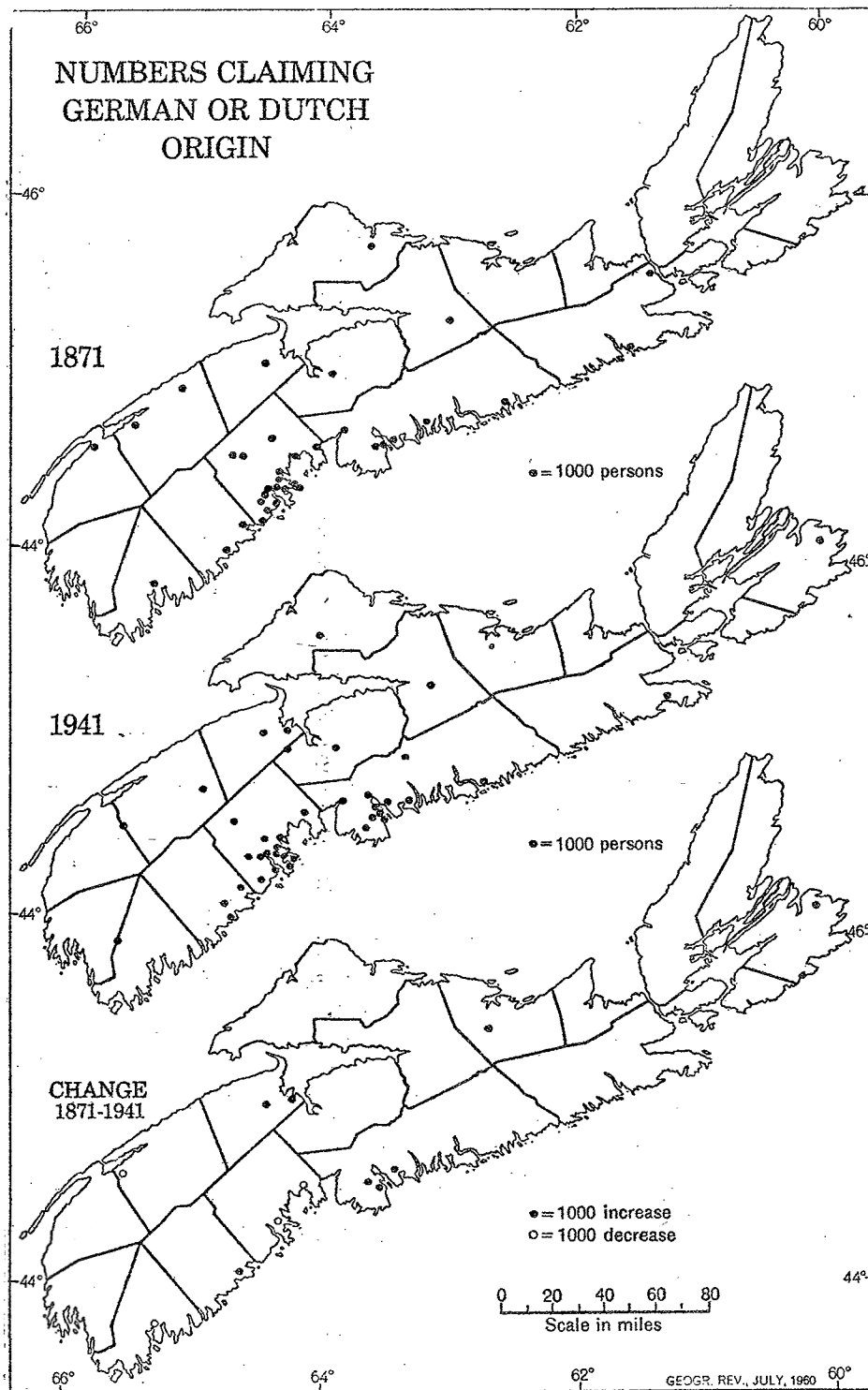




Clark 1960



Clark
1960



Clark
1960

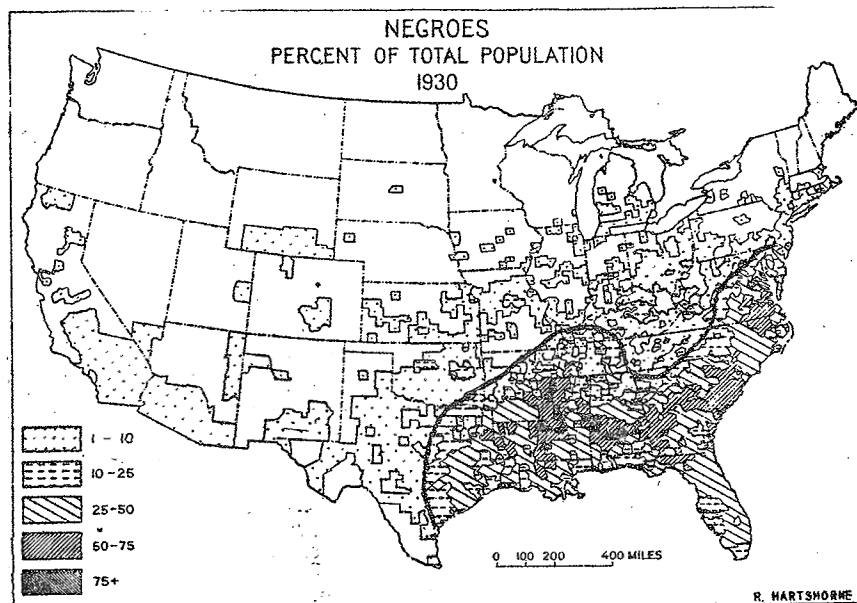


FIG. 1—Negroes in proportion to the total population, by counties.

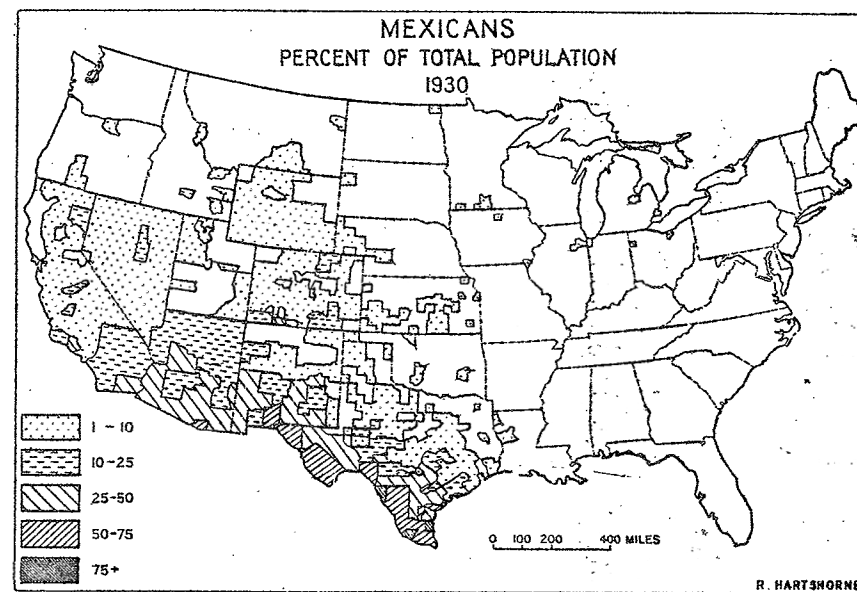


FIG. 2—Mexicans in proportion to the total population, by counties.

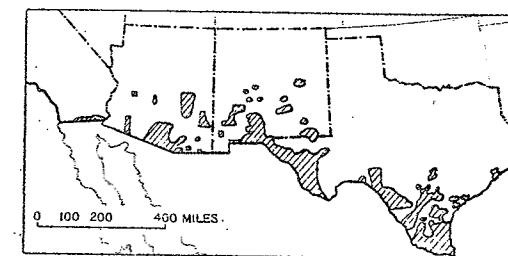


FIG. 3—Border districts in which over half the population are Mexican Indians. Based on statistics for minor civil divisions, 1930.

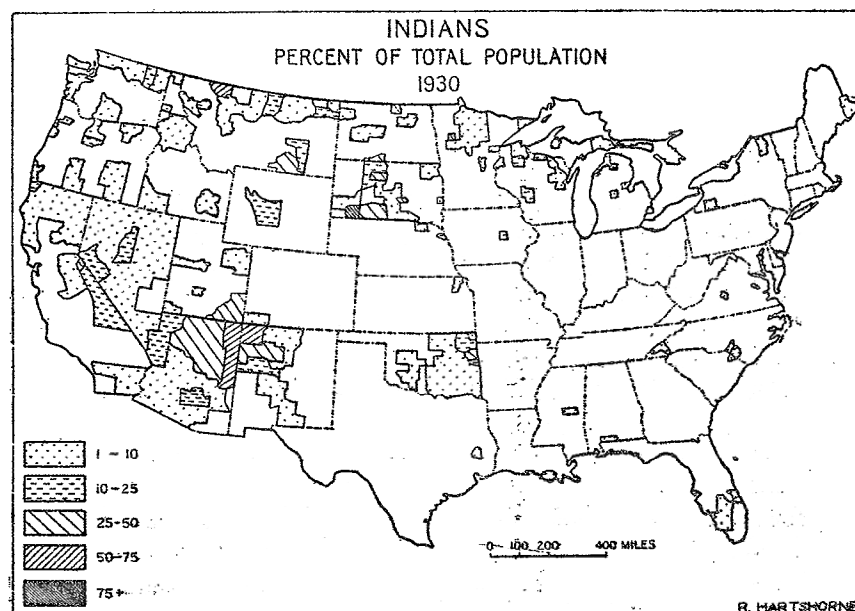


FIG. 4—Native Indians (not including Mexican Indians) in proportion to the total population, by counties.

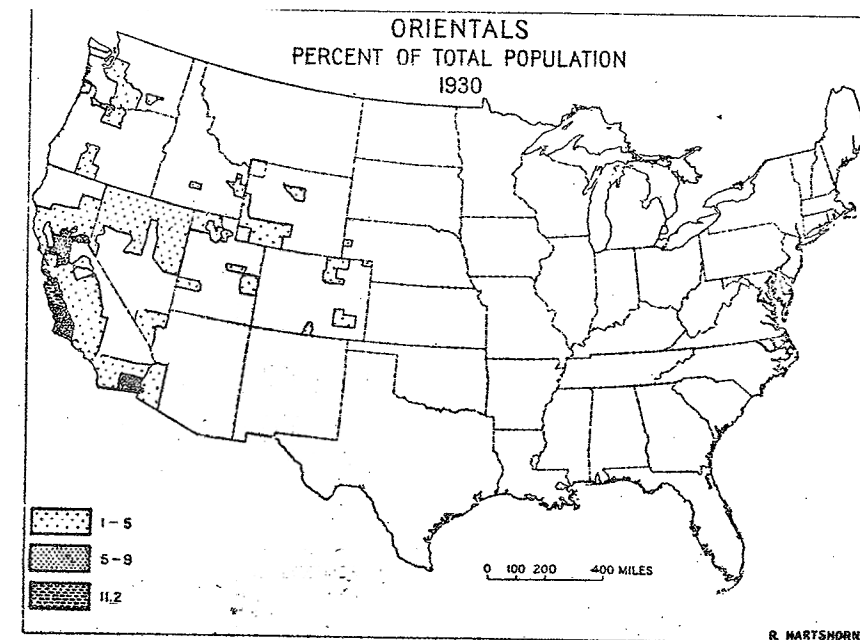


FIG. 5—Orientals (Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and others) in proportion to the total population, by counties.

Hartshorne
1938

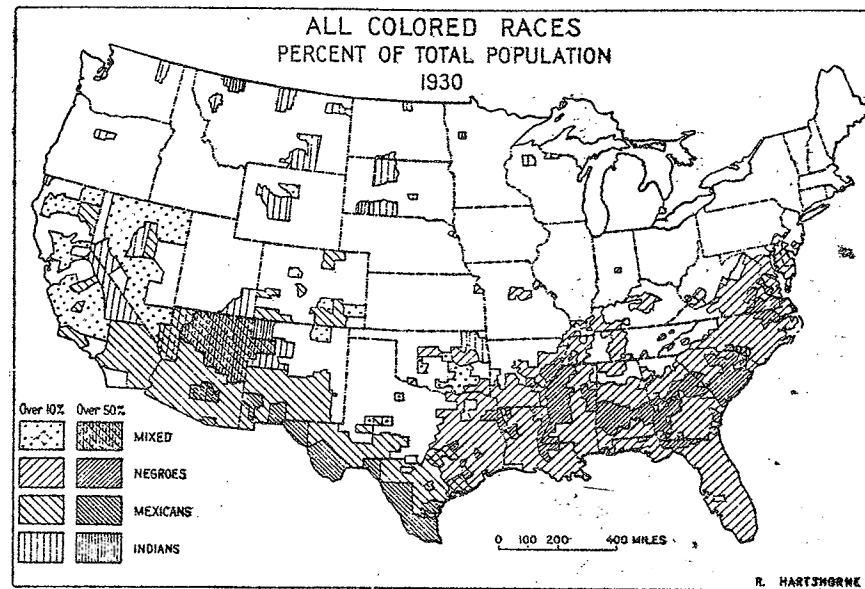


FIG. 7—Map showing the relation of the areas of different colored minorities to each other.

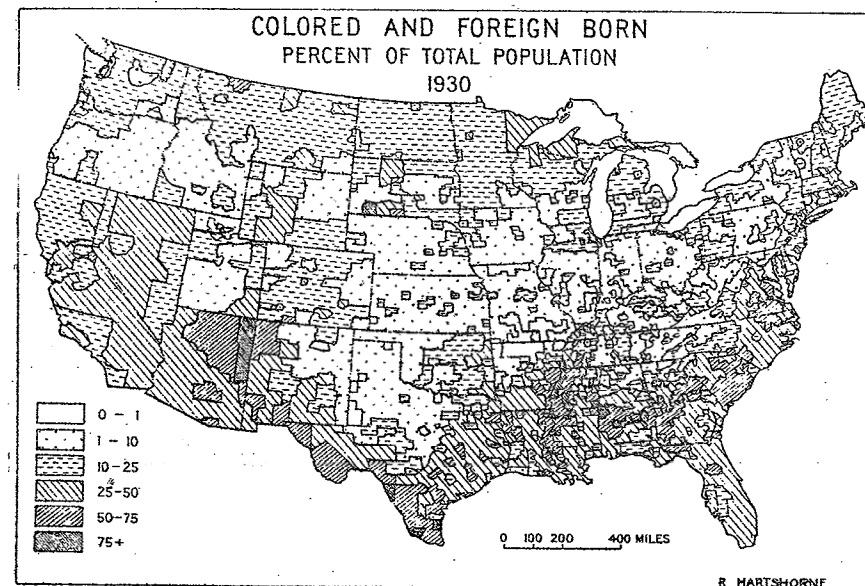


FIG. 8—All colored races and foreign-born whites, in proportion to the total population, by counties. In the northeastern quarter of the country this is essentially a map of the foreign-born whites (compare Fig. 7).

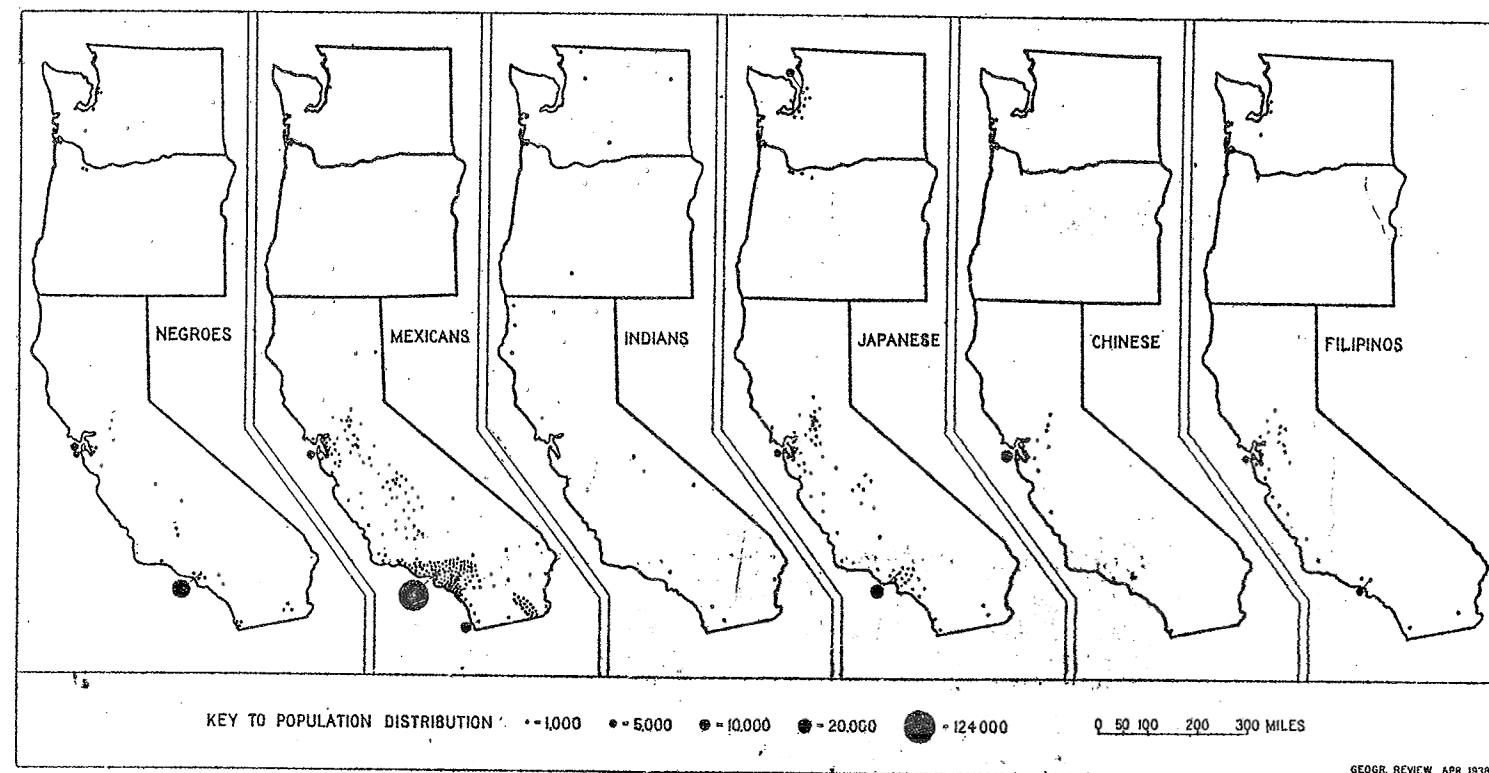


FIG. 6—Distribution of six colored races in the Pacific Coast states.

Hartshorne 1938

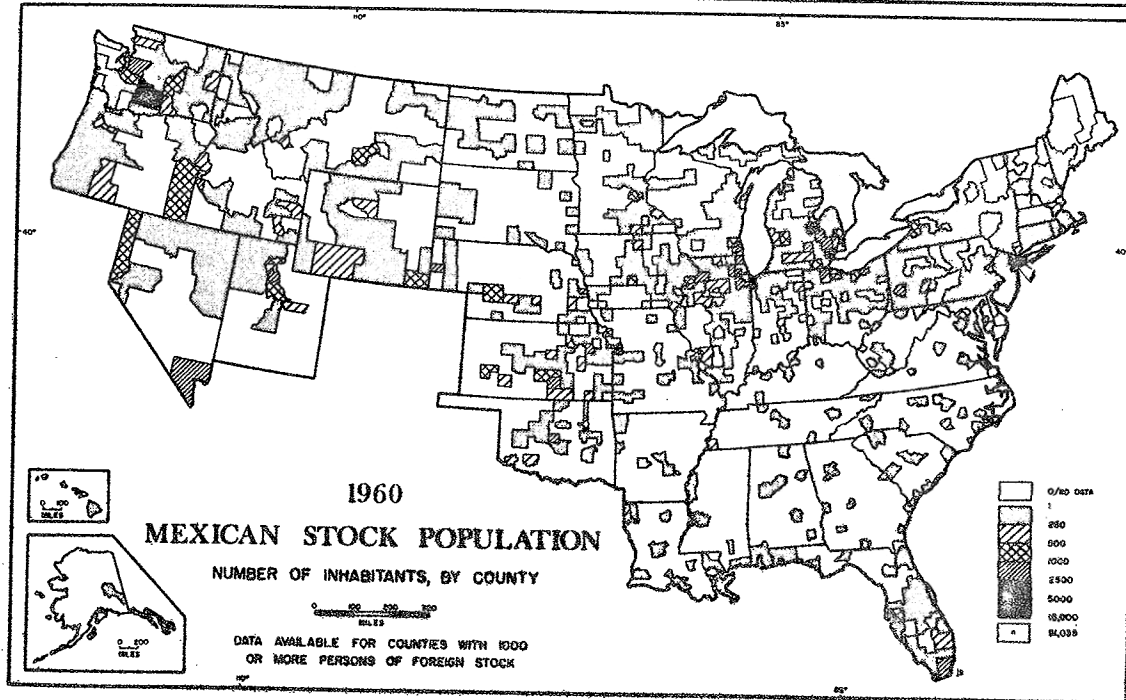
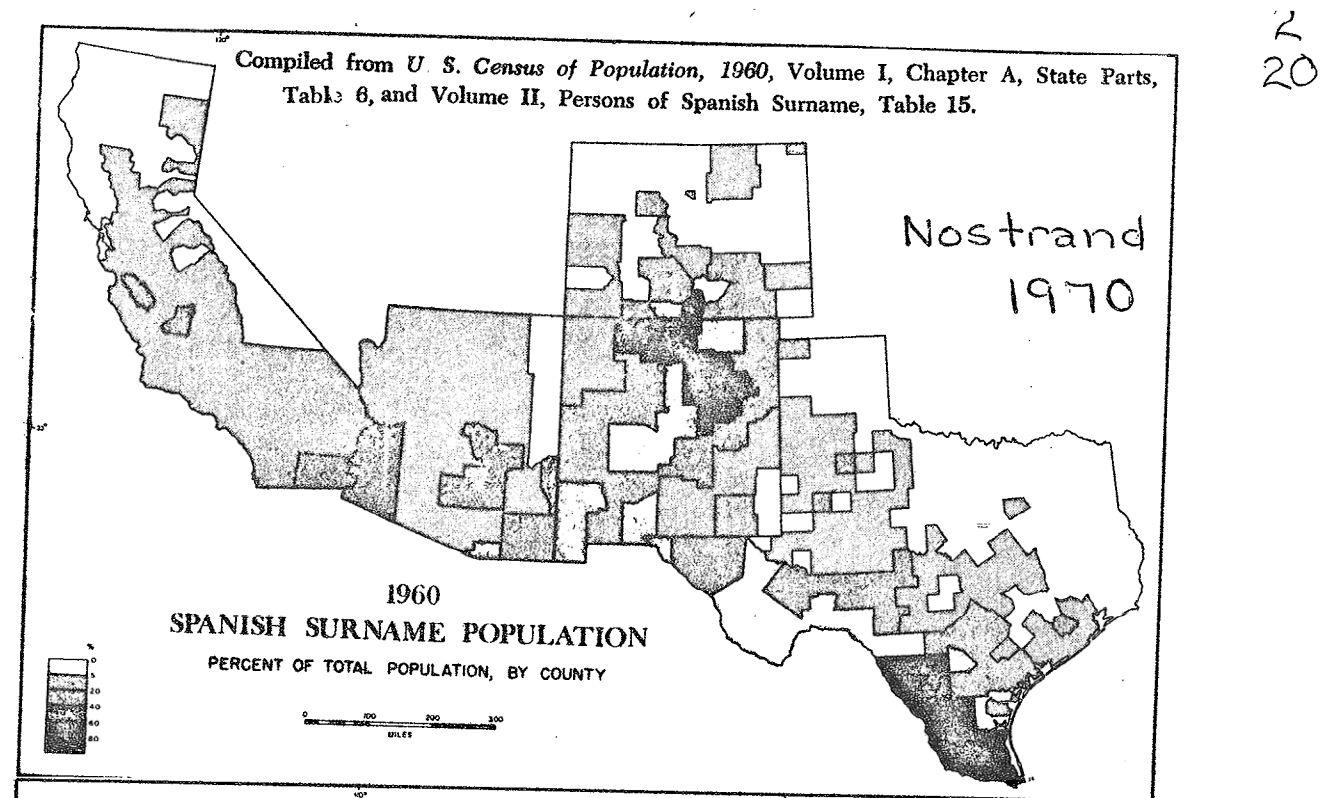
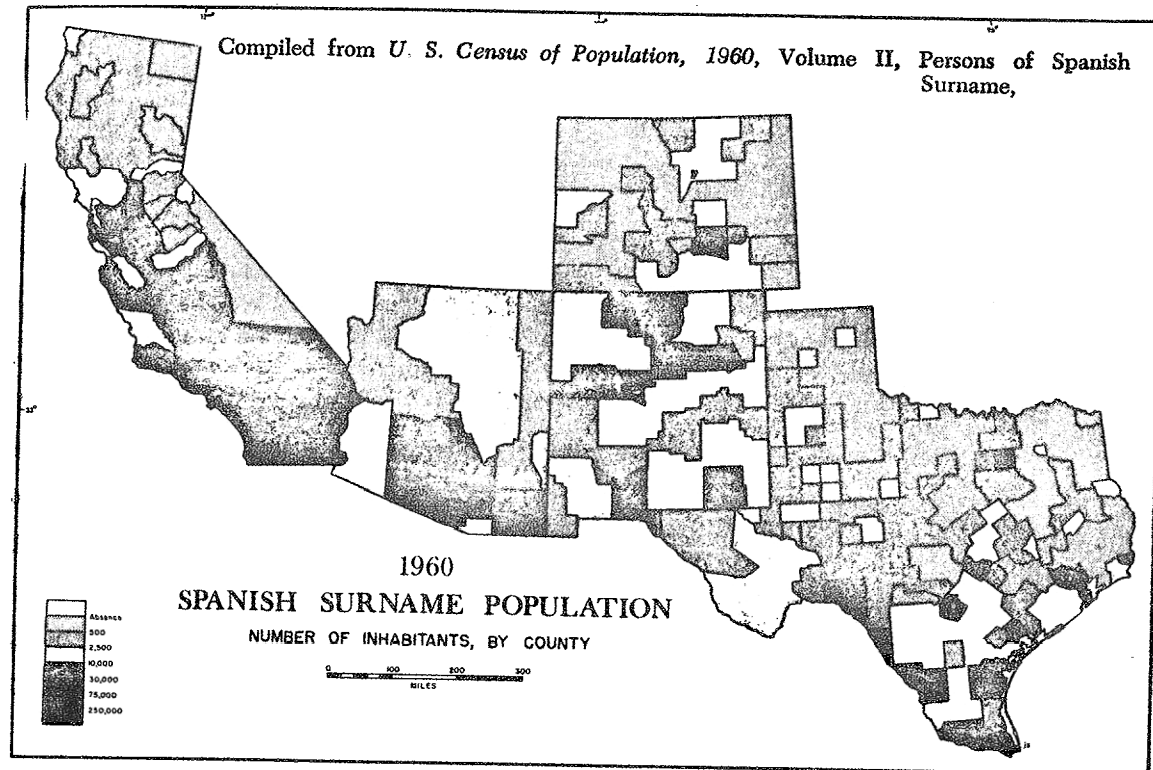


FIG. 4. Compiled from U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Volume I, Chapter C, State Parts, Table 89.

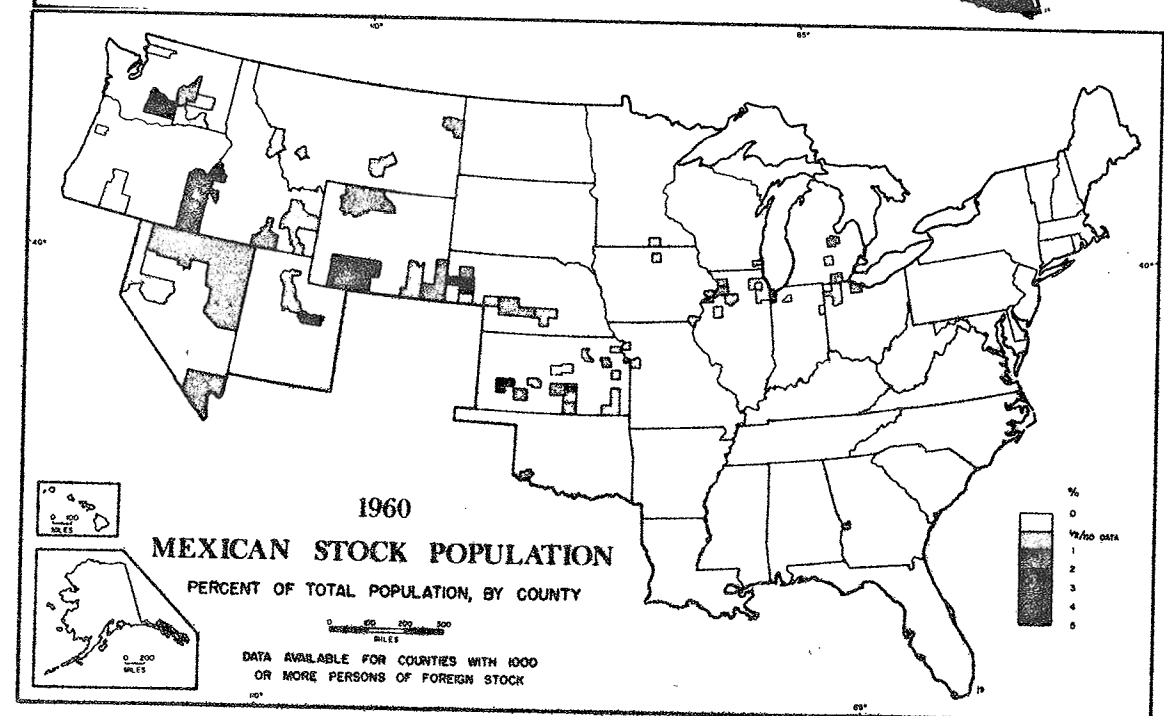


FIG. 5. Compiled from U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Volume I, Chapter A, State Parts, Table 6, and Chapter C, State Parts, Table 89.

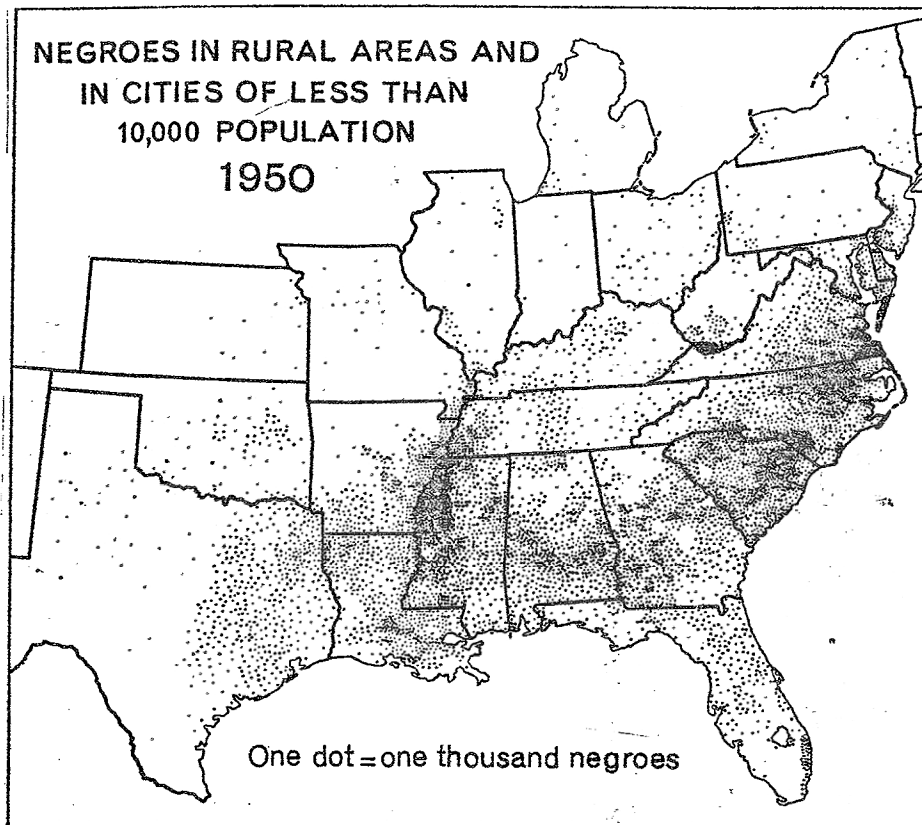


FIG. 1—Negroes in rural areas and small cities, 1950.

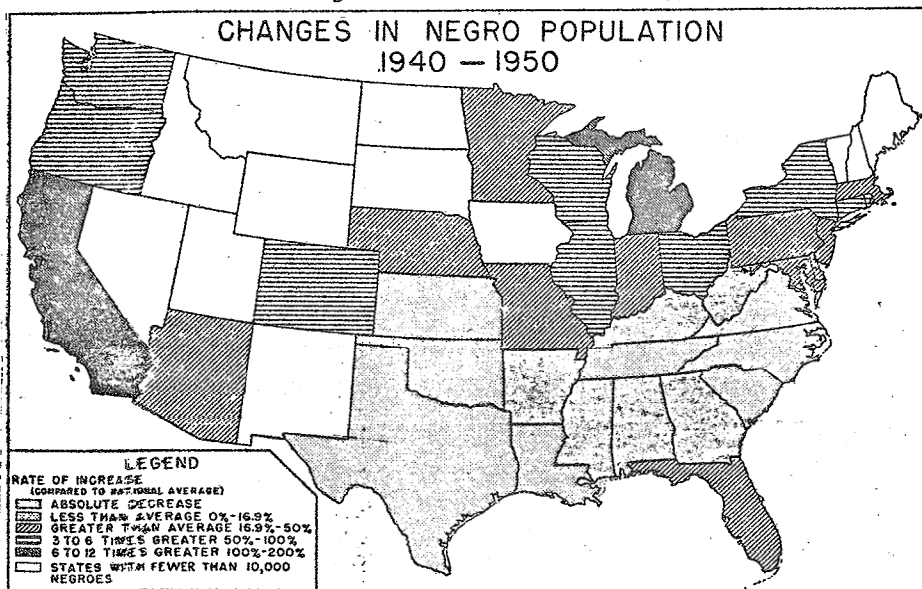


FIG. 5—Changes in Negro population, 1940-1950.

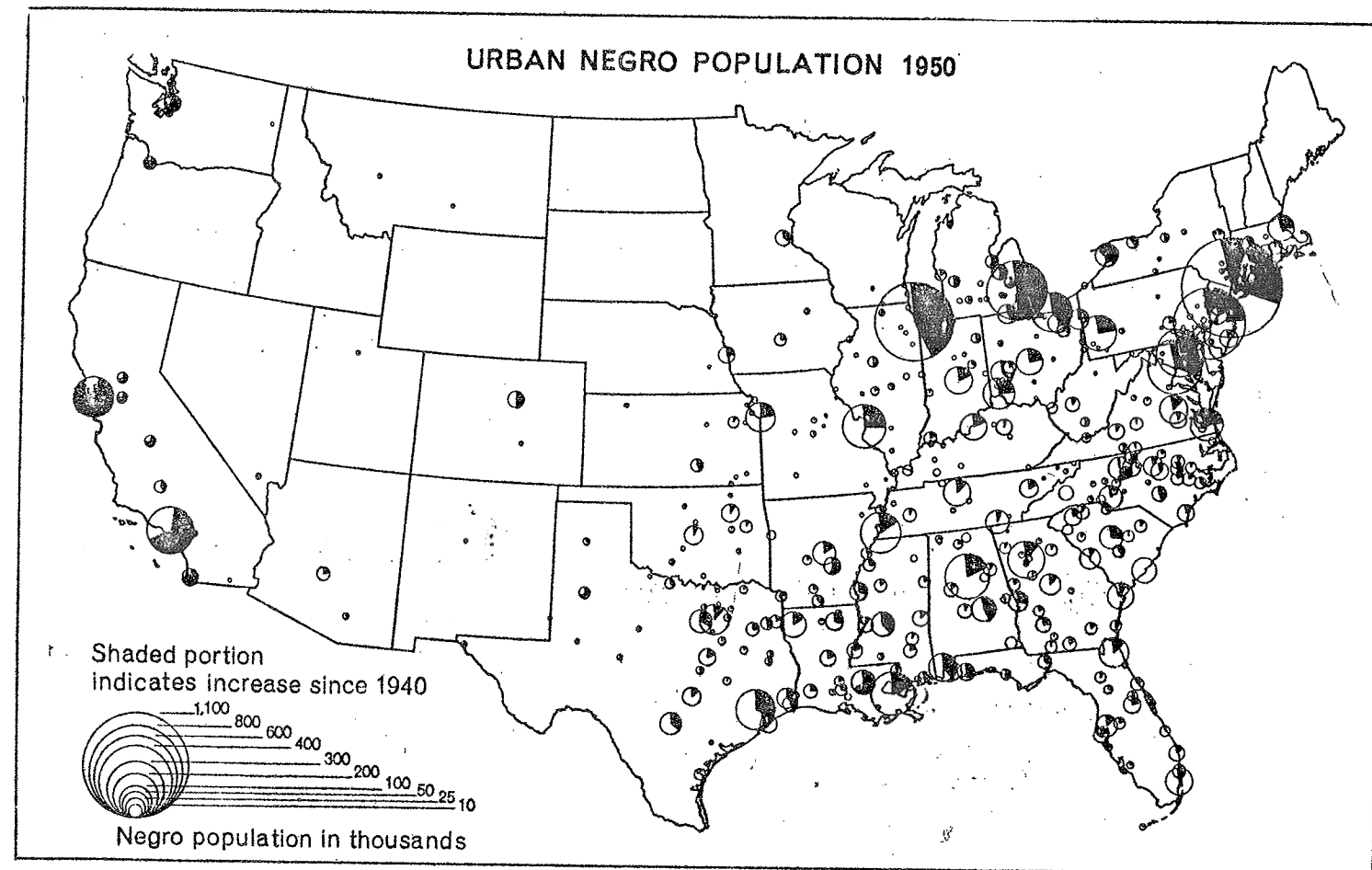


FIG. 2—Negroes in cities of more than 10,000 persons where the Negro population was 1000 or more, 1950.

Calef
1956

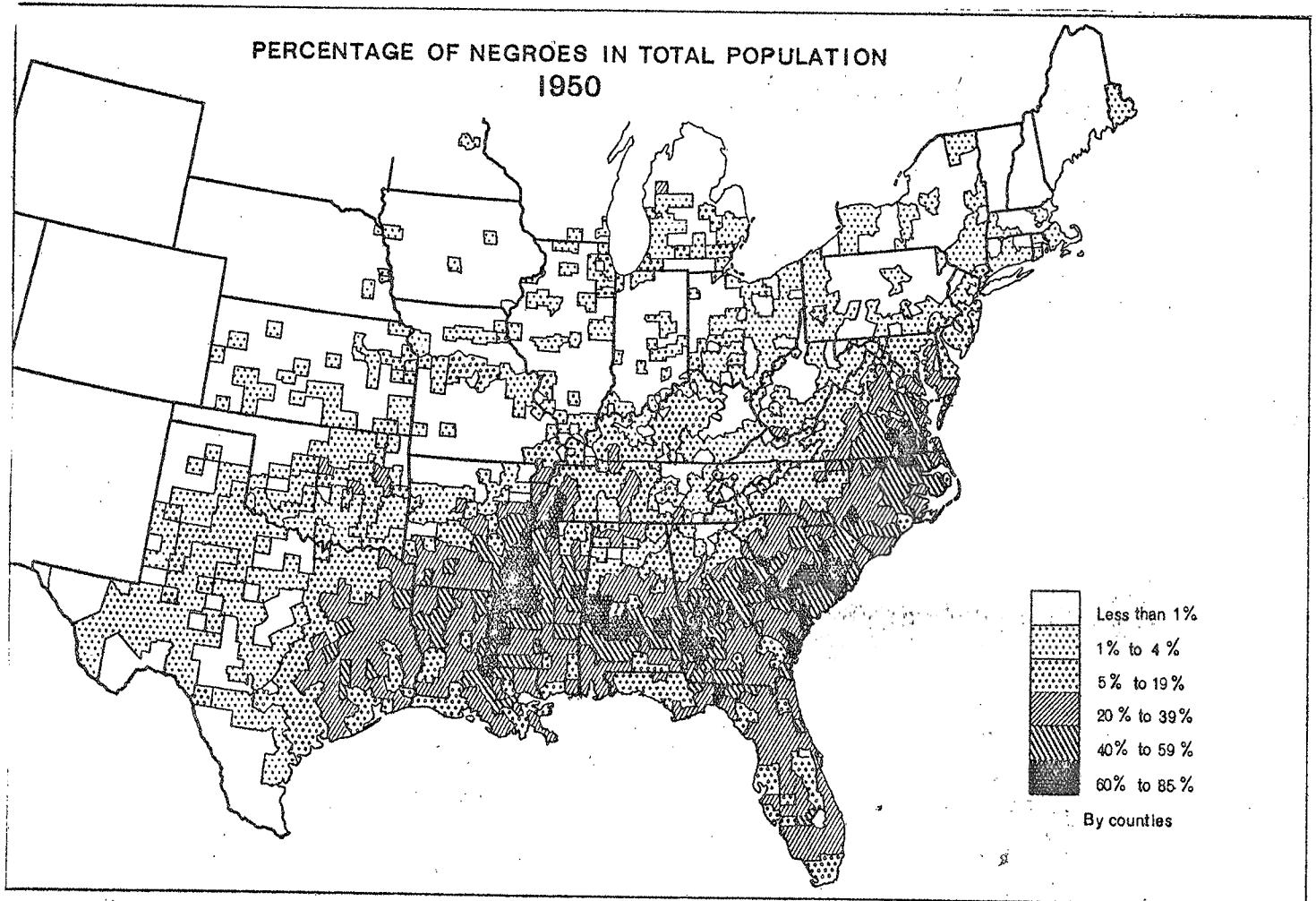


FIG. 3—Percentage of Negroes in the total population, 1950.

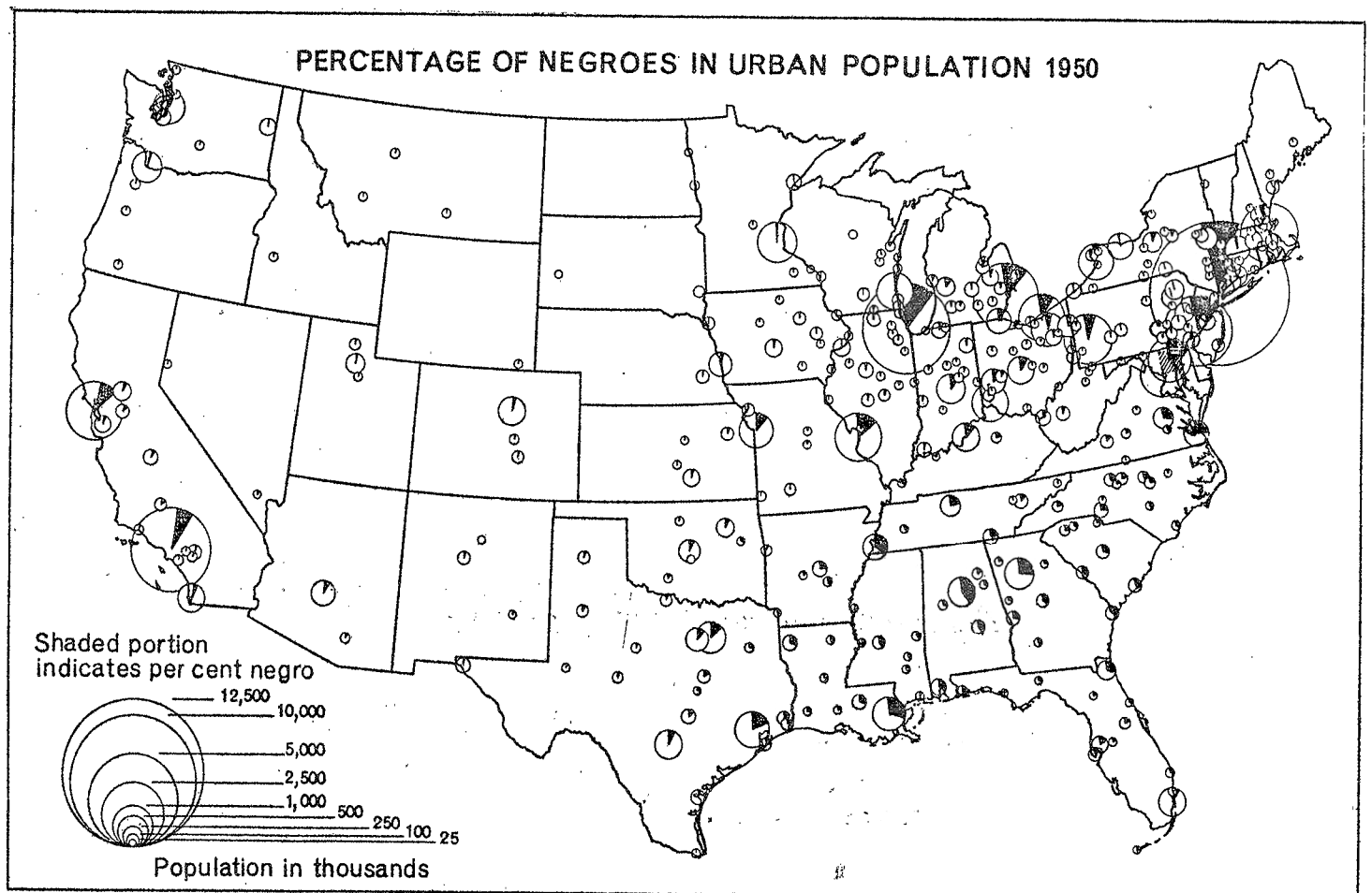


FIG. 4—Percentage of Negroes in the urban population, 1950.

Calef 1956

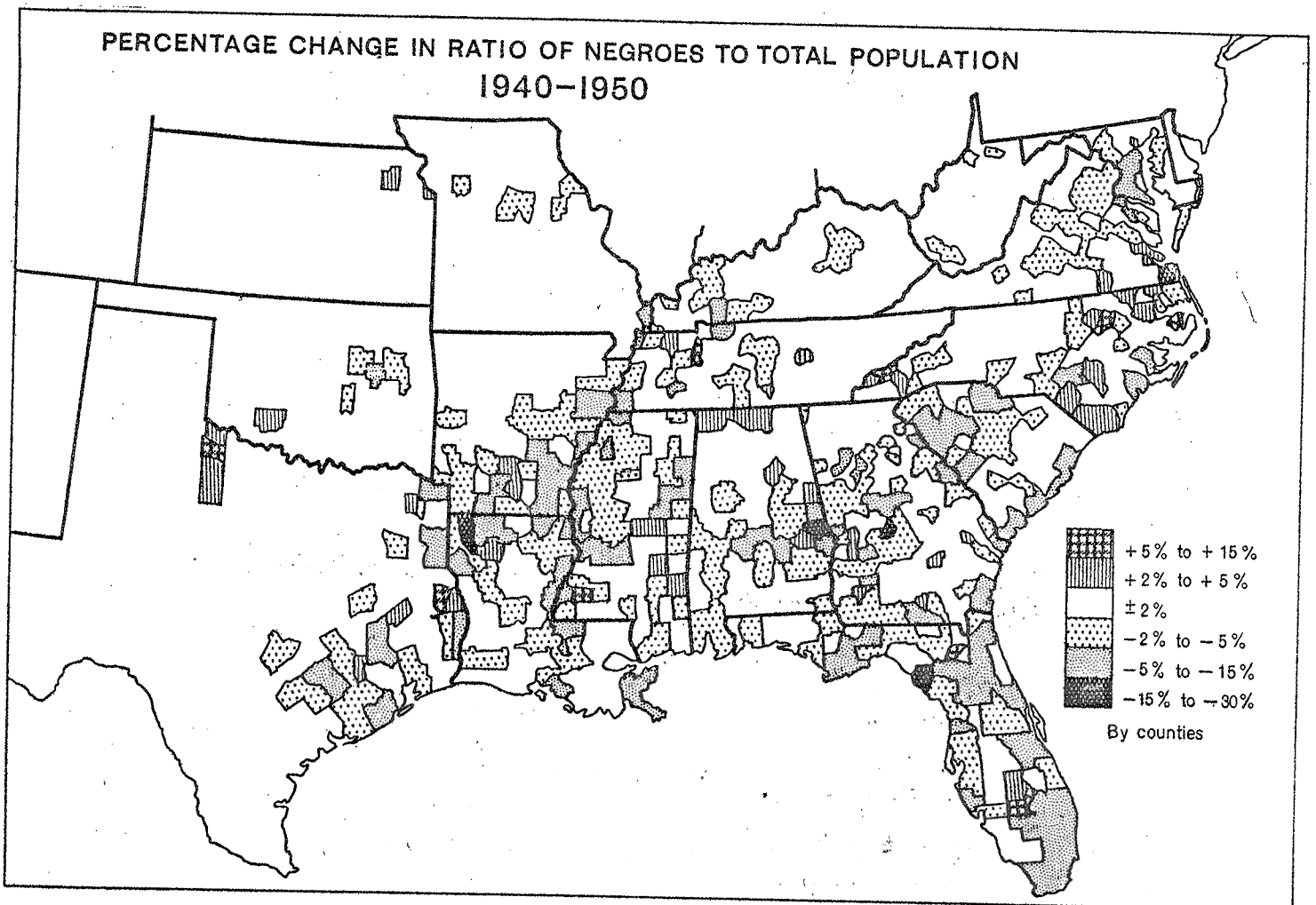
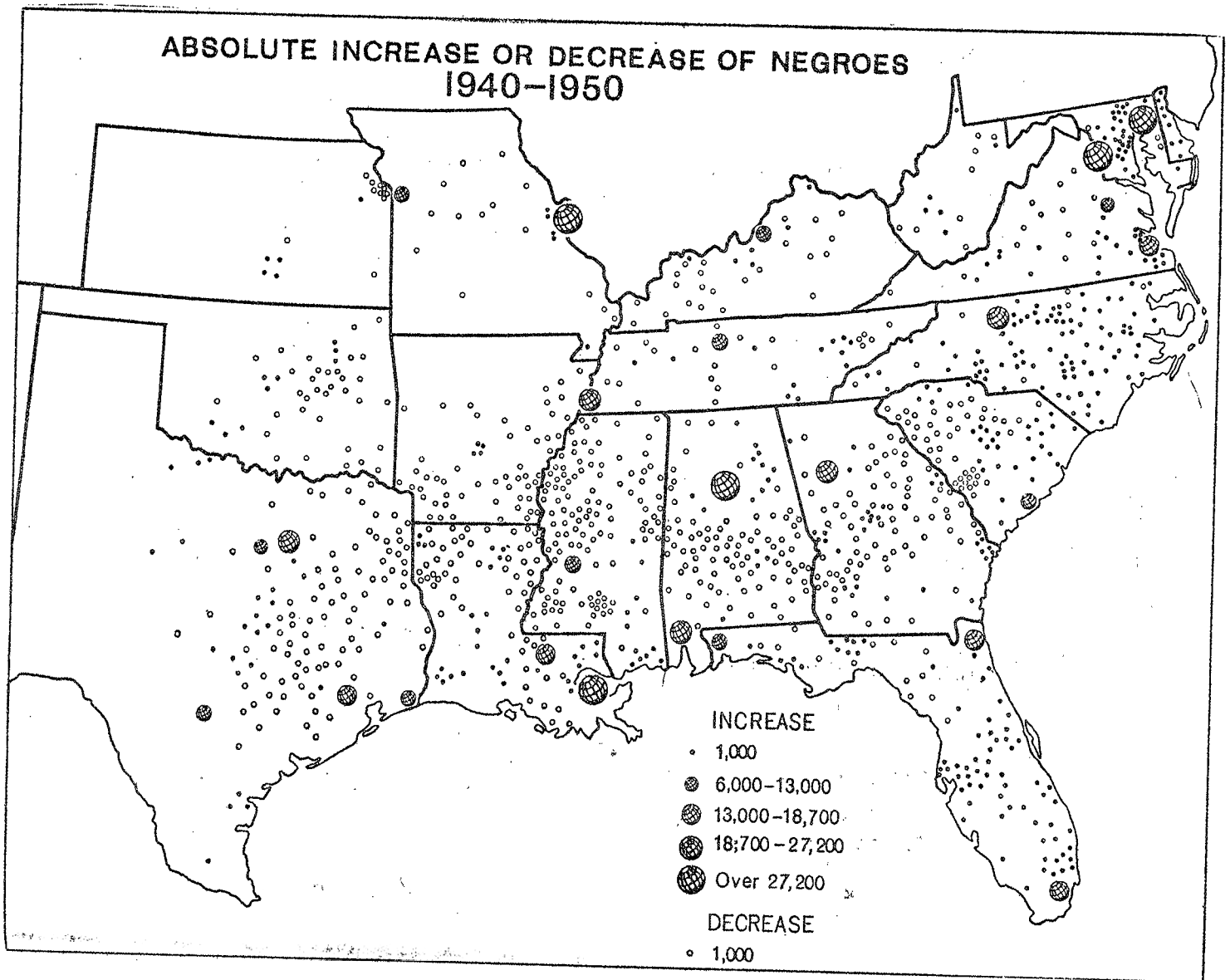


FIG. 7—Percentage change in ratio of Negroes to total population, 1940-1950.

Calef 1956

52

20

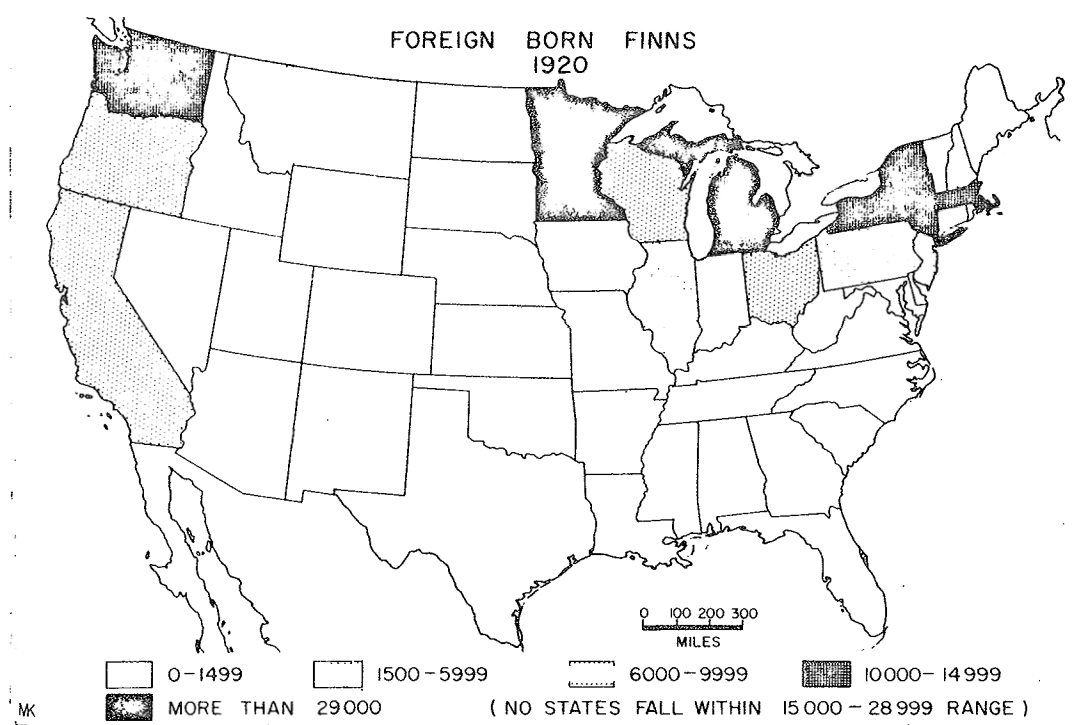


FIG. 4. Distribution of foreign-born Finns in the United States in 1920.

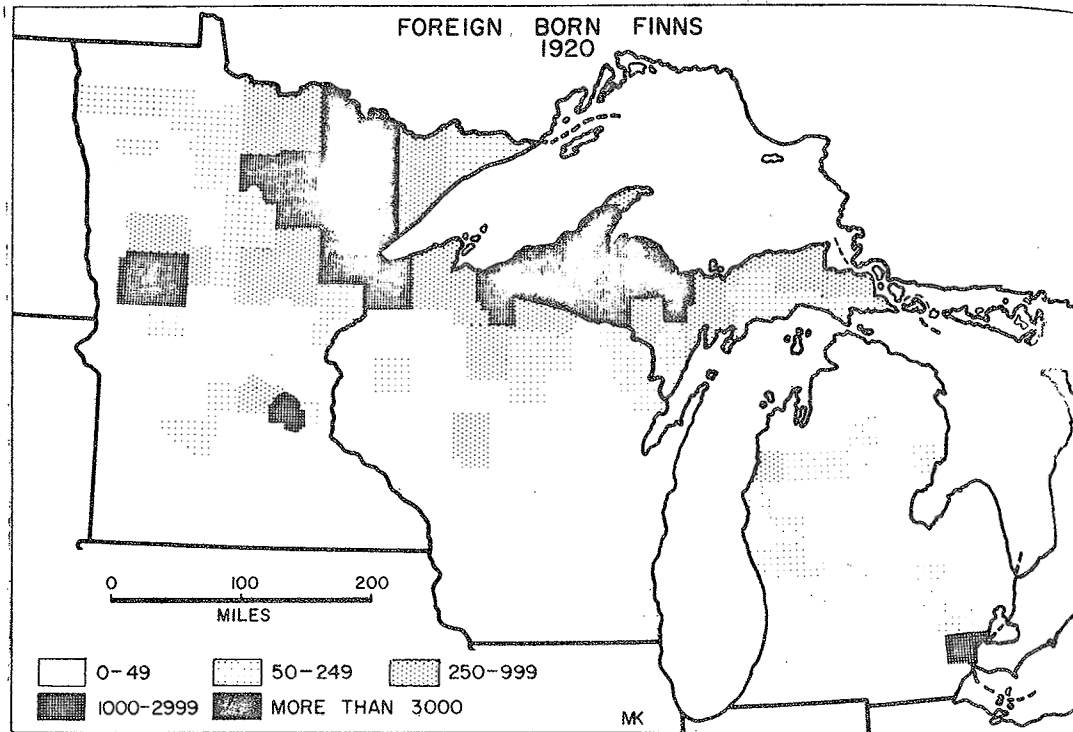


FIG. 5. Distribution of foreign-born Finns in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan in 1920.

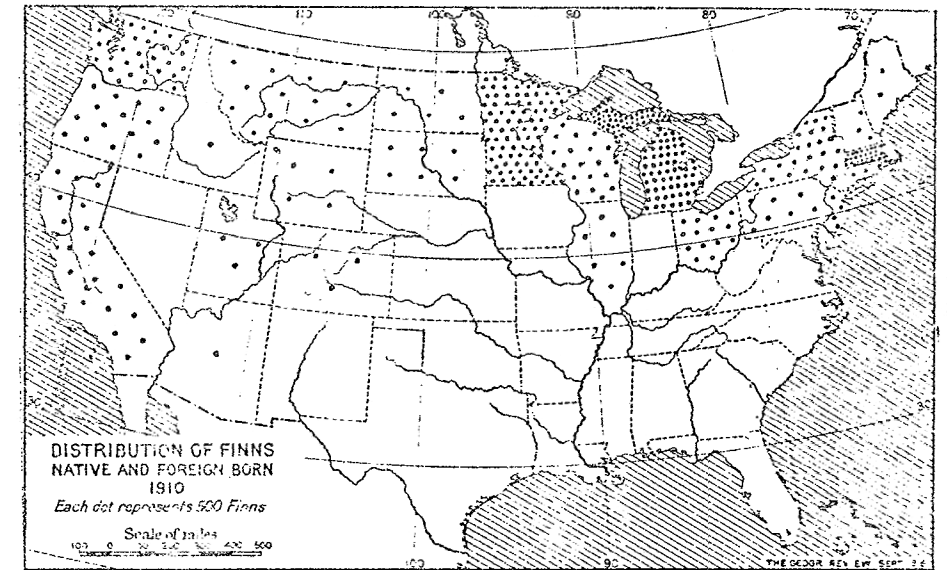


FIG. 1—Cartogram showing distribution of Finns, native and foreign born, by States, 1910. The absence of Finns in the south is in striking contrast with the density in the north. Scale 1:41,000,000.

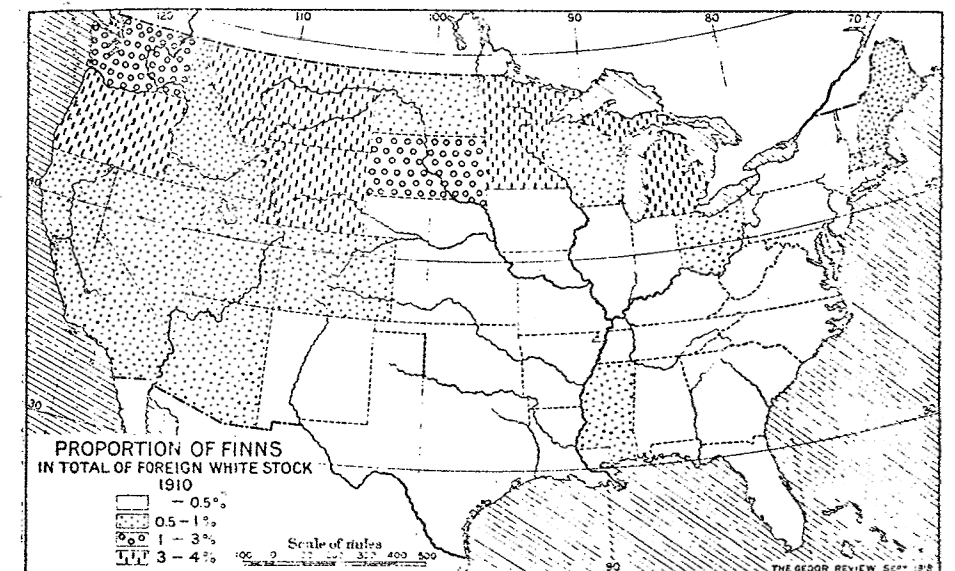


FIG. 2—Cartogram showing percentage of Finns among the total foreign-born white stock, by States, 1910. Relatively as well as absolutely the south shows lack of attraction for Finns. Scale 1:41,000,000.

Mather
and
Kaups
1963

Van Cleef 1918

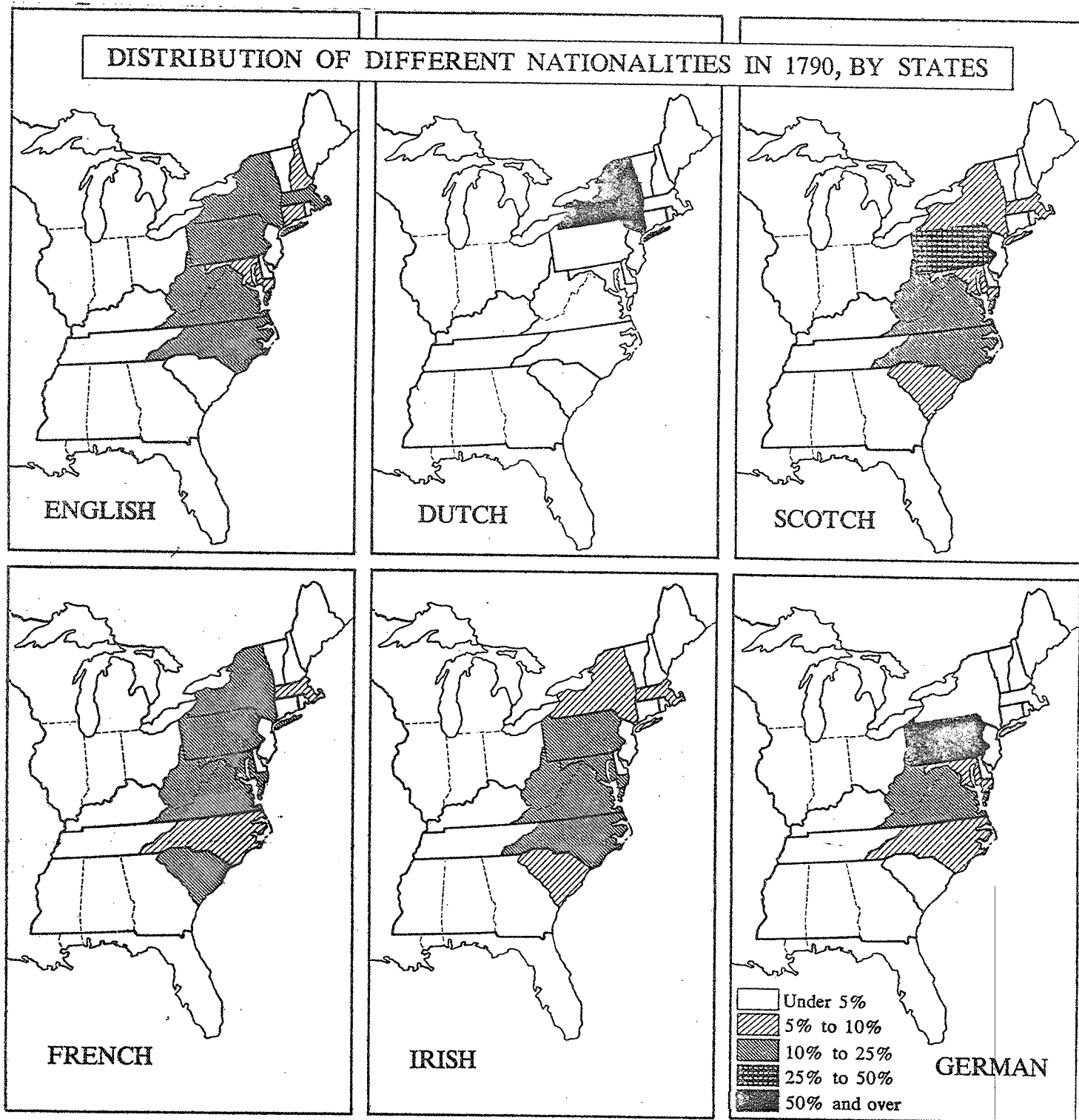
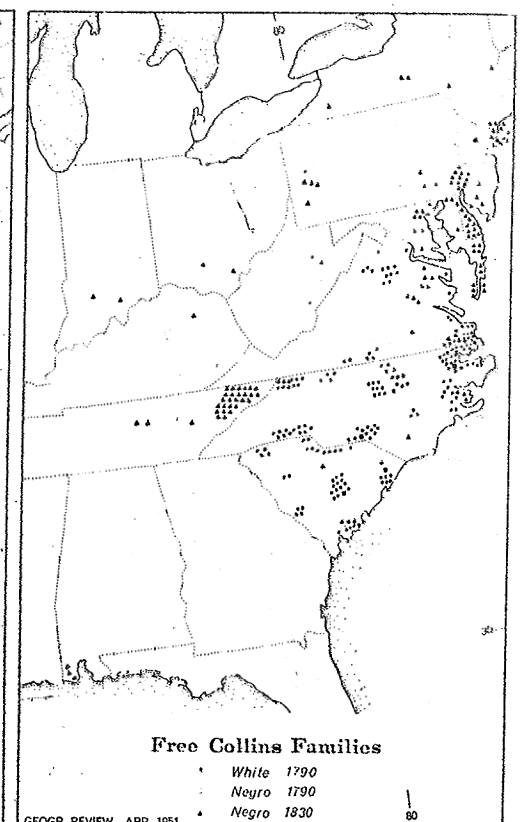
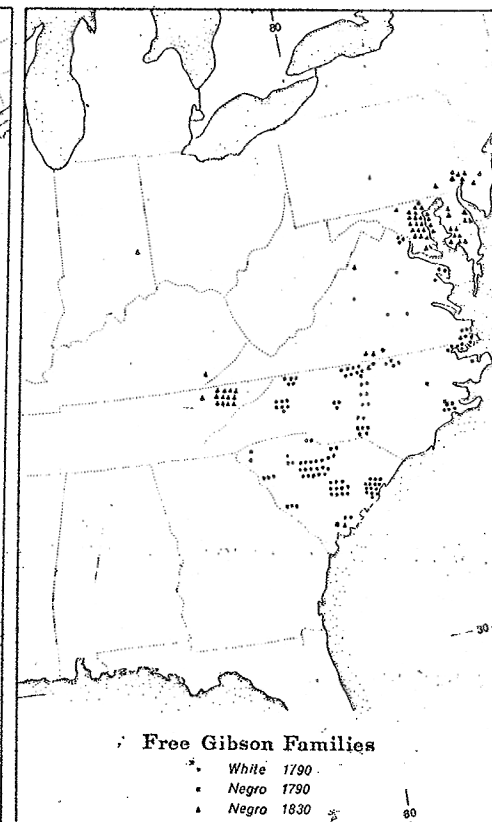
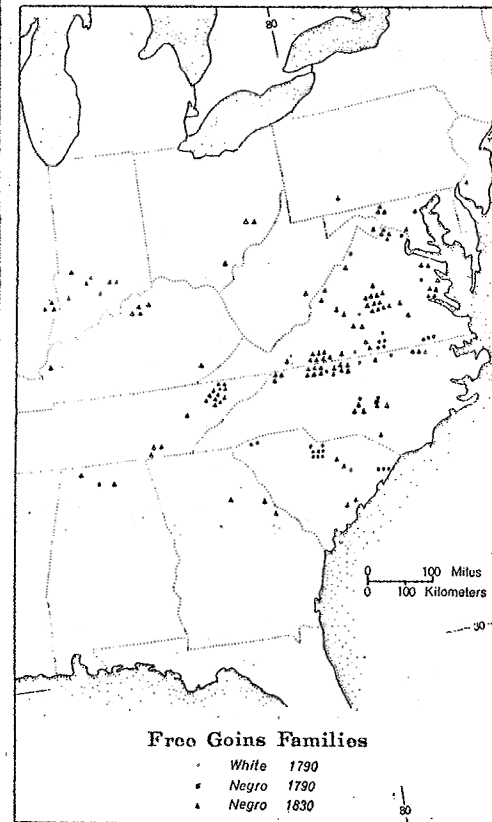
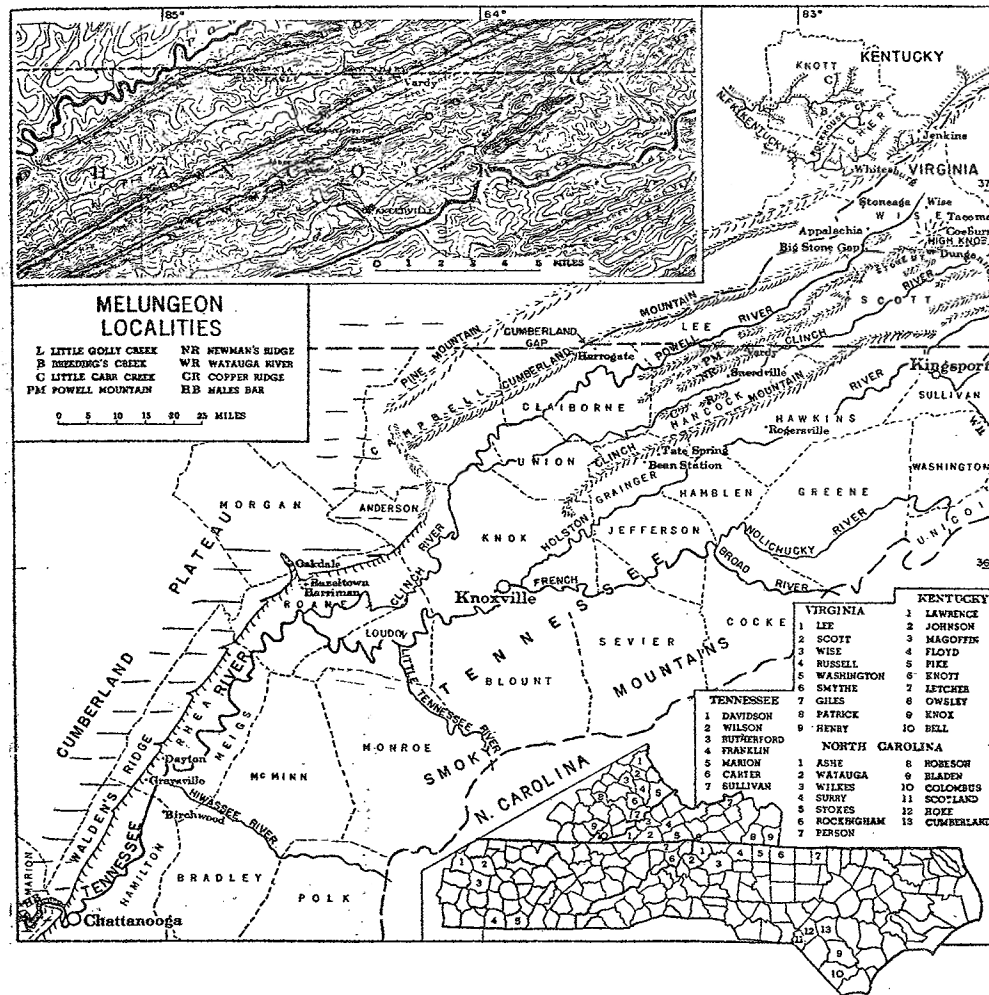


Figure 28

Percentages apply to the United States total for a given nationality, not to the total population of an individual state. Data was not available for the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Vermont, or Maine.

Gaustad 1962



Price 1951

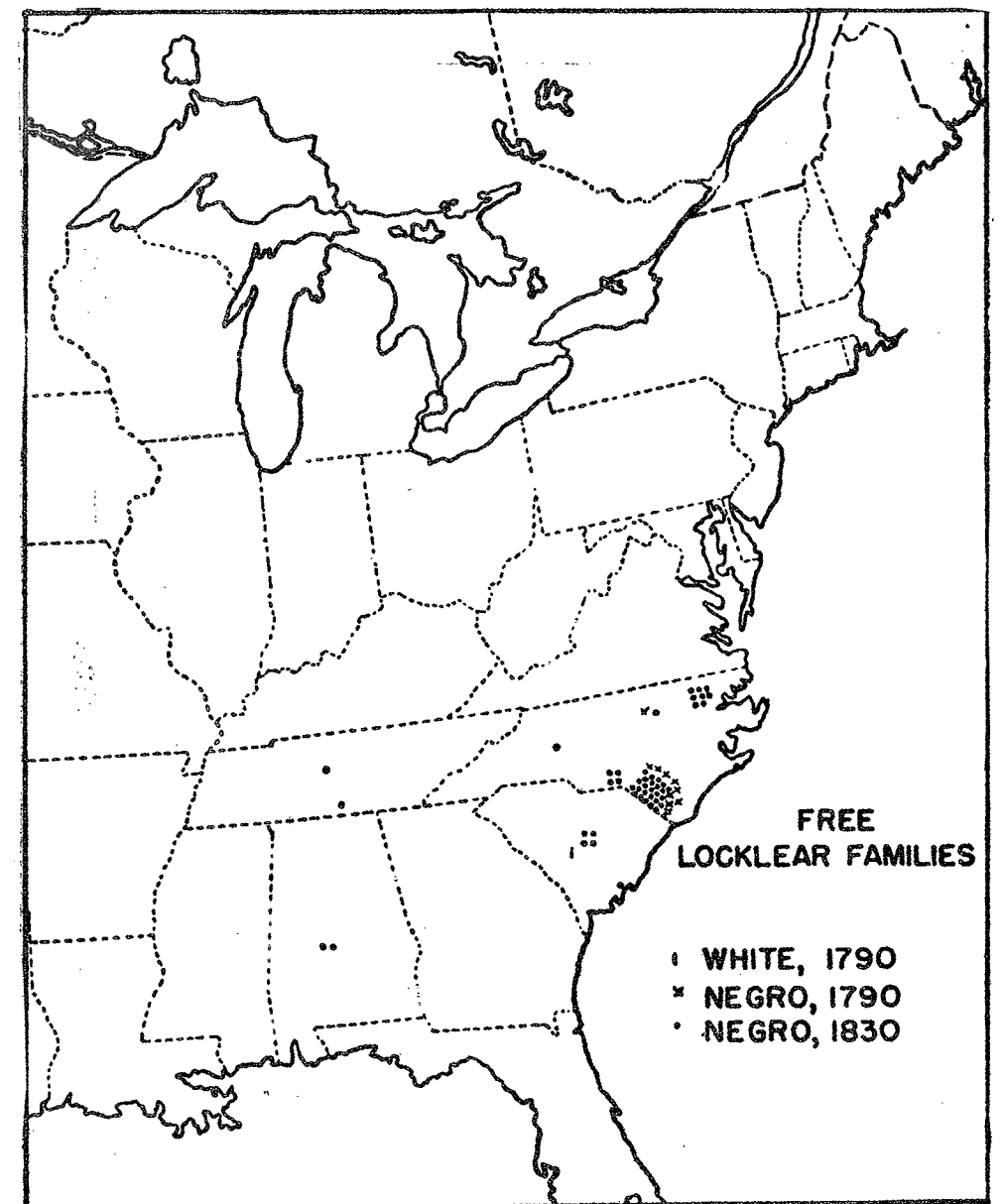
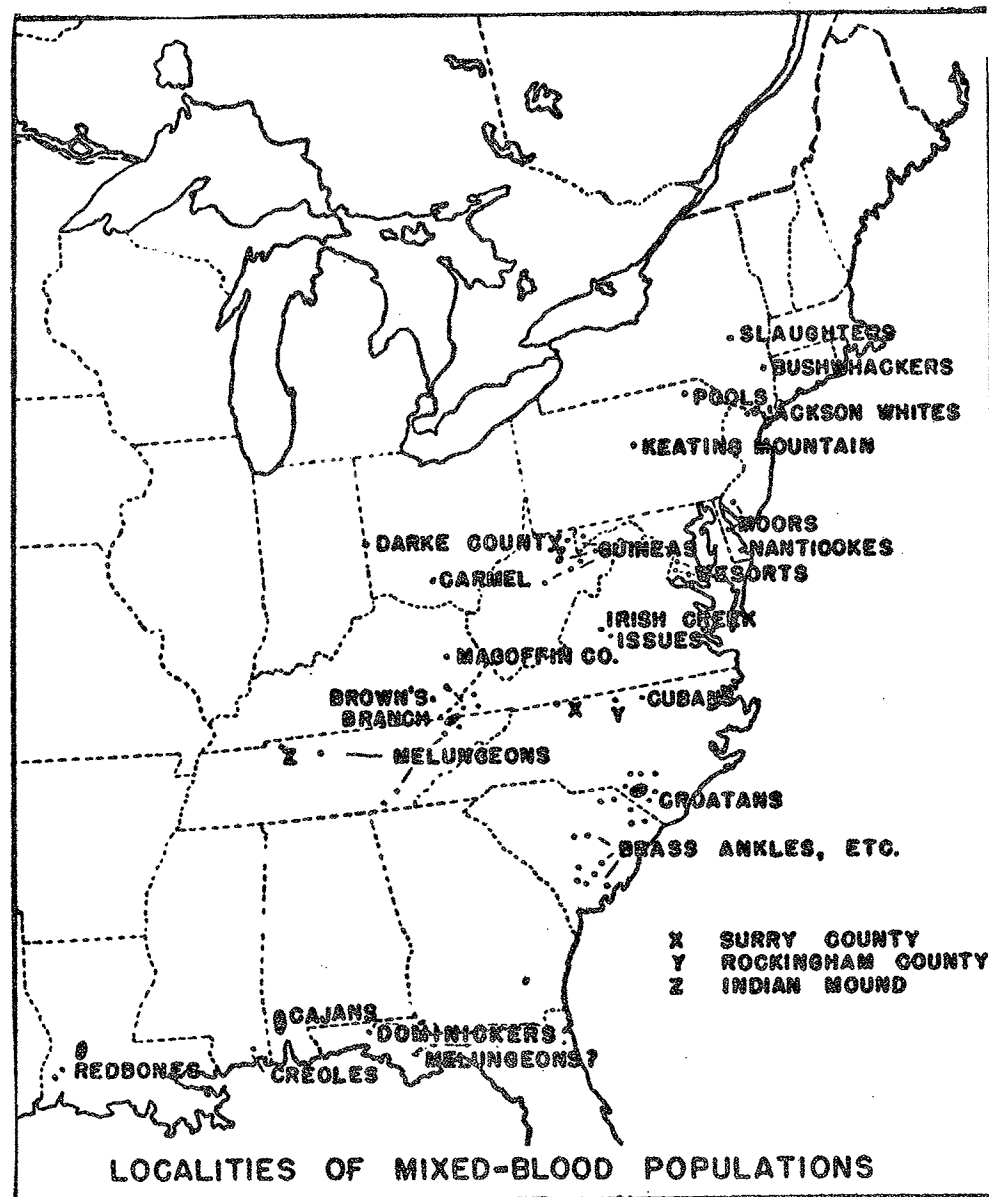


FIG. 2. The Locklears in Halifax County are apparently not recognized today.

Price 1953

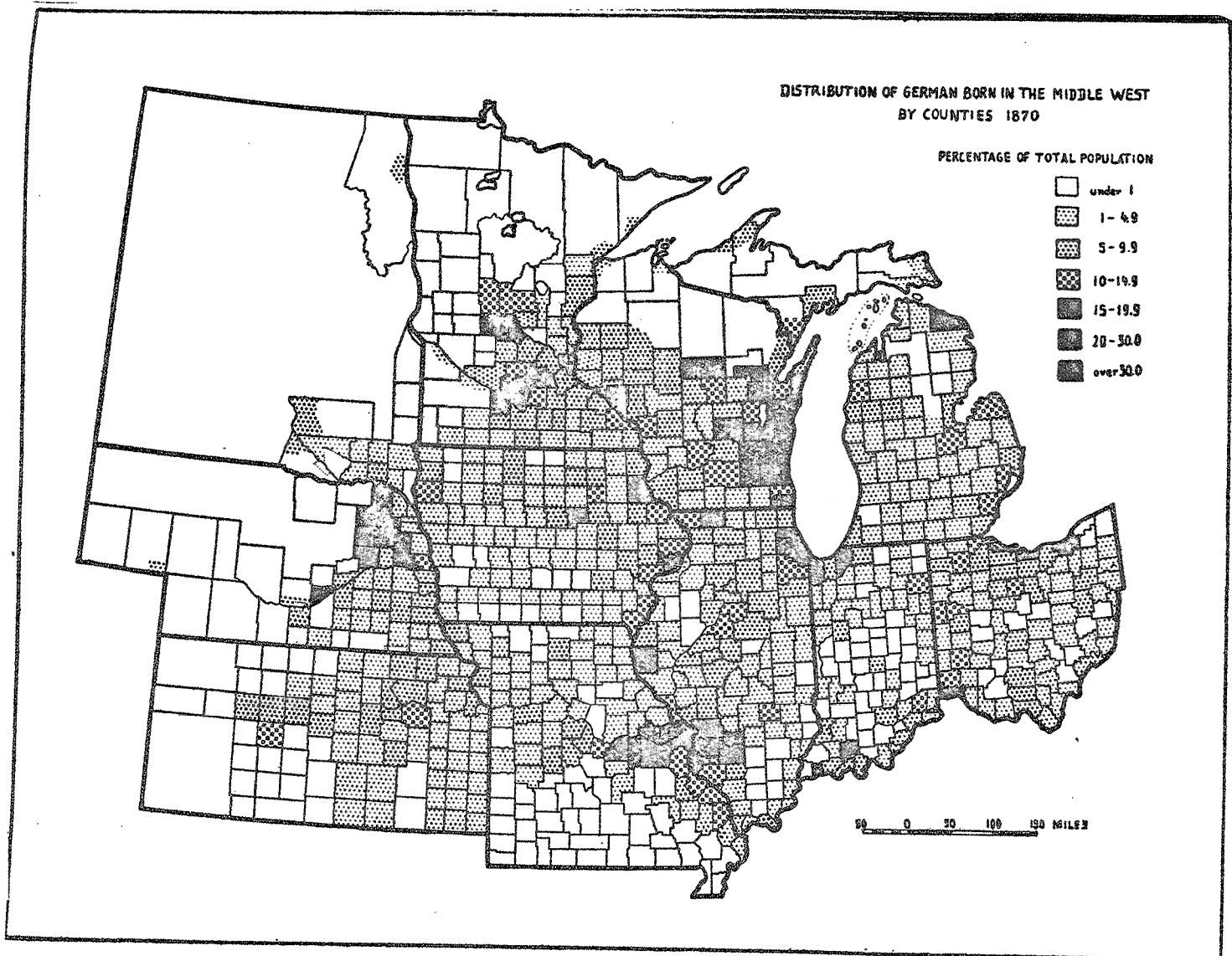


FIG. 1. The percentages were computed from *Ninth Census*, Vol. I, Washington, 1872. Germans lived in 804 out of 831 counties listed in 1870.

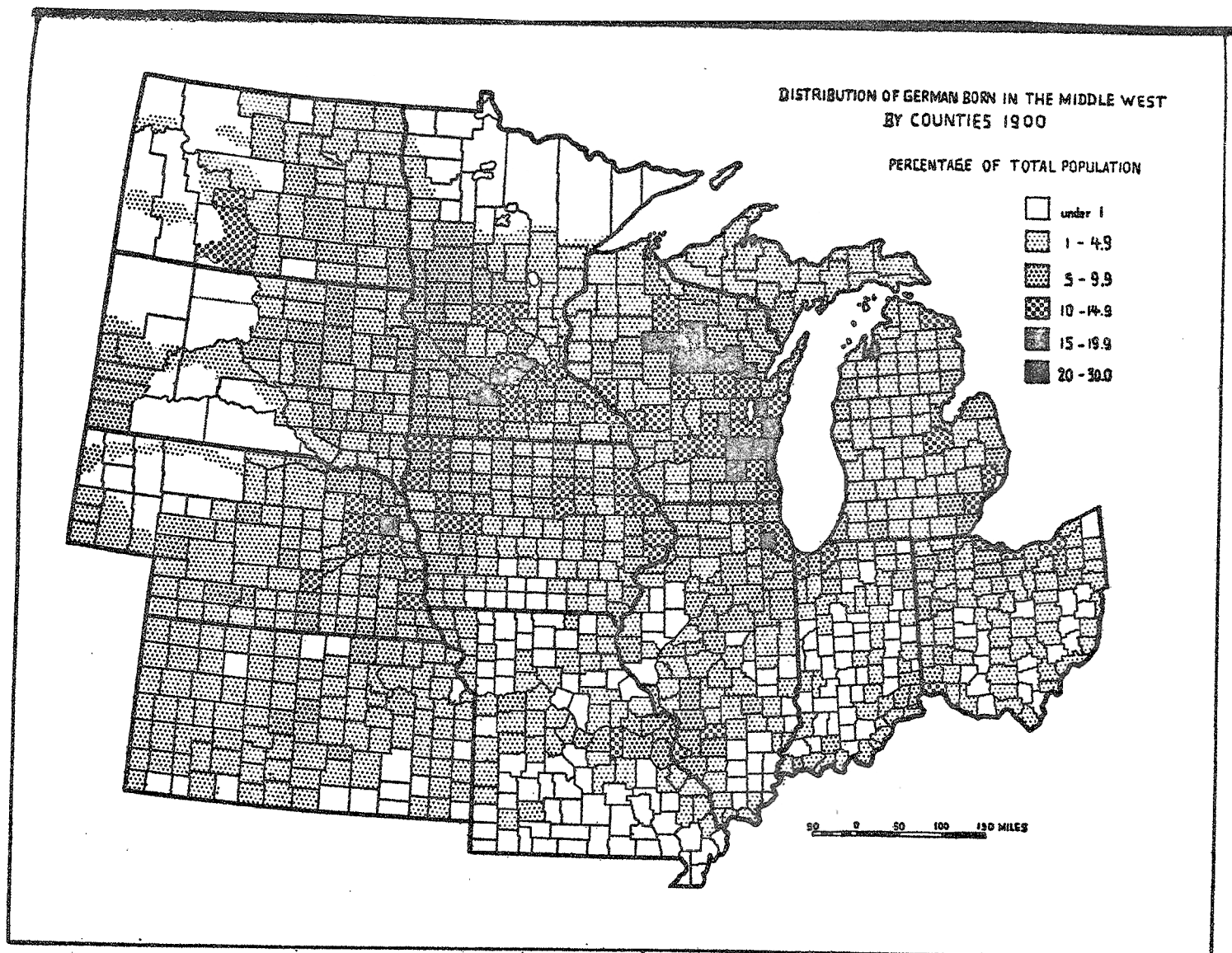


FIG. 2. The distribution of the German born population in twelve midwestern states in 1900. Percentages computed from *Twelfth Census of the United States*, Washington, 1901. German born persons lived in 1023 out of 1025 counties listed in the census of 1900. Settled parts only were shaded approximately in large frontier counties.

Johnson 1951

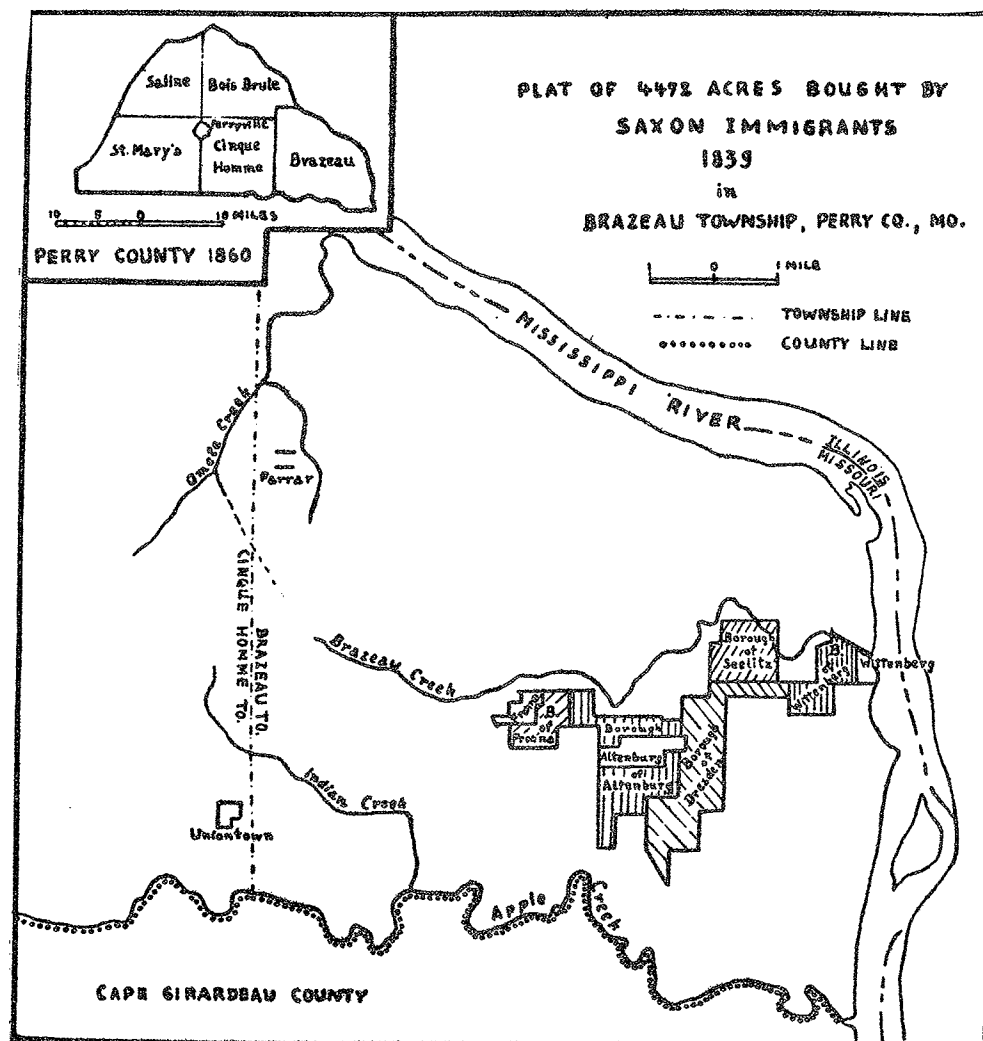


FIG. 3. The Old Lutheran Settlements in Perry County, Missouri. Farrar and Uniontown were daughter colonies. The original plat map is in the possession of the Perry County Historical Society. This map was derived from the plat and three quadrangles of eastern Perry County published by the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

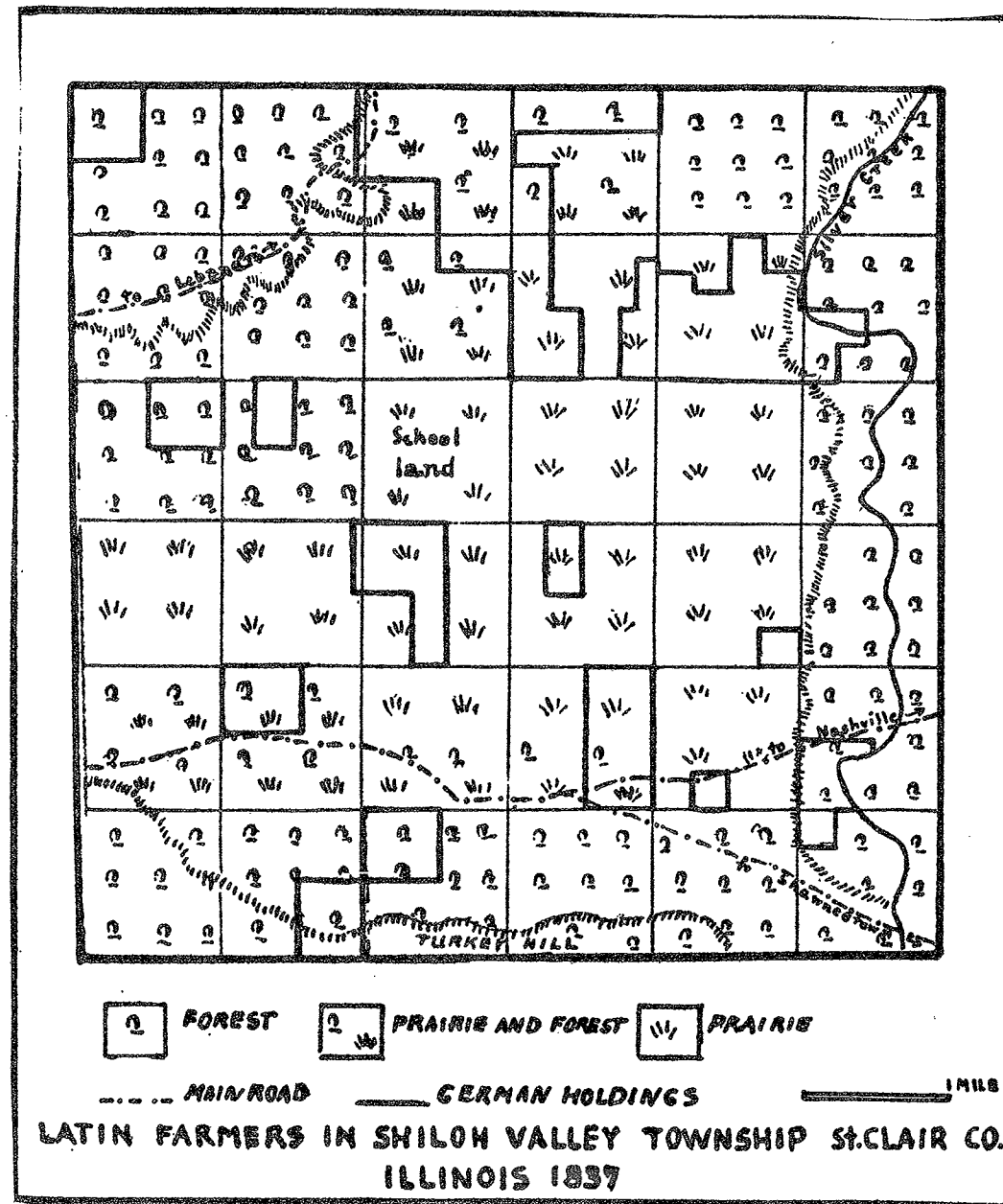


FIG. 4. "Township I, north of the Baseline Range 7, west of the 3rd principal Meridian" was mapped for German readers by Fr. Th. Engelmann in 1836 and Dr. Georg Engelmann in 1837. The map is a simplified and combined version of both.

Johnson 1951

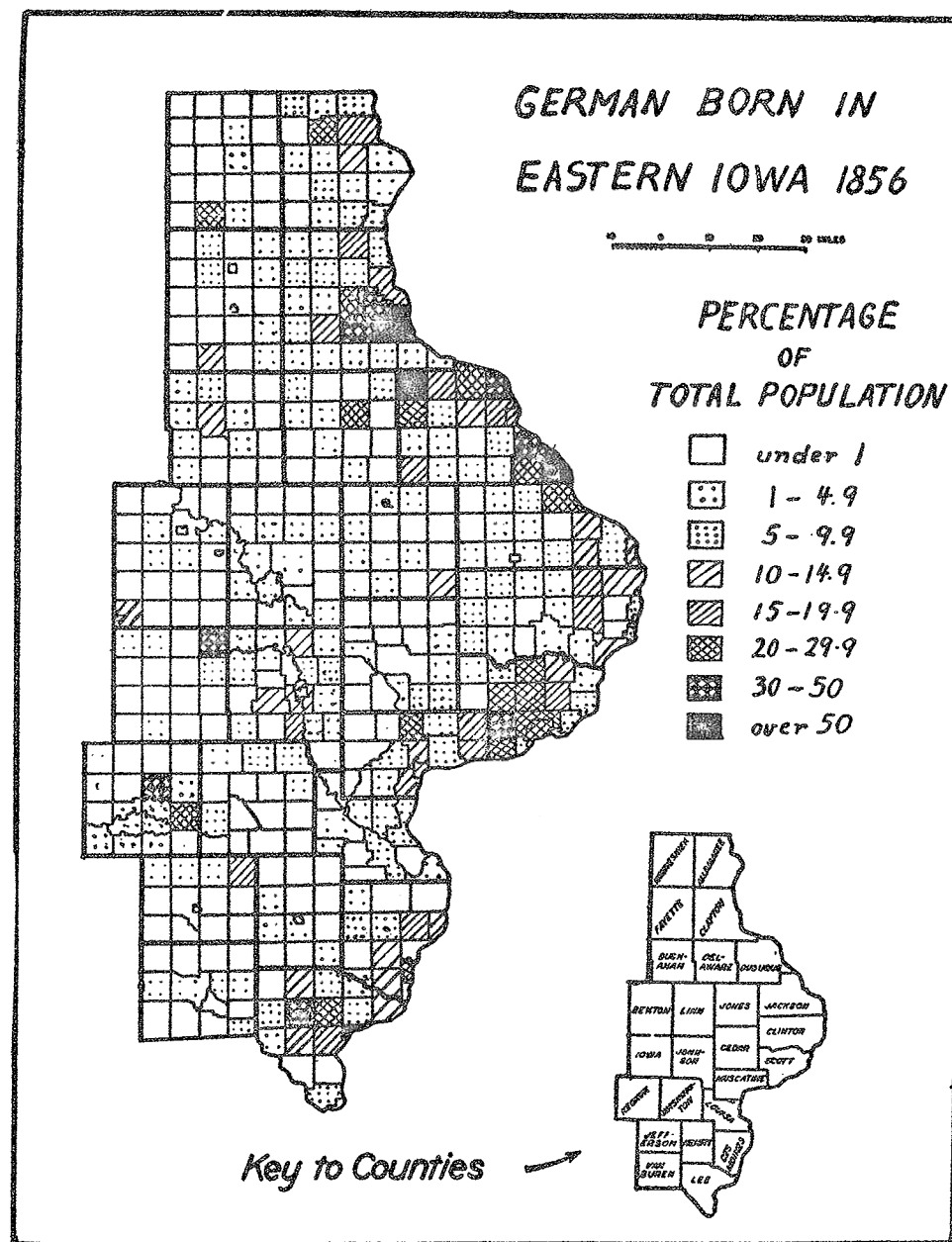


FIG. 5. The Census Returns of the Different Counties of the State of Iowa for 1856 contains data of the places of nativity grouped under different German countries, for each township.

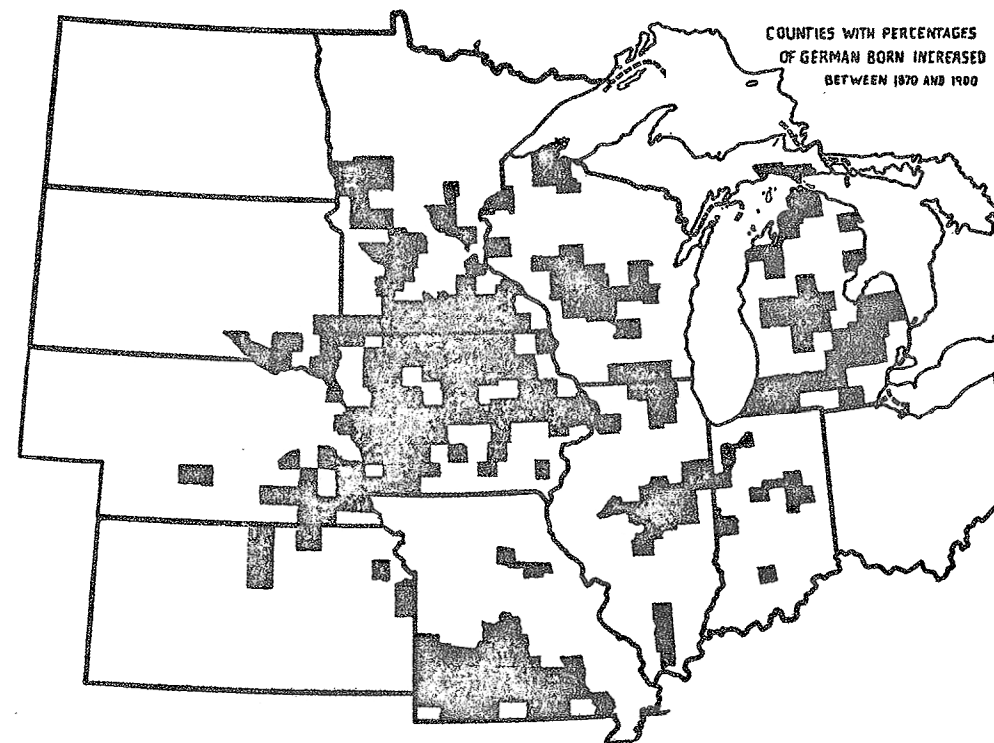
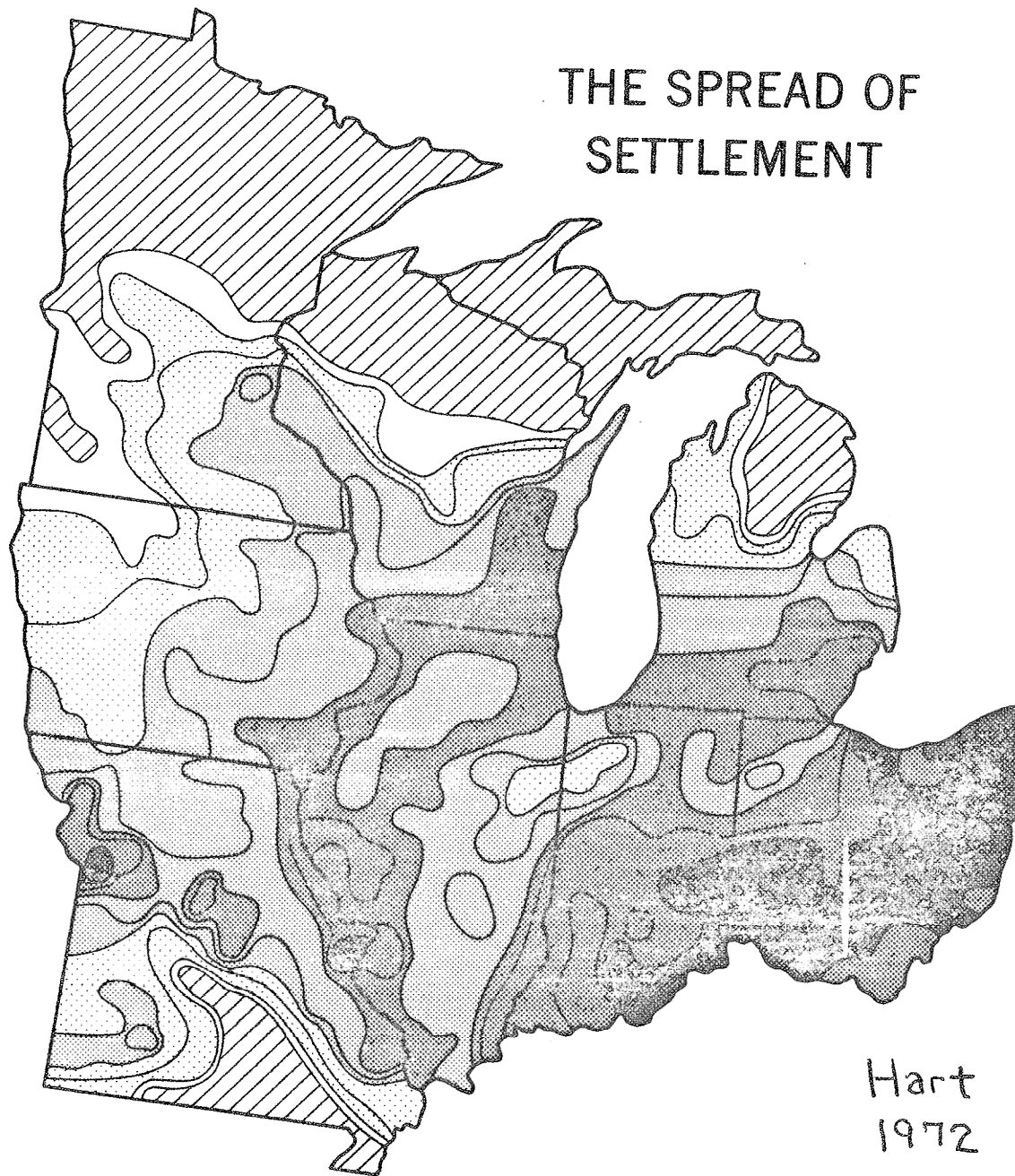


FIG. 6. Figures are significant to three places. The result of the map is misleading. Minor increases in southern Missouri (for instance, Barry County with 0.009 to 0.95 or Newton County with 0.59 to 0.80 per cent German-born) should be distinguished from significant increases in other regions, for instance in Wood County (7.64 to 13.68), Adams County (2.01 to 4.19), and Juneau (4.19 to 7.84) in central Wisconsin south of Marathon County.

Johnson 1951

THE SPREAD OF SETTLEMENT



1900 1890 1880 1870 1860 1850 1840 1830 1820

FIG. 4. The spread of settlement in the Middle West, as indicated by the isopleths for eighteen persons per square mile at each census between 1820 and 1900.

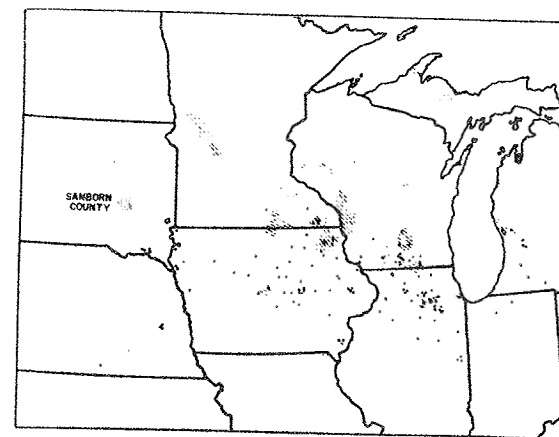


FIG. 1. Previous Middle Western residences of a sample of Sanborn County homesteaders. Dashed areas indicate principal Norwegian areas in 1870.

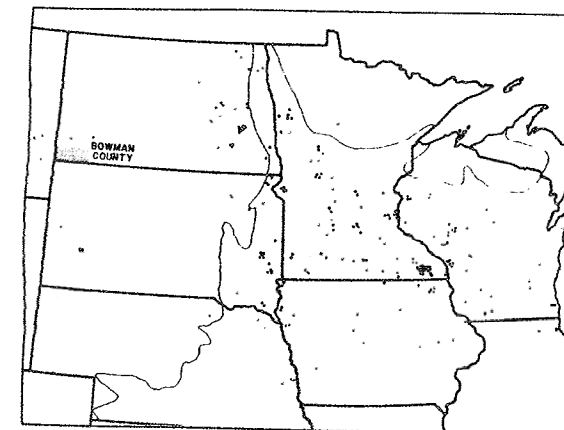
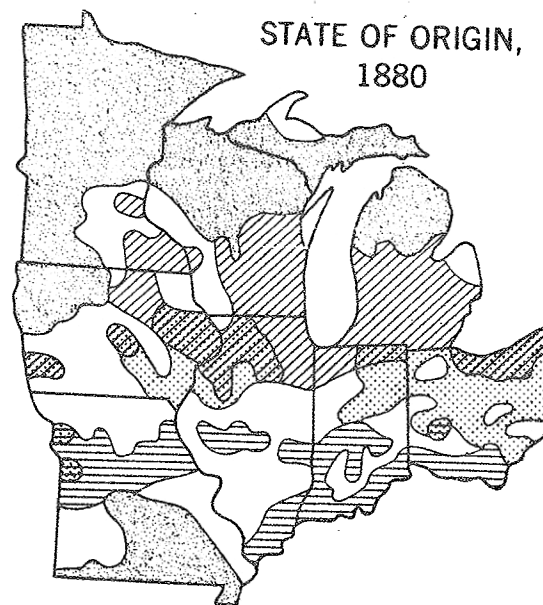


FIG. 2. Previous Middle Western residences of a sample of Bowman County homesteaders. The limit of settlement density at two persons per square mile in 1880 is indicated.



STATE OF ORIGIN,
1880

Areas with less than 18 persons per square mile

Two or more persons per square mile who were born in

- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Kentucky

FIG. 3. State of origin in 1880, compiled from maps in Volume 1 of the 1880 *Census of Population* which show the distribution of natives of Kentucky (p. 416), New York (p. 480), Pennsylvania (p. 528), and a few other states.

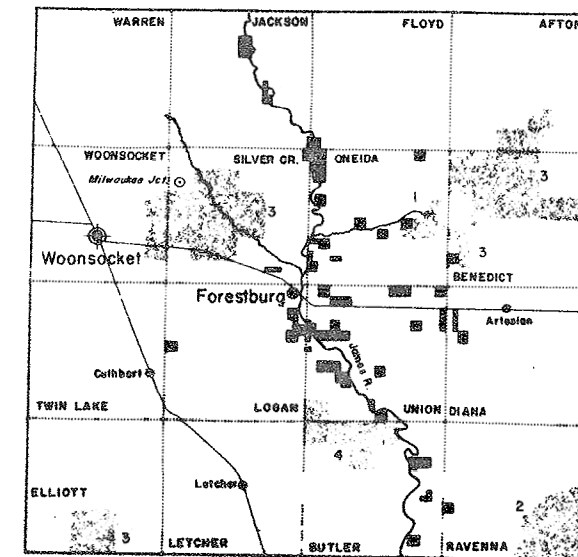


FIG. 4. Sanborn County. Claims filed prior to 1880 are shown in black. Areas of homogeneous initial settlement are: 1) New York group; 2) Aurora-Joliet, Illinois group; 3) Norwegians; and 4) Bohemians.

Hudson
1973

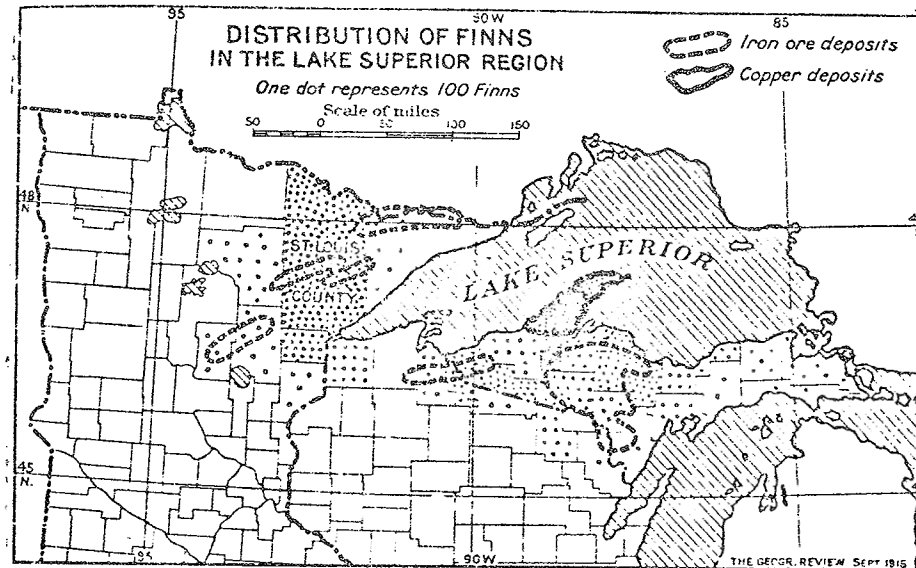


FIG. 3—Cartogram showing distribution of Finns in the Lake Superior Region. This is by far the most attractive region for the Finn in America. Scale 1:9,500,000.

Van Cleef
1918

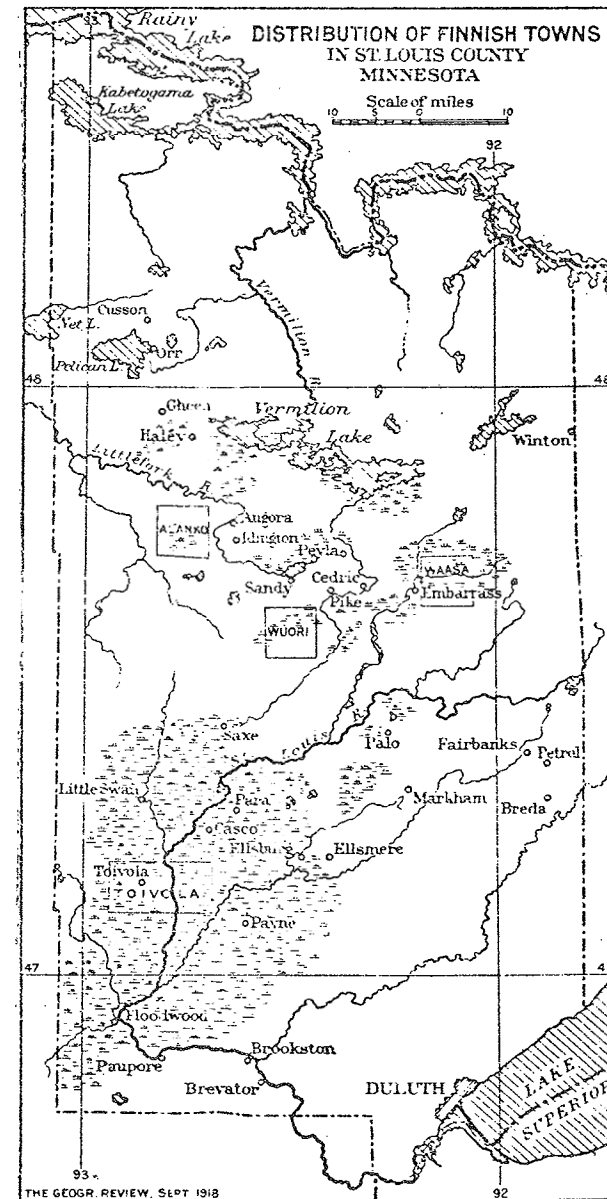


FIG. 9—Sketch map showing the distribution of towns essentially Finnish in population in St. Louis County. In a few cases there is a fairly large number of other nationalities. Distribution should be noted in reference to swamps, streams and lakes of which only the larger features are shown. Swamps are mapped from Leverett and Sardeson, *op. cit.* footnote 12. Scale 1:1,400,000.

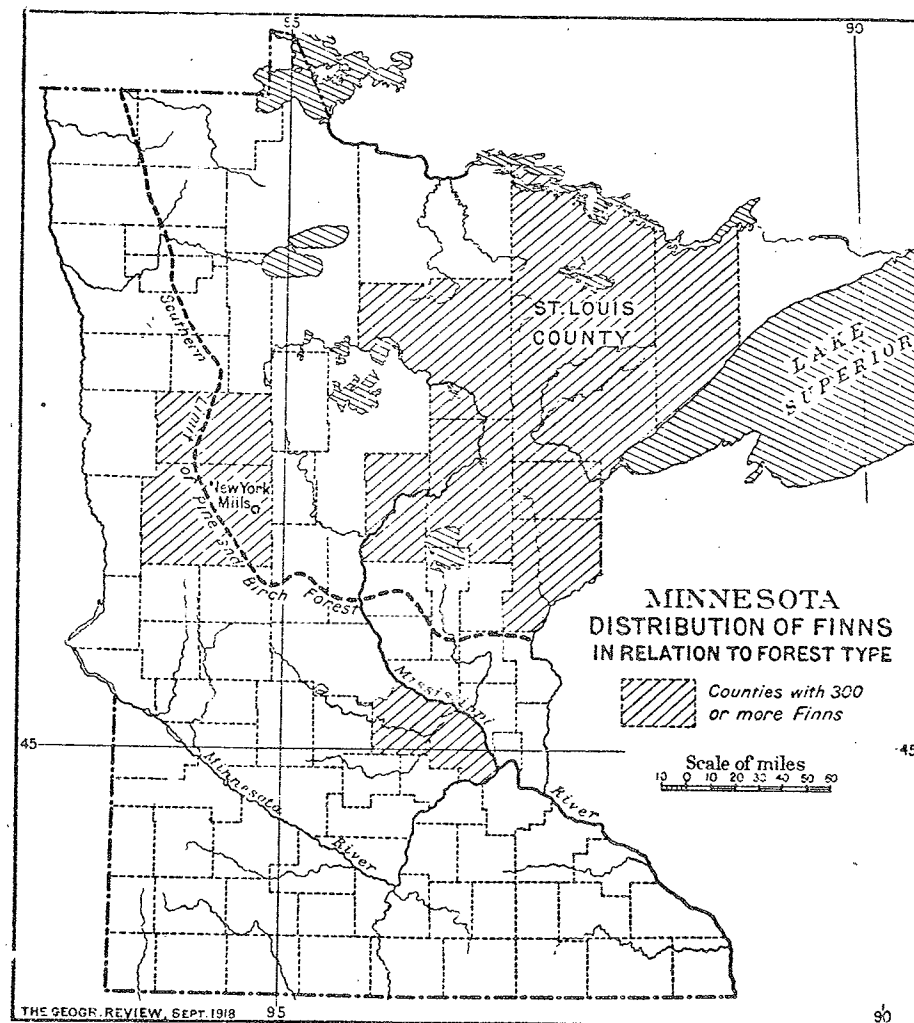
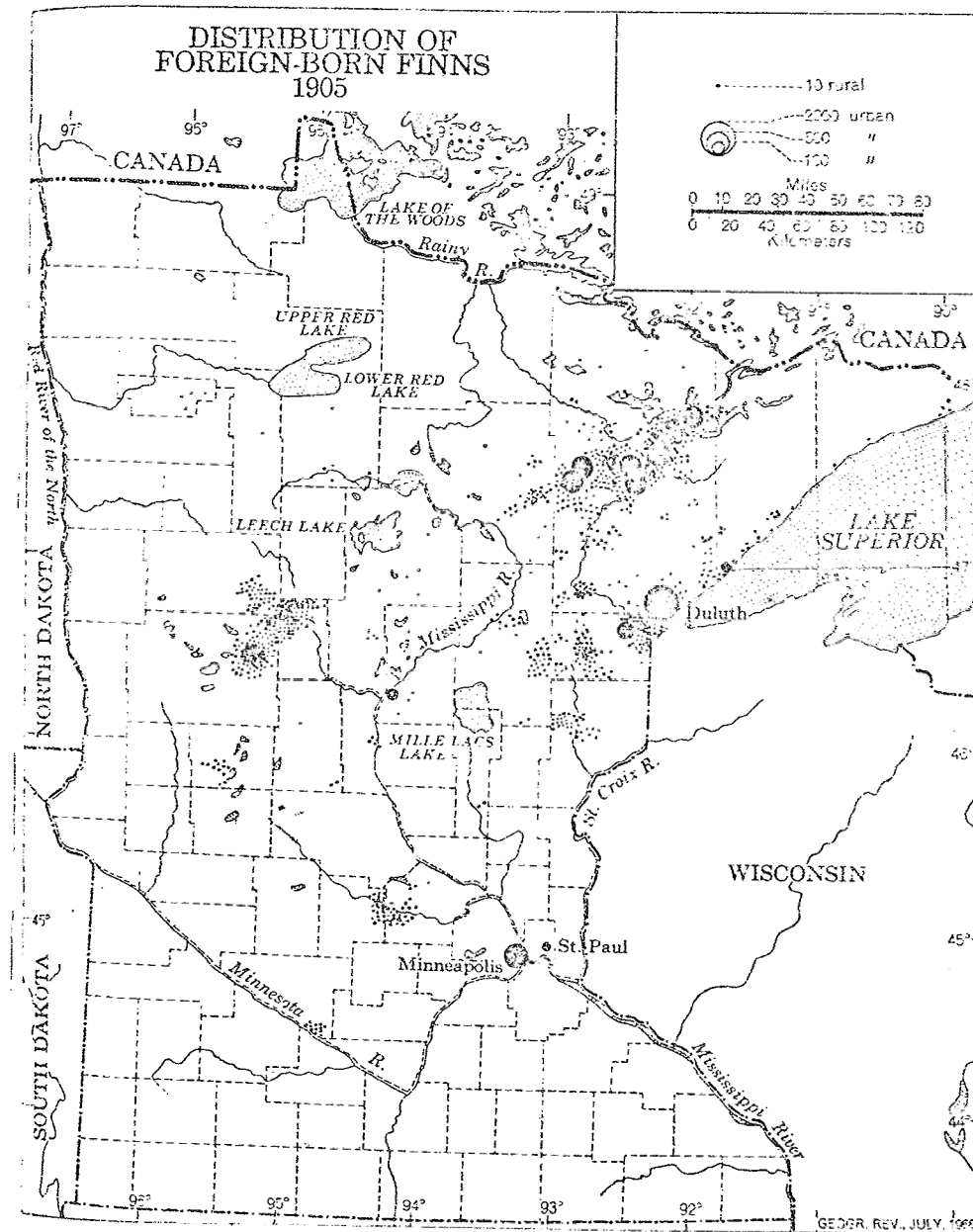


FIG. 12—Correspondence of Finns and the coniferous and birch forest. New York Mills accounts for most of the Finns in the county in which it is situated. Scale 1:5,100,000.

Van Cleef 1918



Kaup 1966

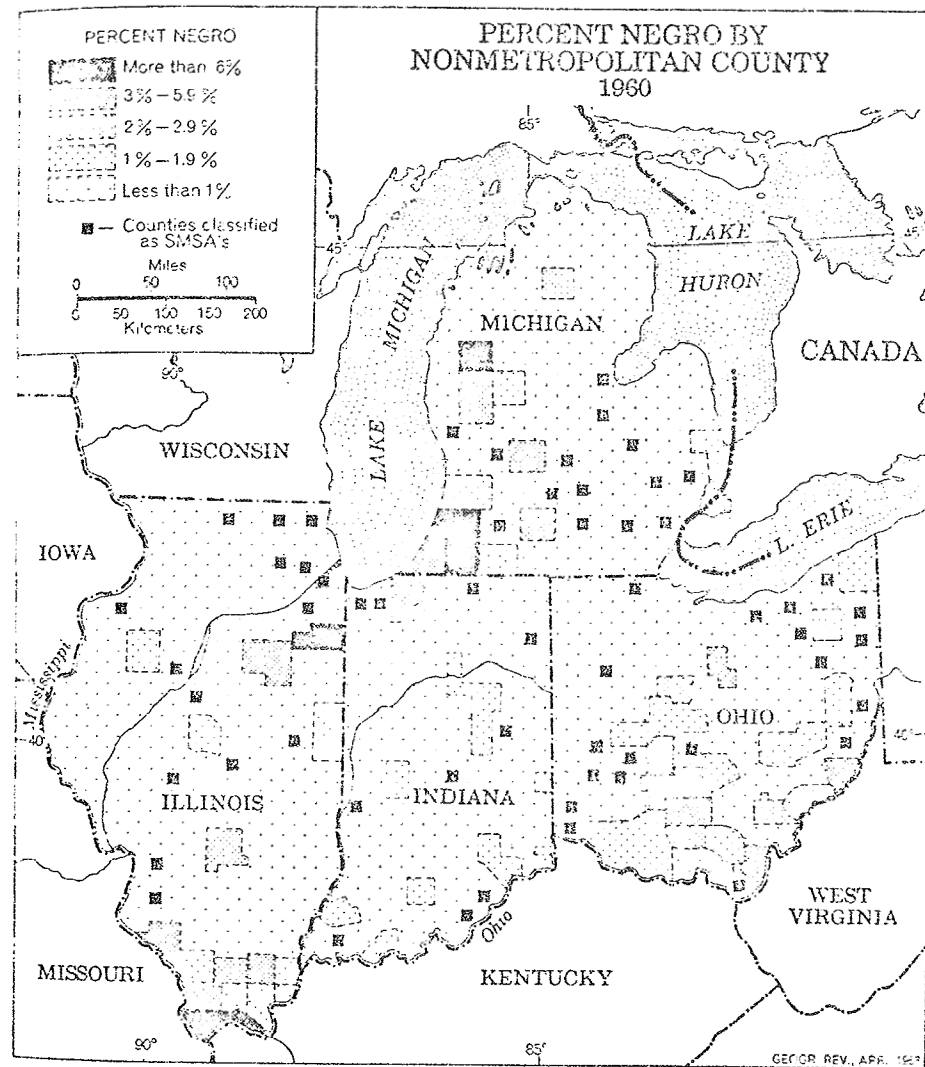
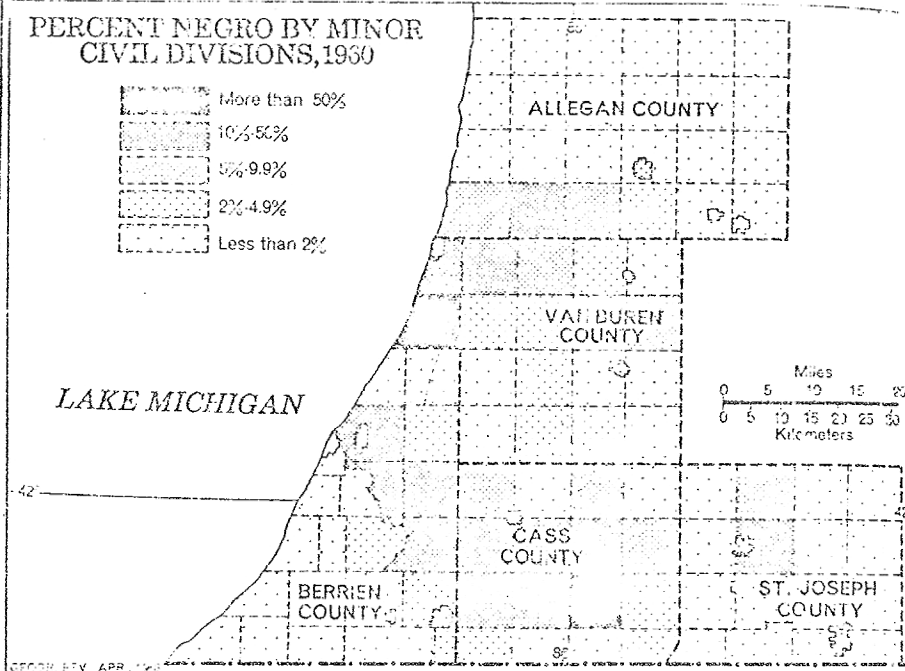


FIG. 2

TABLE II—NEGRO POPULATION BY RURAL-URBAN CLASSES, 1960

STATE	URBAN	RURAL: PLACES OF 1000 TO 2500	OTHER RURAL	% RURAL
Illinois	1,013,199	3,668	20,603	2.3
Michigan	686,591	1,879	29,111	4.3
Ohio	751,479	2,578	32,040	4.4
Indiana	260,864	727	7,684	3.1



Wheeler and Brunn
1968

Hart 1960

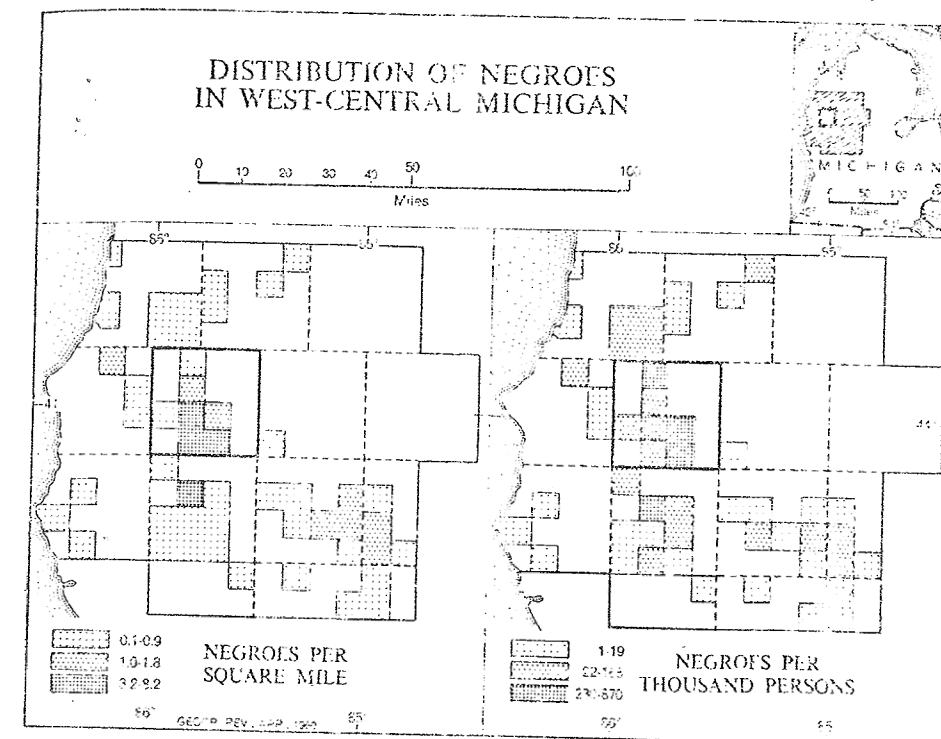
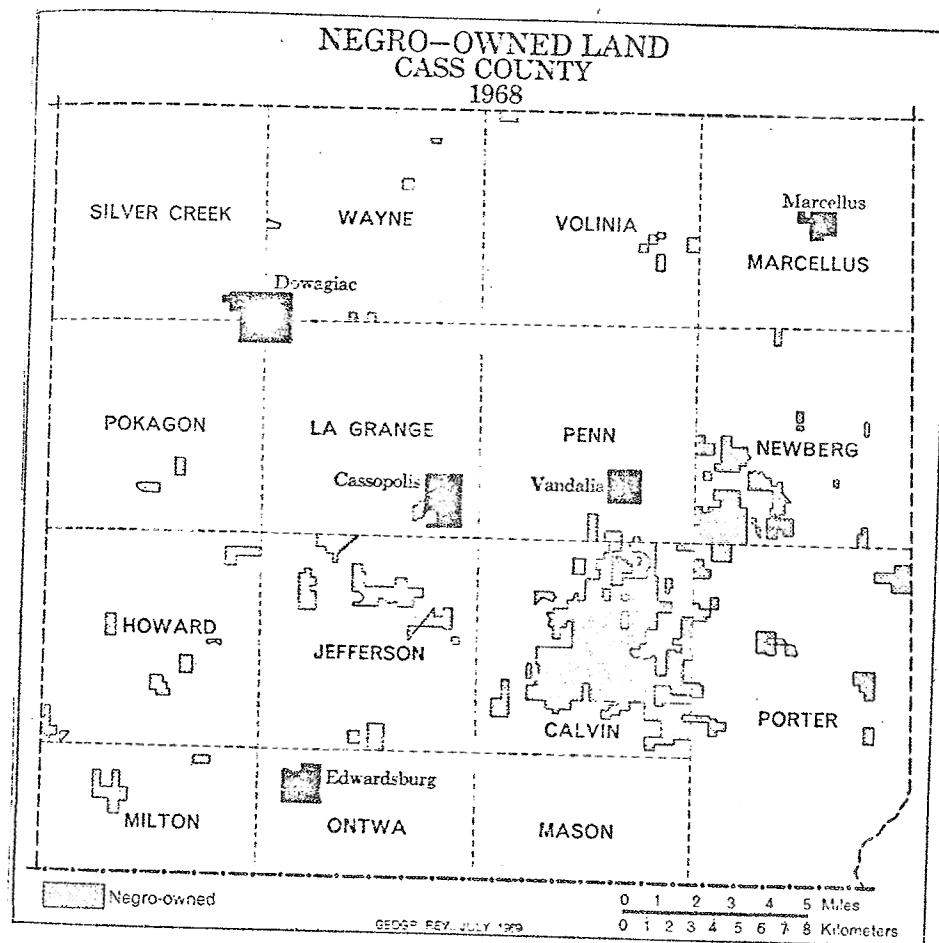
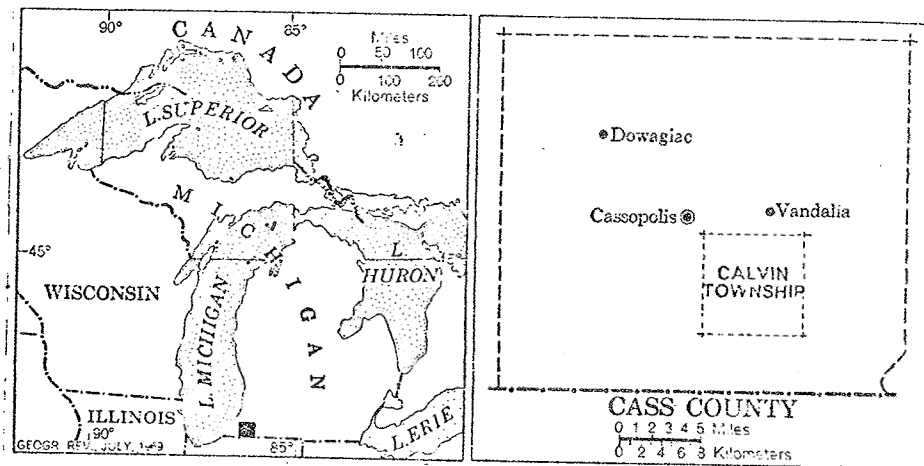
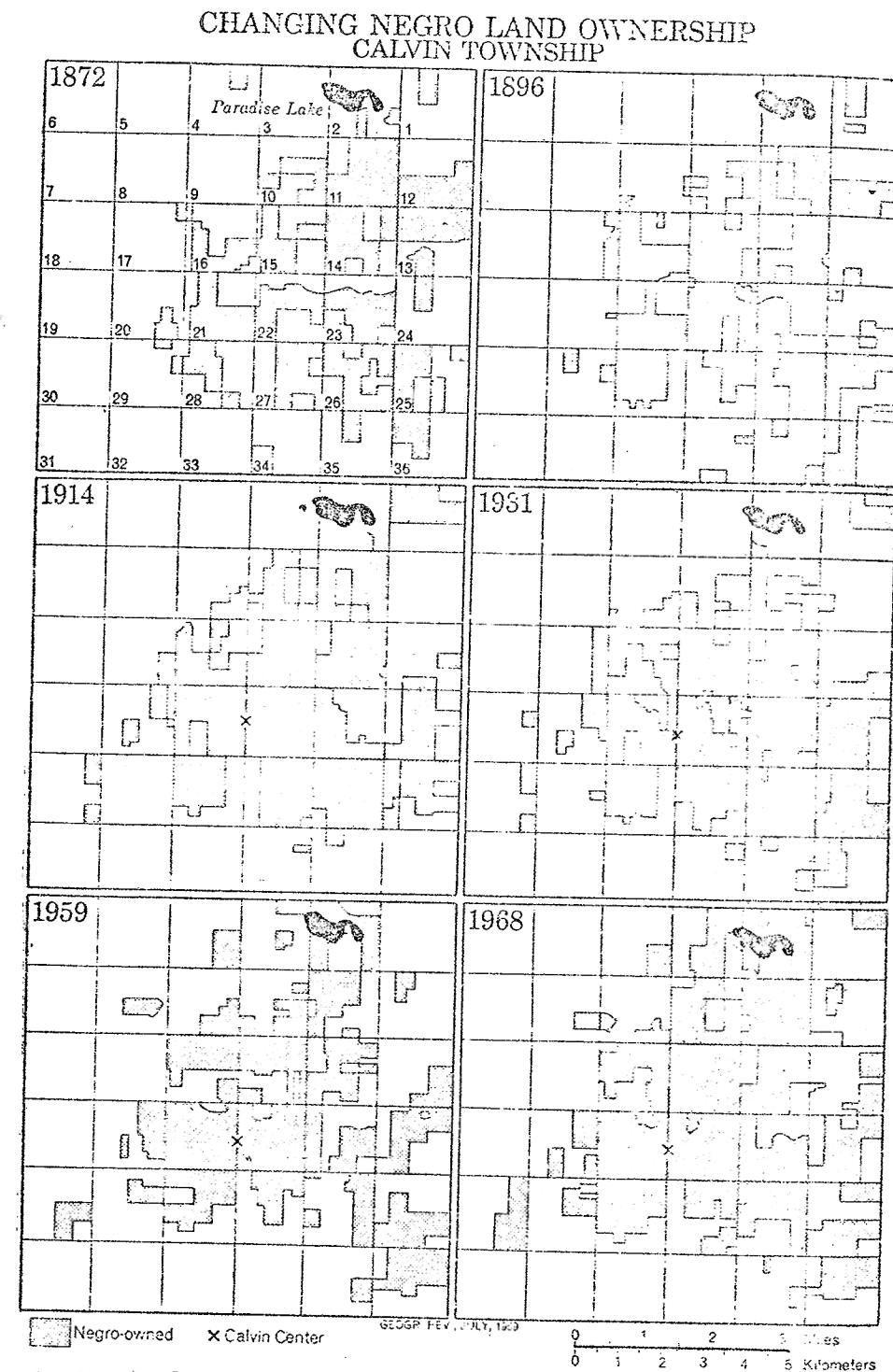
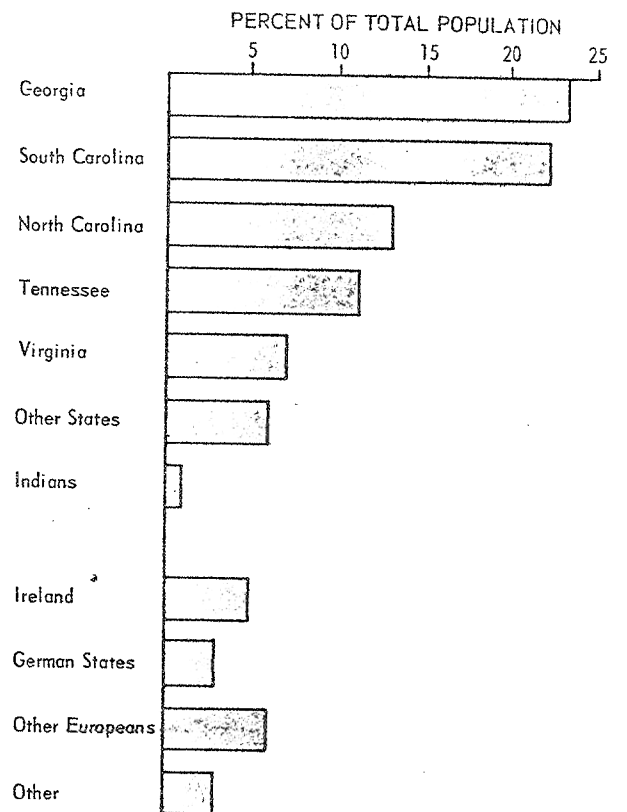
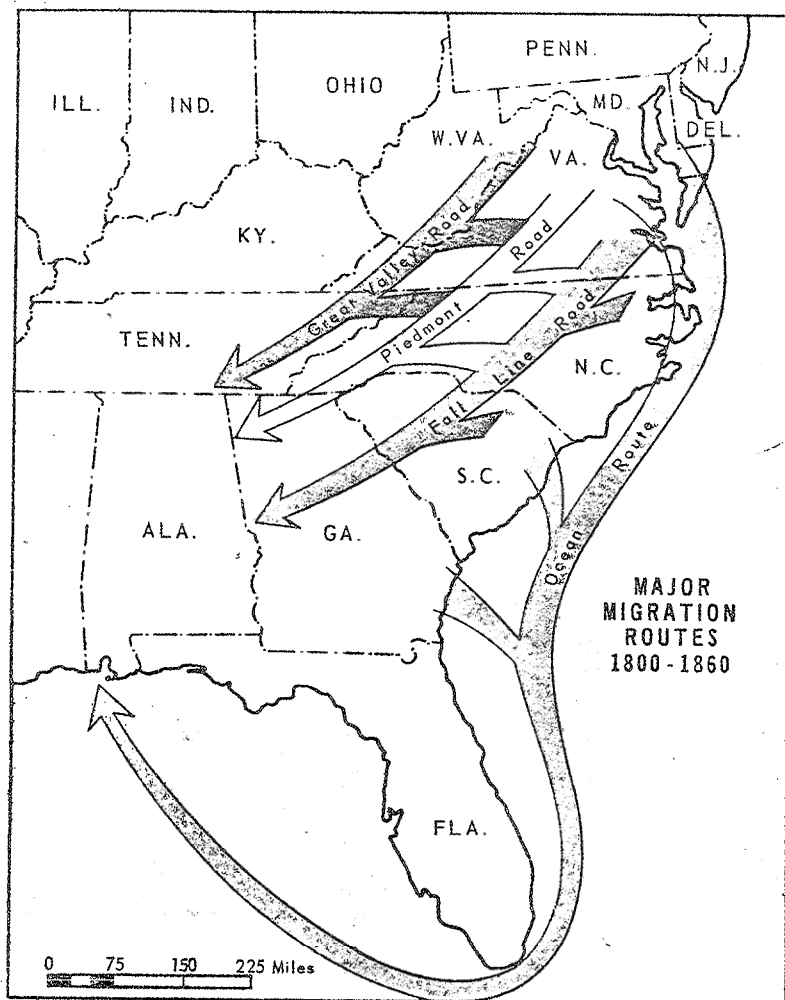
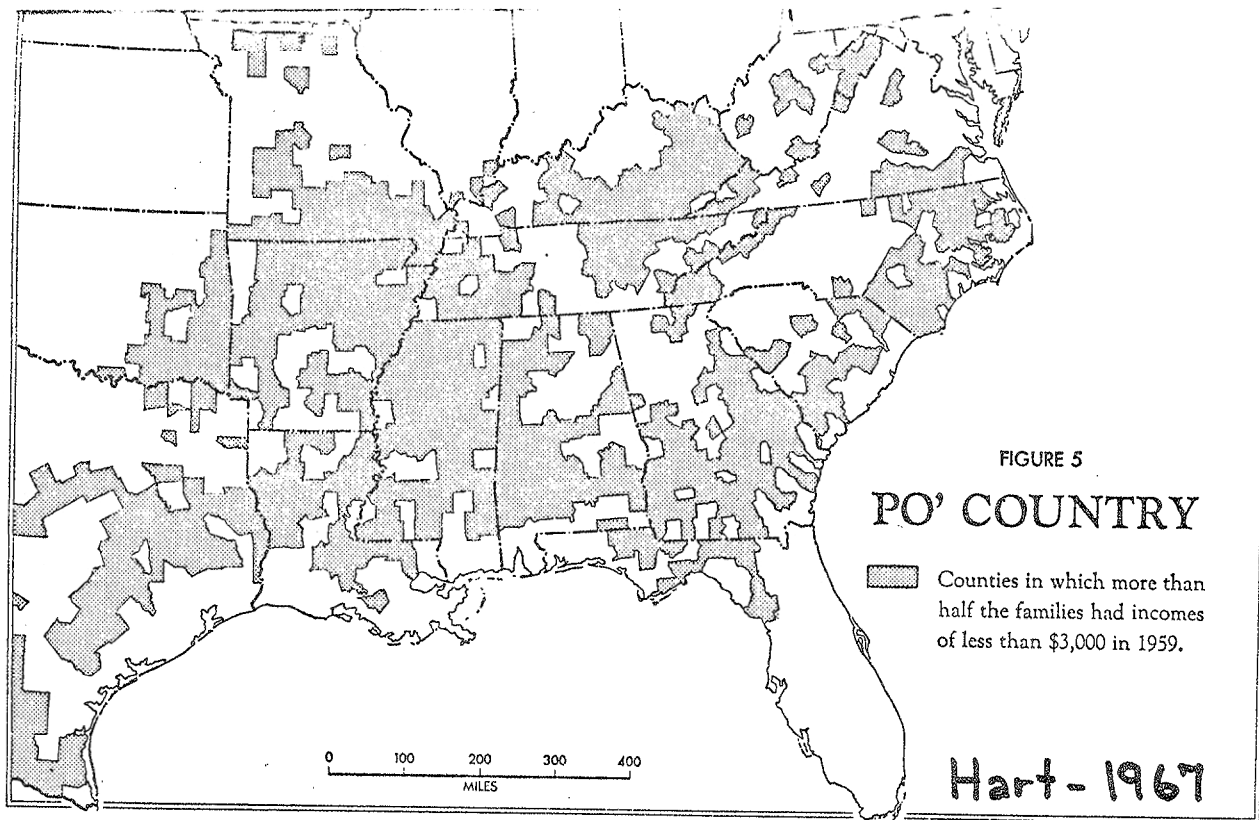


FIG. 3—Distribution of Negroes in west-central Michigan in 1940. The map shows townships with at least one Negro per ten square miles. Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1940.



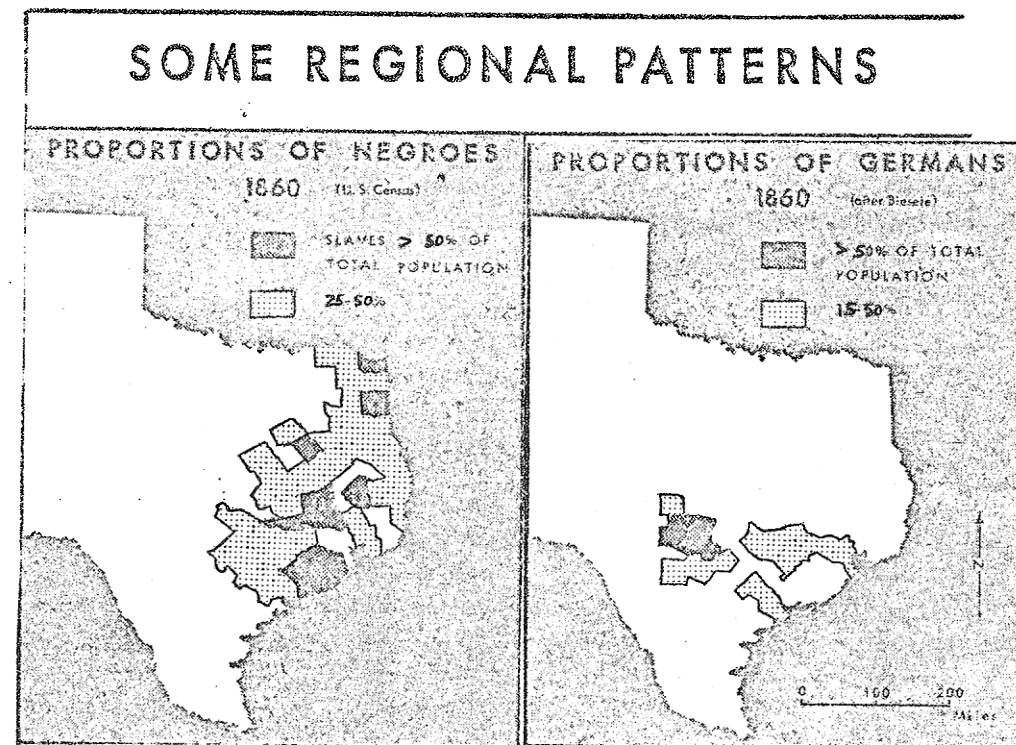
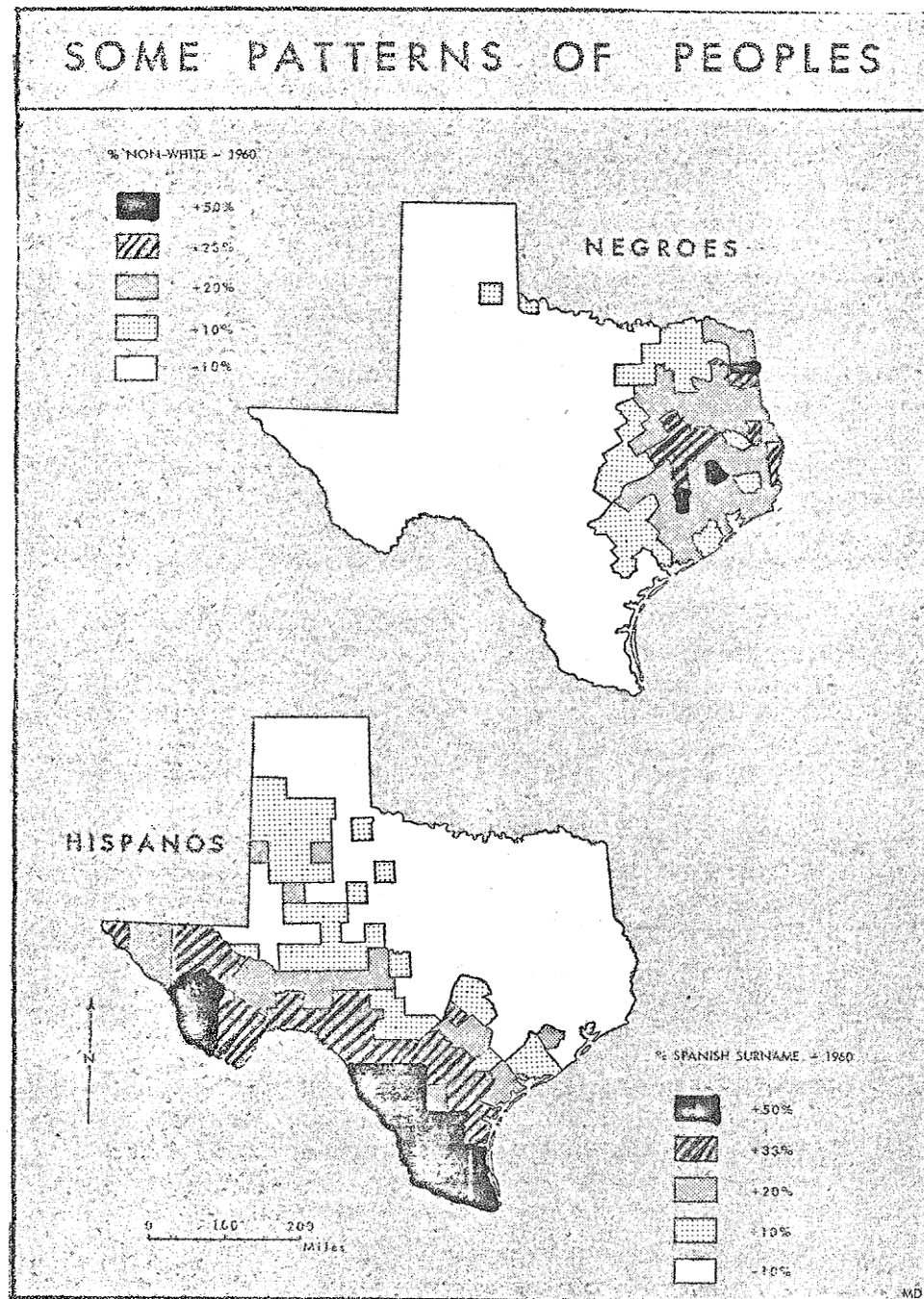
Wheeler
and
Brunn
1969





ORIGINS OF EARLY INHABITANTS

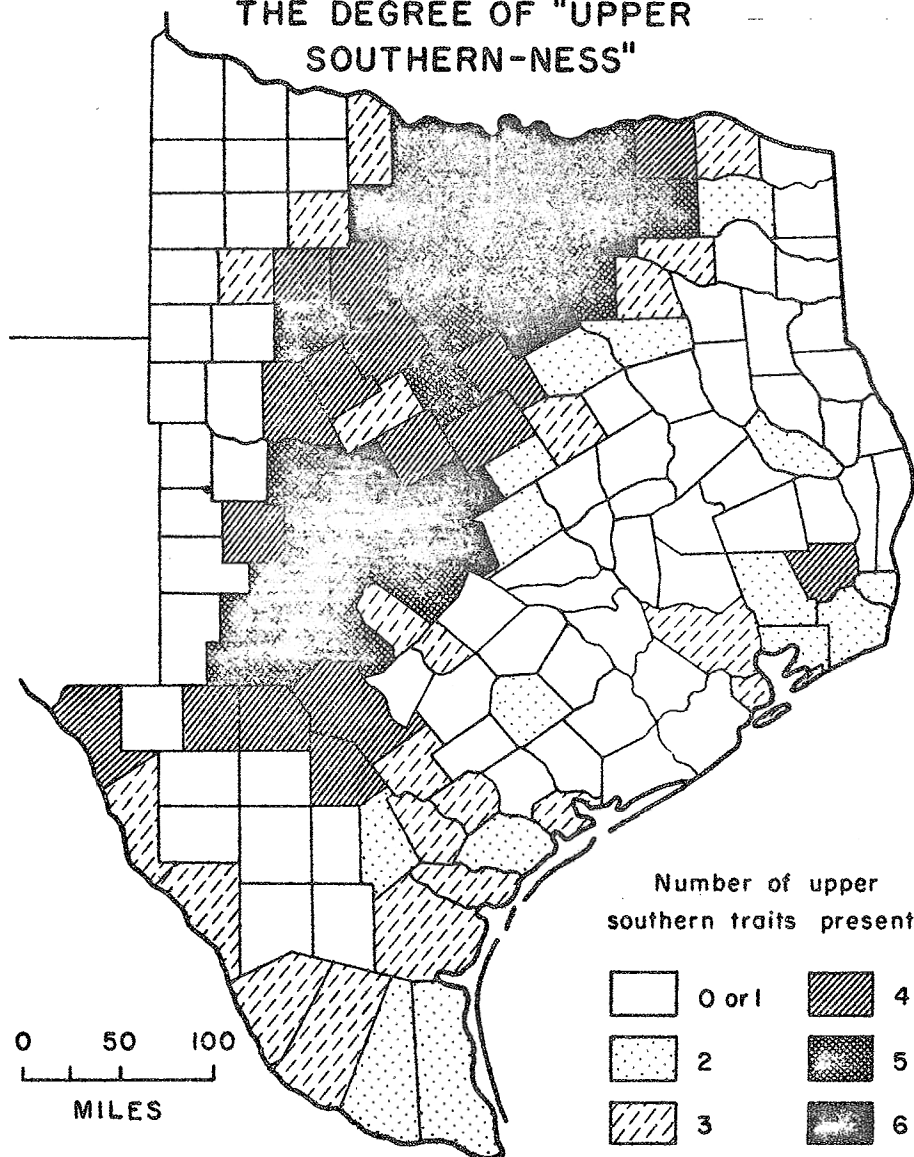
Lineback 1973



Meinig 1969

TEXAS 1860

THE DEGREE OF "UPPER SOUTHERN-NESS"

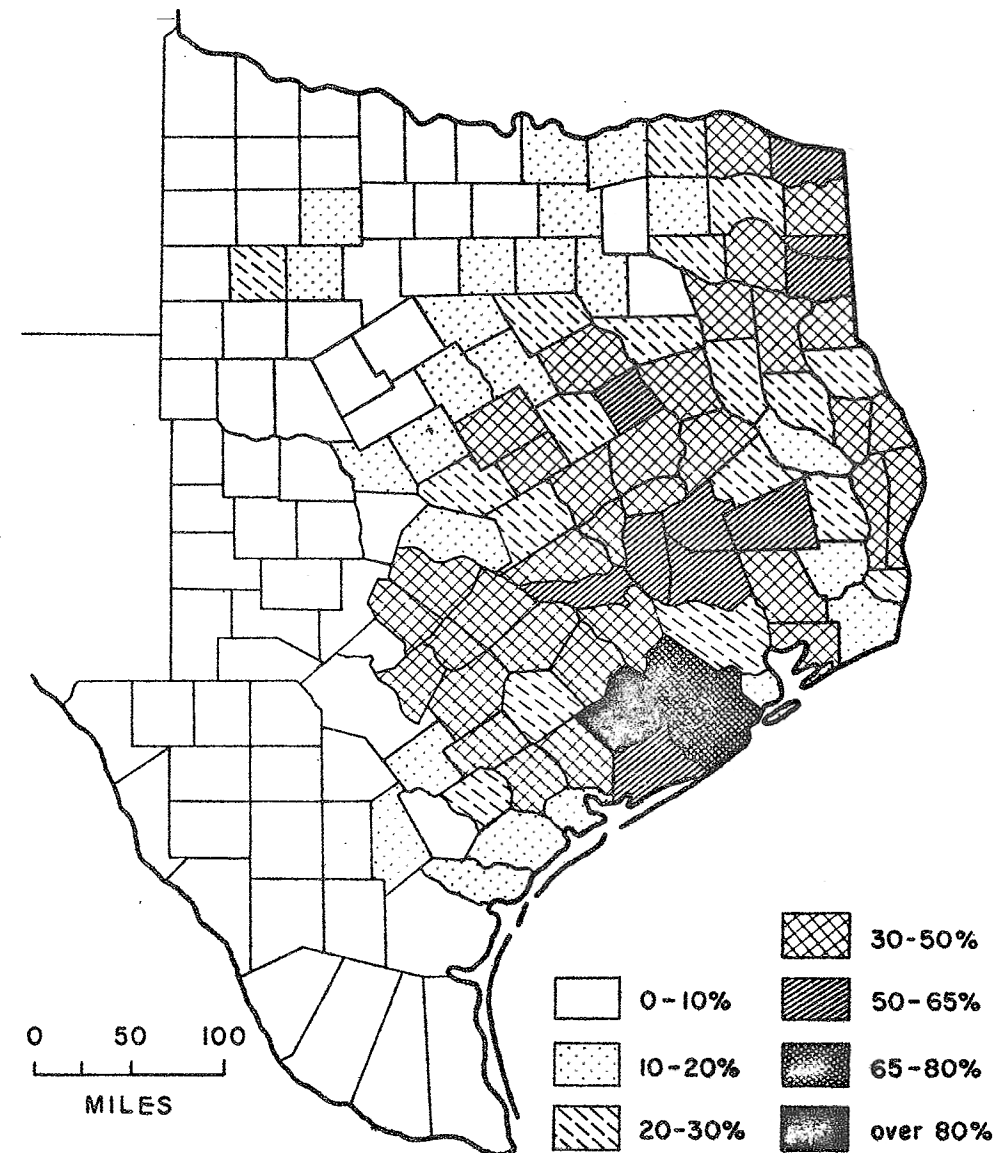


UPPER SOUTHERN TRAITS

1. 0 to 50 bales of cotton per 100 inhabitants, 1859
2. 3 or more bushels of wheat per capita, 1859
3. slaves form 0-30% of total population, 1860
4. horses outnumber mules + asses 8 to 1 or more, 1860
5. 25% or more of electorate voted against secession, 1861
6. largest immigrant group born in Upper South, 1870-1880

TGJ

TEXAS 1860



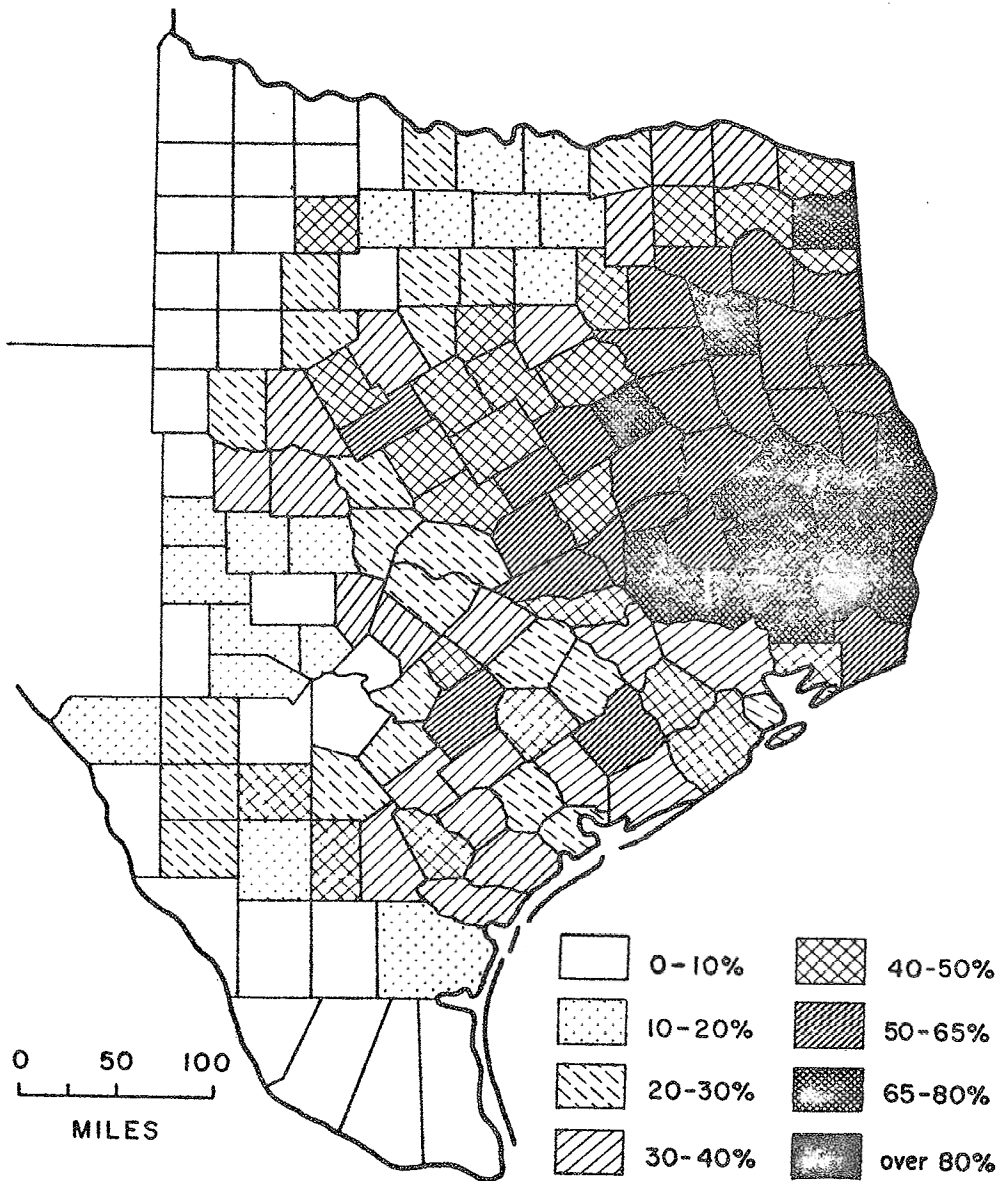
SLAVES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

Source: U.S. Census

TGJ

Jordan
1967

TEXAS 1870



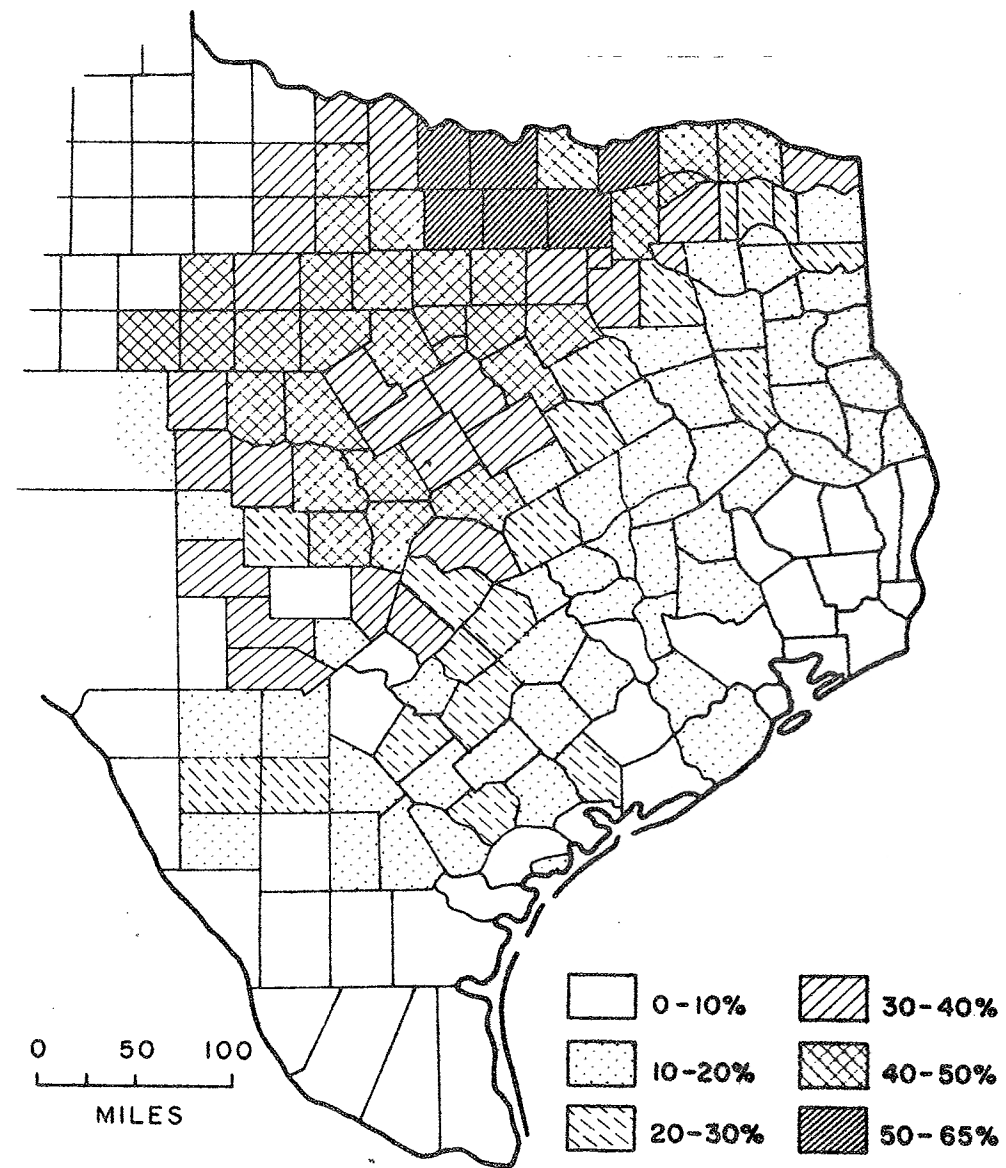
GULF SOUTHERNERS^a AS A PERCENTAGE
OF THE TOTAL IMMIGRANT POPULATION

^a Natives of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana

Source: U. S. Census

TGJ

TEXAS 1880



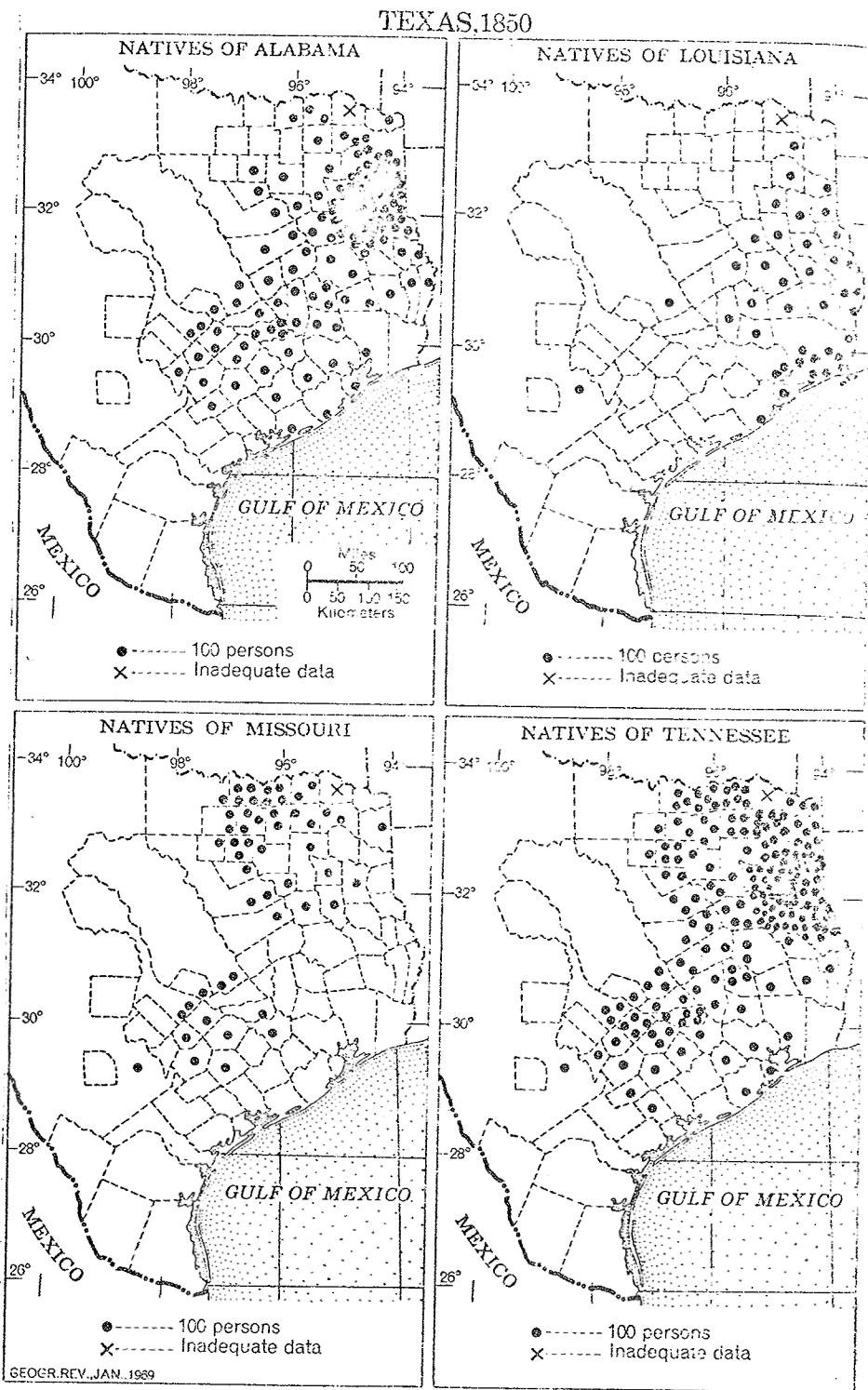
UPPER SOUTHERNERS^a AS A PERCENT
OF THE TOTAL IMMIGRANT POPULATION

^a Natives of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas

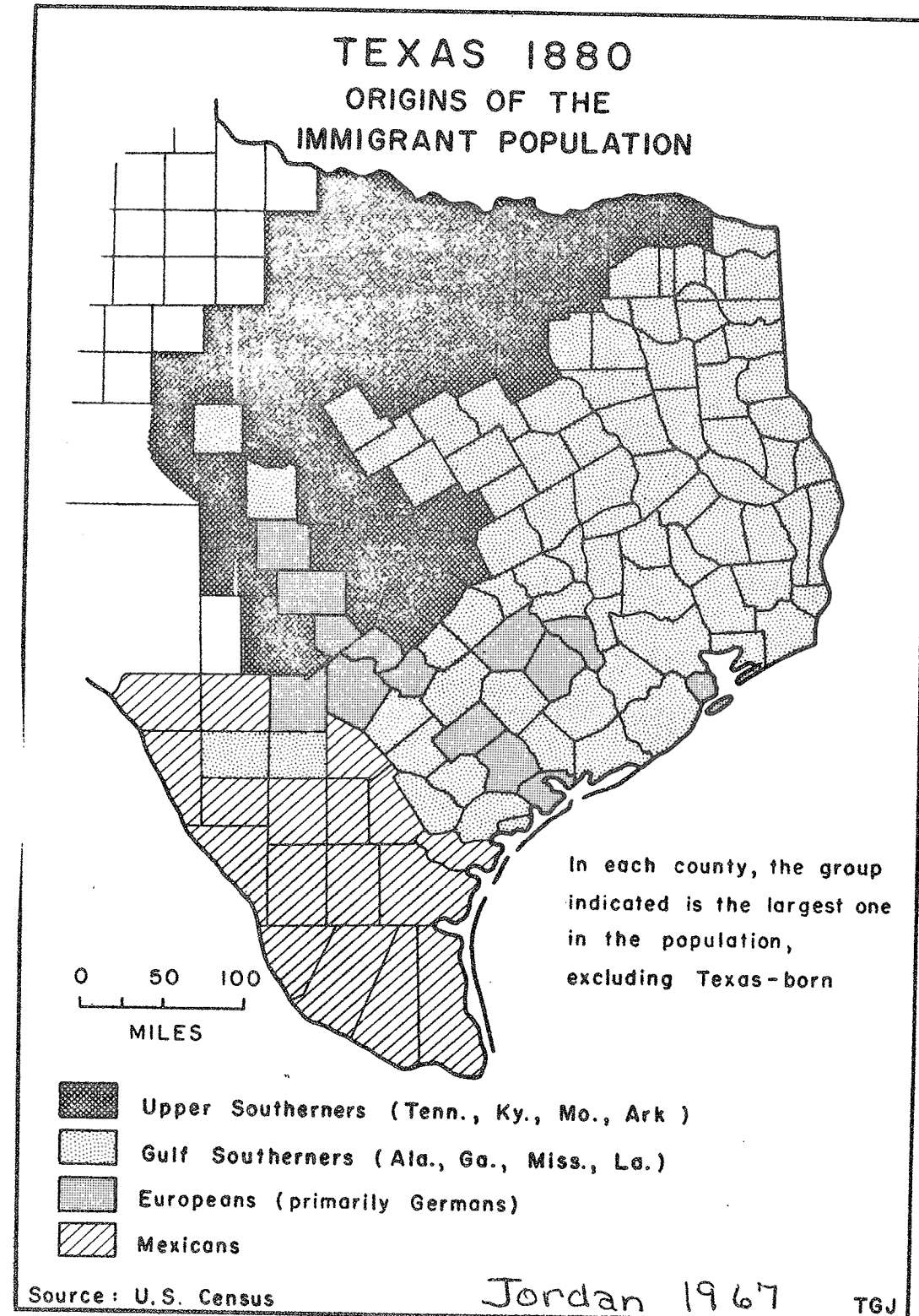
Source: U. S. Census

TGJ

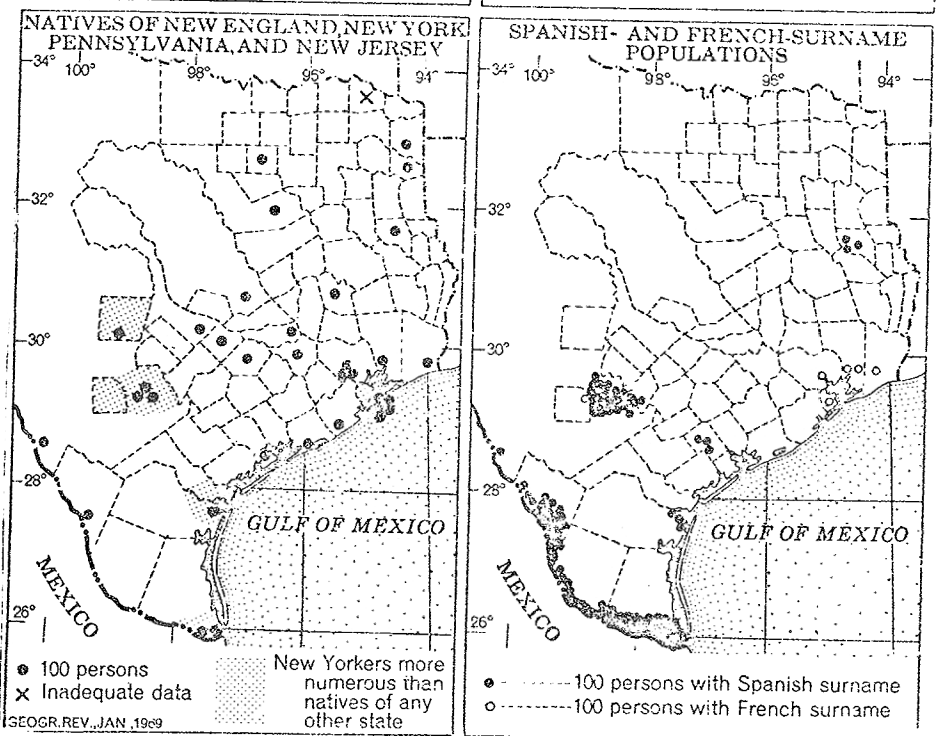
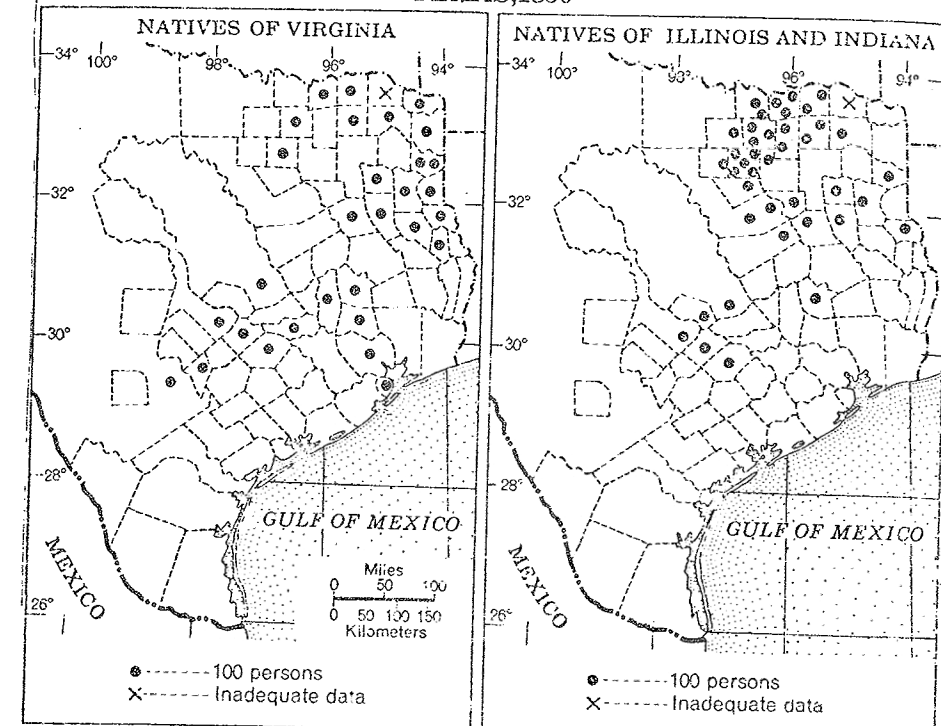
Jordan
1967



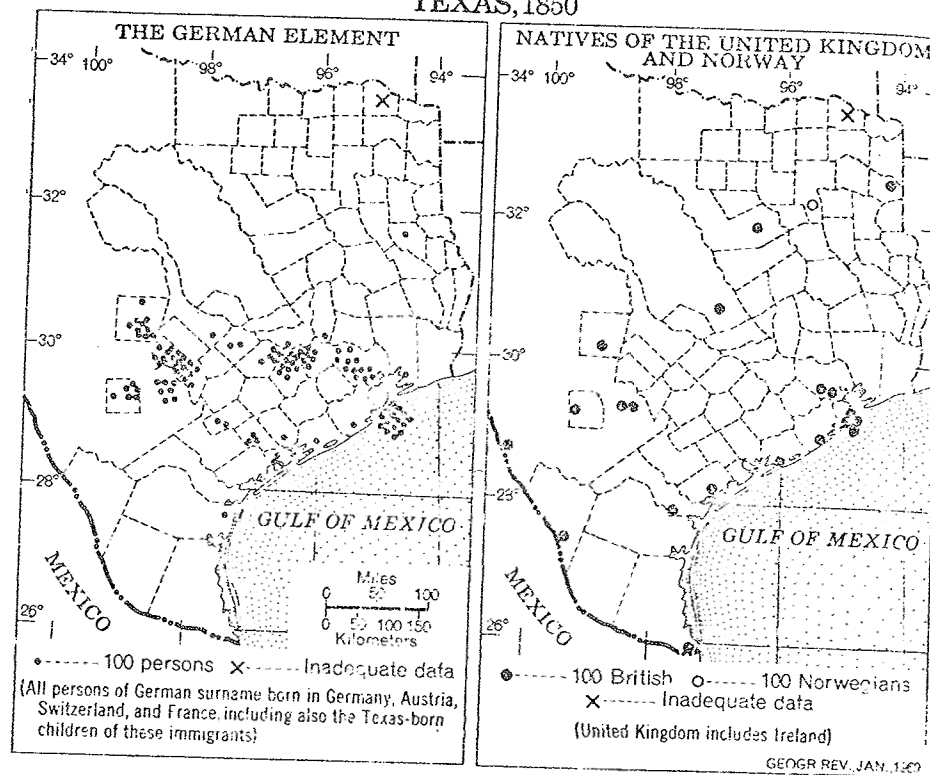
Jordan
1969 6



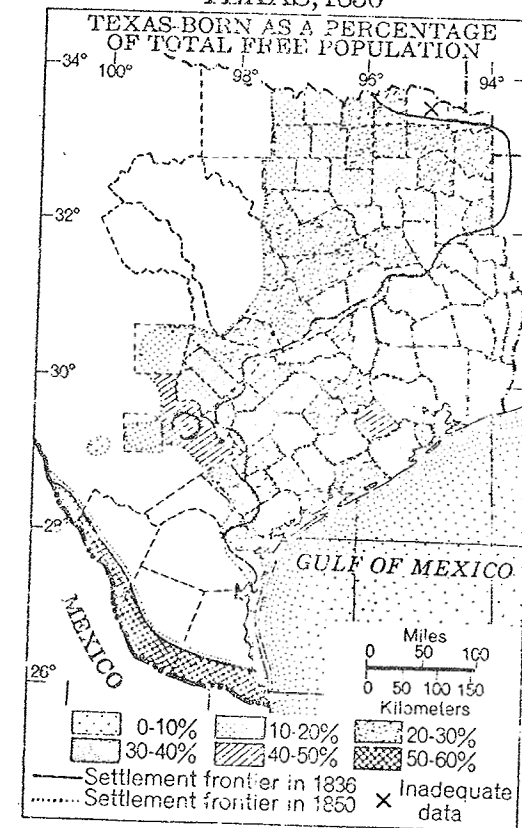
TEXAS, 1850



TEXAS, 1850



TEXAS, 1850



Jordan 1969b

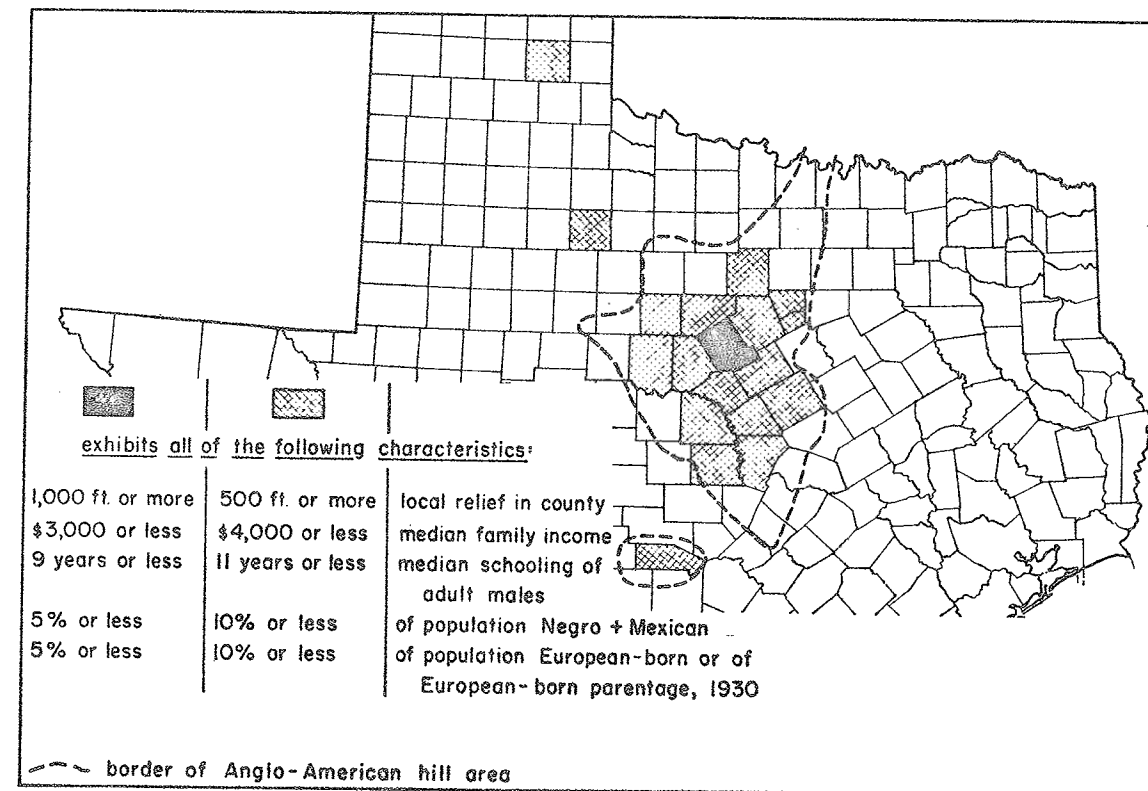
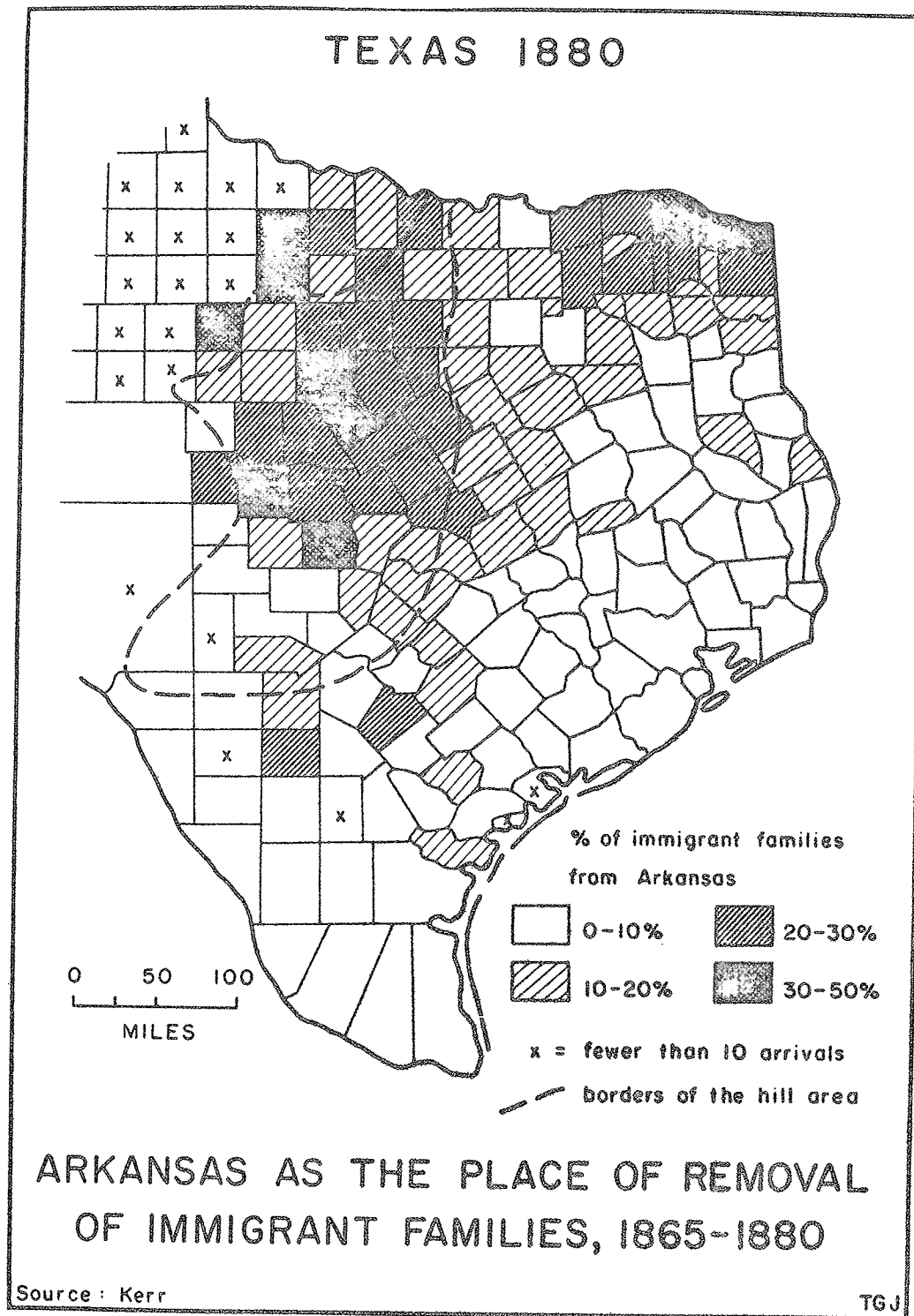
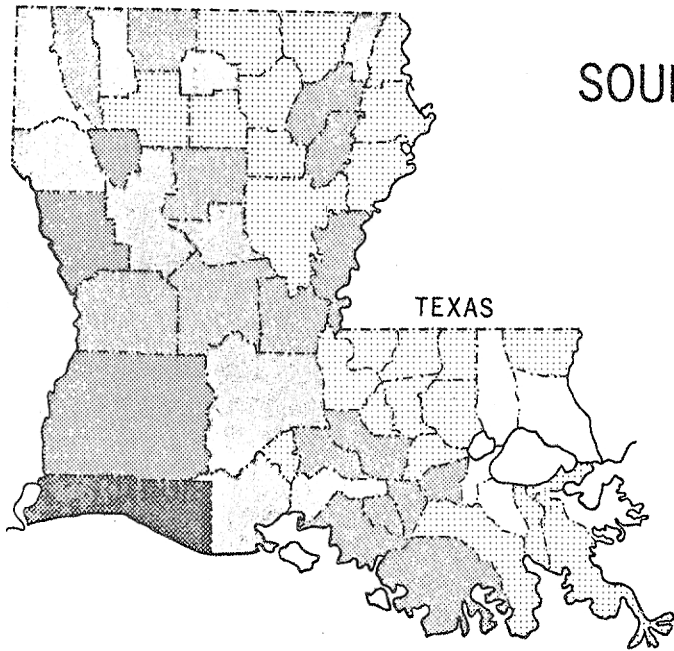
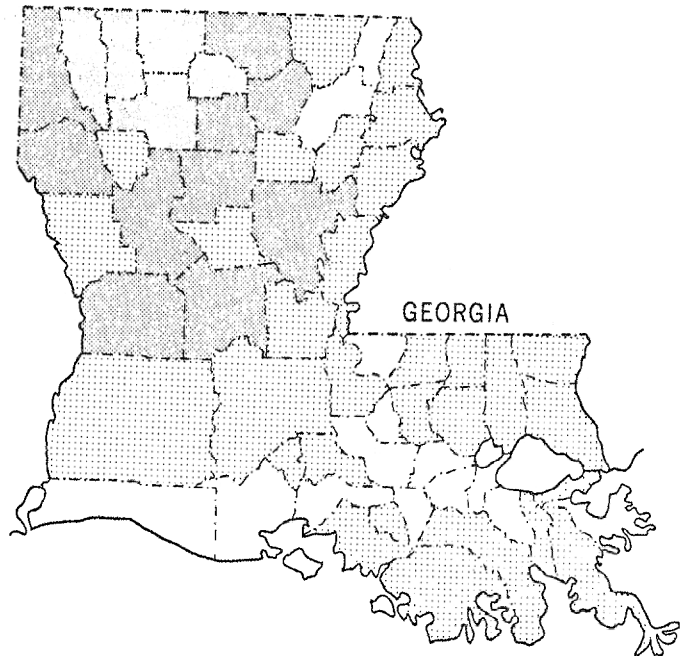


FIG. 12. The Texan "Appalachia" as determined by five major criteria on a county-unit basis. Sources: United States Censuses of 1930 and 1960; L. G. Kennamer et al., *Atlas of Texas*, 1967.

Jordan 1970

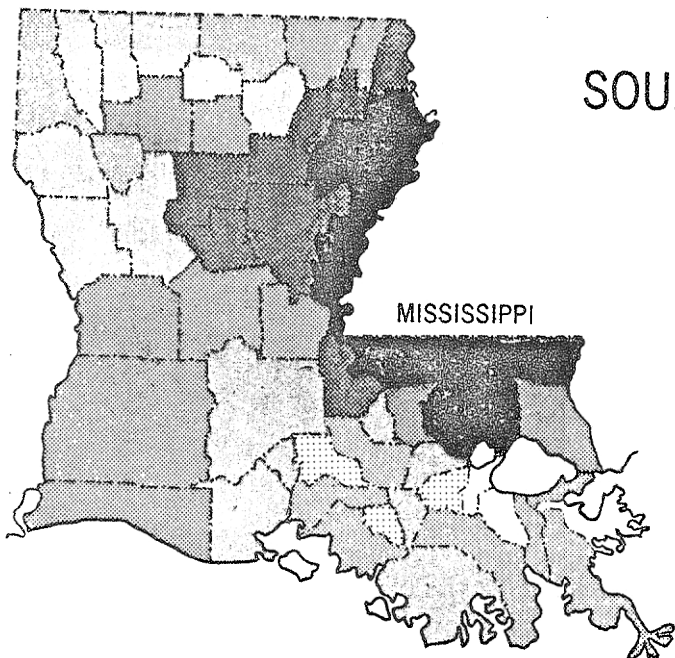


SOURCES OF LOUISIANA IMMIGRANTS: 1834-1880

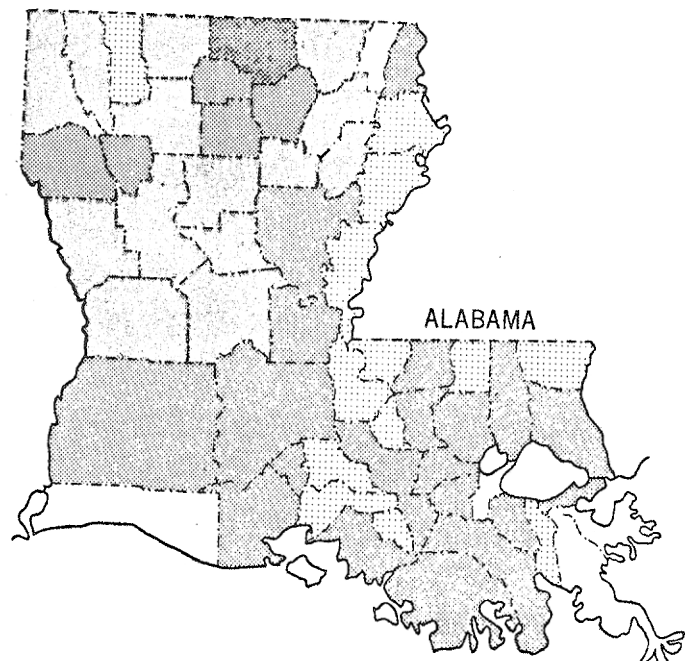


- none
- 0.1% to 5%
- 5.1% to 15%
- 15.1% to 30%
- 30.1% to 45%
- 45.1% to 60%
- 60.1% to 75%

Data from Treat: MIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA: 1834-1880,
1967, pp.61-96, 252-59. Parish boundaries of 1880.



SOURCES OF LOUISIANA IMMIGRANTS: 1834-1880



- none
- 0.1% to 5%
- 5.1% to 15%
- 15.1% to 30%
- 30.1% to 45%
- 45.1% to 60%
- 60.1% to 75%

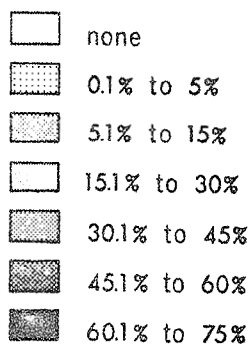
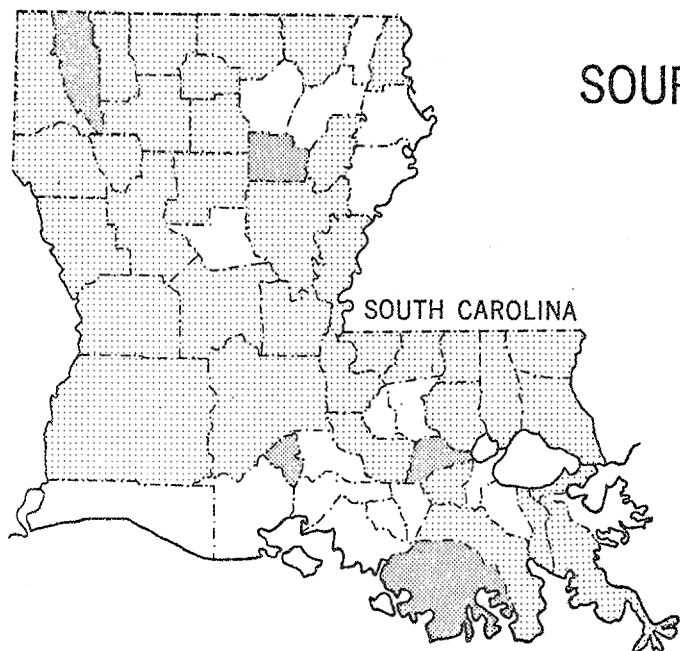
Data from Treat: MIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA: 1834-1880,
1967, pp.61-96, 252-59. Parish boundaries of 1880.

Detro 1970

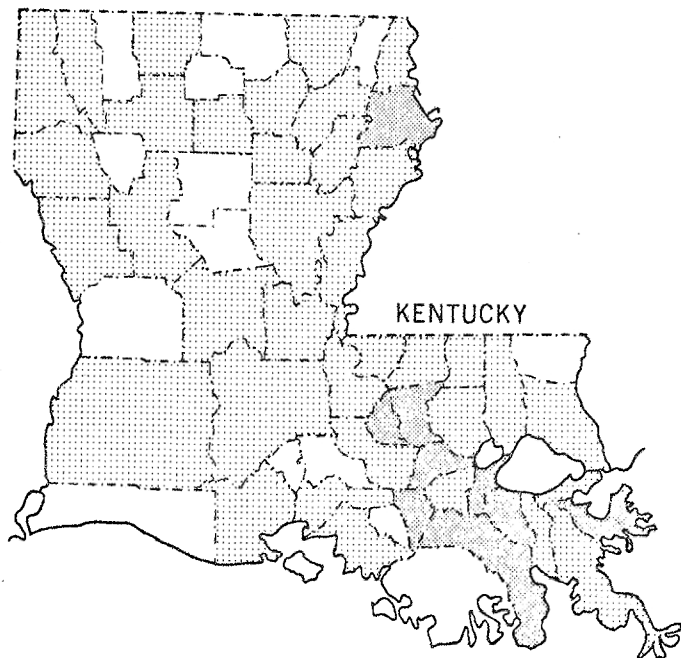
74

50

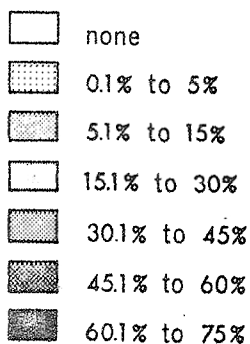
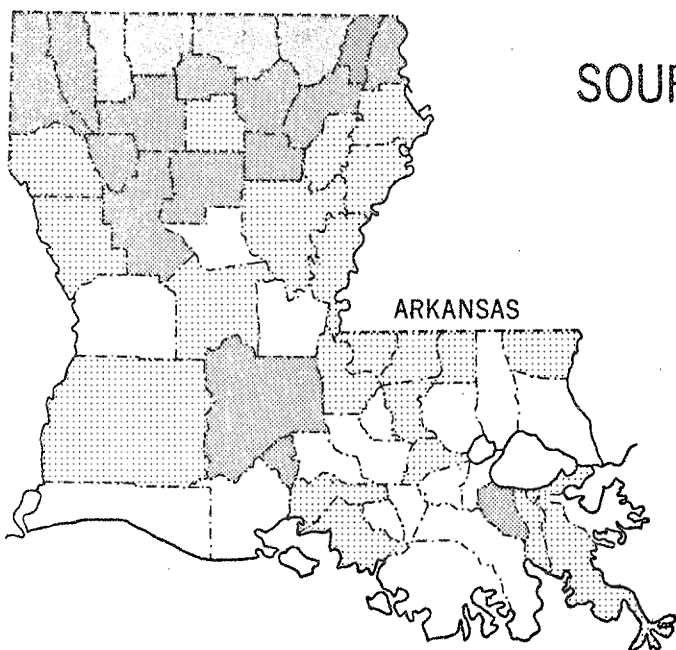
SOURCES OF LOUISIANA IMMIGRANTS: 1834-1880



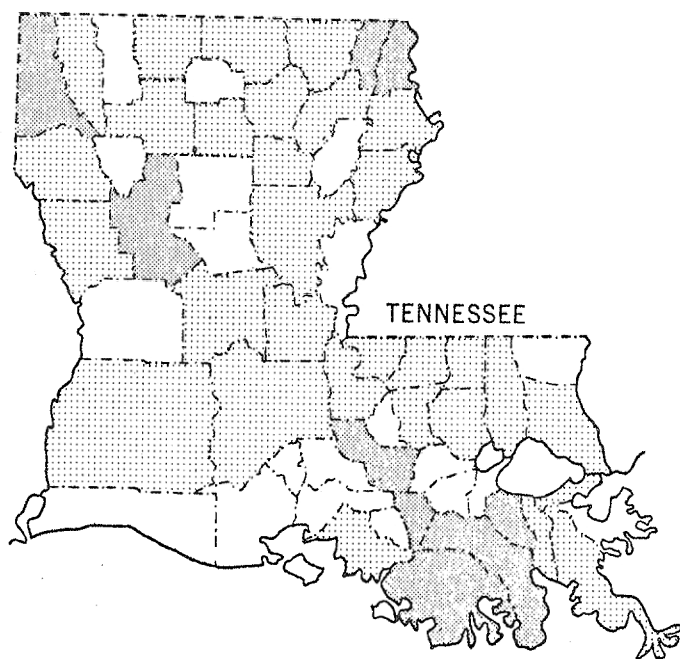
Data from Treat: MIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA: 1834-1880, 1967, pp. 61-96, 252-59. Parish boundaries of 1880.



SOURCES OF LOUISIANA IMMIGRANTS: 1834-1880

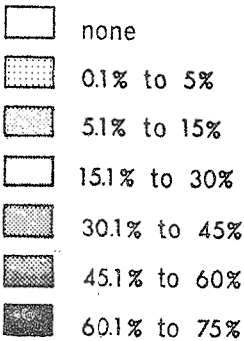


Data from Treat: MIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA: 1834-1880, 1967, pp. 61-96, 252-59. Parish boundaries of 1880.

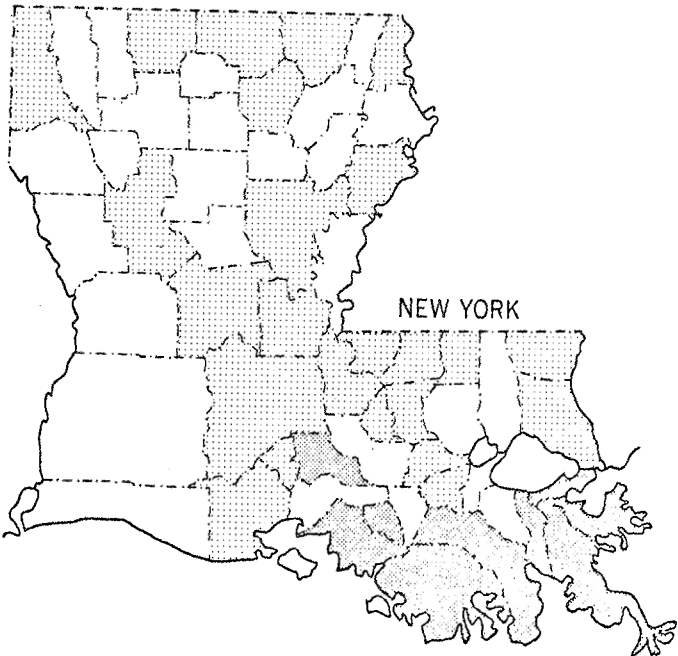


Detro 1970

SOURCES OF LOUISIANA IMMIGRANTS: 1834-1880

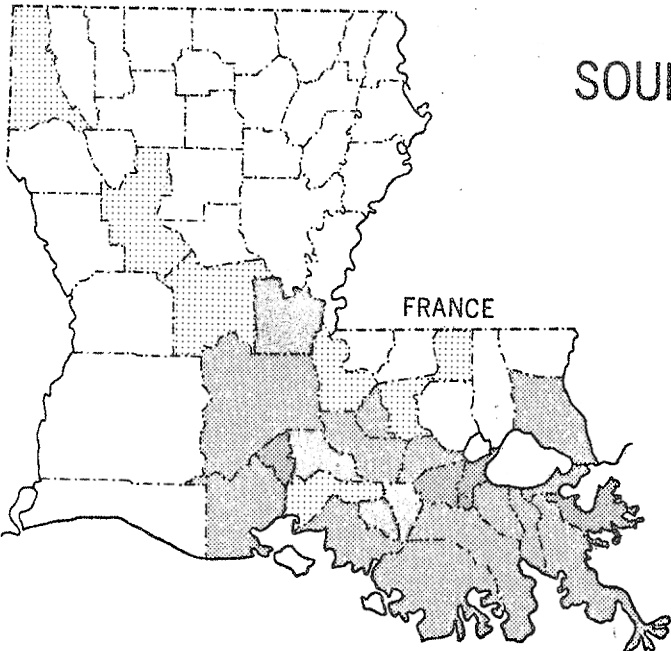


Data from Treat: MIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA: 1834-1880, 1967, pp. 61-96, 252-59. Parish boundaries of 1880.

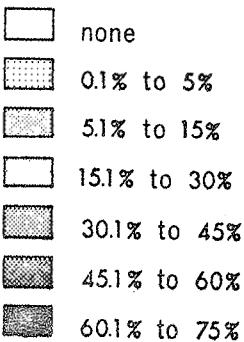


NEW YORK

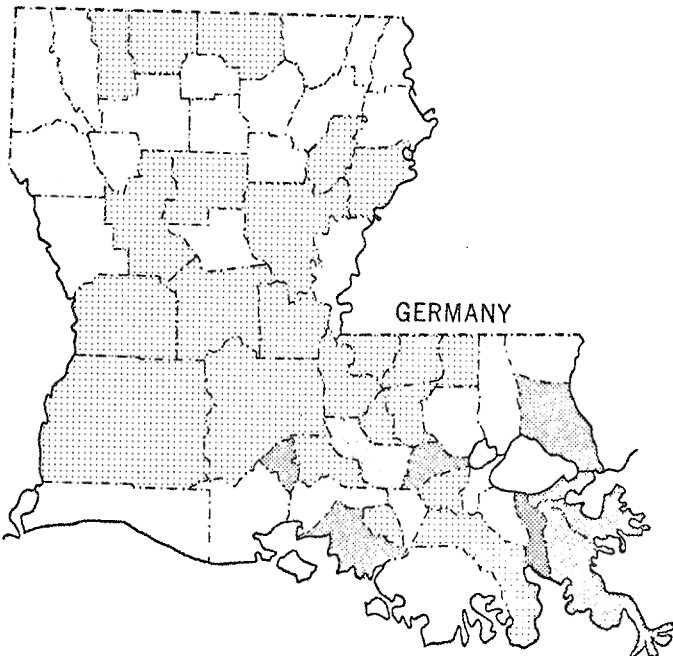
SOURCES OF LOUISIANA IMMIGRANTS: 1834-1880



FRANCE

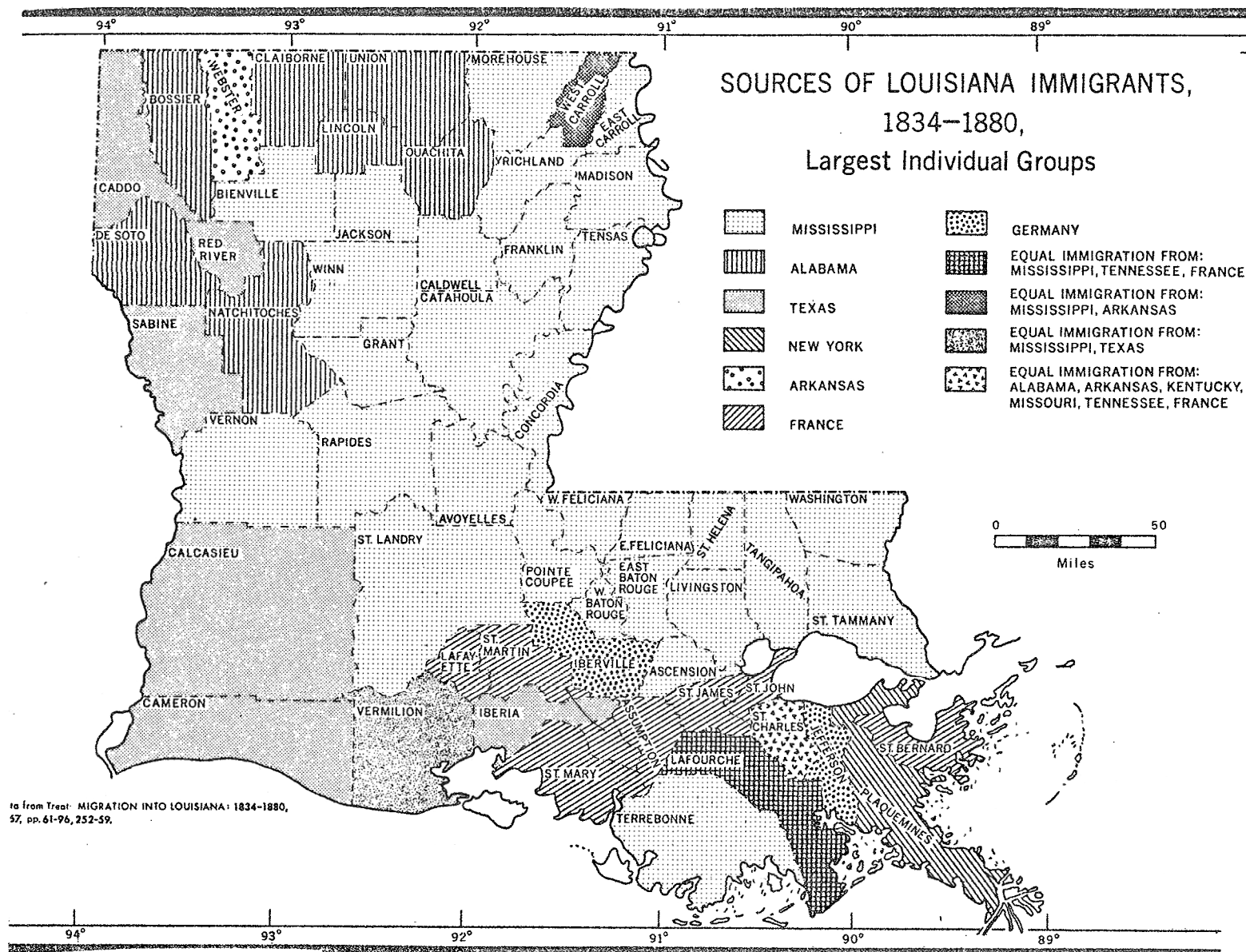


Data from Treat: MIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA: 1834-1880, 1967, pp. 61-96, 252-59. Parish boundaries of 1880.



GERMANY

Detro 1970



Detro 1970

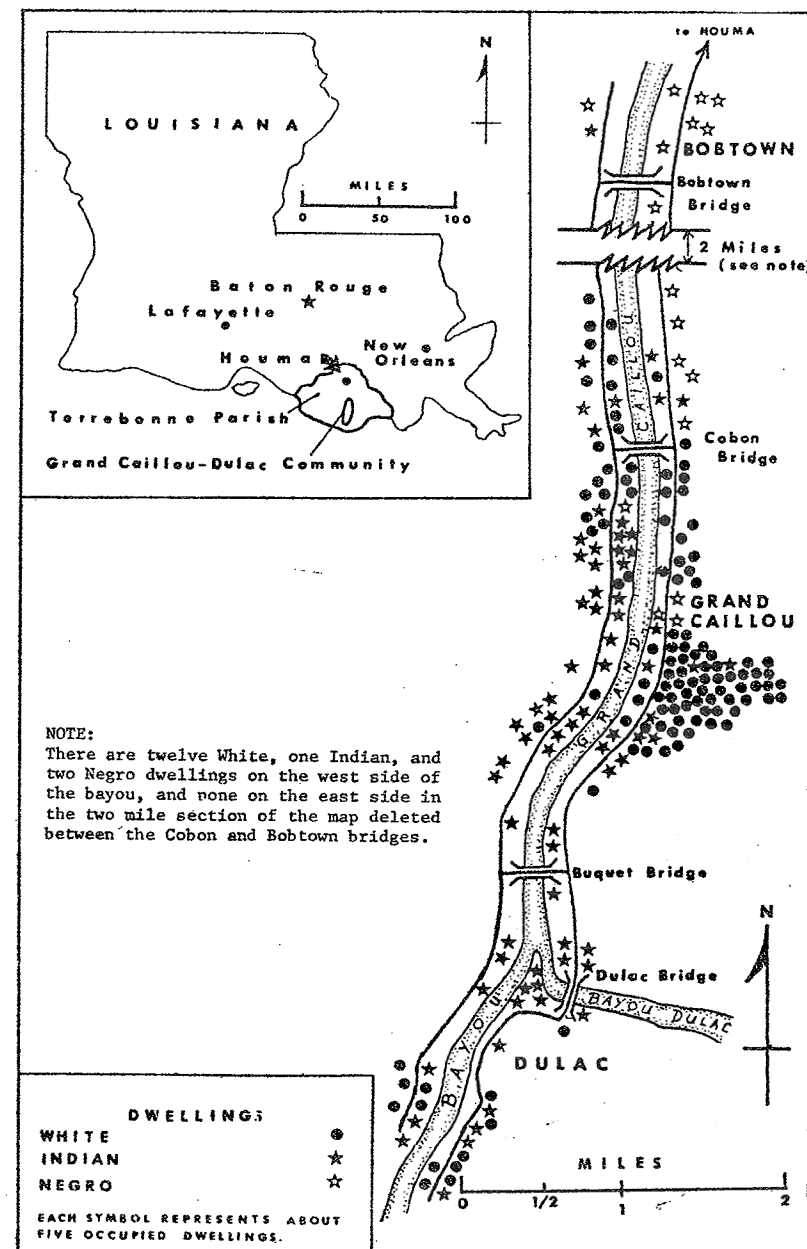
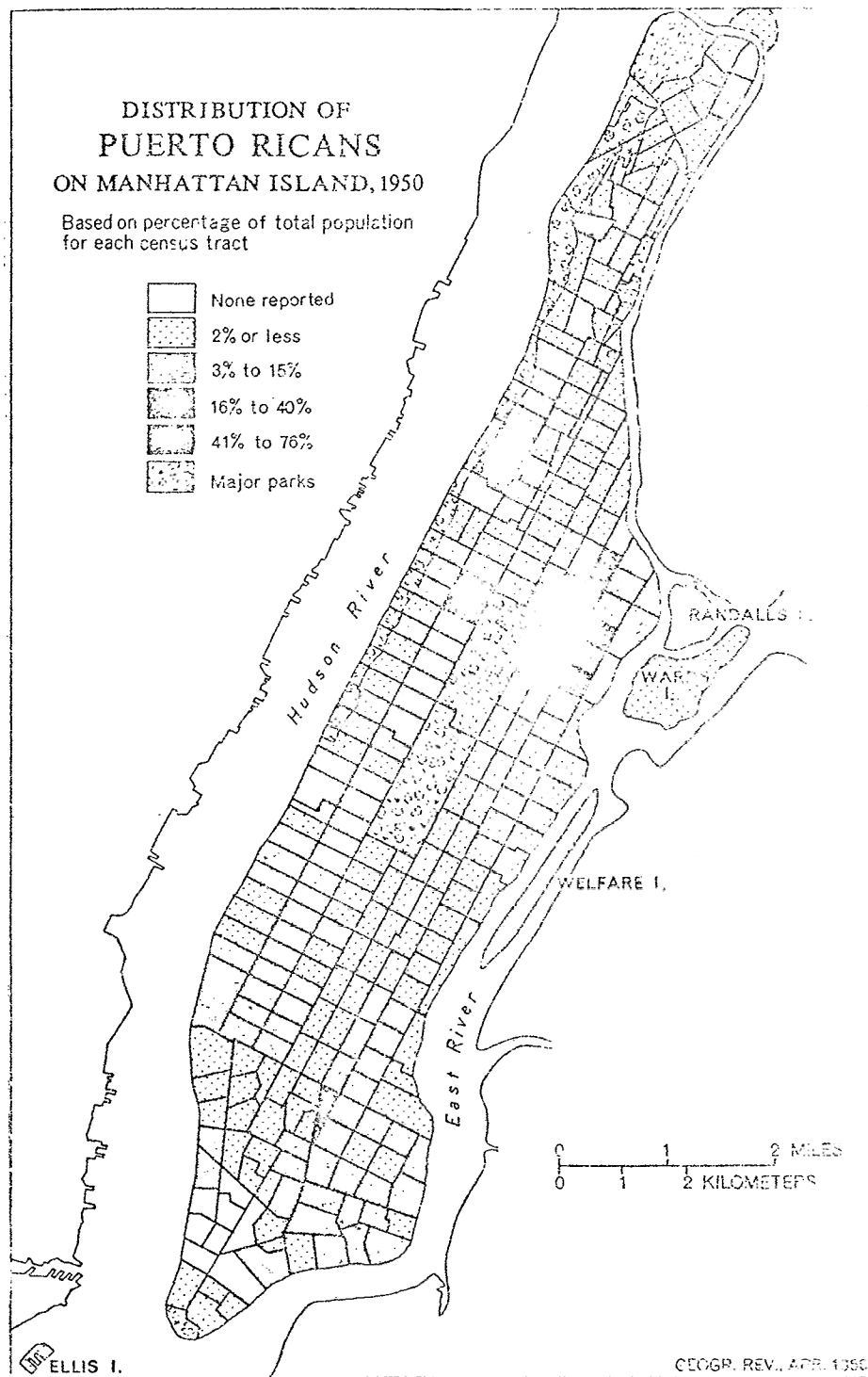


Figure 1. The Grand Caillou-Dulac Community: the approximate location of dwellings showing the ethnic identity of the occupants. The scale of the map does not allow for the actual spatial placement of each individual dwelling. Isolated symbols represent, in a few isolated cases, one or two more or one or two less than five dwellings.

Stanton 1971



Norak
1956

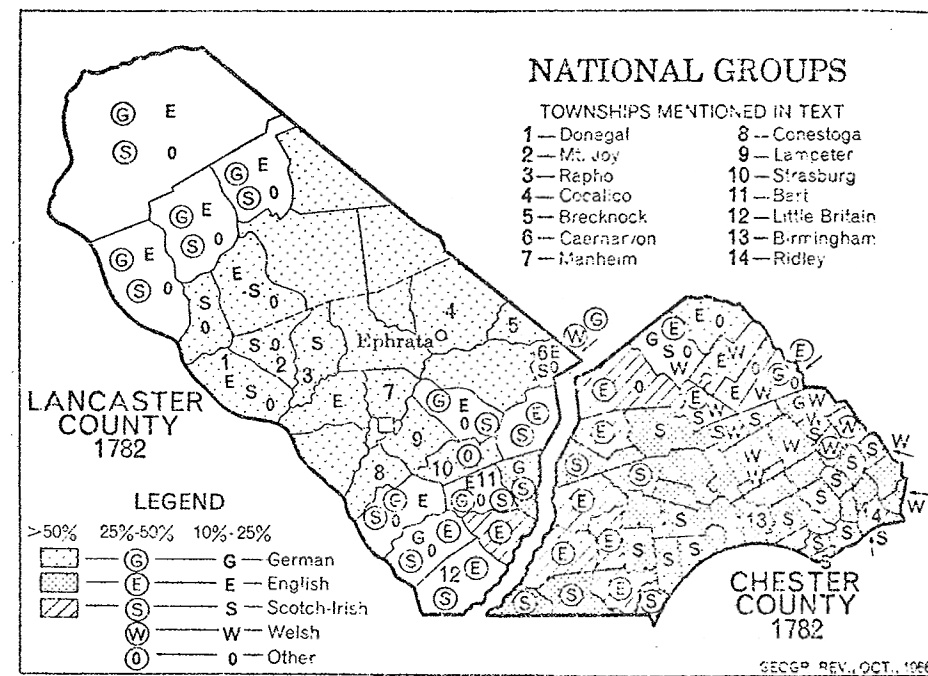
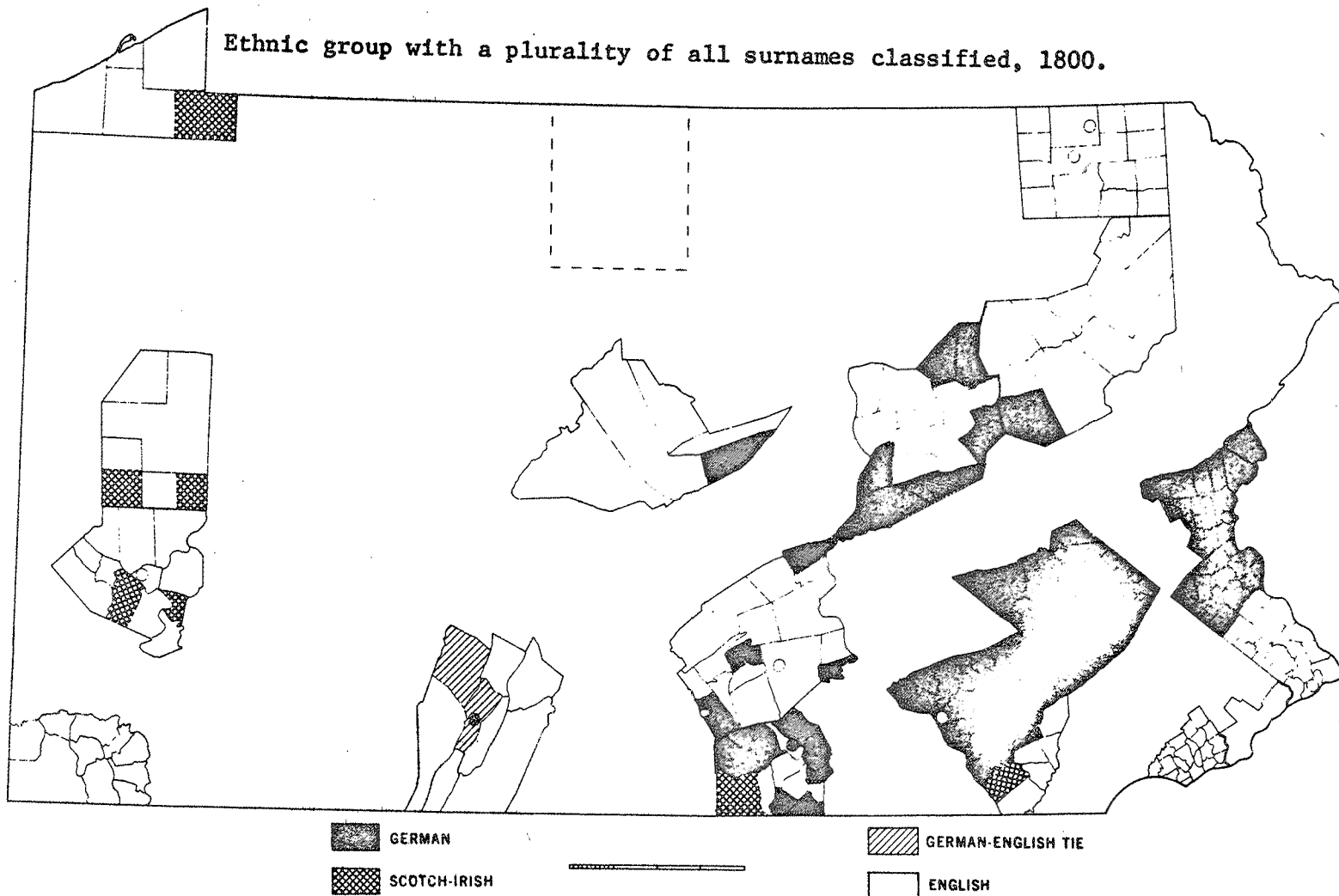


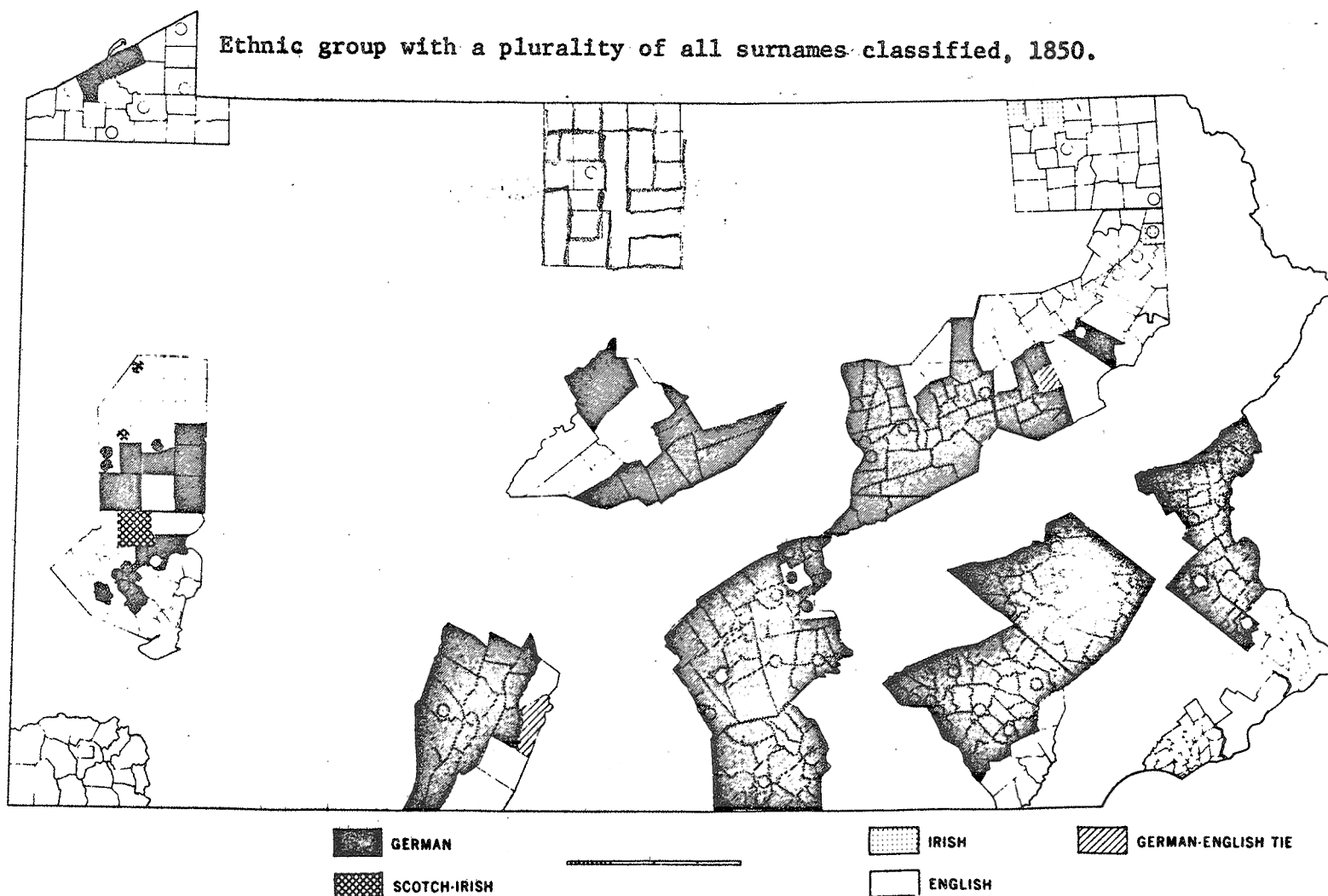
Fig. 5—Data from tax lists (see footnote to Table 1). (Penn.)

Lemon 1966

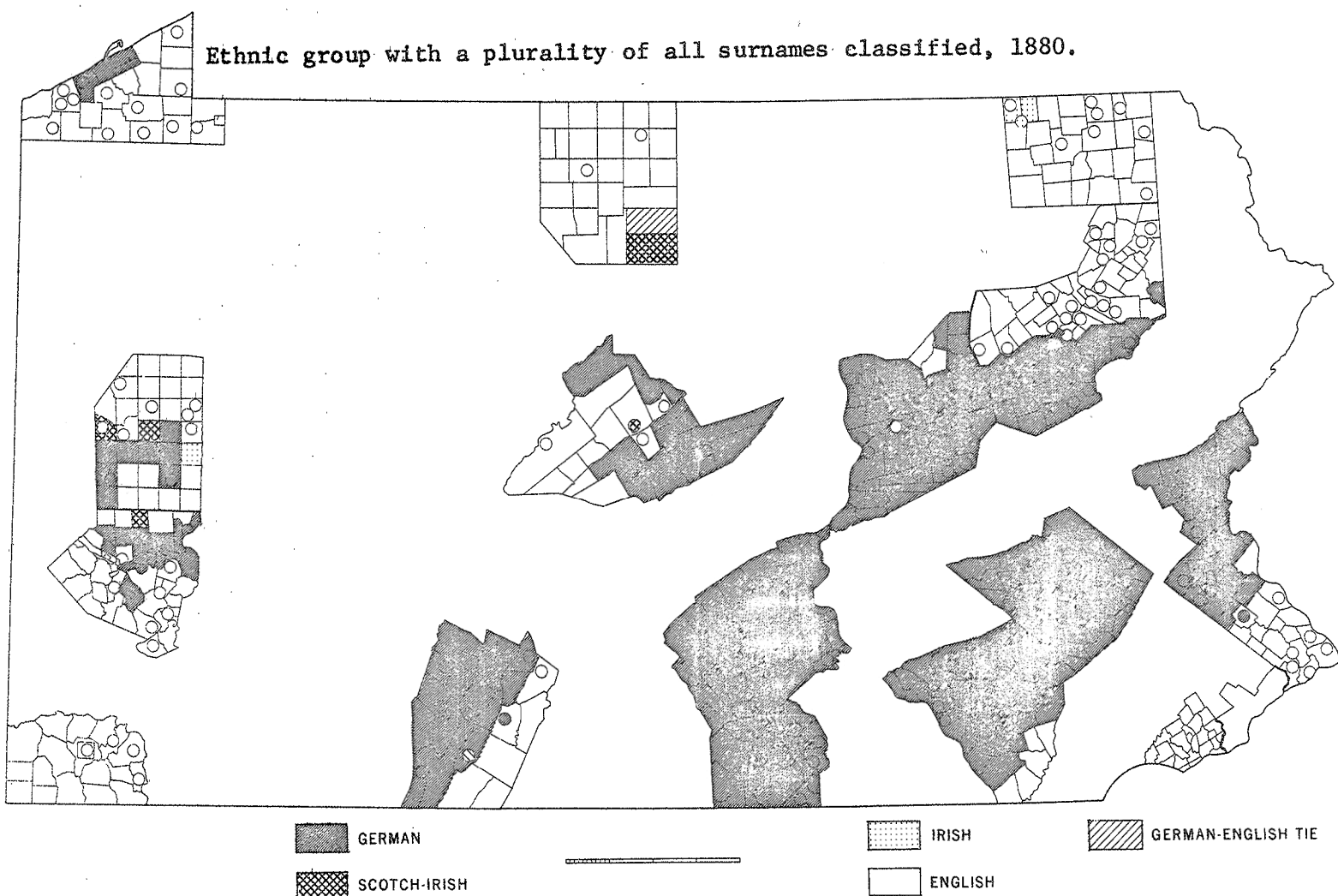
Ethnic group with a plurality of all surnames classified, 1800.



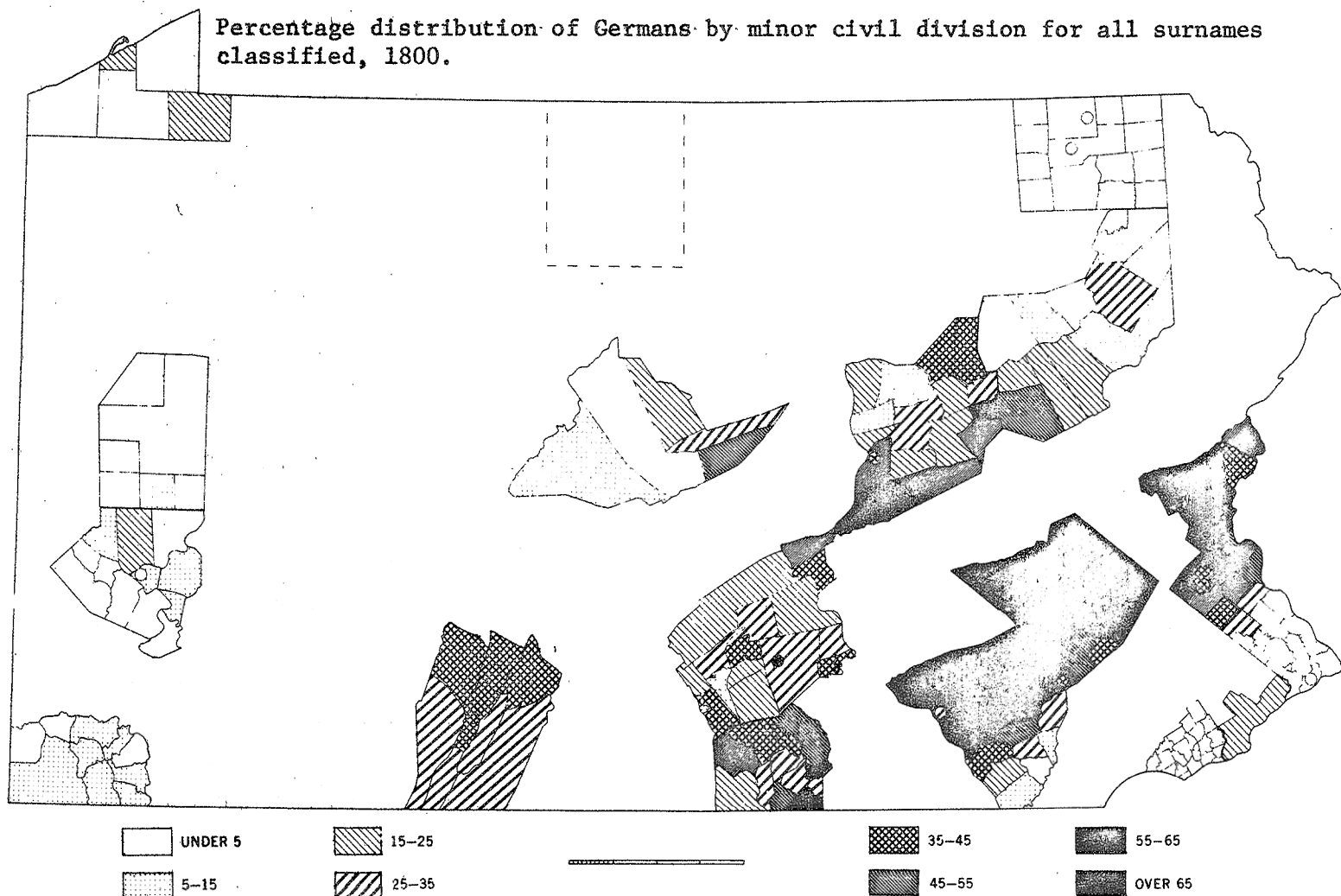
Ethnic group with a plurality of all surnames classified, 1850.



Ethnic group with a plurality of all surnames classified, 1880.



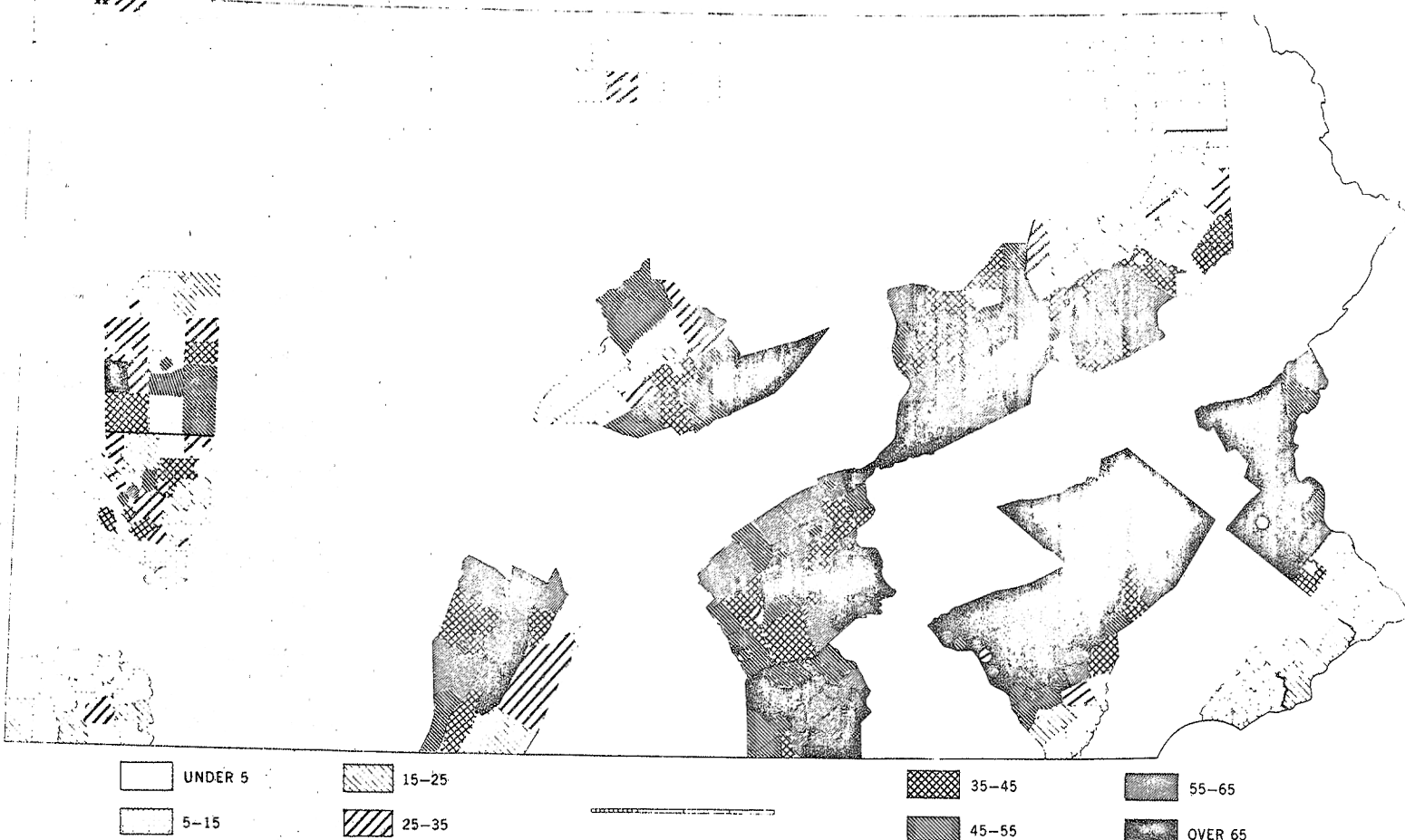
Percentage distribution of Germans by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1880.



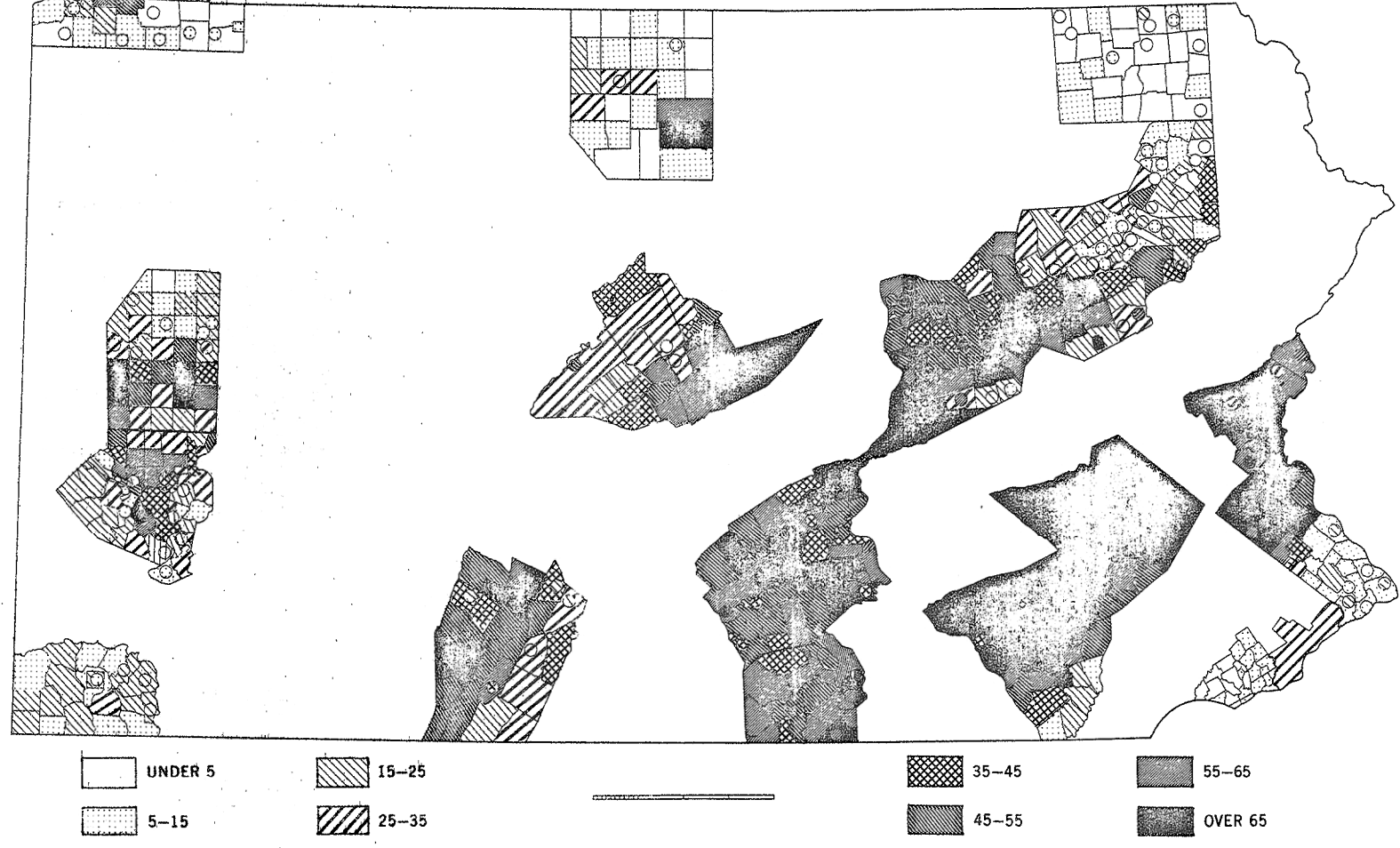
Hornberger 1974

672

Percentage distribution of Germans by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1850.

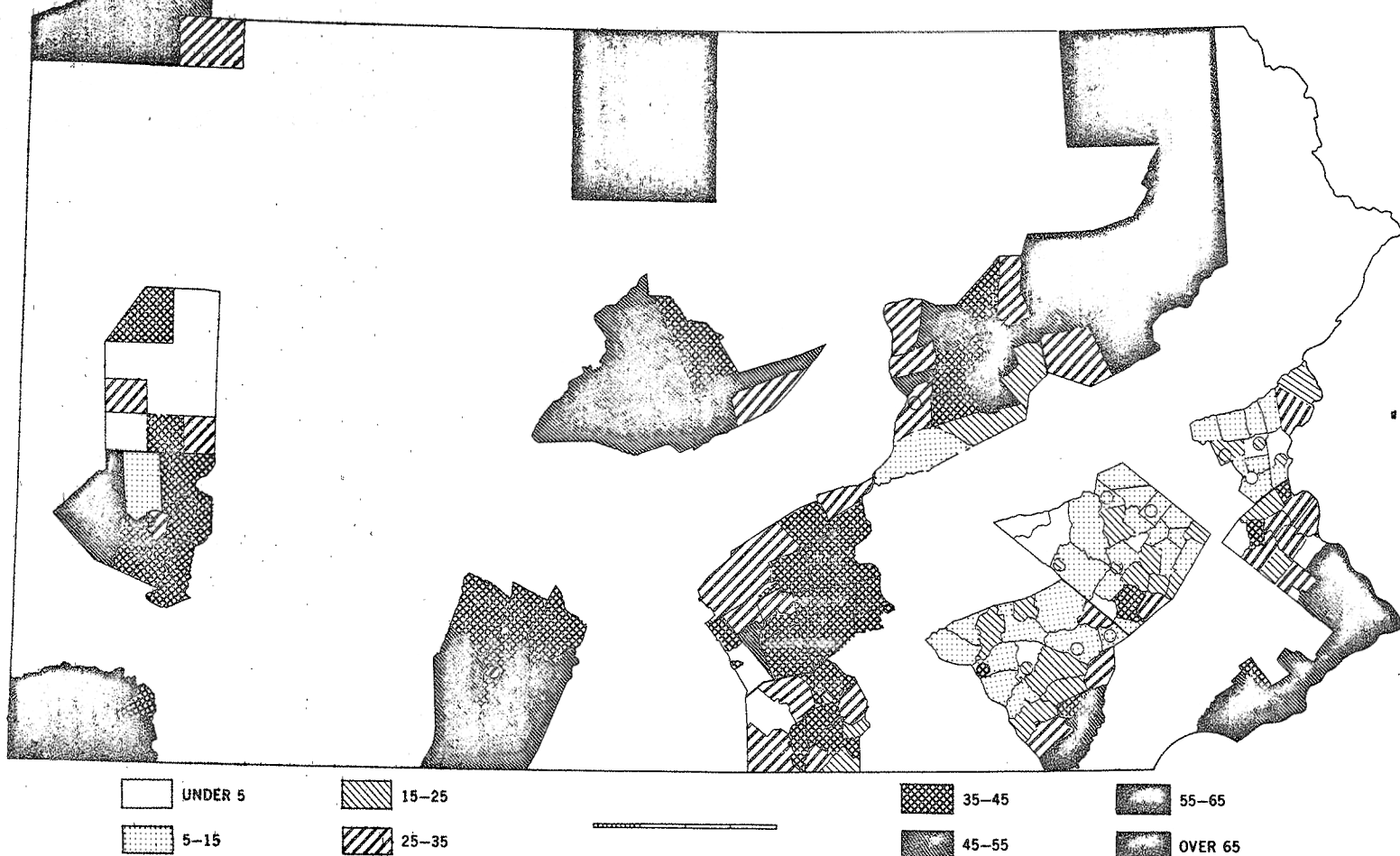


Percentage distribution of Germans by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1880.

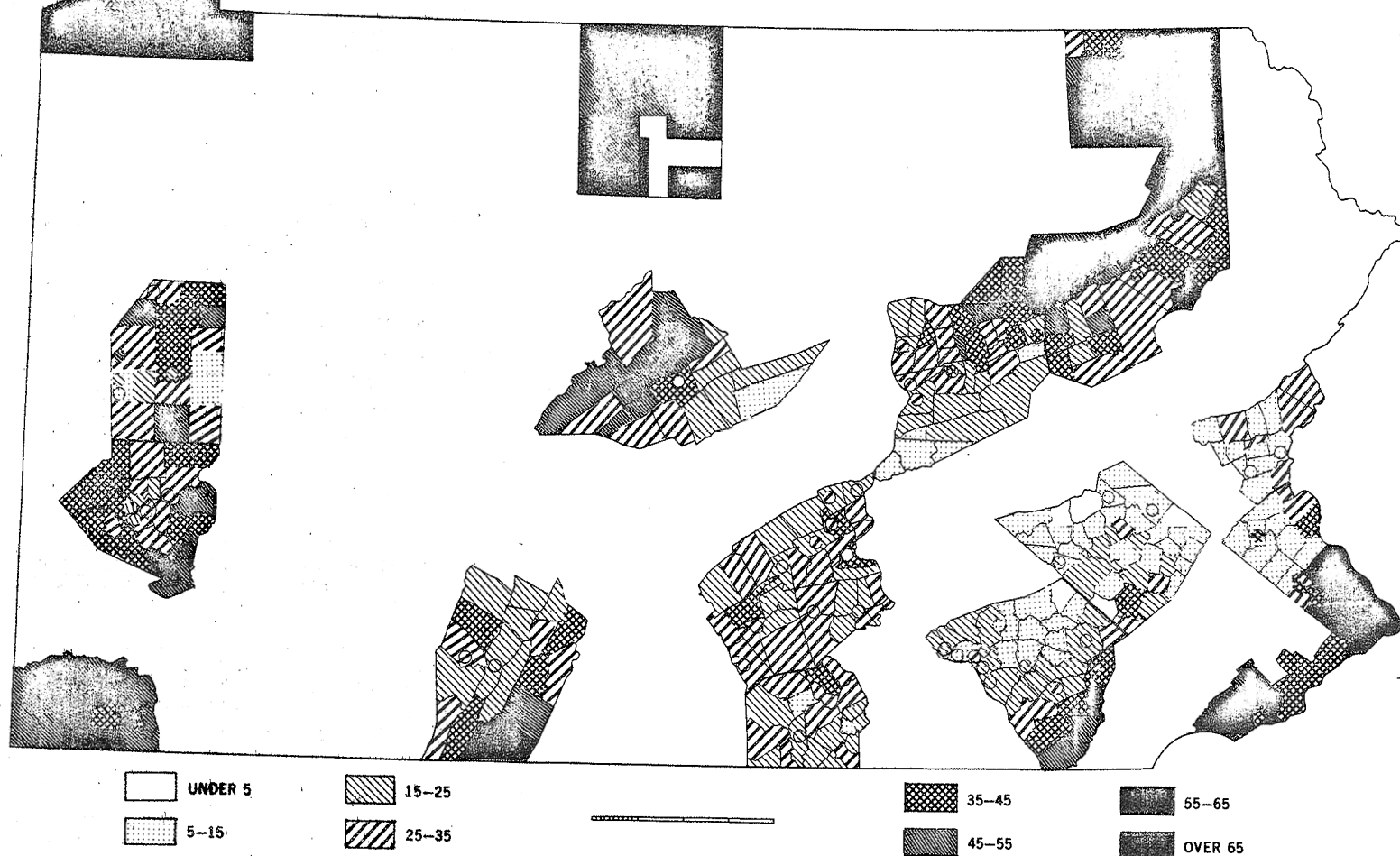


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of English by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1800.



Percentage distribution of English by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1850.

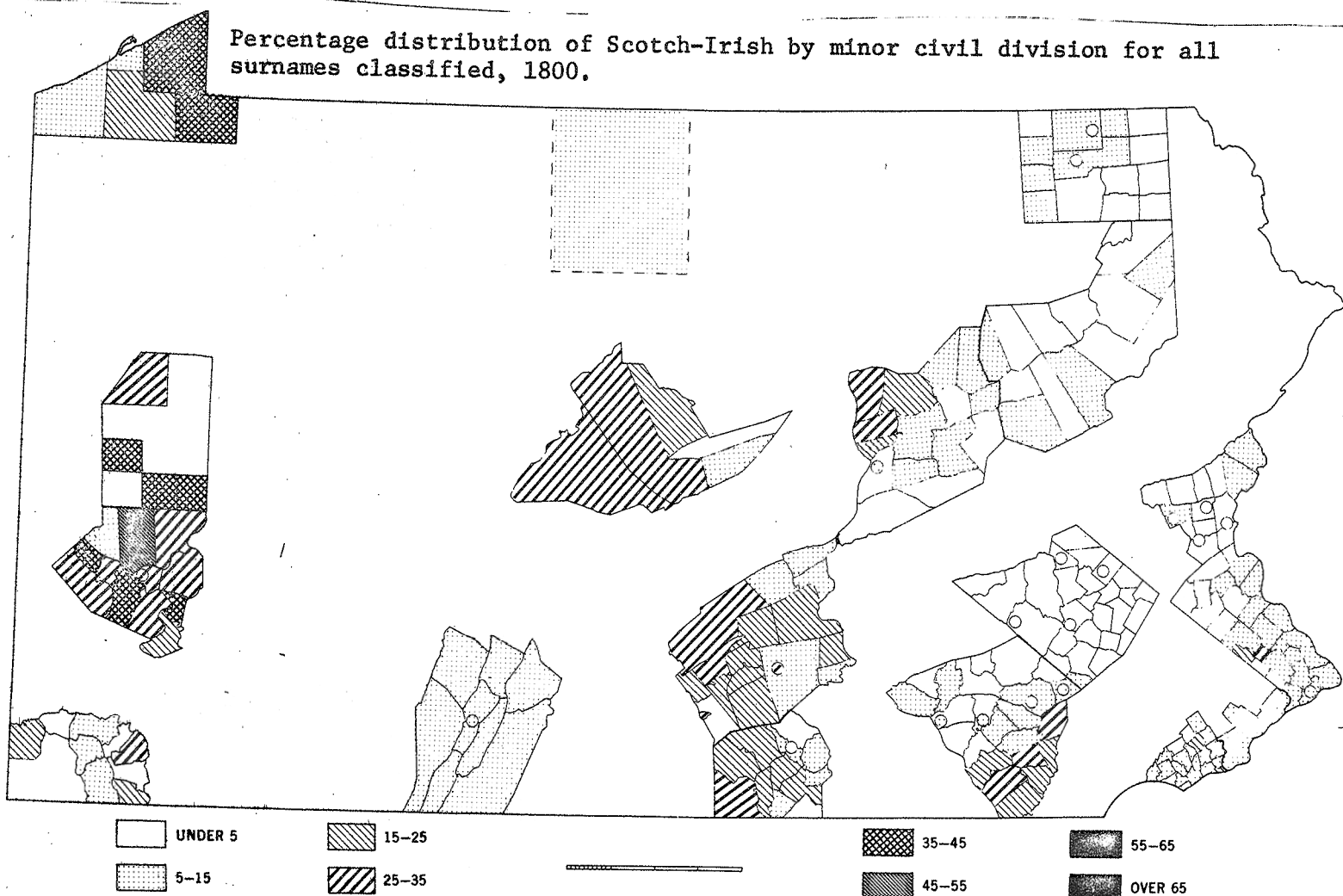


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of English by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1880.



Percentage distribution of Scotch-Irish by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1800.

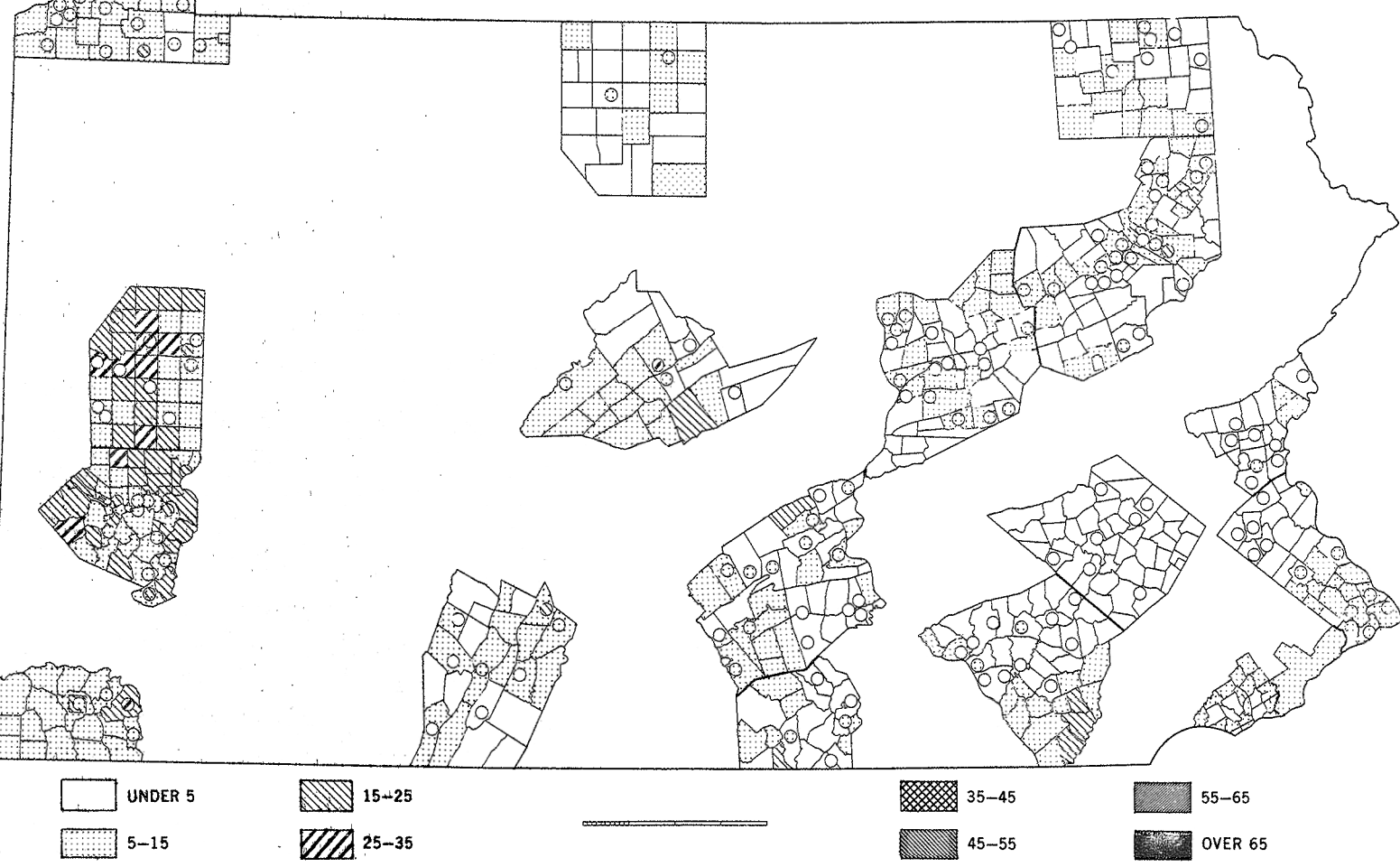


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Scotch-Irish by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1850.

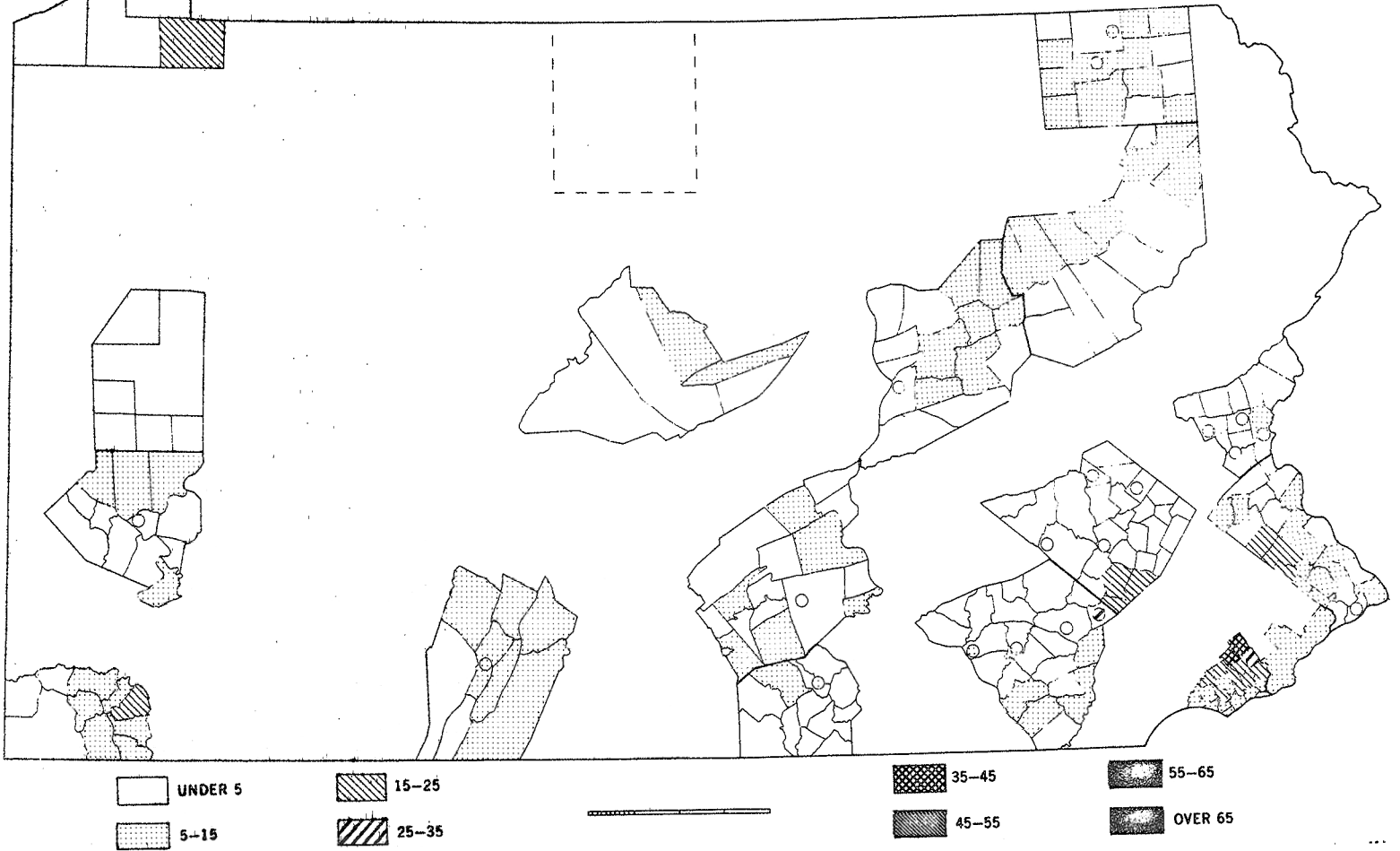


Percentage distribution of Scotch-Irish by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1880.

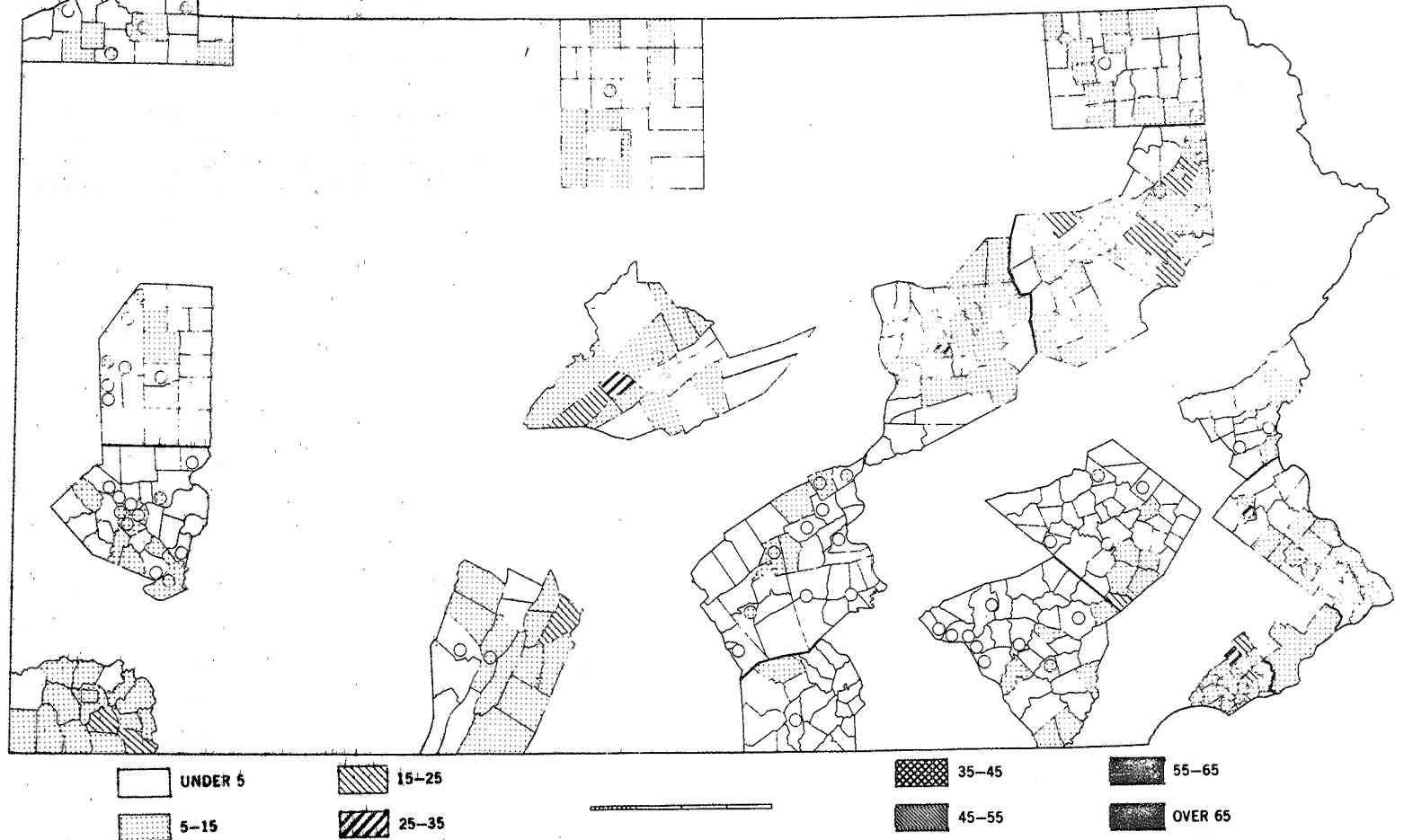


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Welsh by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1800.

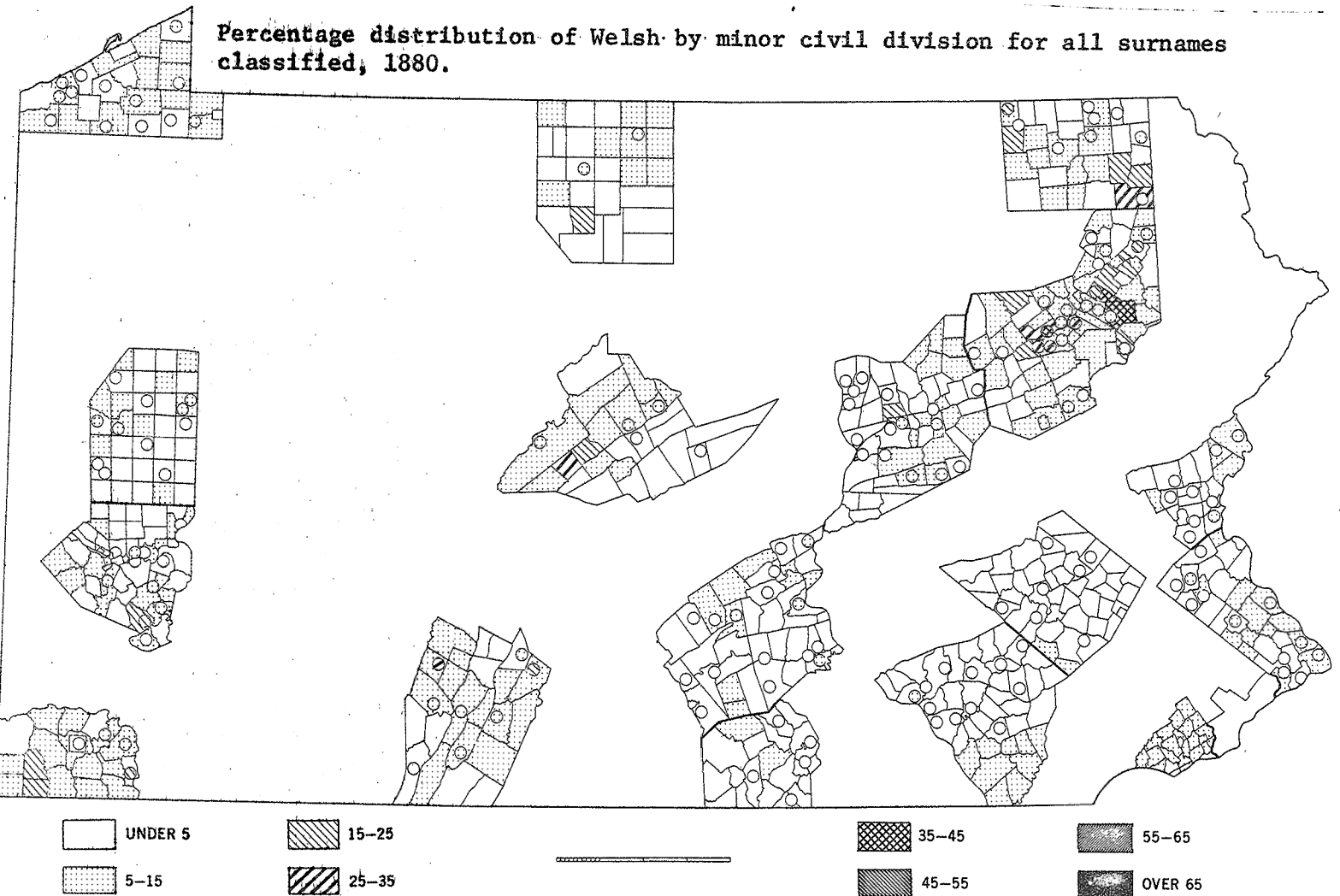


Percentage distribution of Welsh by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1850.

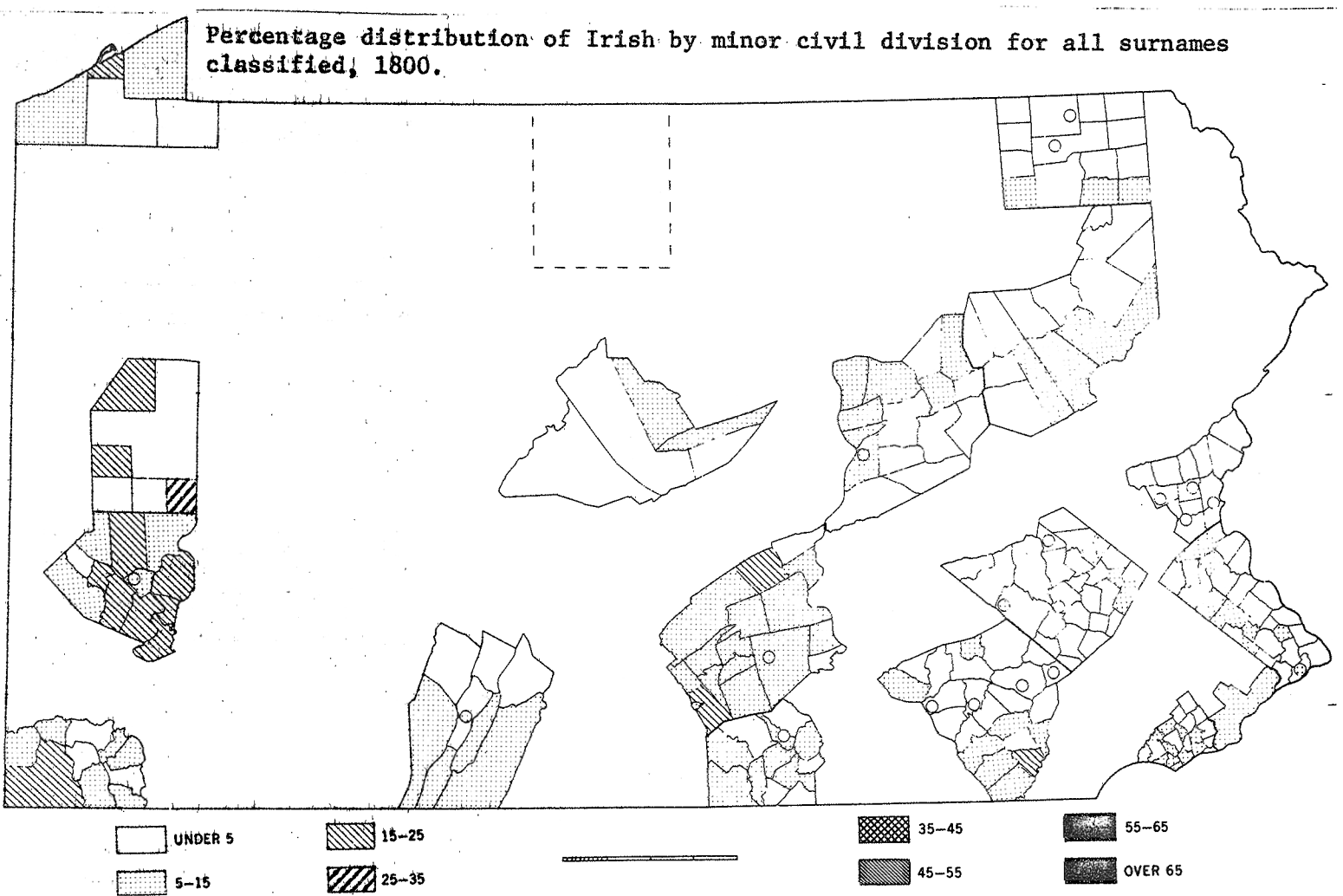


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Welsh by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1880.

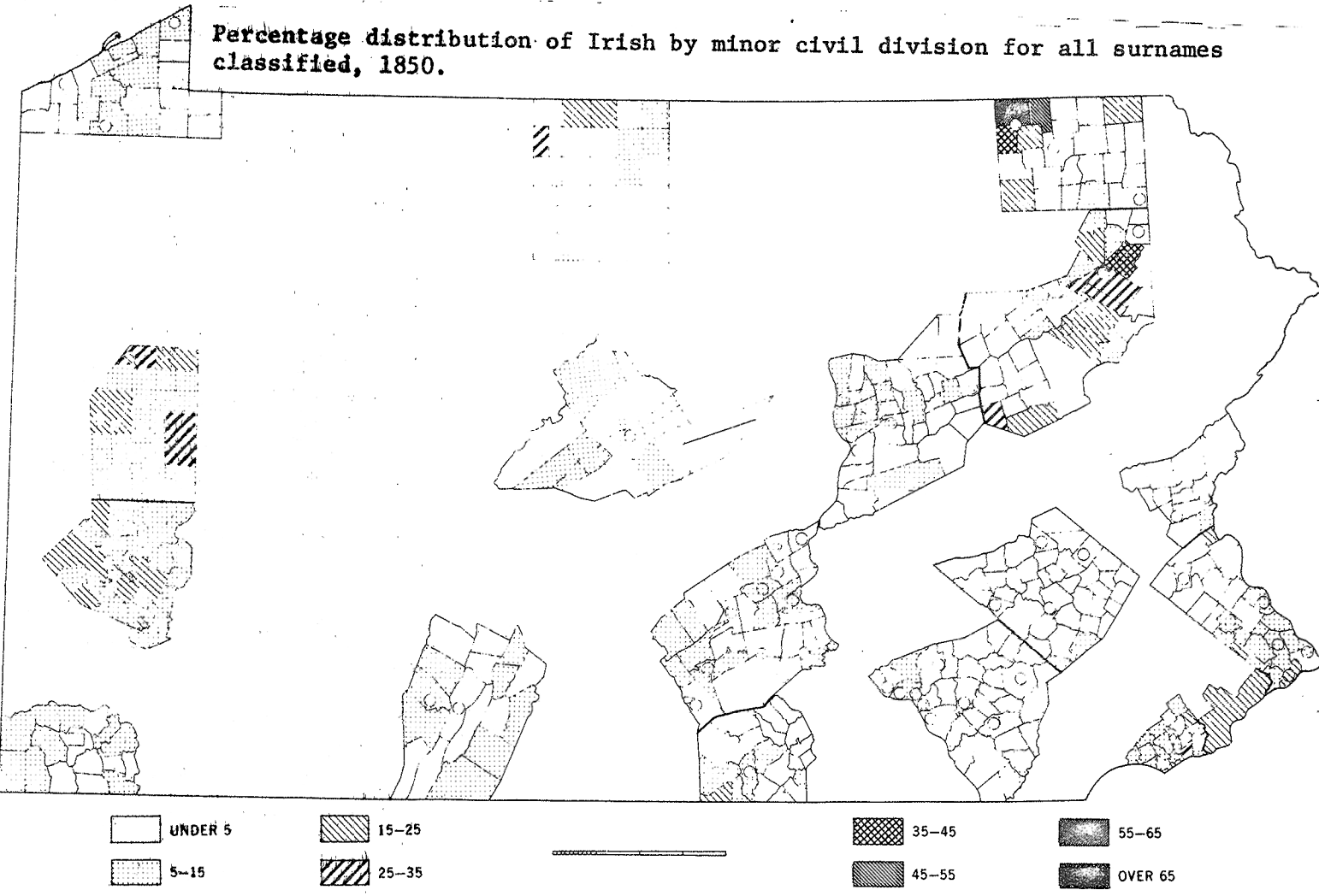


Percentage distribution of Irish by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1800.

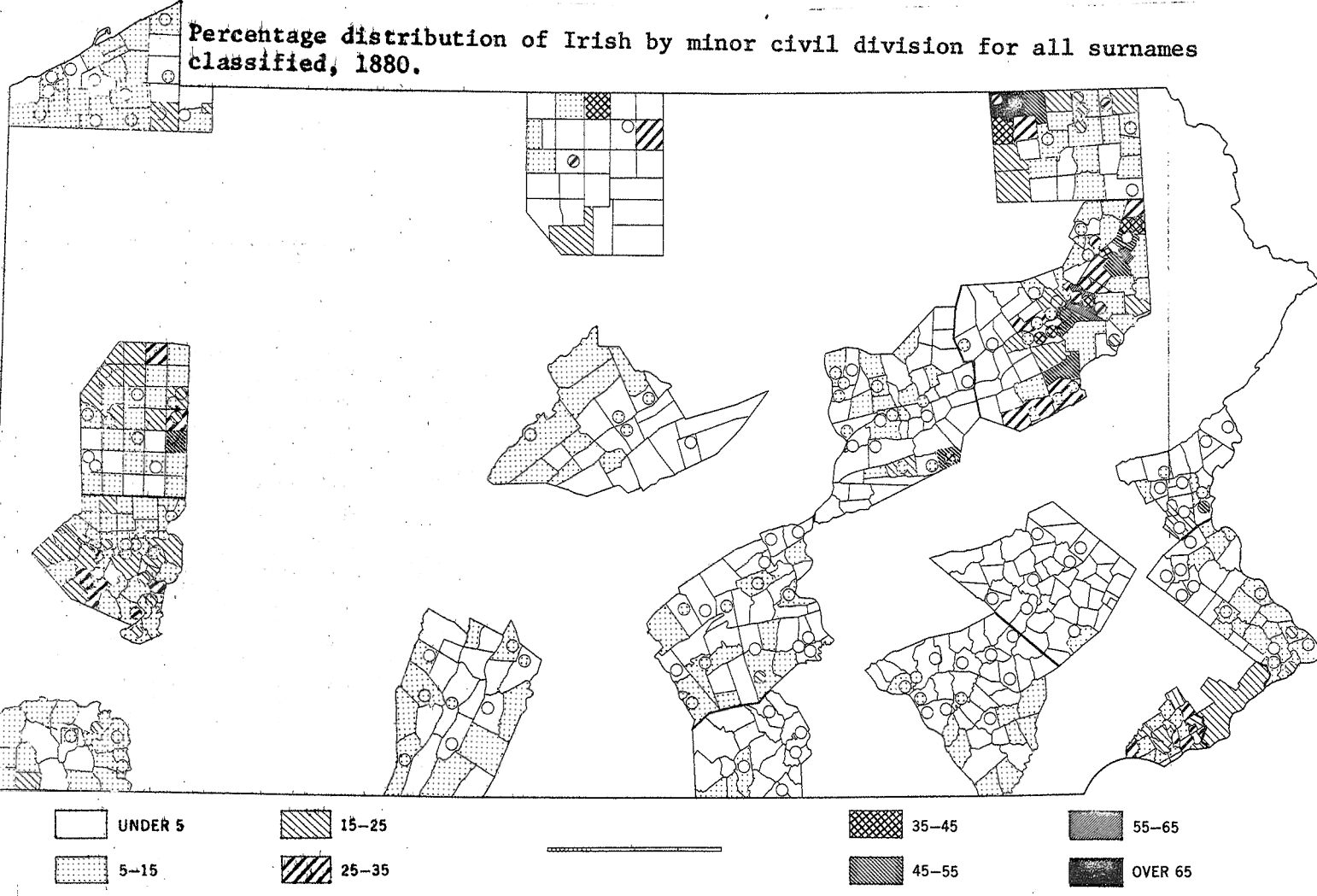


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Irish by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1850.

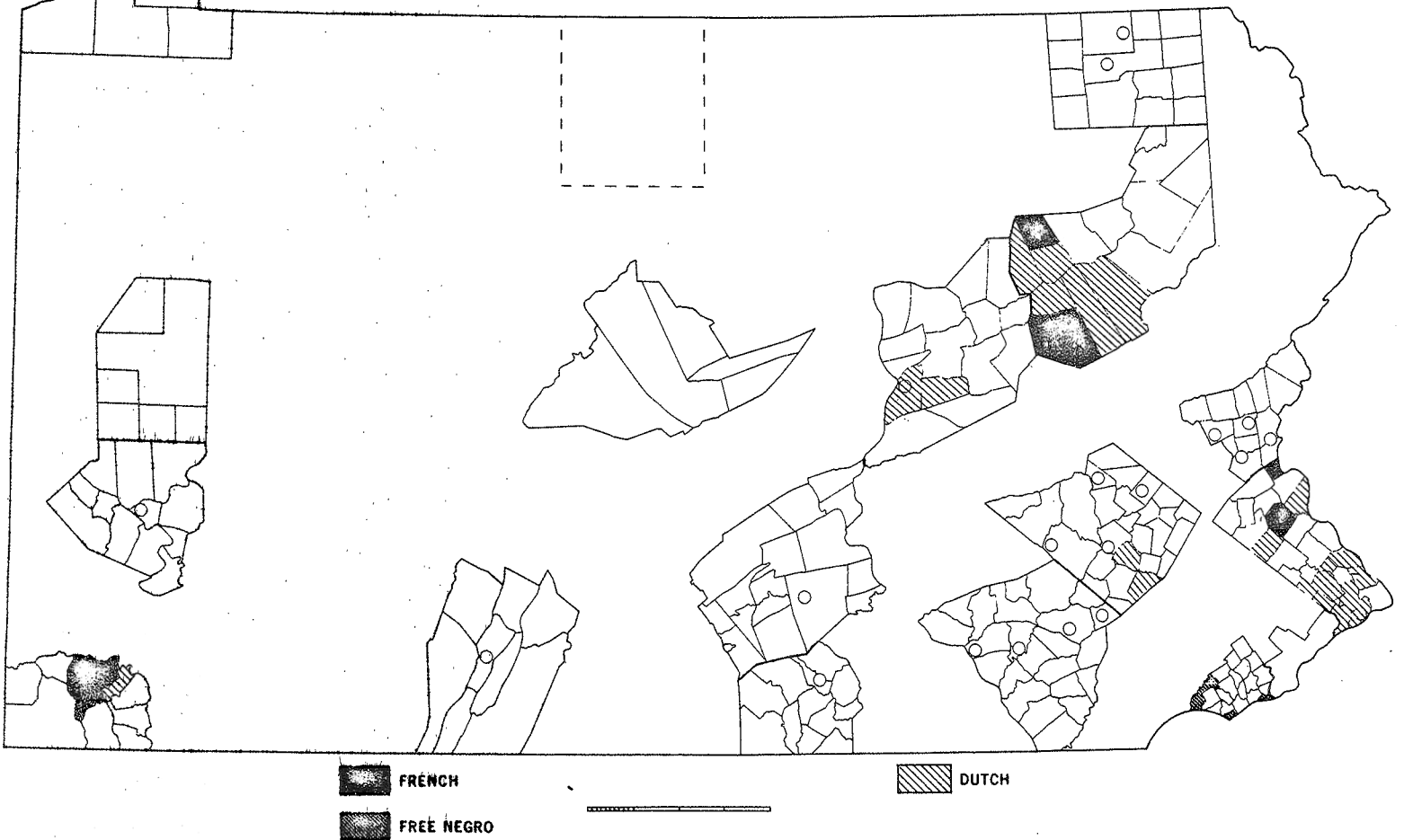


Percentage distribution of Irish by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1880.

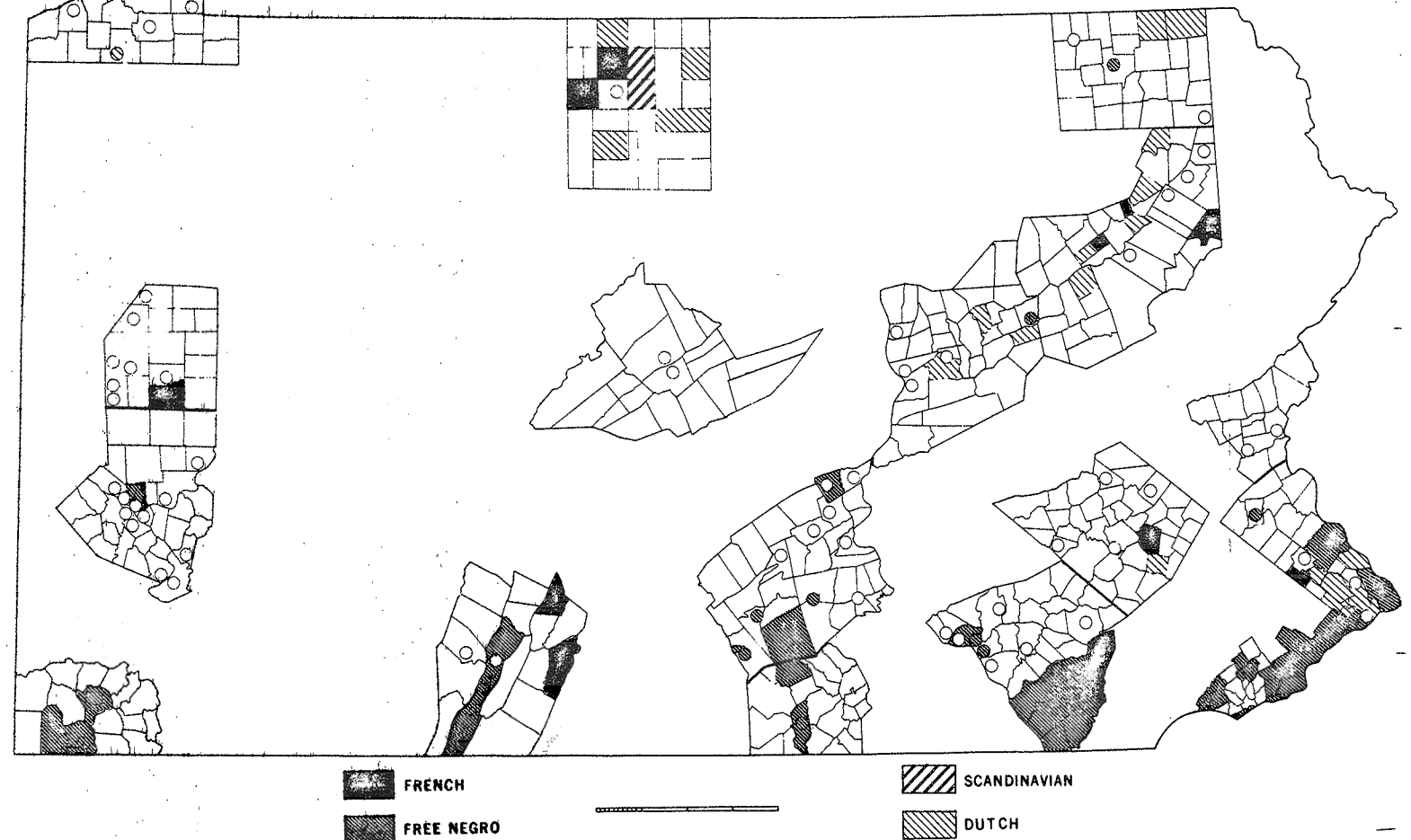


Hornberger 1974

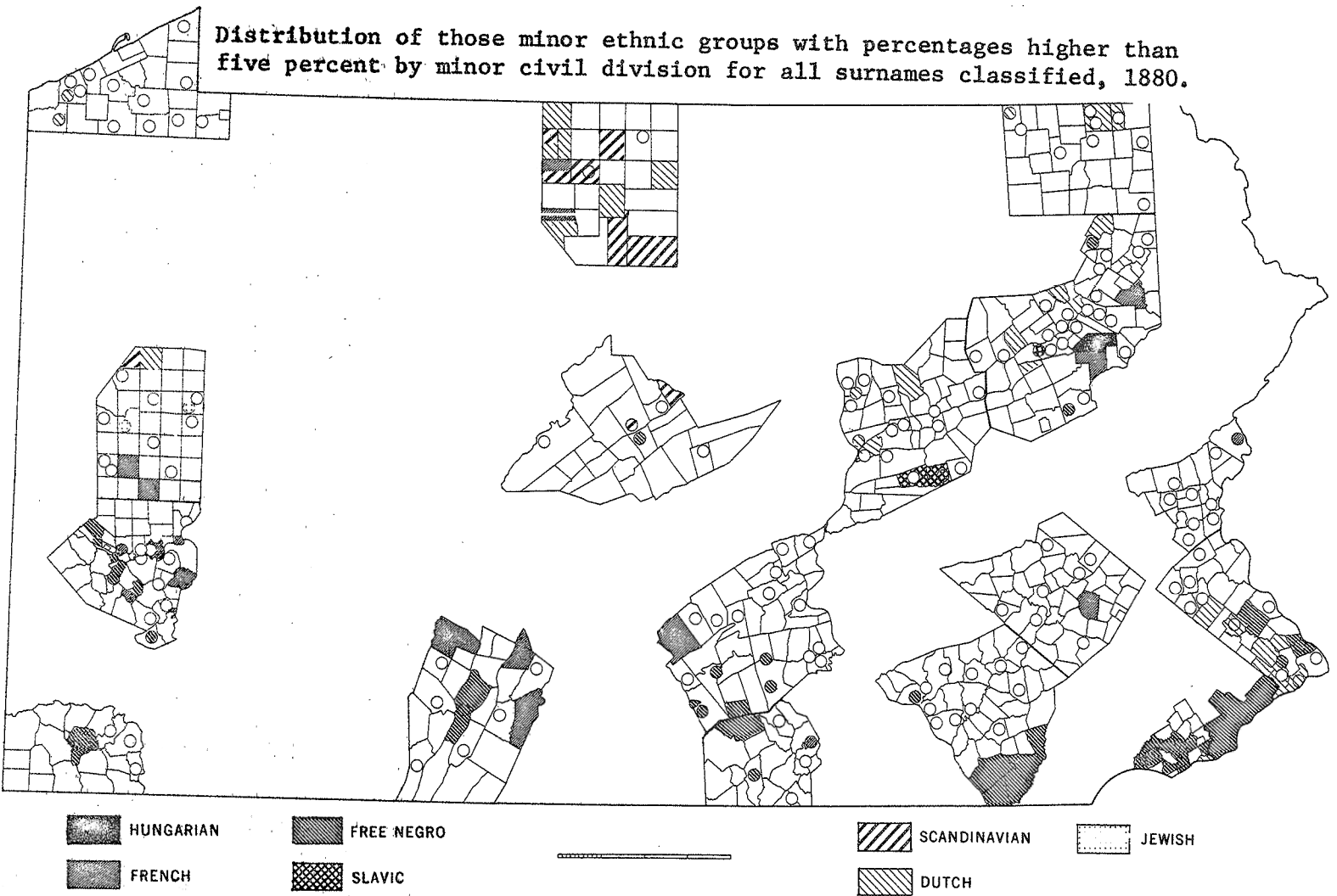
Distribution of those minor ethnic groups with percentages higher than five percent by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1800.



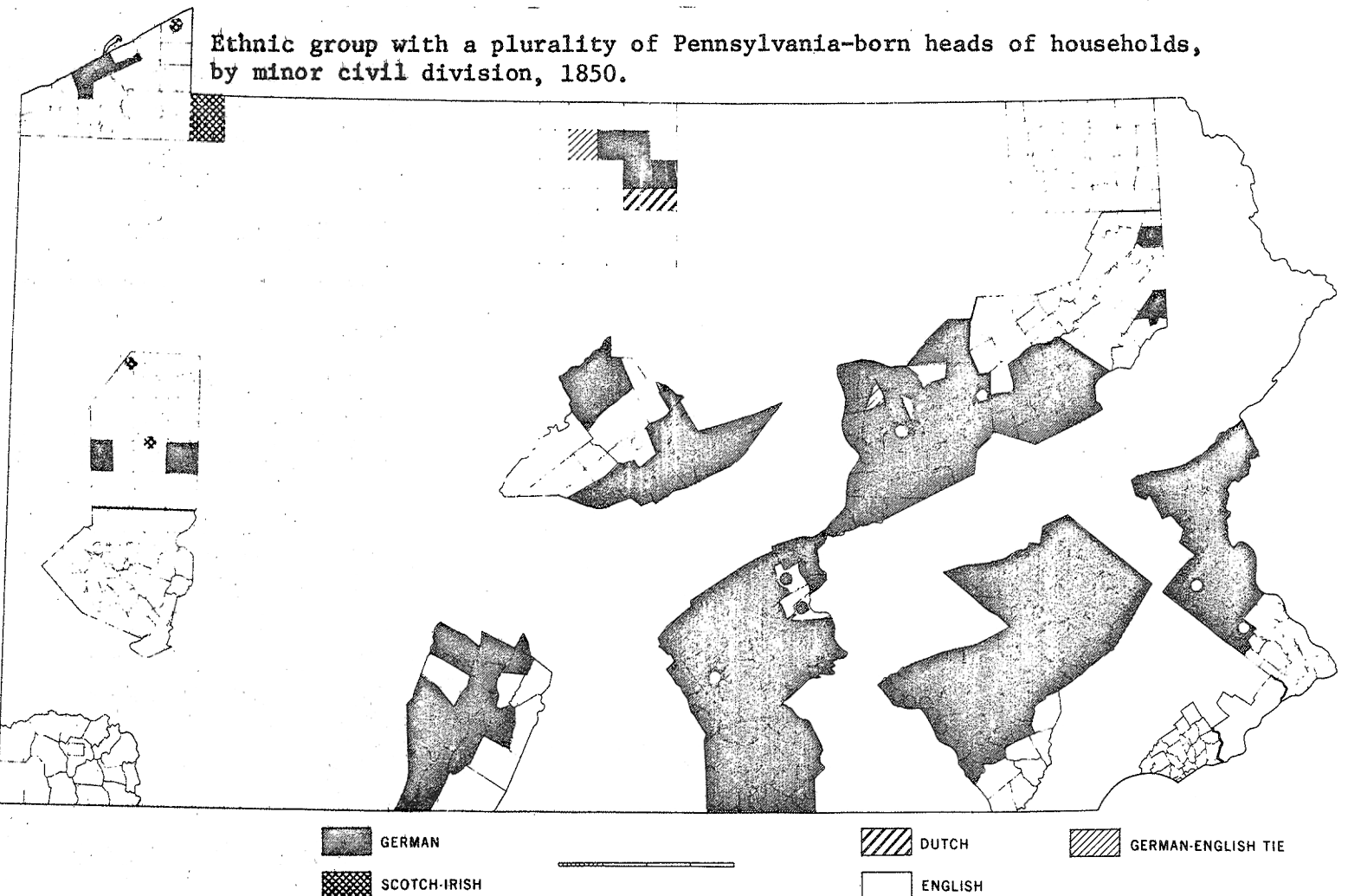
Distribution of those minor ethnic groups with percentages higher than five percent by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1850.



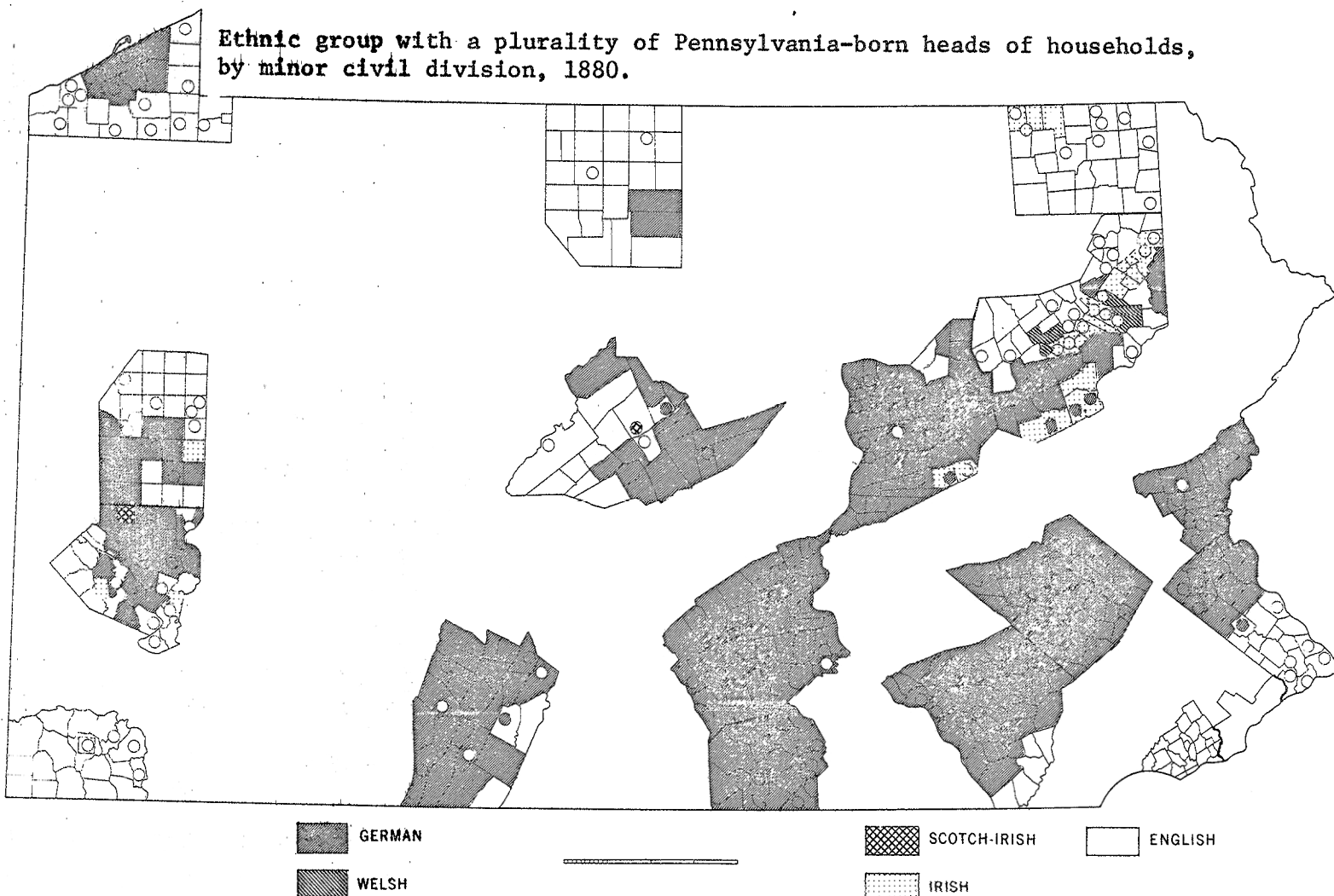
Distribution of those minor ethnic groups with percentages higher than five percent by minor civil division for all surnames classified, 1880.



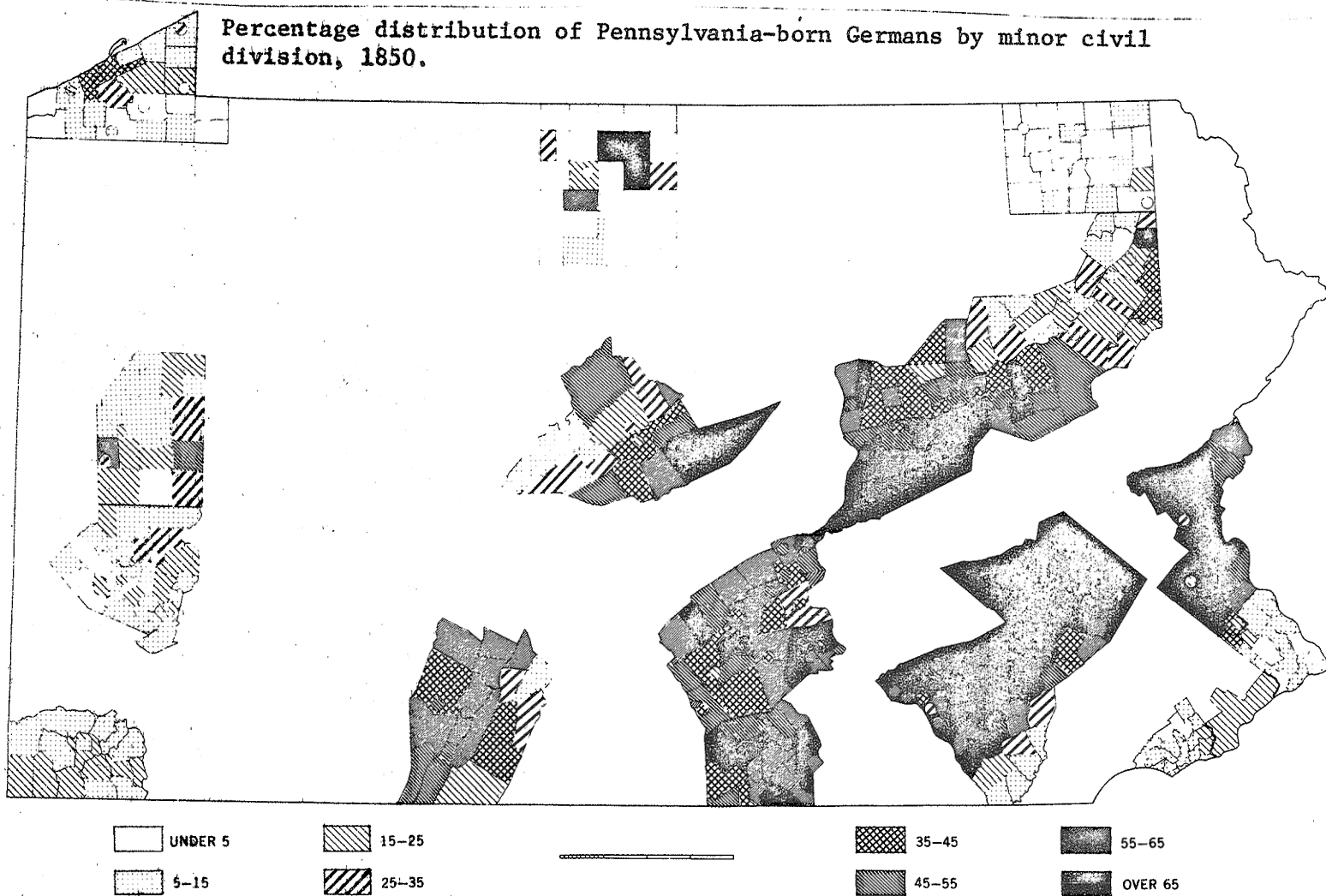
Ethnic group with a plurality of Pennsylvania-born heads of households, by minor civil division, 1850.



Ethnic group with a plurality of Pennsylvania-born heads of households, by minor civil division, 1880.

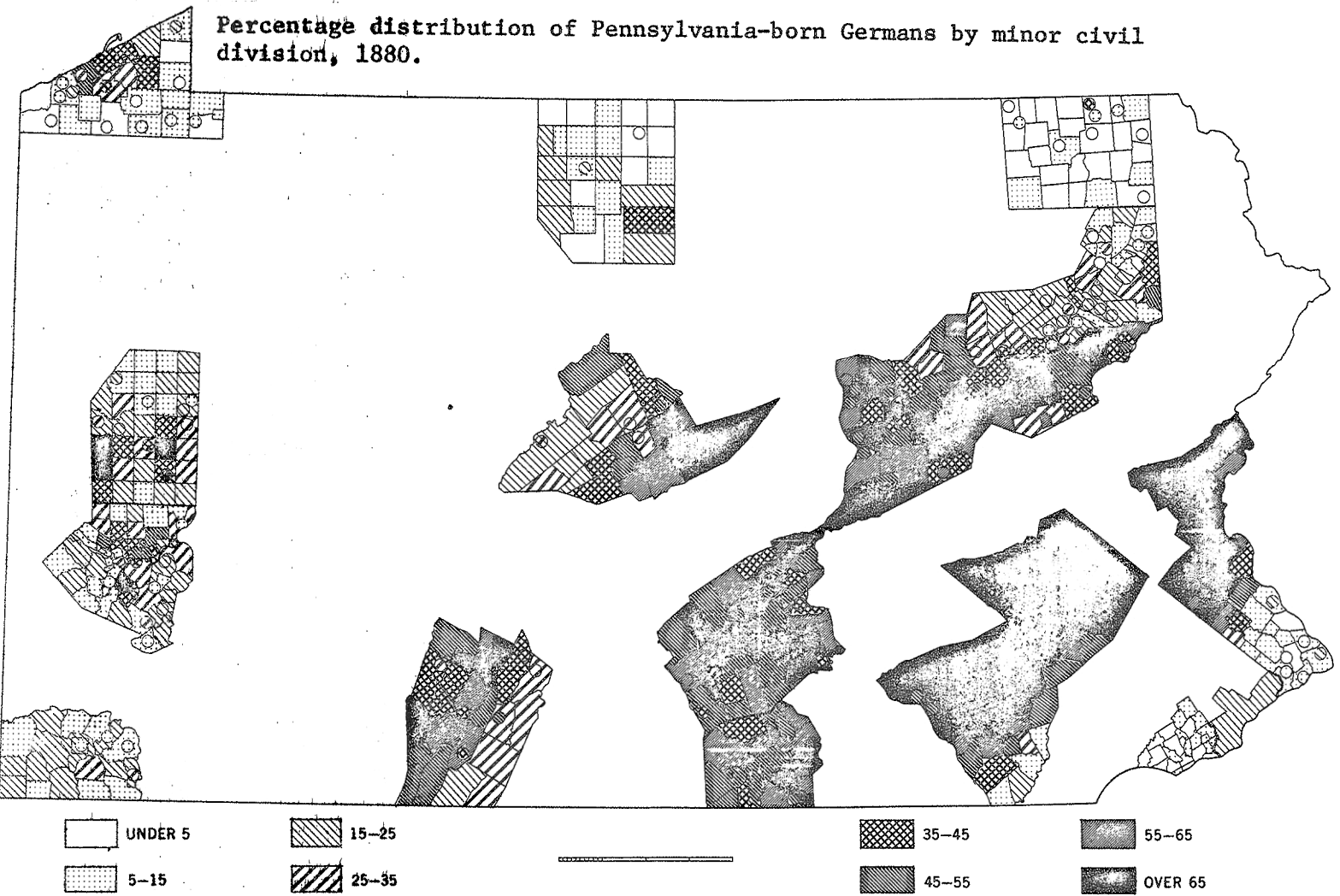


Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Germans by minor civil division, 1850.

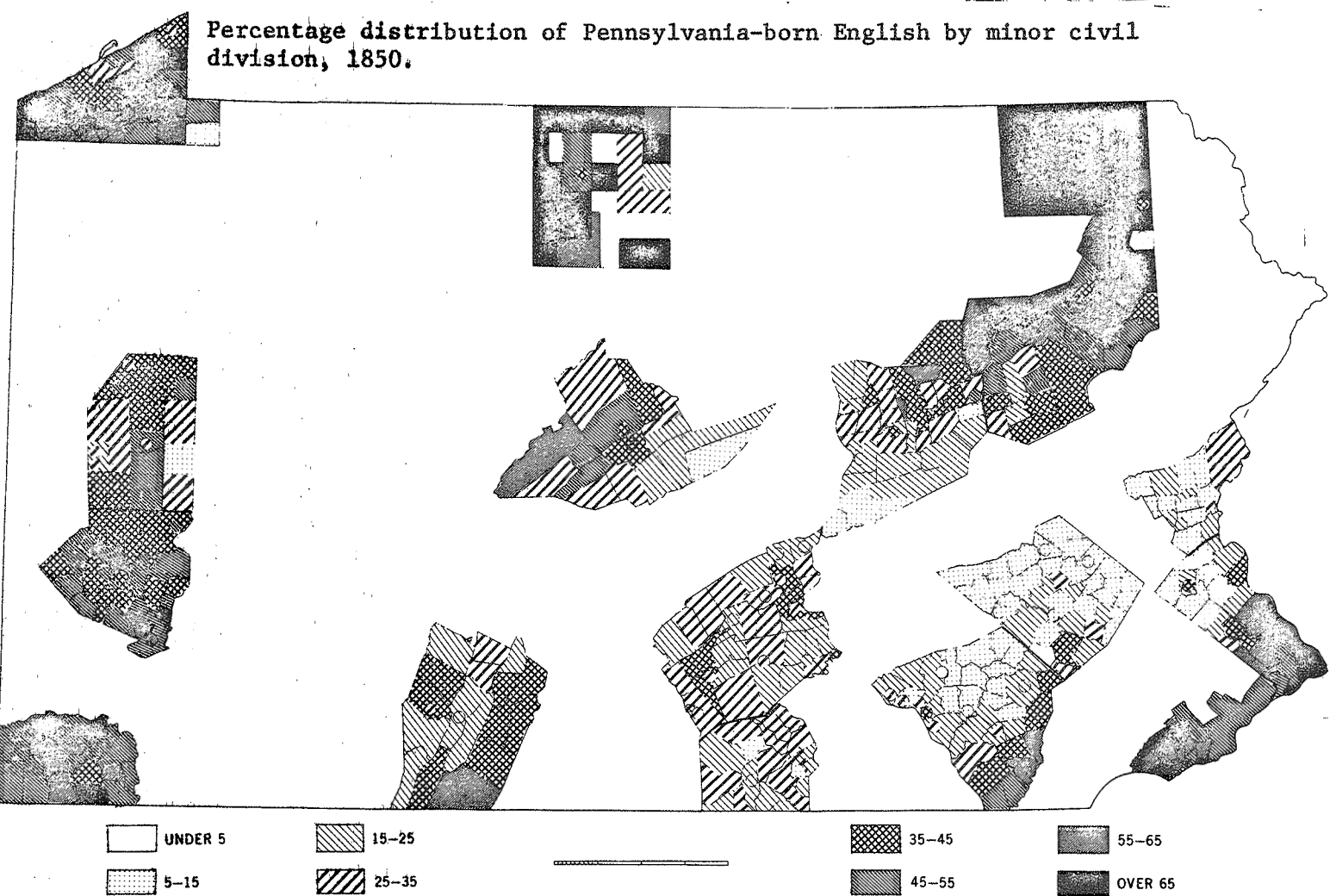


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Germans by minor civil division, 1880.



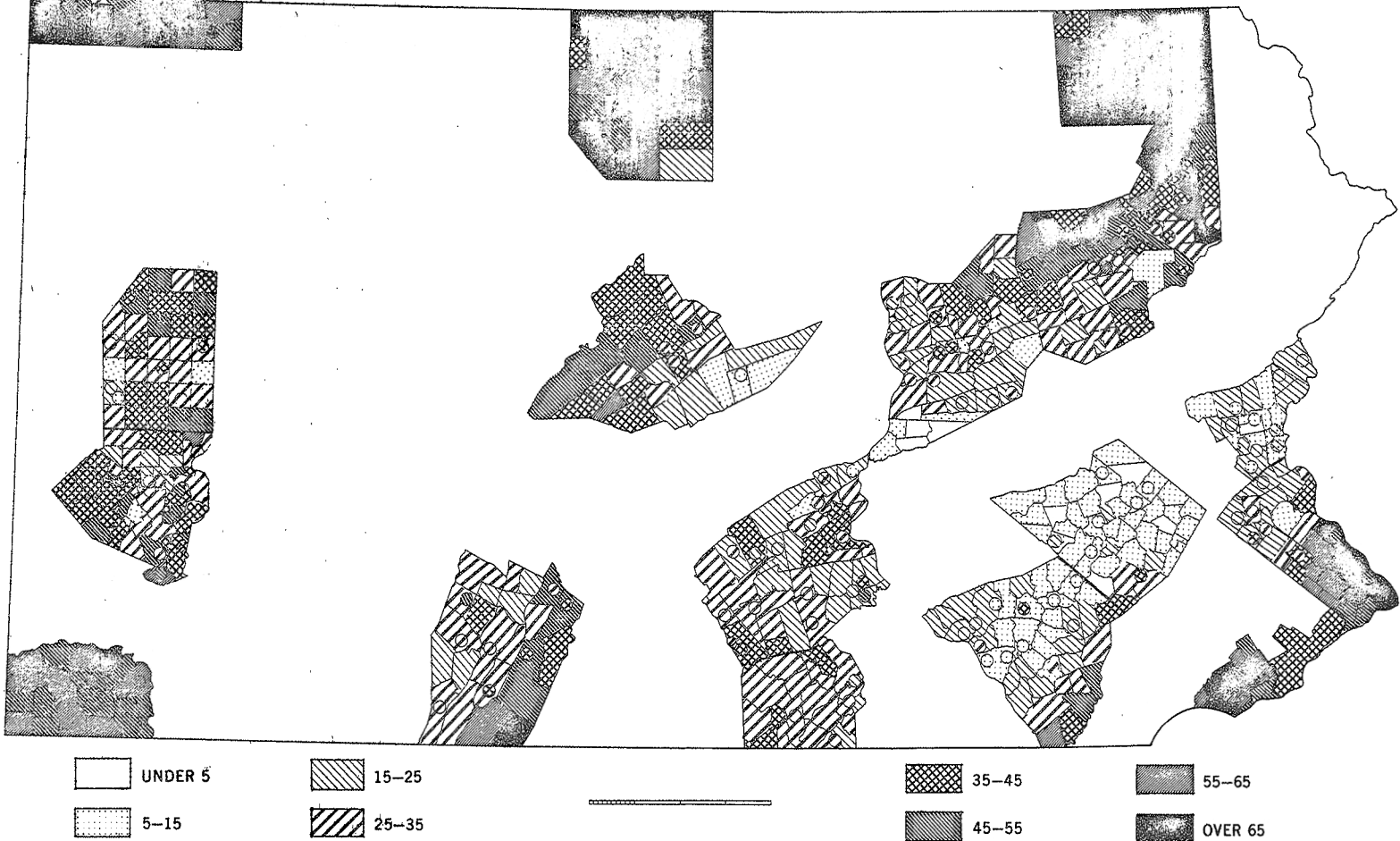
Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born English by minor civil division, 1850.



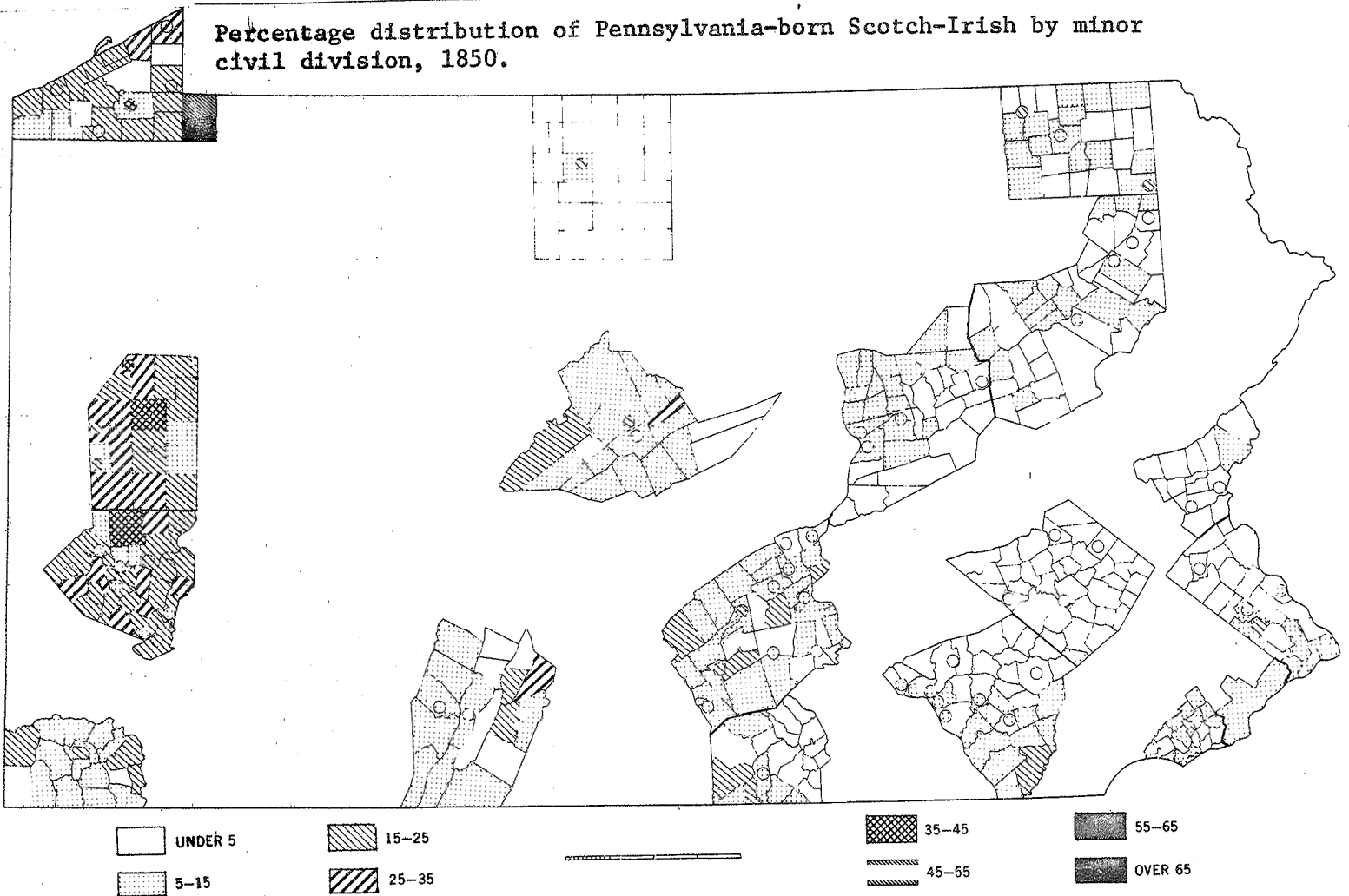
Hornberger 1974

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Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born English by minor civil division, 1880.

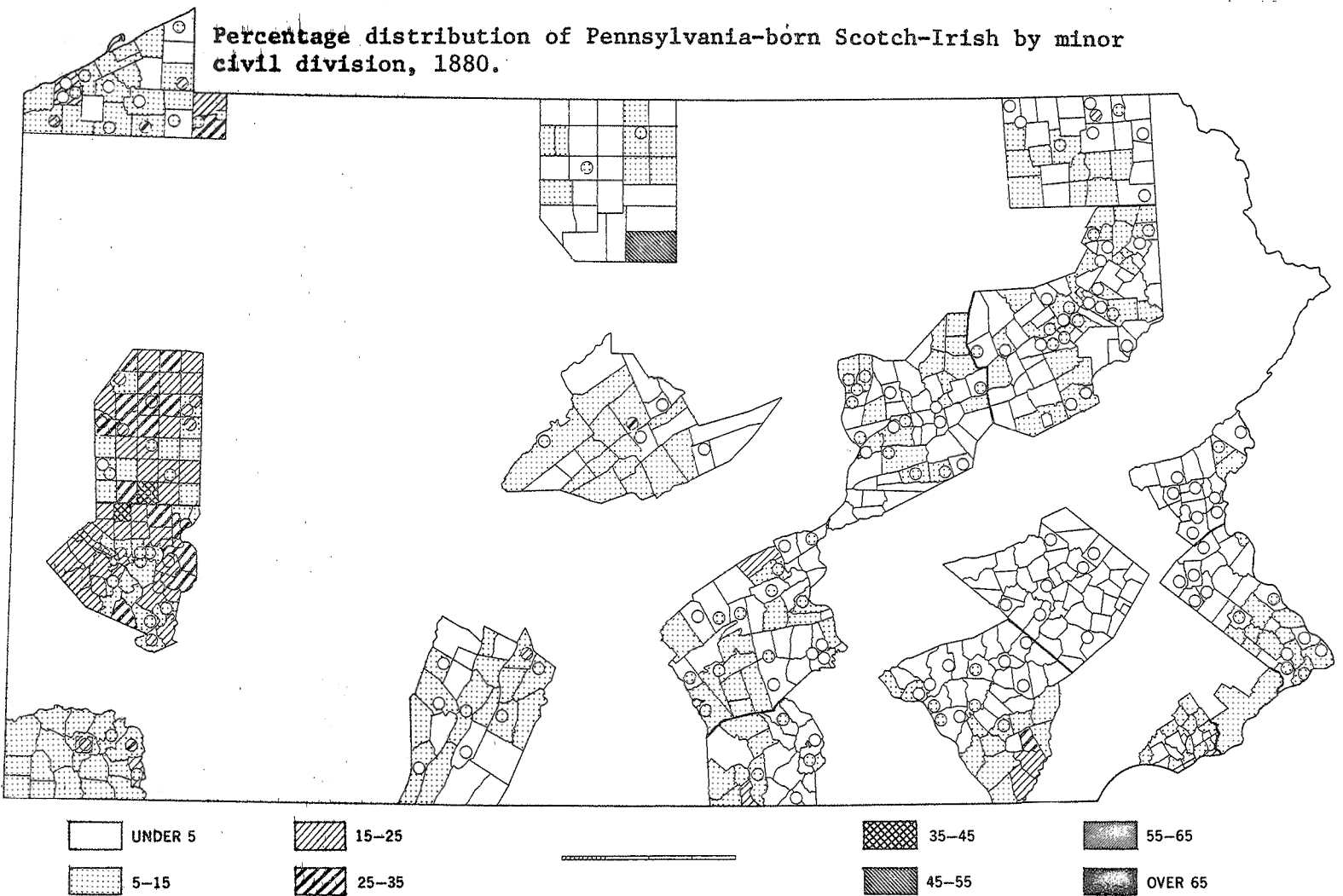


Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Scotch-Irish by minor civil division, 1850.

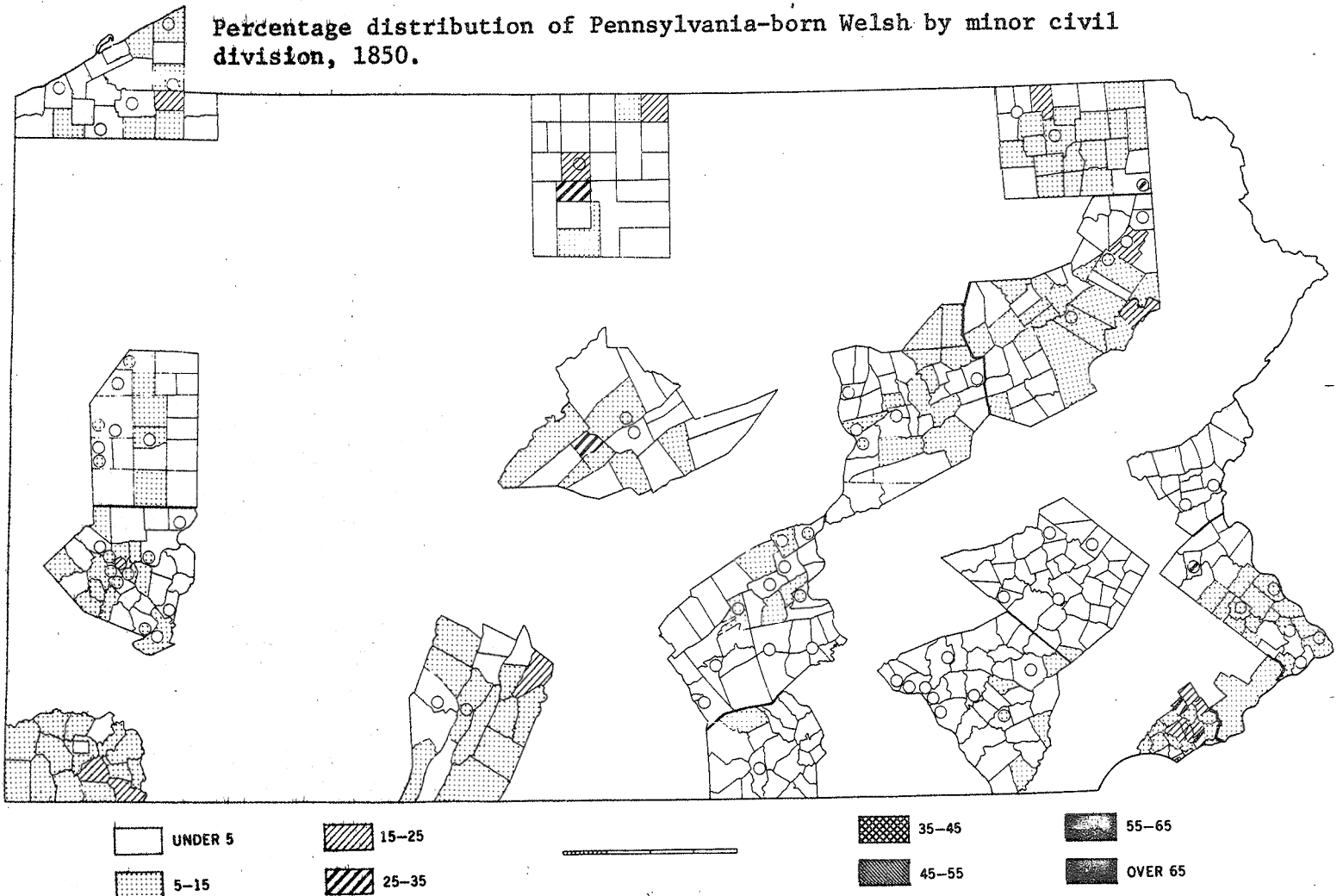


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Scotch-Irish by minor civil division, 1880.

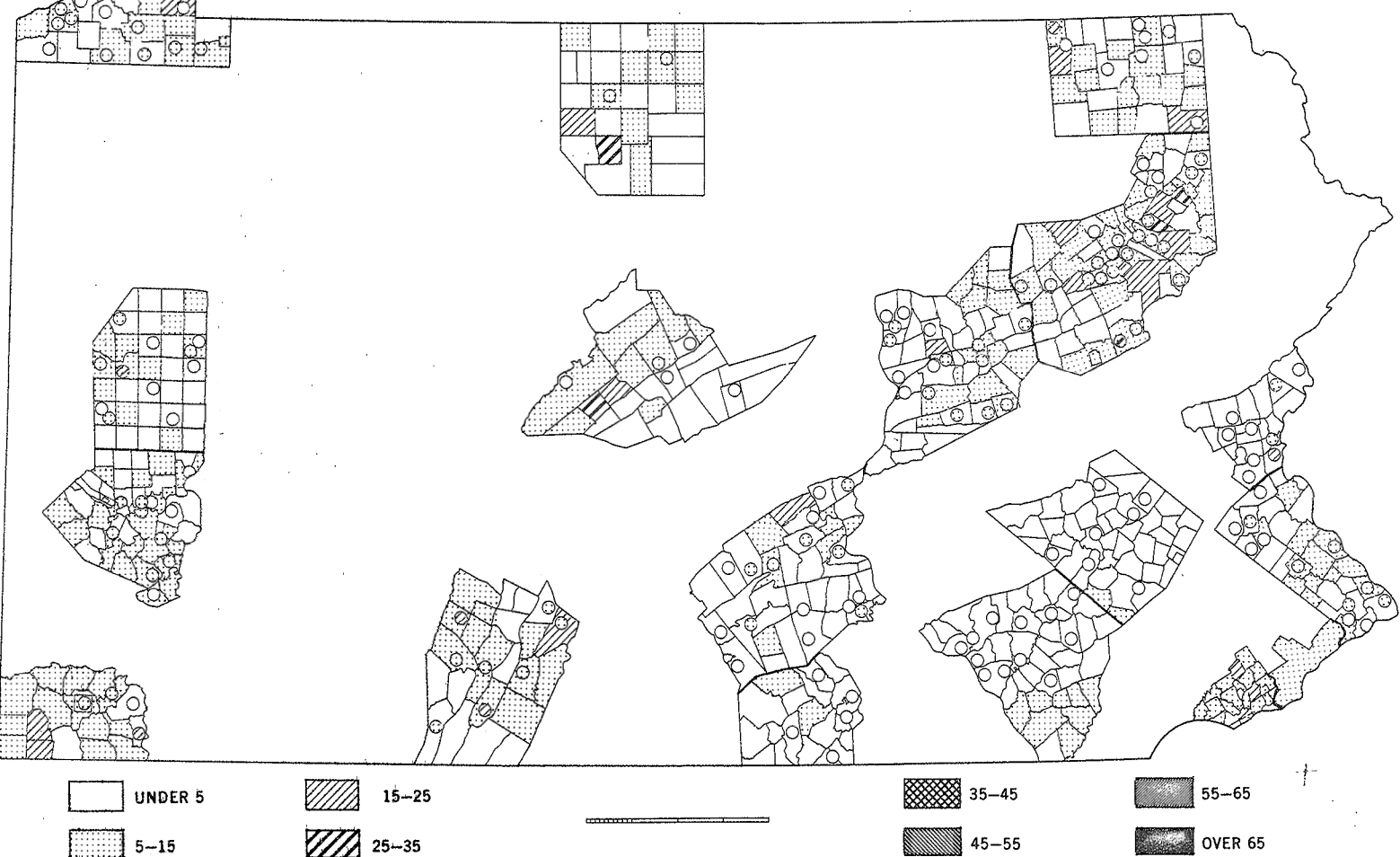


Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Welsh by minor civil division, 1850.

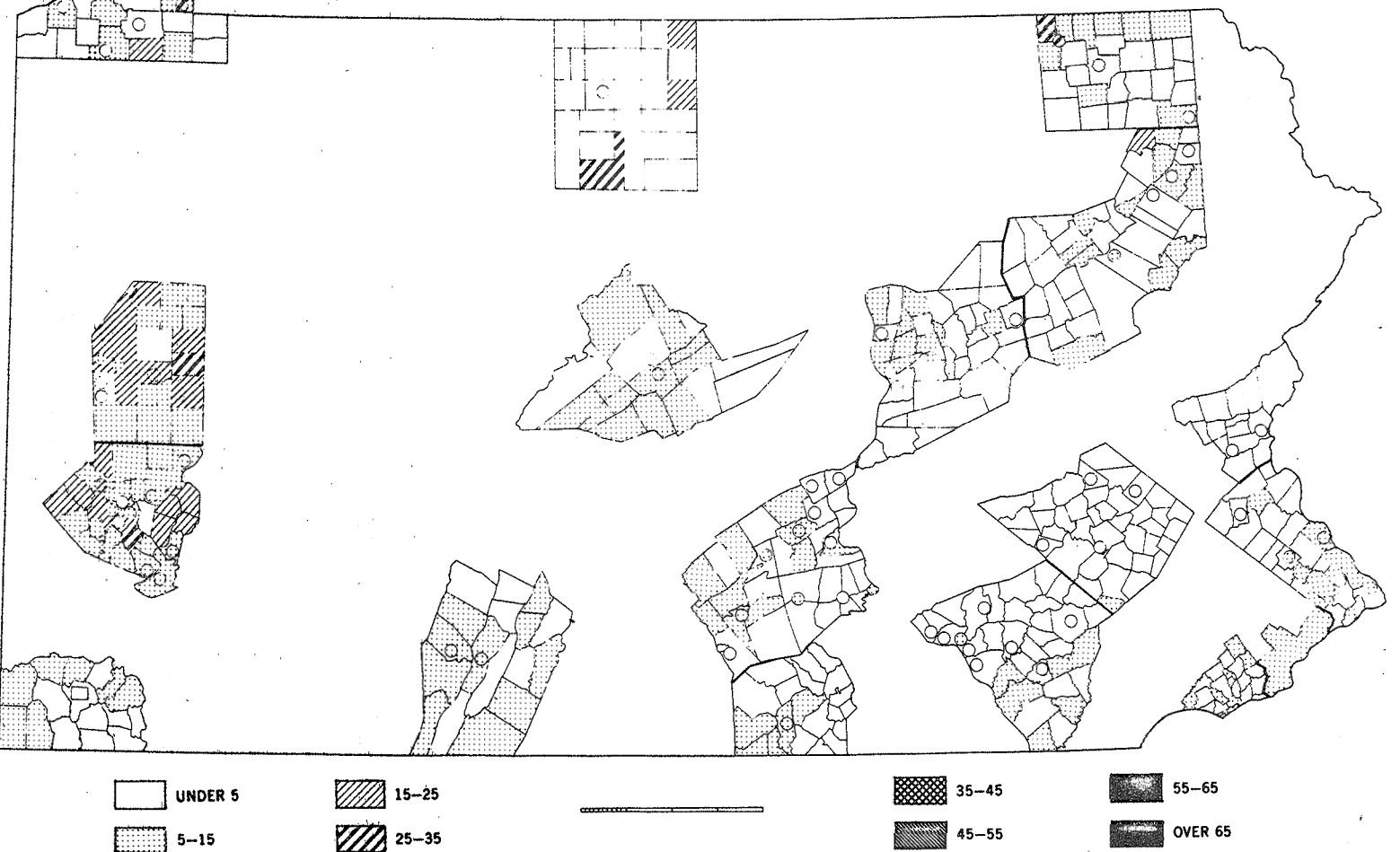


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Welsh by minor civil division, 1880.

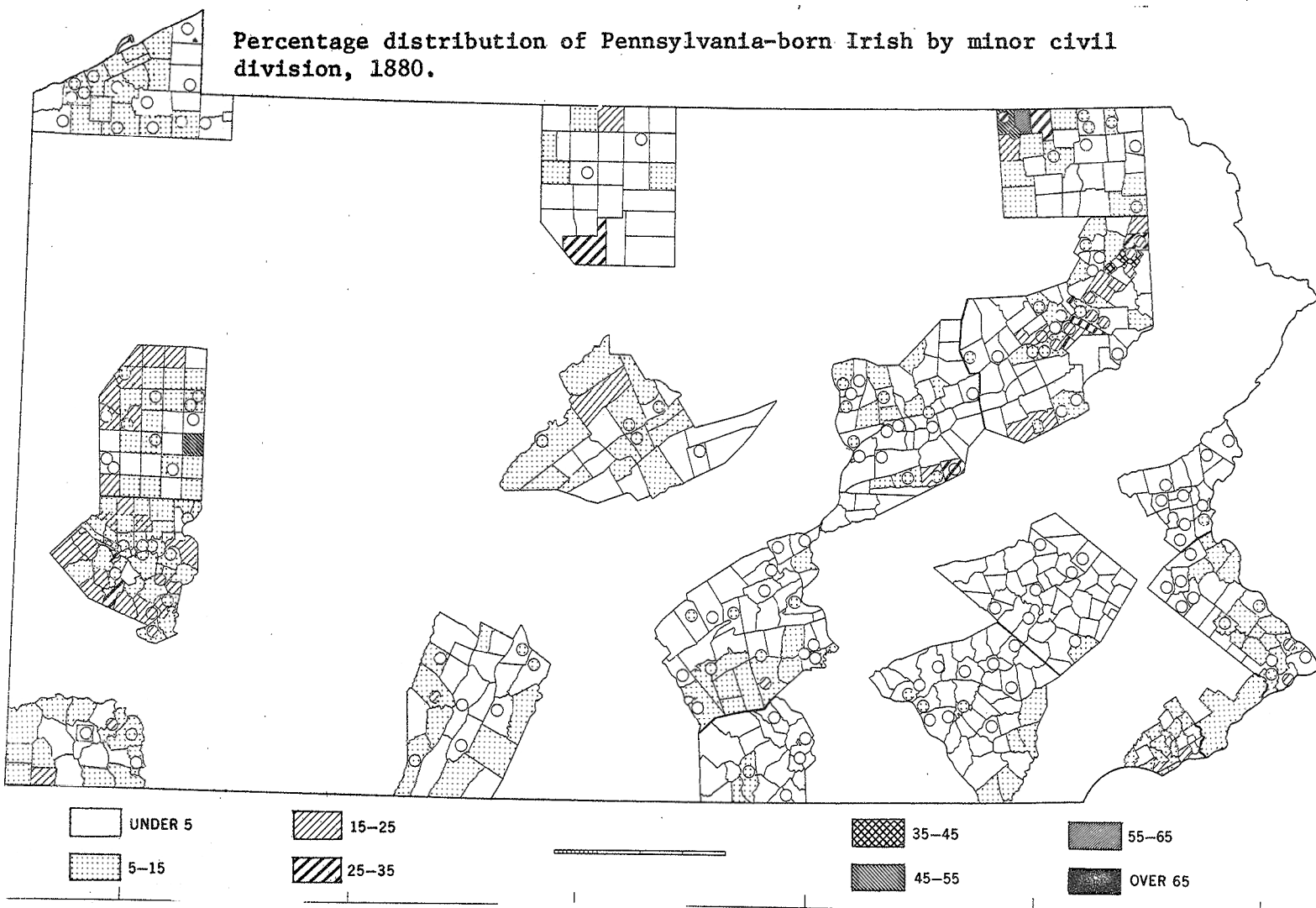


Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Irish by minor civil division, 1850.

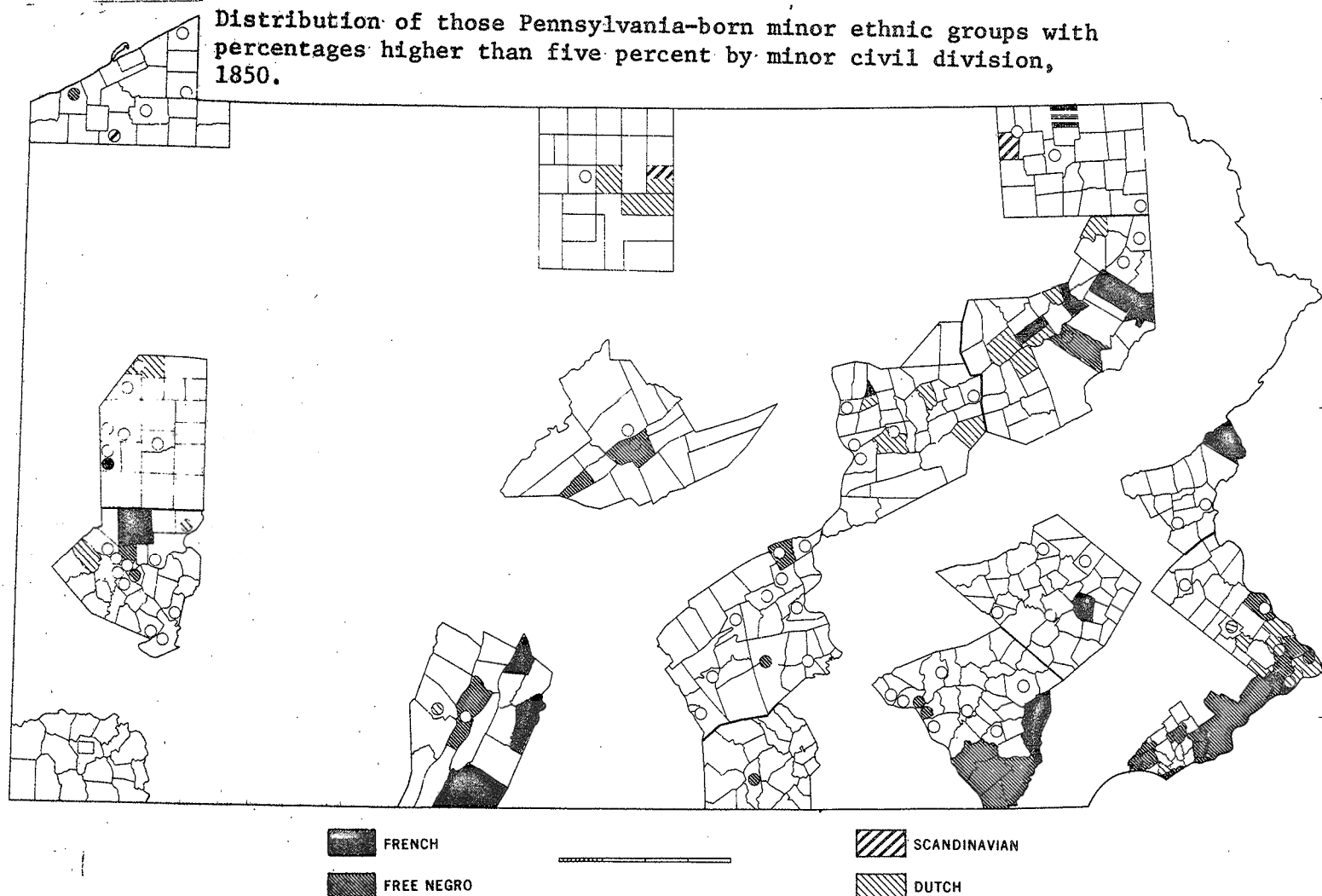


Hornberger 1974

Percentage distribution of Pennsylvania-born Irish by minor civil division, 1880.

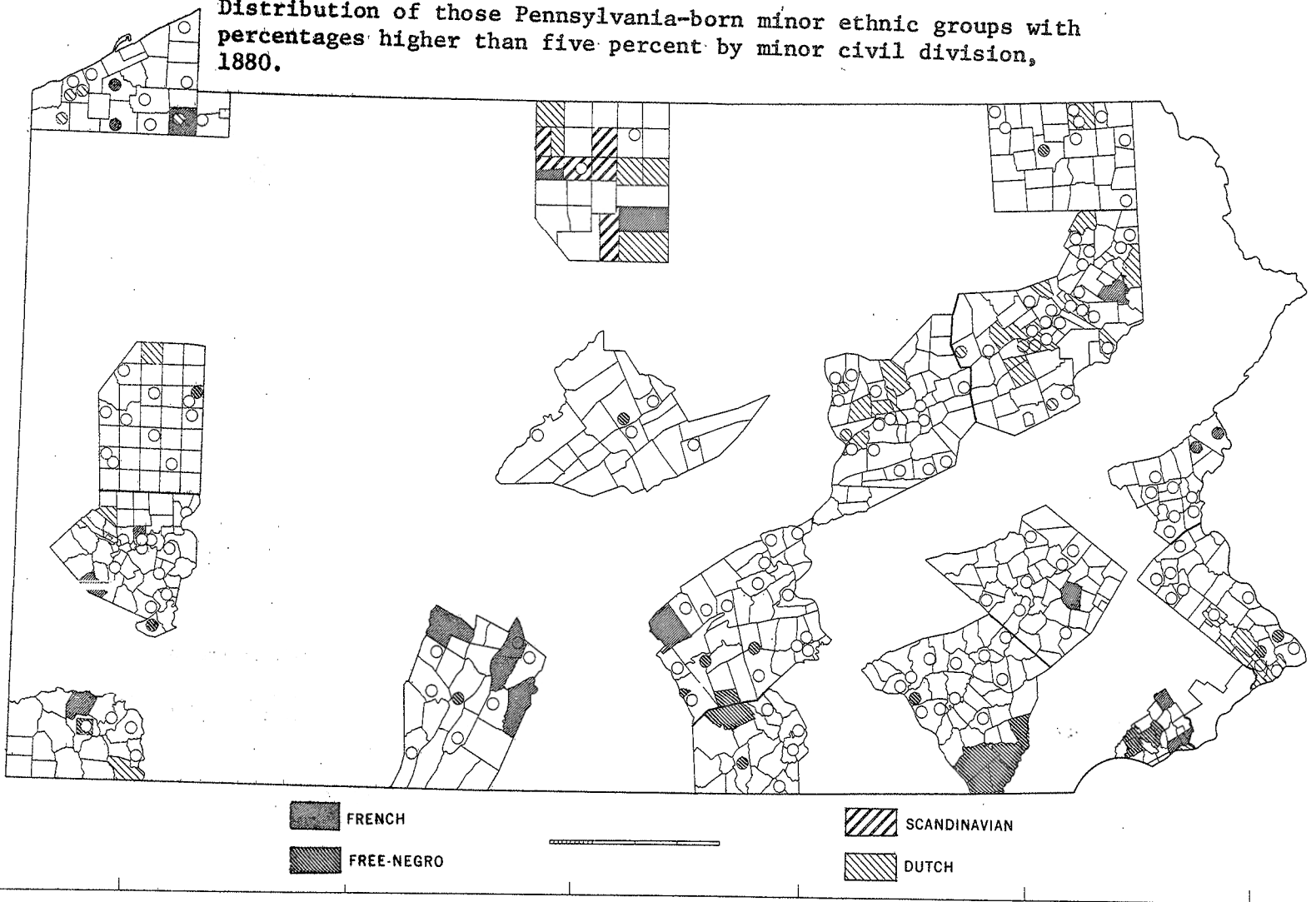


Distribution of those Pennsylvania-born minor ethnic groups with percentages higher than five percent by minor civil division, 1850.



Hornberger 1974

Distribution of those Pennsylvania-born minor ethnic groups with percentages higher than five percent by minor civil division, 1880.



Hornberger 1974