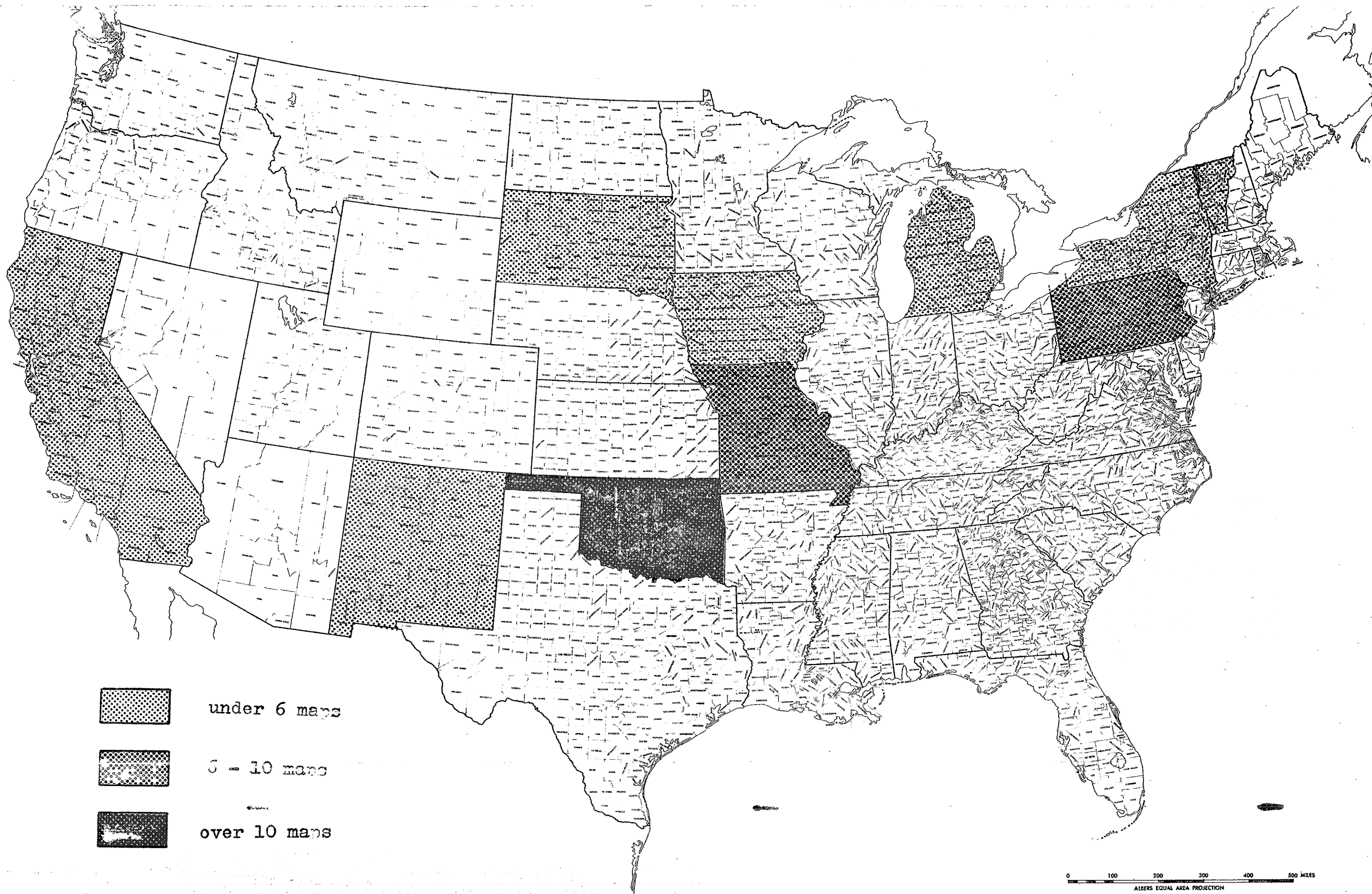


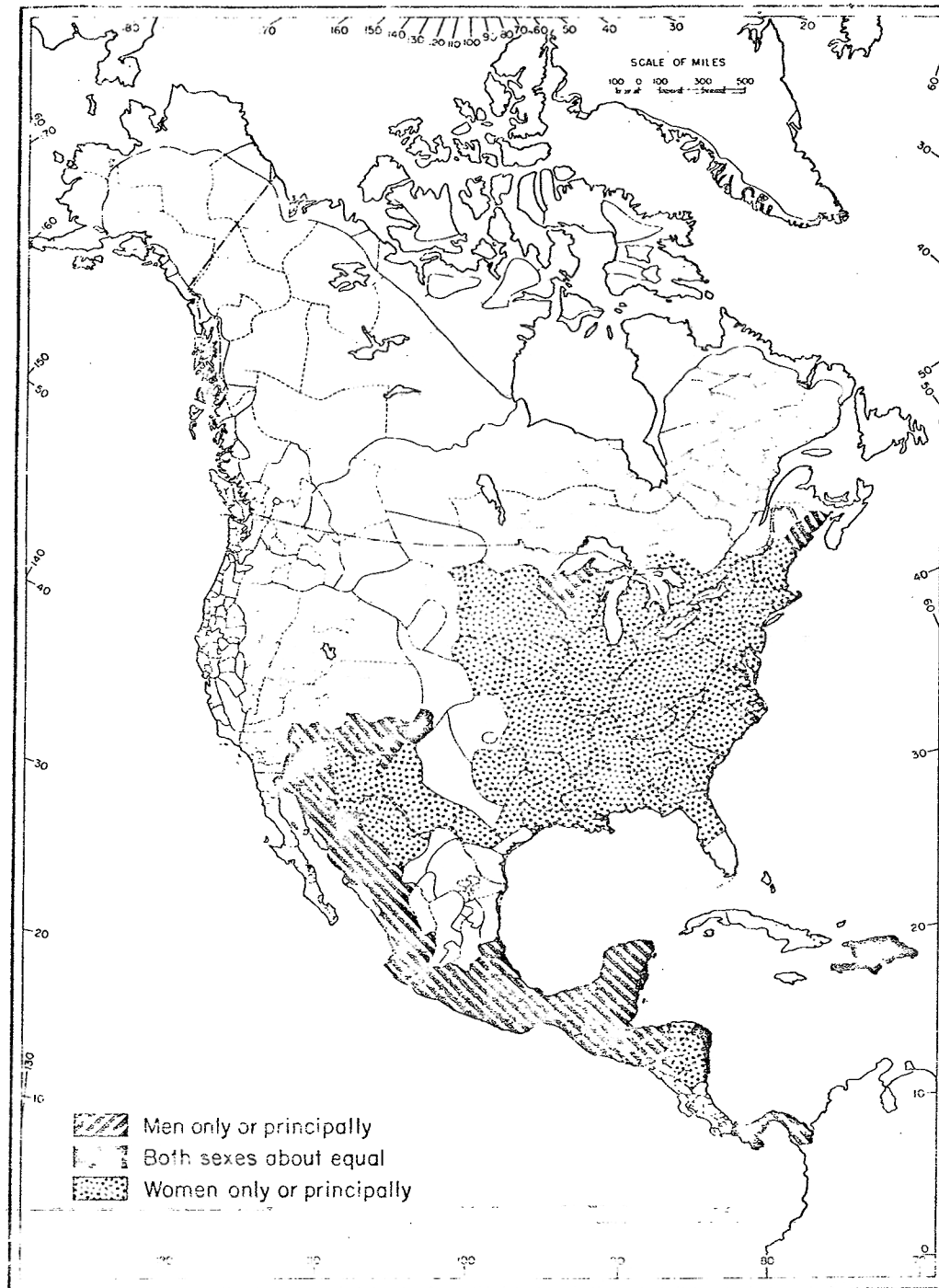
# CHAPTER V - ETHNICITY

Total number of maps 113

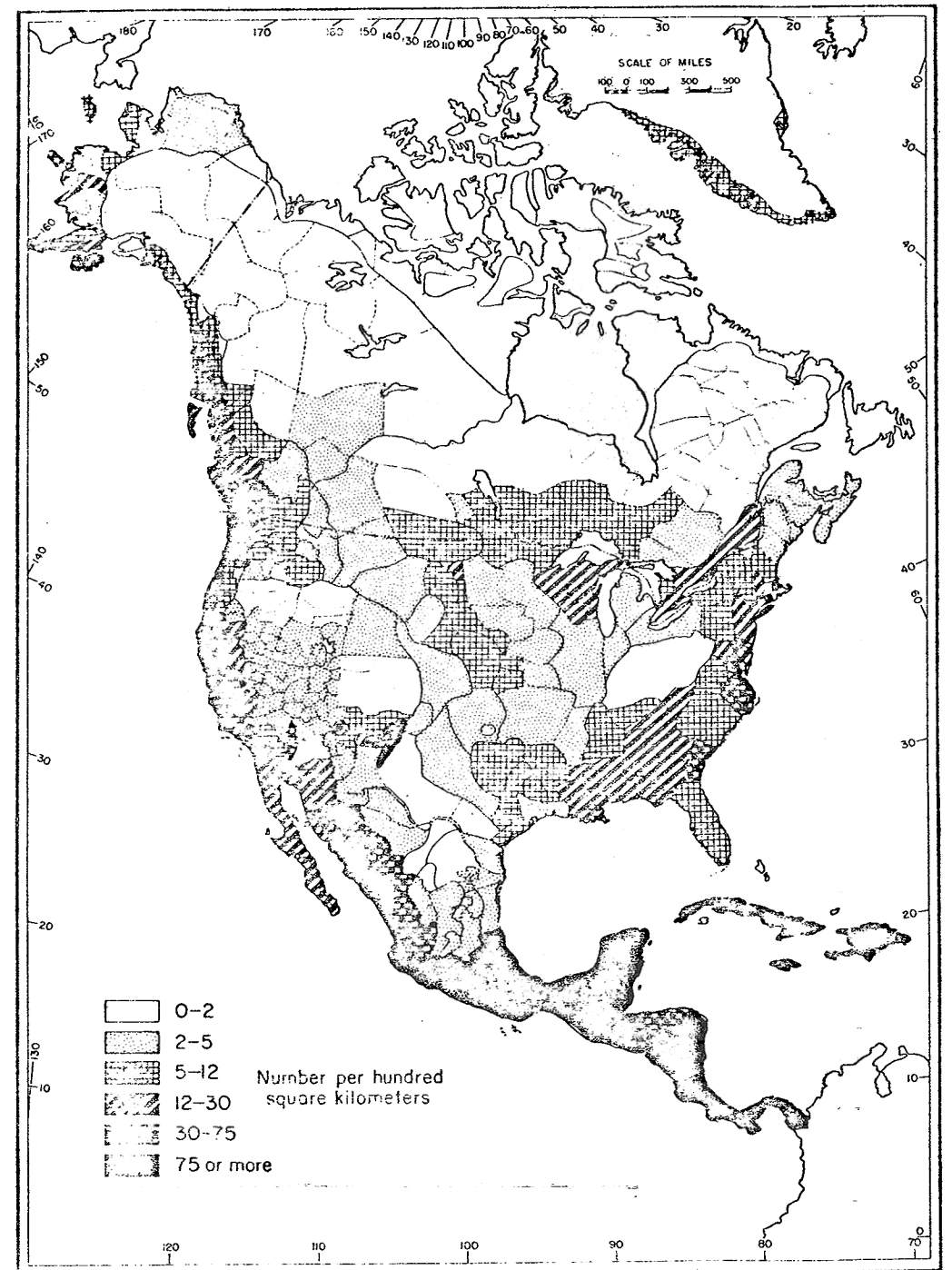
North America	7
British Columbia	2
Manitoba	4
U.S.A.	39
Oklahoma	26
Michigan	1
District of Columbia	1
New York	1
Pennsylvania	9
Vermont	1
Western States	2
California	5
New Mexico	4
South Dakota	1
Iowa	1
Missouri	9

Ethnic is ordinarily used to refer loosely to groups who identify or are identified on the basis of common racial, religious, or national origins. In this chapter, fifteen ethnic groups are represented. Maps depicting various aspects of American Indian culture are the most numerous especially on Oklahoma. Over one-third of the maps cover either North America or the U.S., however, there are several maps portraying ethnic groups at the state and county level such as Carlson's study of the Pueblos in New Mexico, Vicero's maps of French Canadians in Vermont, Gerlach's illustrations of Germans in the Missouri Ozarks, and Hale's study of immigrant groups in Oklahoma. Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Missouri are well represented. With a large number of maps from Oklahoma and a scattering of maps from the West, we have filled a few of the ethnic region gaps remaining from Scratch I.



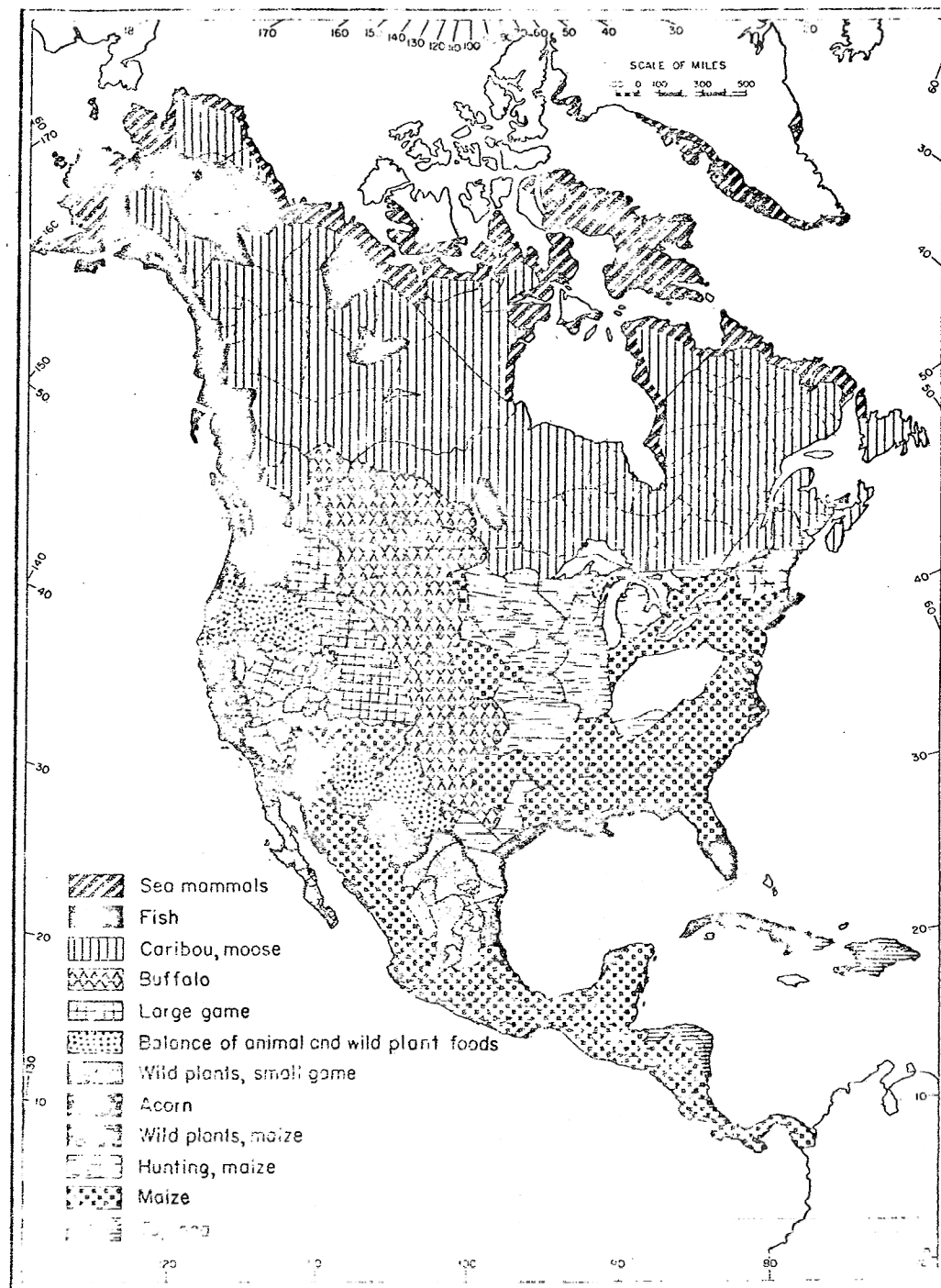


HORTICULTURAL SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOR. Driver and Massey

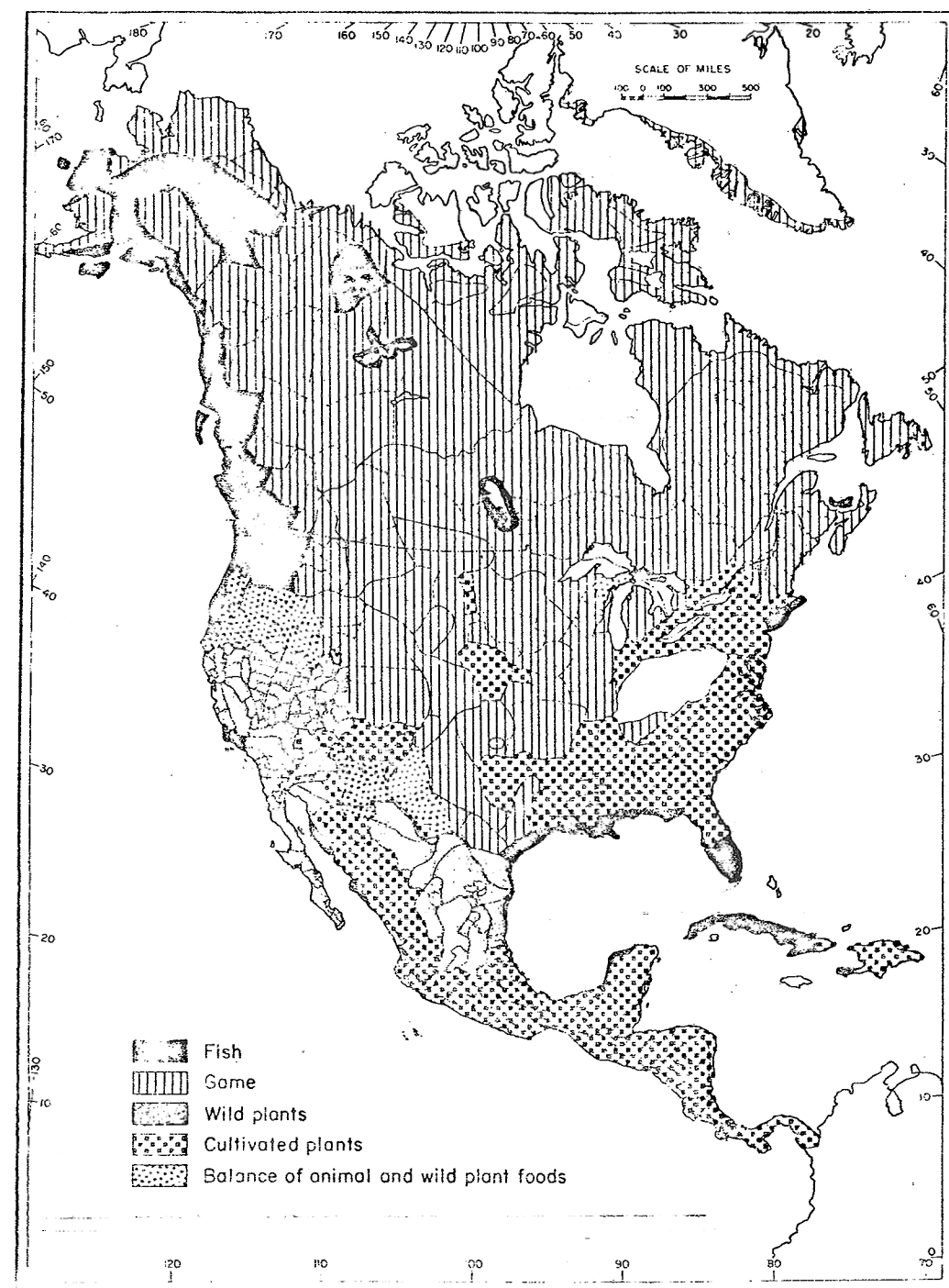


Driver 1961

NATIVE POPULATION DENSITY. After Driver and Massey

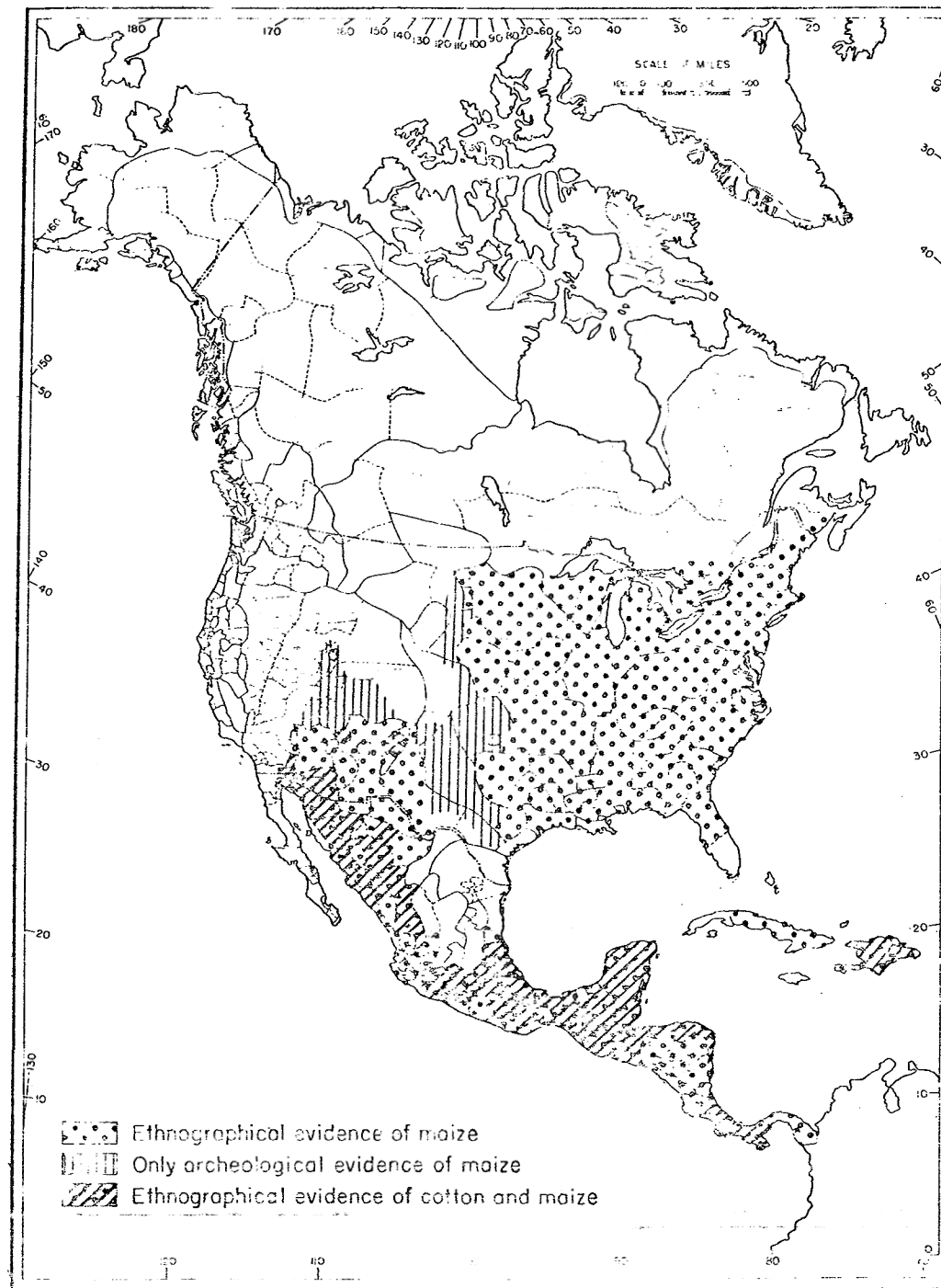


Subsistence Areas, Driver and Massey

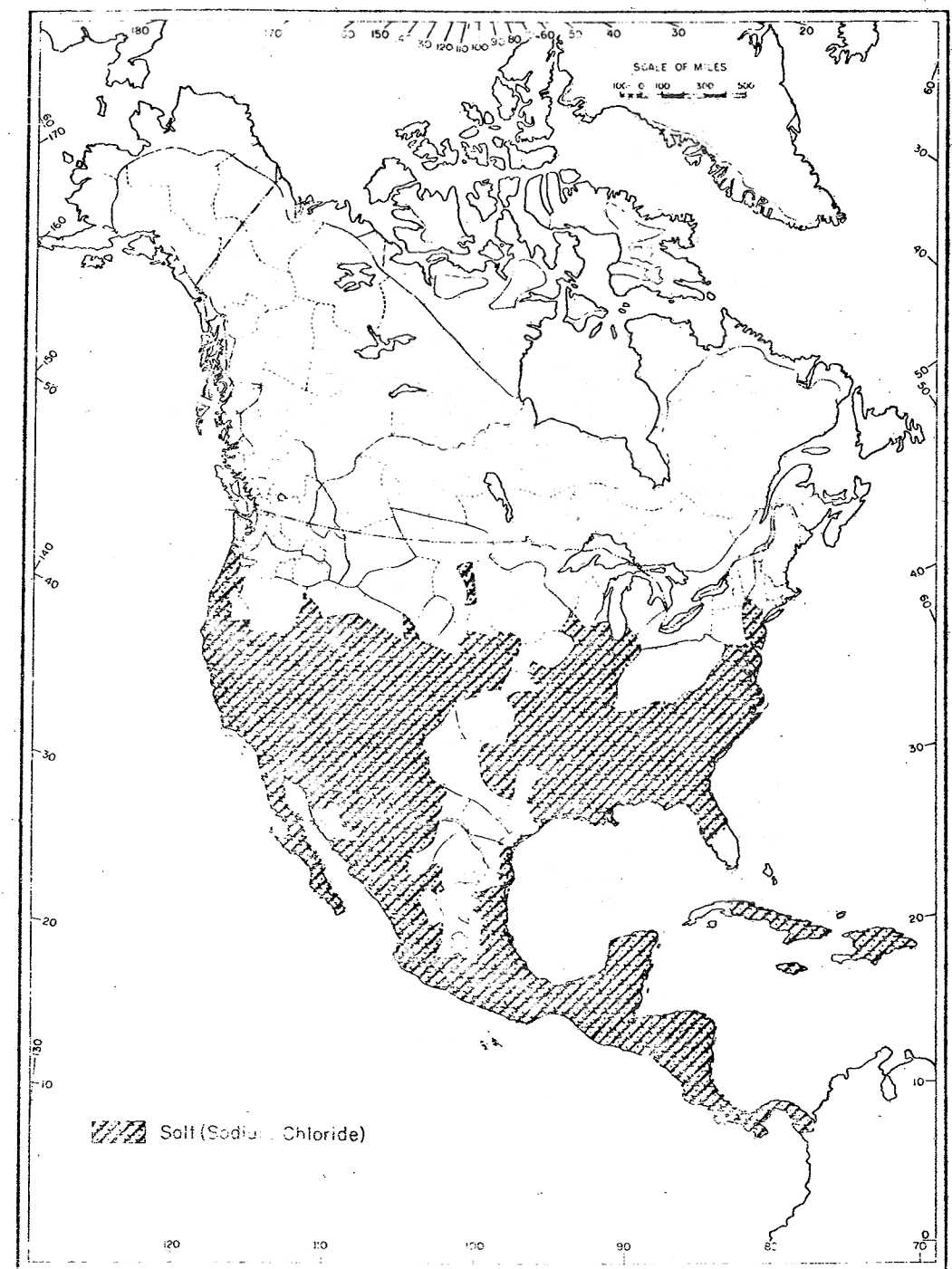


Dominant Types of Subsistence, Driver and Massey





MAIZE AND COTTON. Driver and Massey



SALT. Driver and Massey

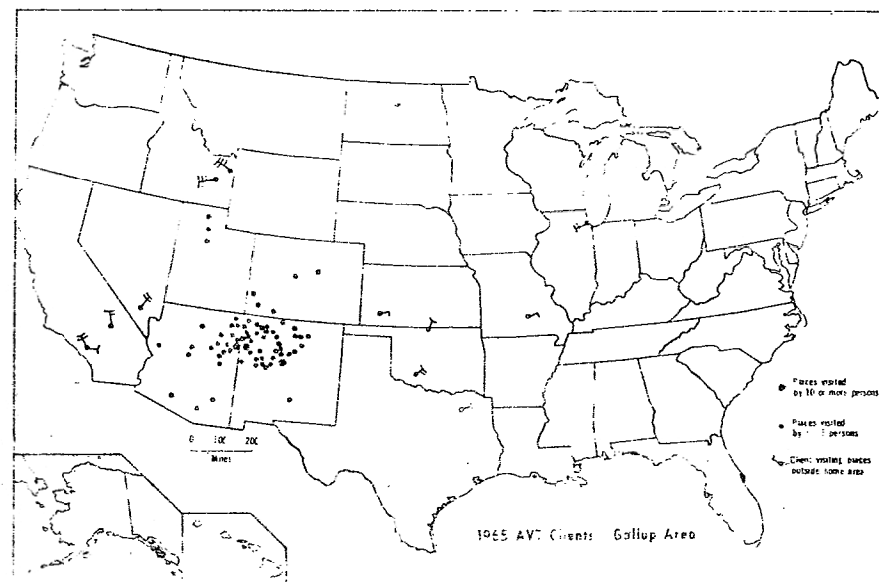
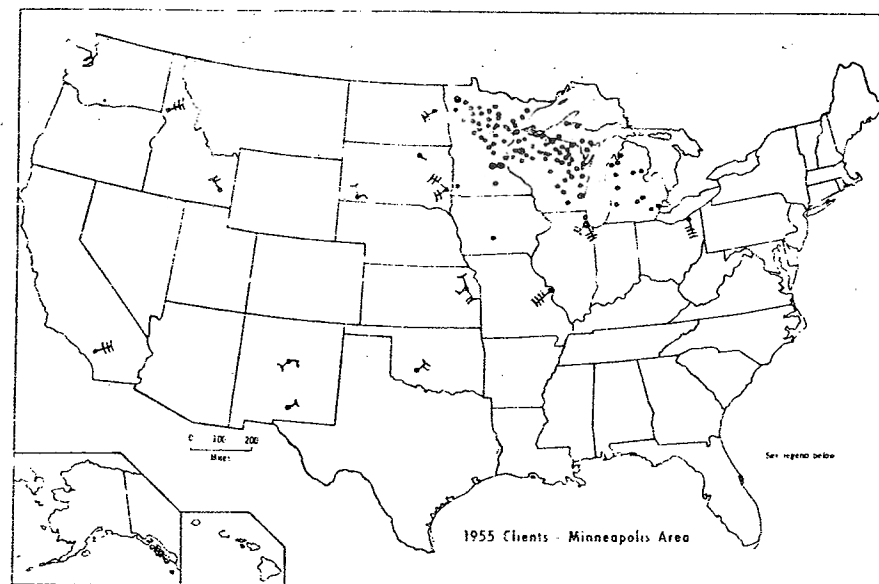


Fig. 18. -- Previous residence of 1955 clients from Minneapolis area and 1965 AVT clients from Gallup area.

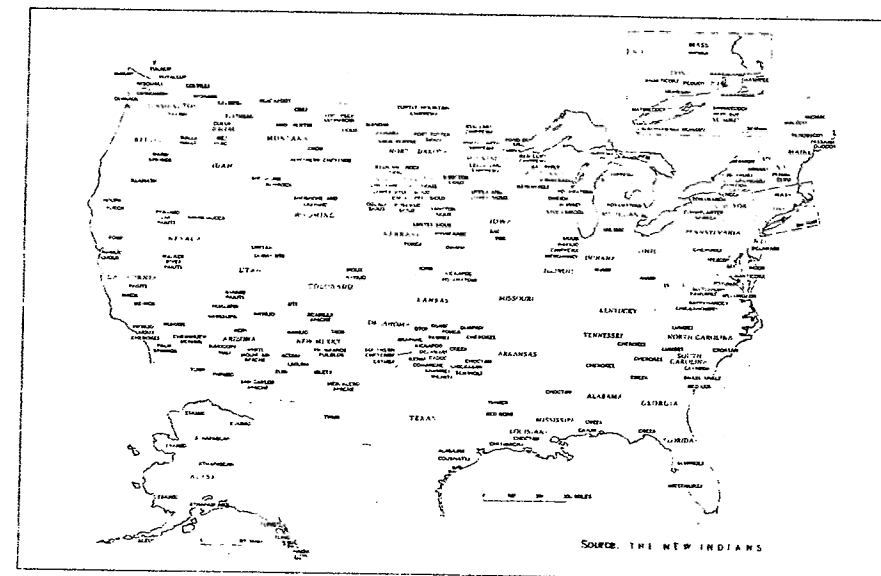
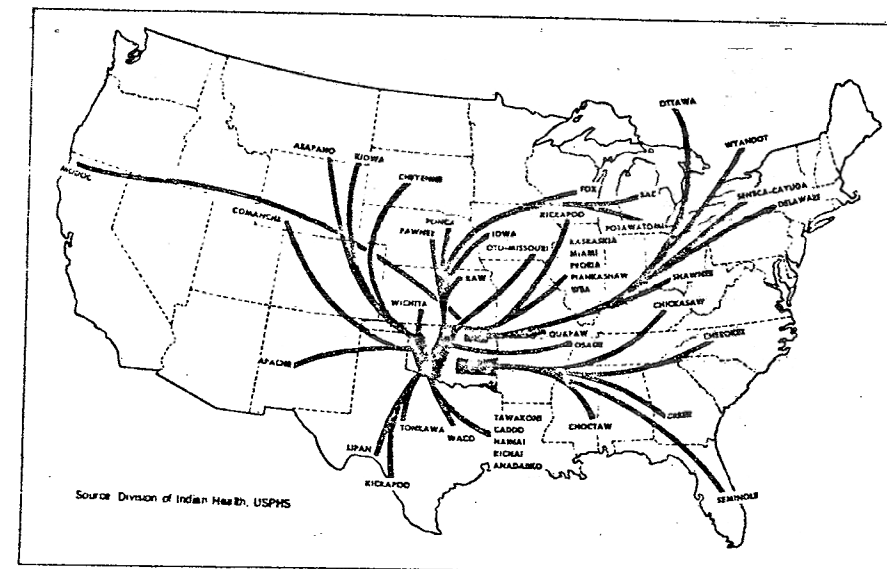


Fig. 3. -- Indian tribes resettled in Oklahoma and present distribution of tribes across the country.

Neils 1970

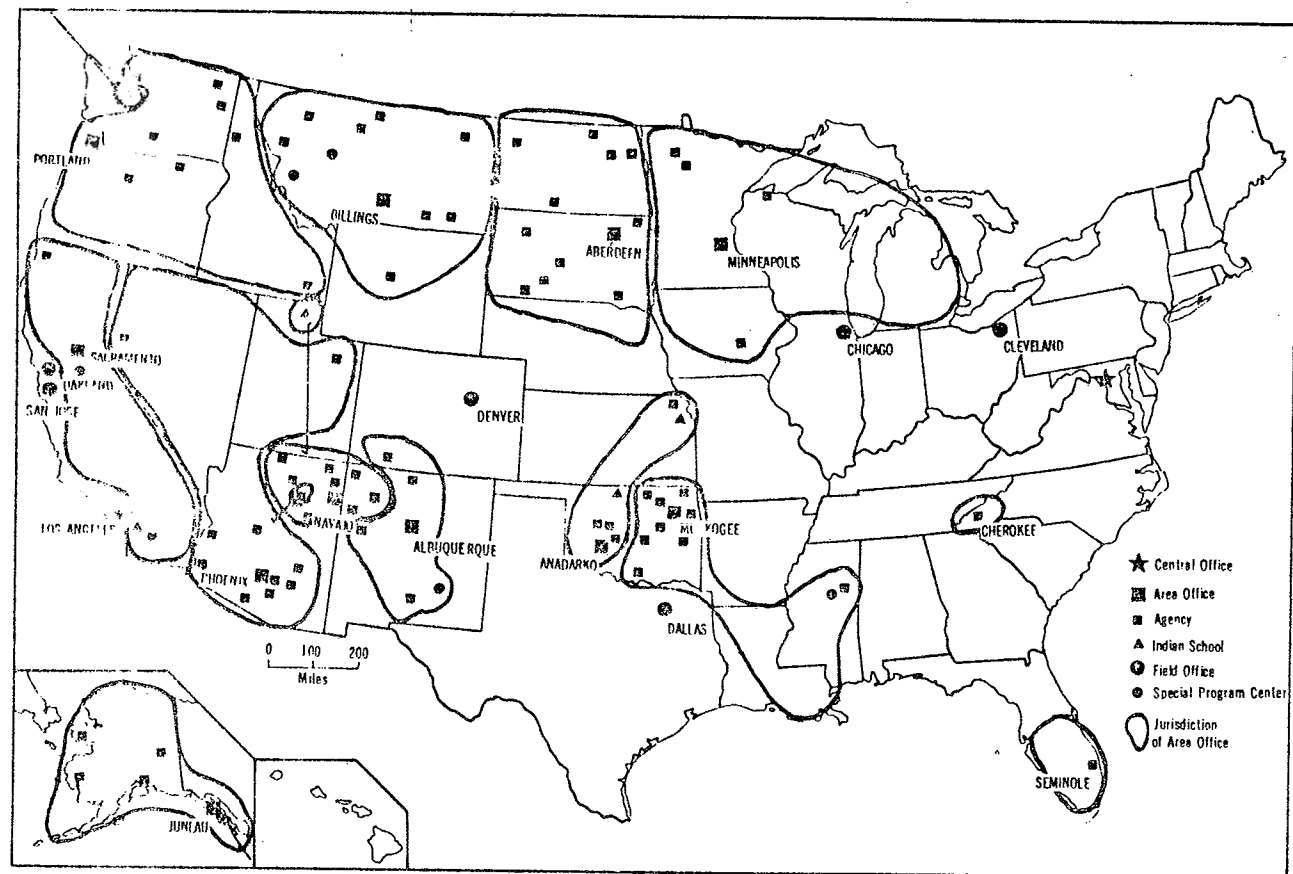


Fig. 12. --Territorial organization of Bureau of Indian Affairs offices.

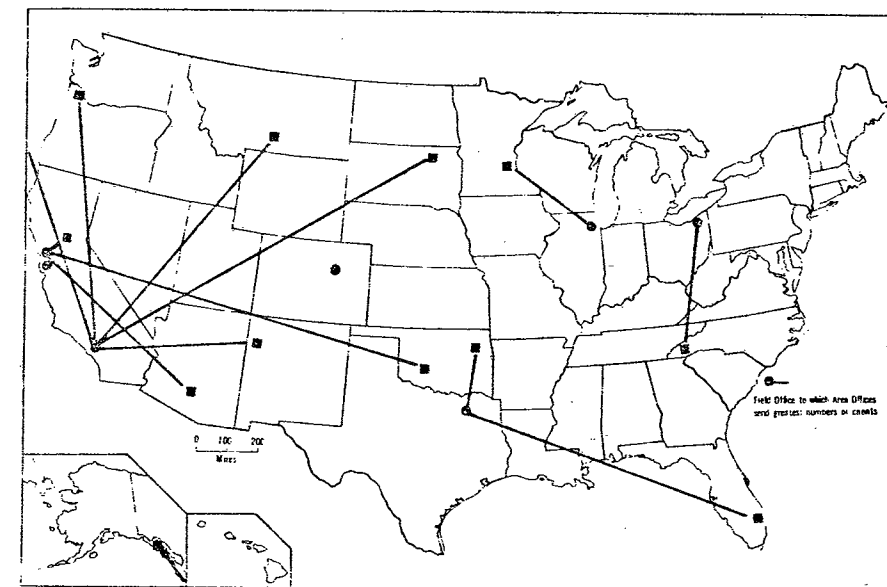
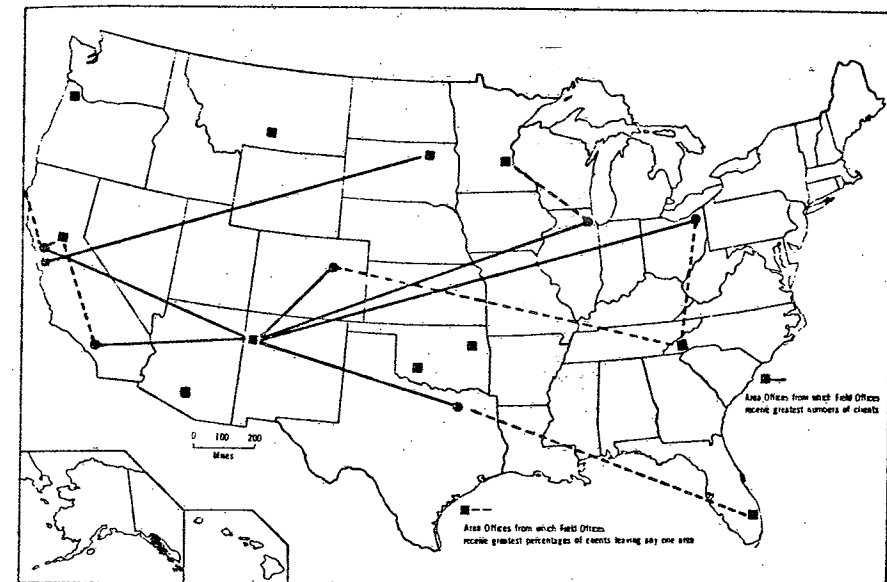


Fig. 15. --Program migration between area and field offices, 1965 through 1967.

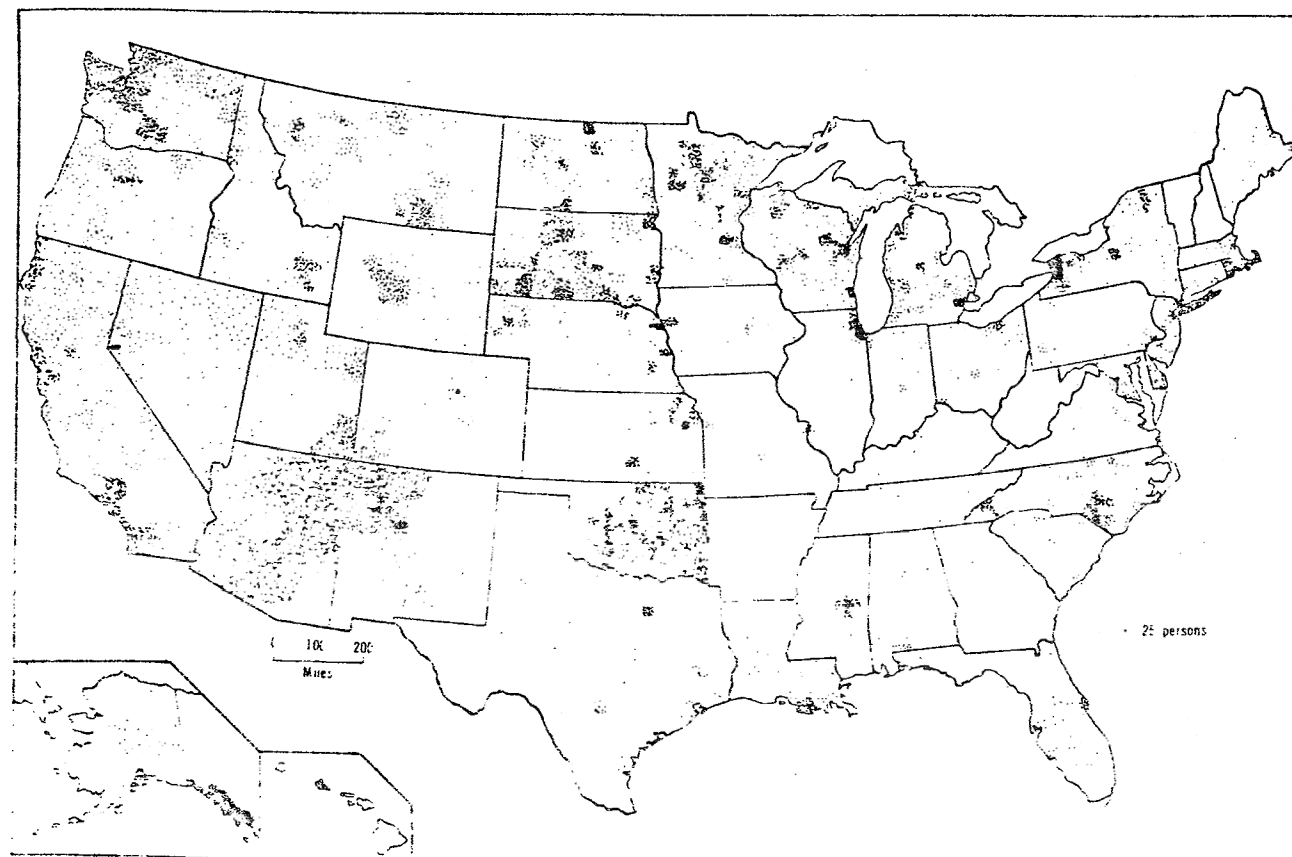


Fig. 1. Distribution of Indian population in 1960.

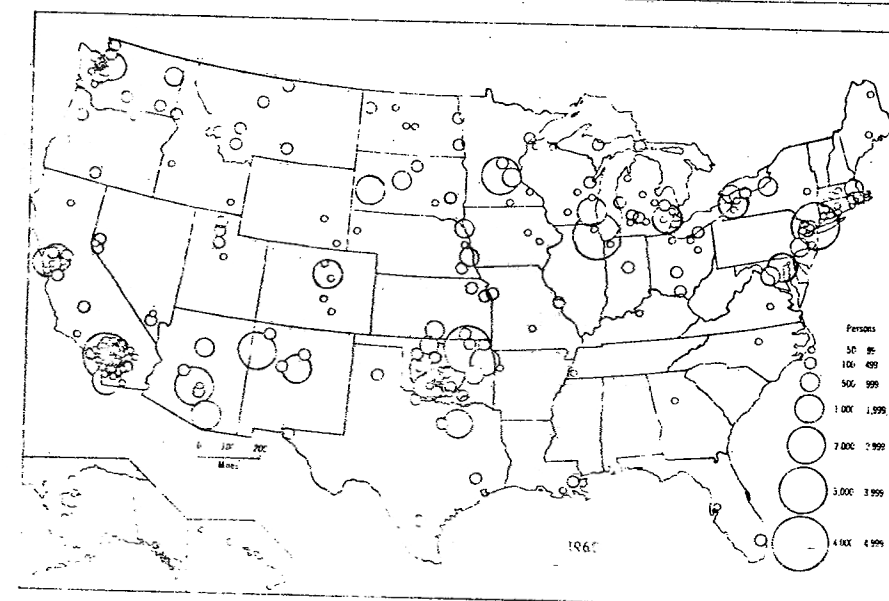
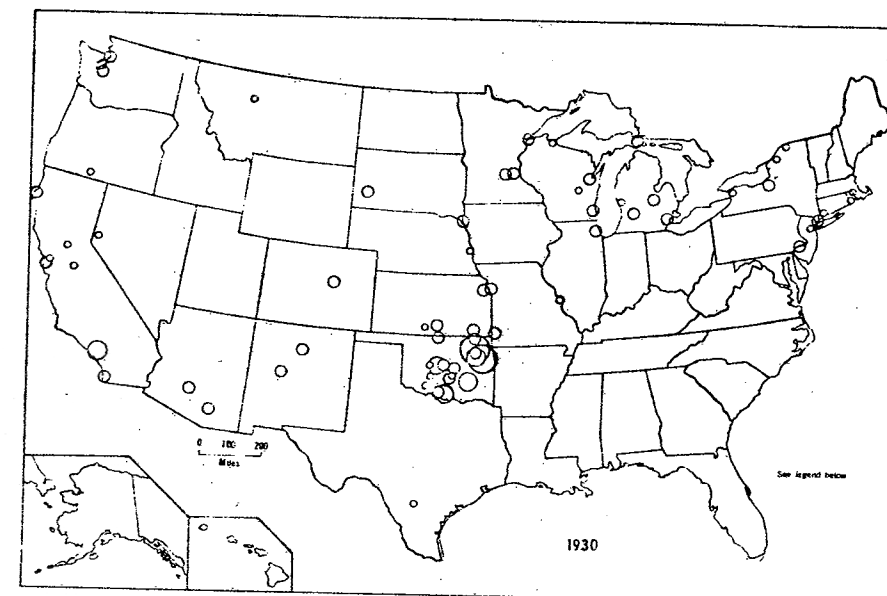


Fig. 2. Indian population of cities, 1930 and 1960.

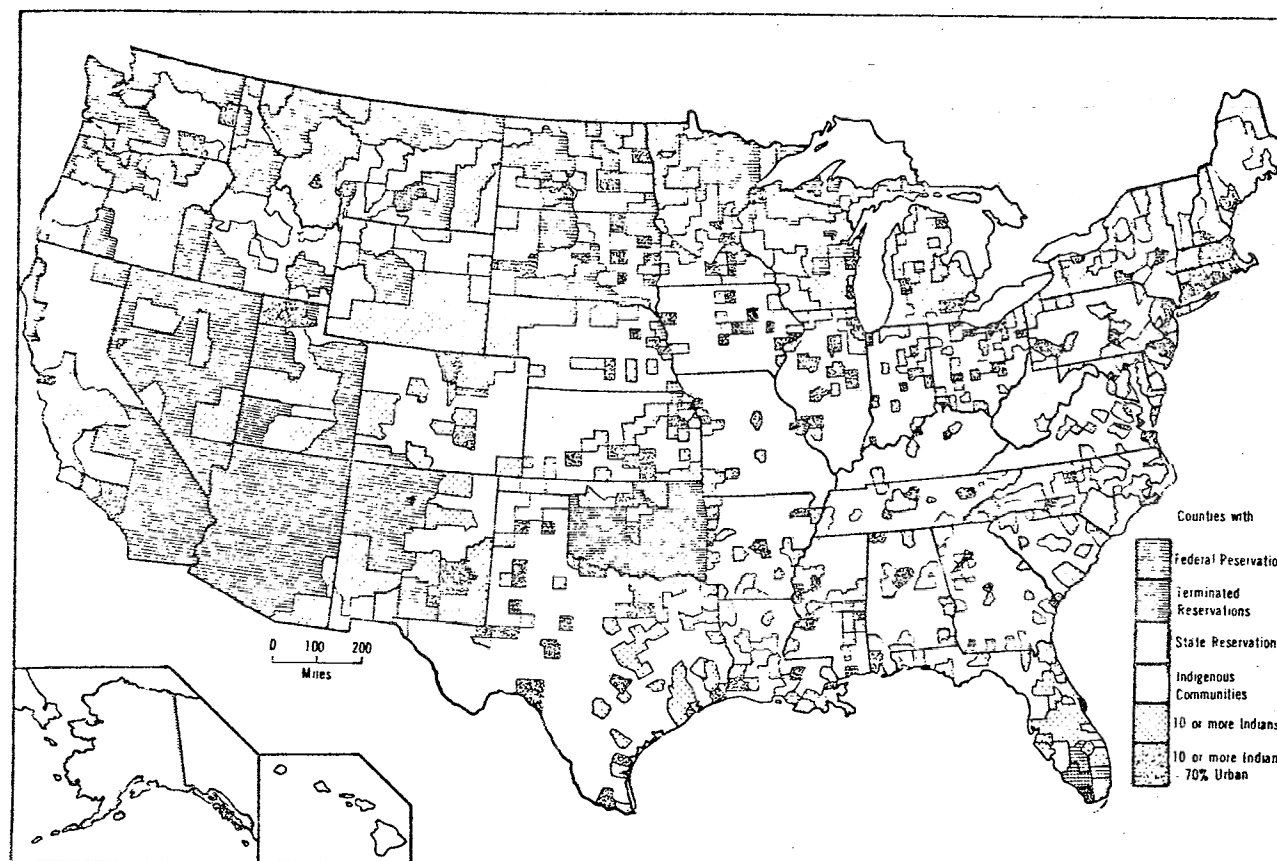


Fig. 4.--Distribution of Indian lands by county, 1960.

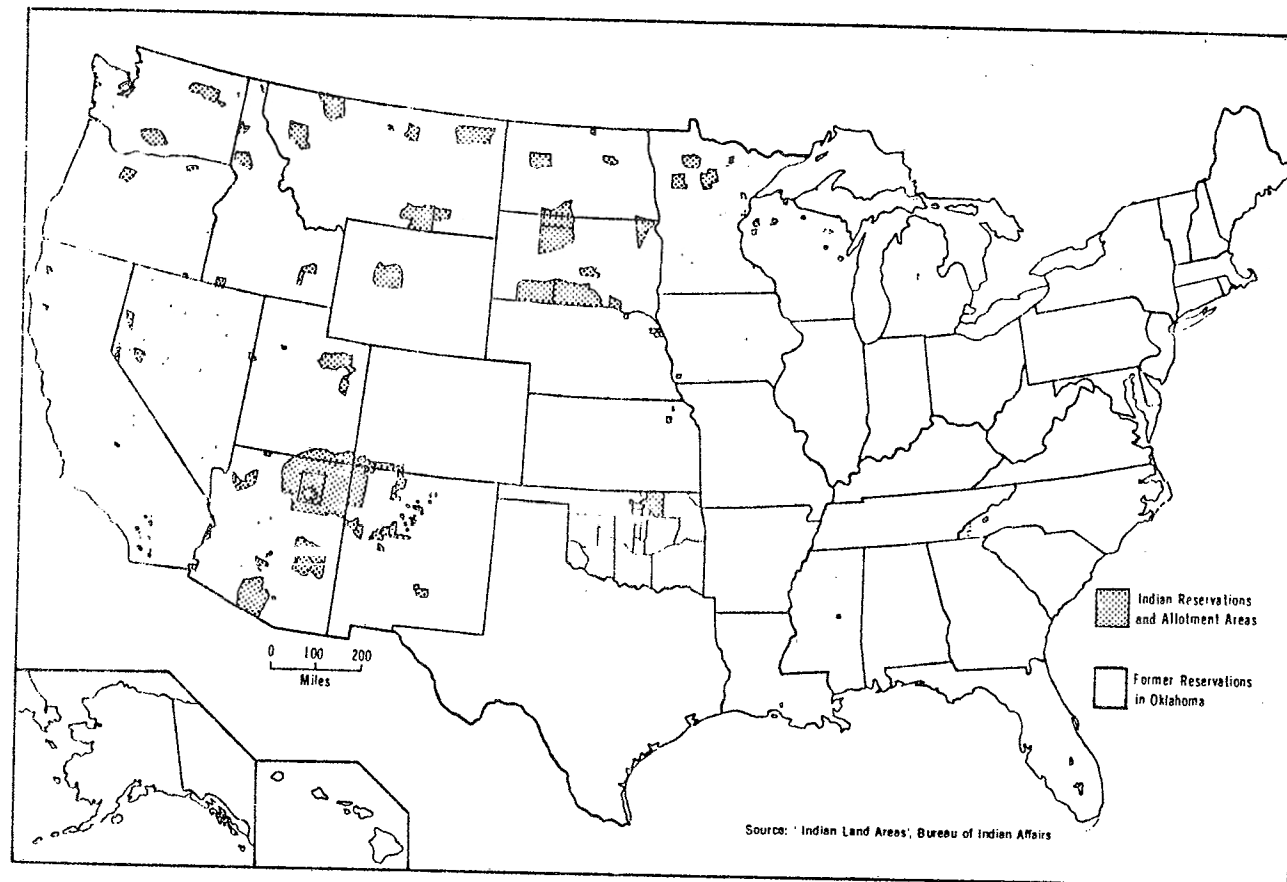


Fig. 6.--Federal Indian reservations.

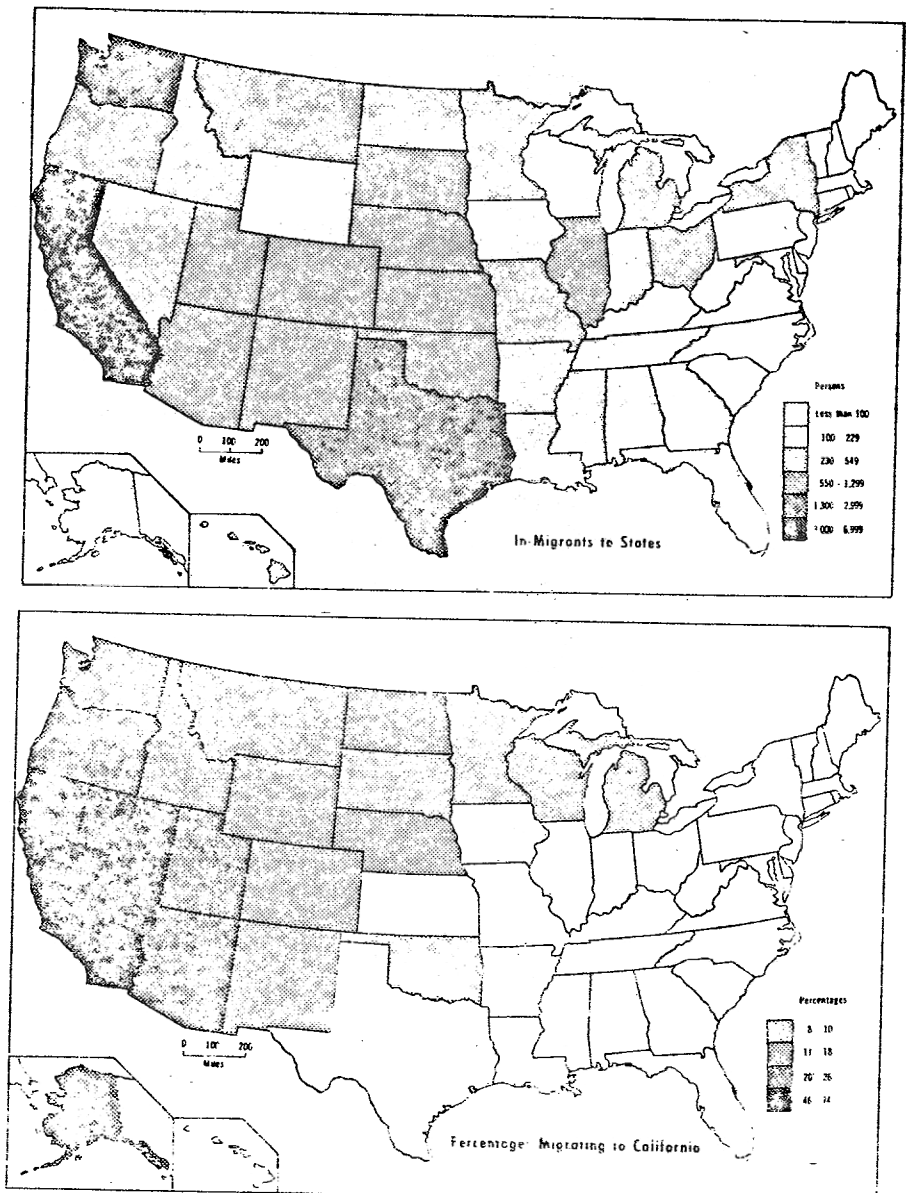
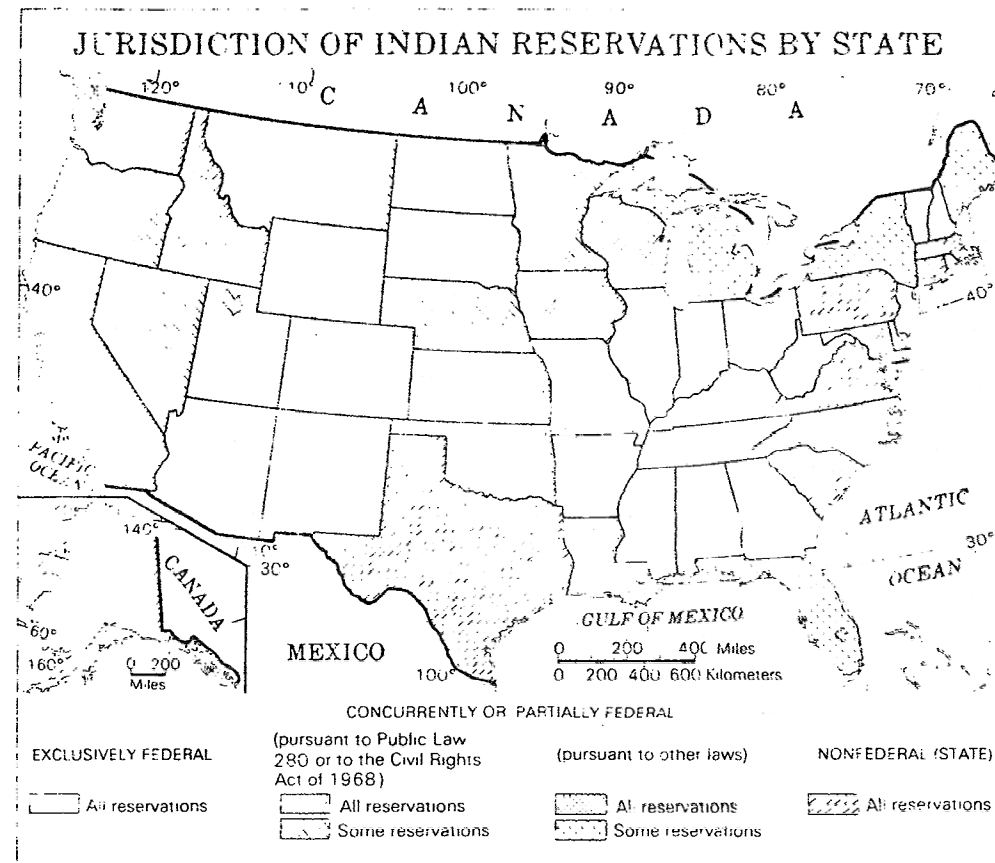


Fig. 7.--Indian in-migrants to states from outside State Economic Areas and percentages migrating to California.





Sutton 1976

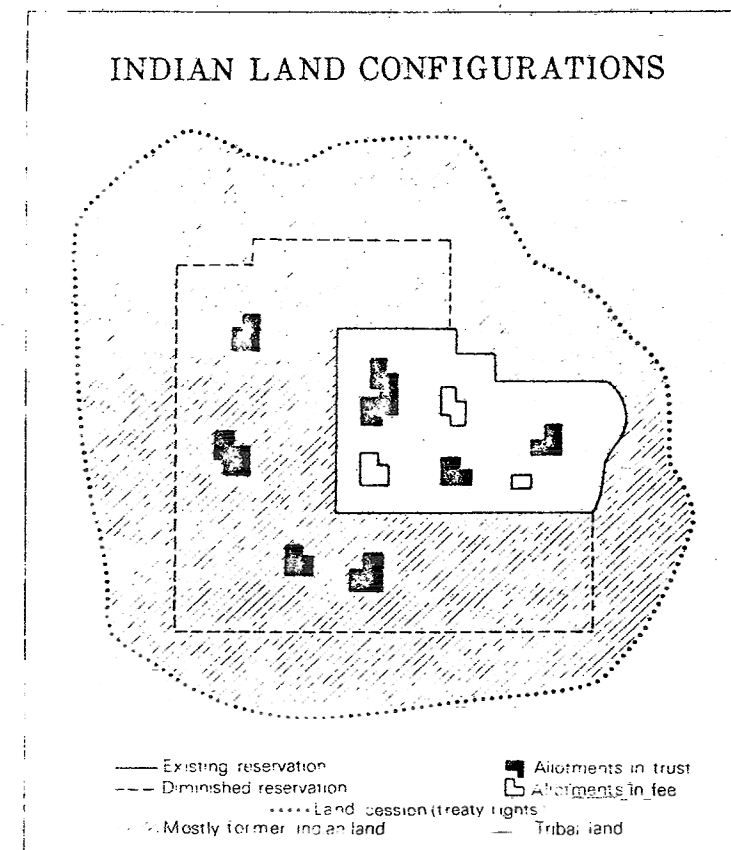
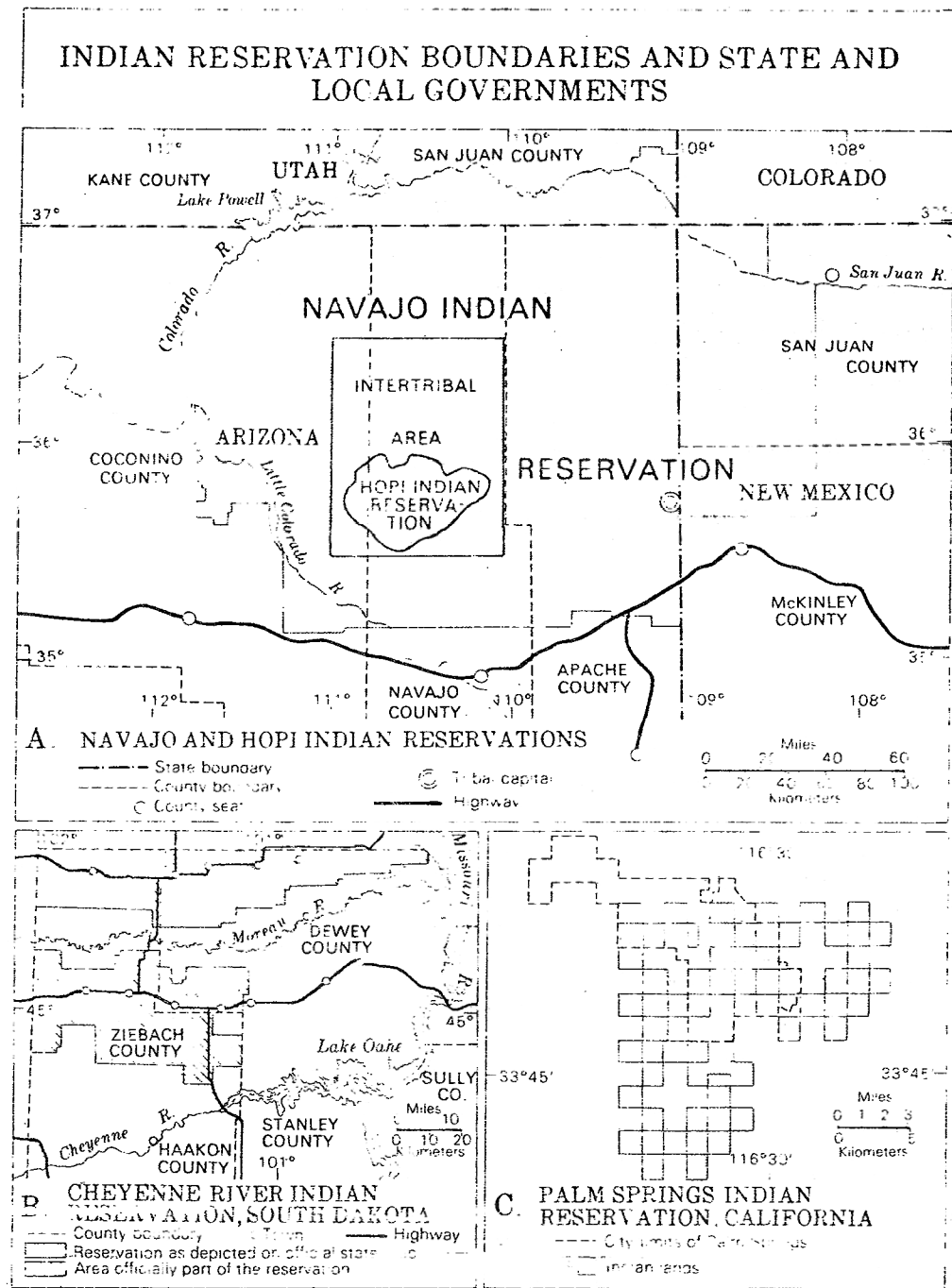


FIG. 2—A schematic representation of Indian land configurations.



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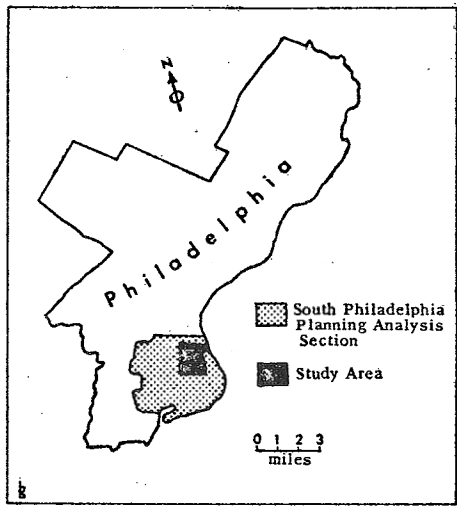


Figure 1. The Italian area of southeast Philadelphia.

Meyer and Silberfein 1972

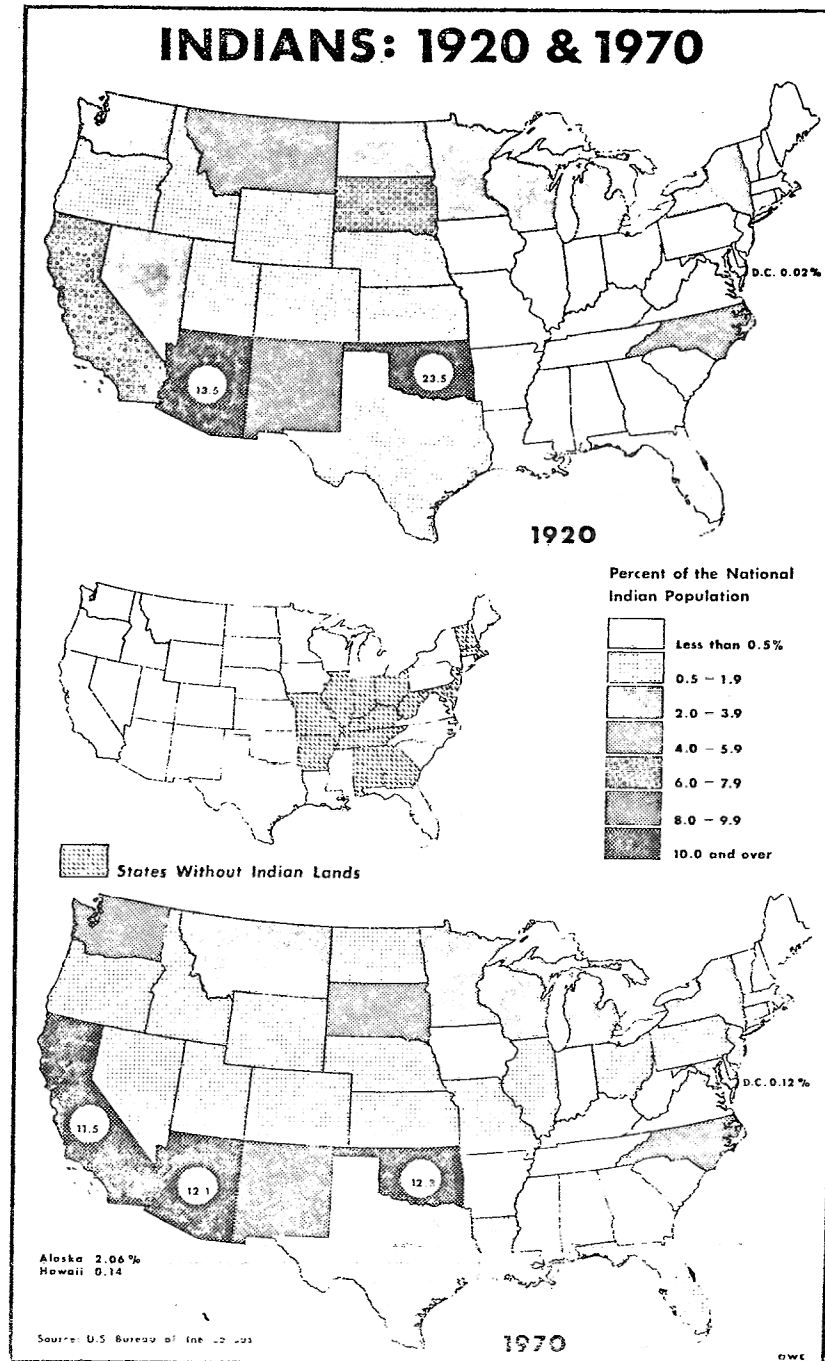


Figure 1. Indians: 1920 &amp; 1970

Carlson 1972

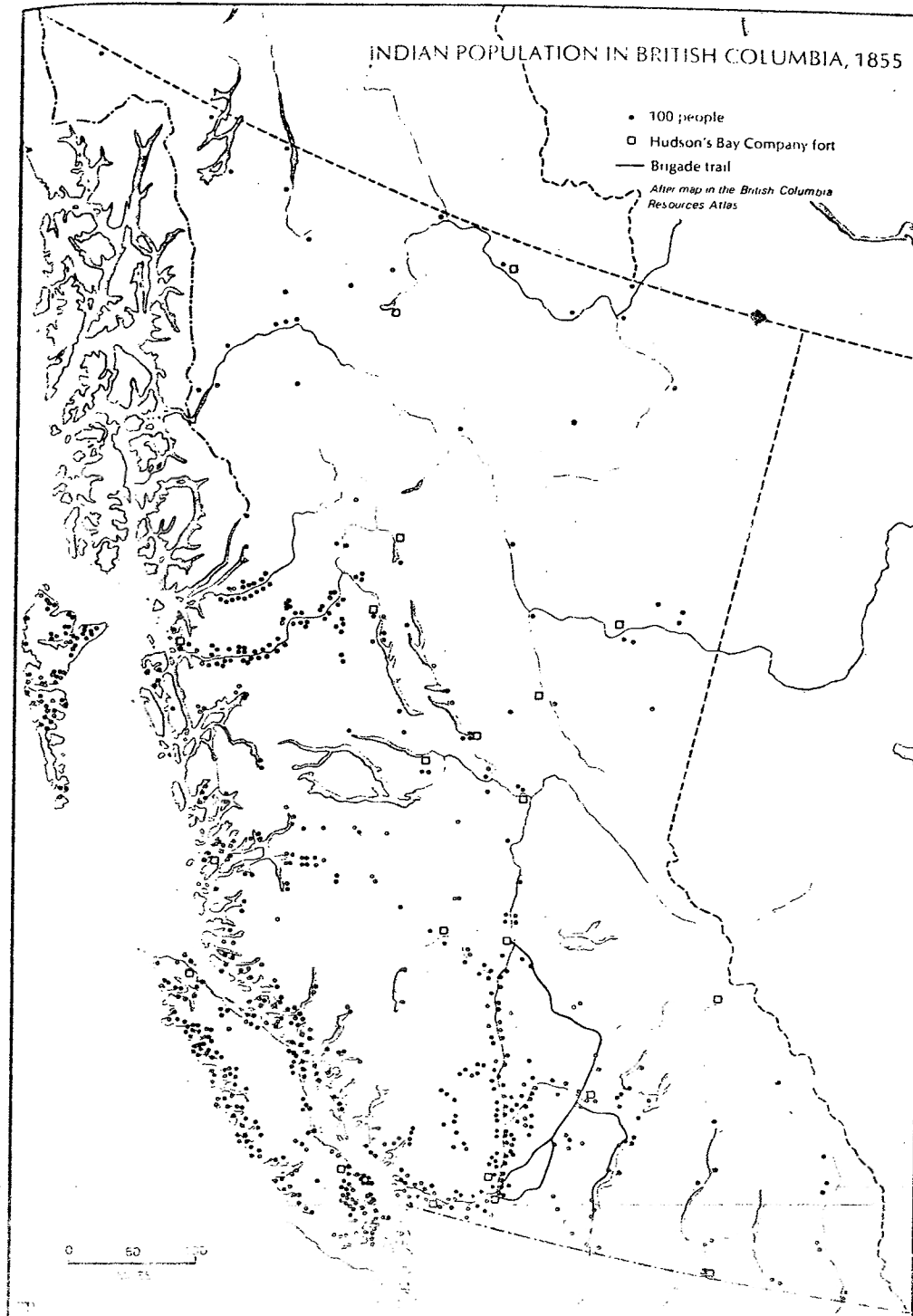


Figure 7-2.

Harris and Warkentin 1974

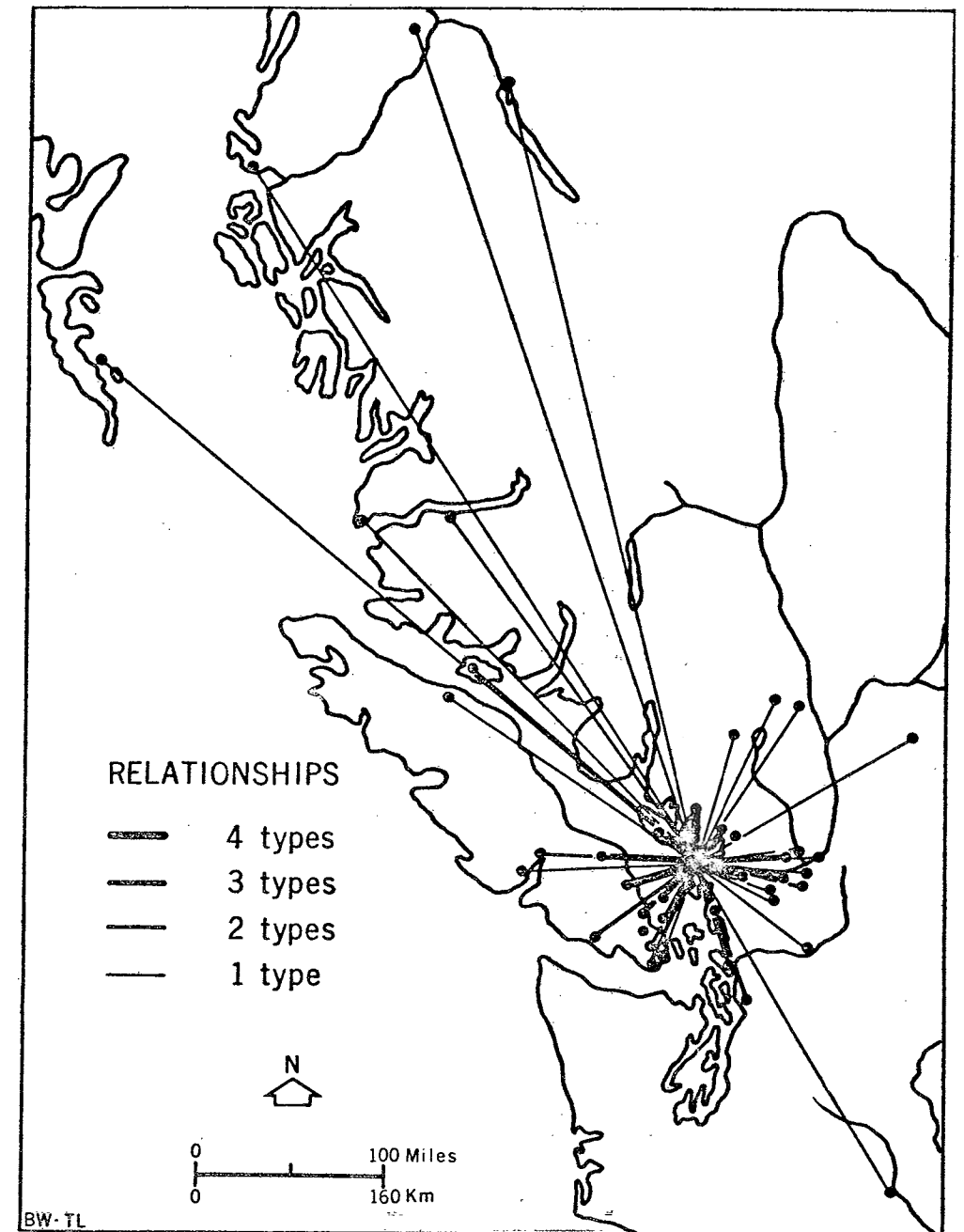


FIGURE 1. Social space of the Musqueam Indian Band as defined by types of intervillage relationship: marital unions, band transfers, residency at Musqueam, winter dances, canoe races, Shaker Church activities.

Weightman 1976

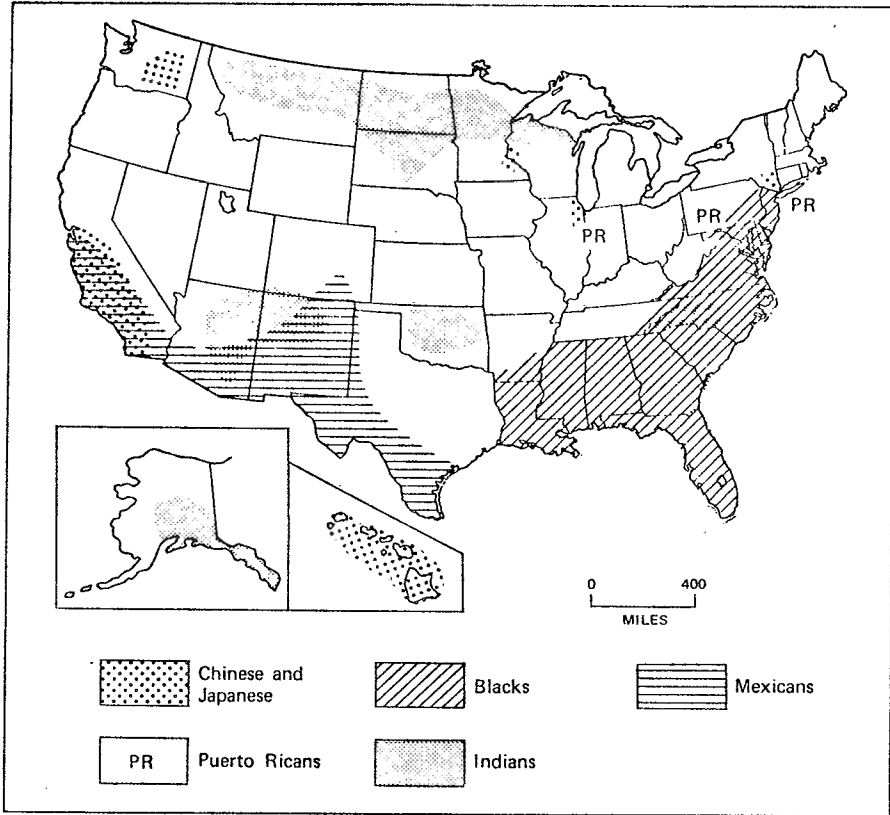


FIGURE B. Core Areas of Six Ethnic Minorities (Blacks, Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Puerto Ricans) in the United States: 1970. The core areas are centers of highest density of population for the ethnic minorities and areas of greatest cultural influence.

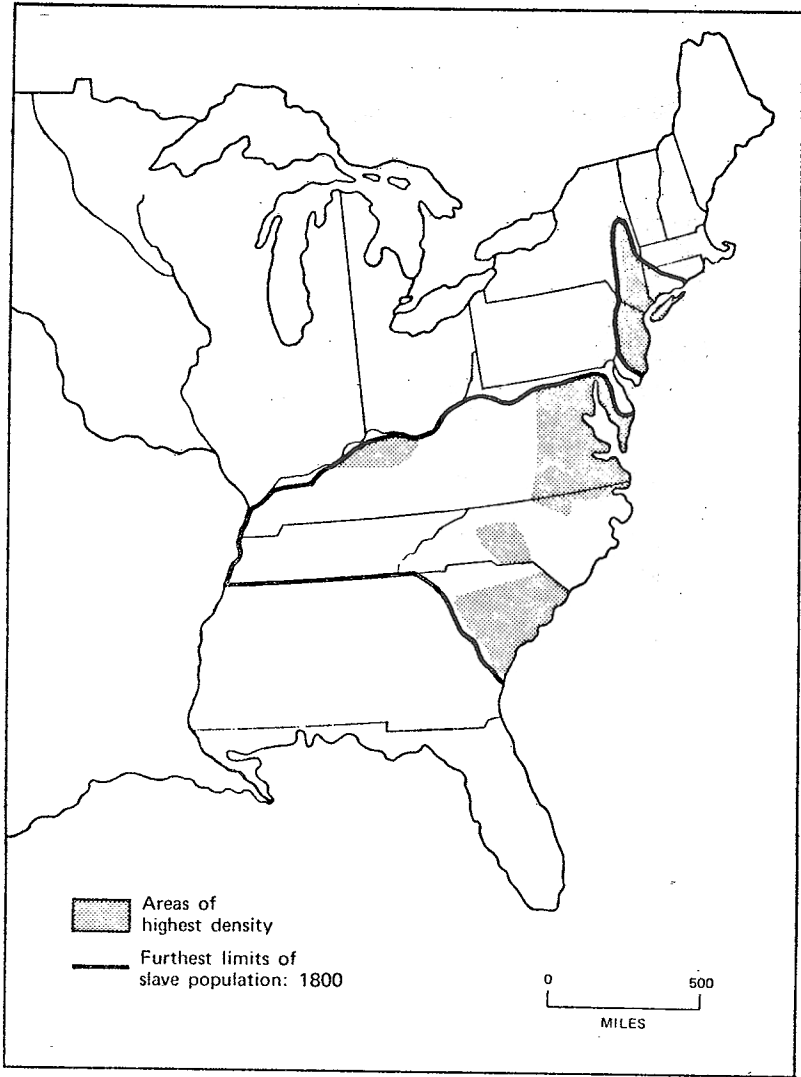


FIGURE 1-3. Geographic distribution of slave population in the United States: 1800.

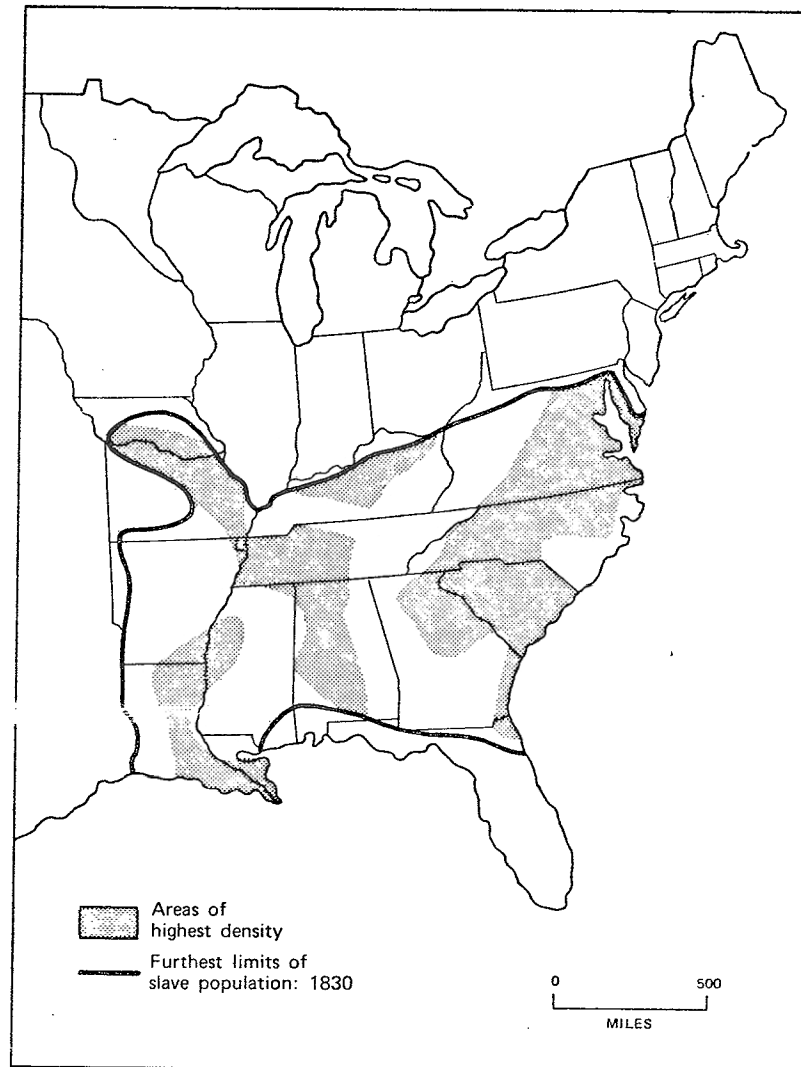


FIGURE 1-4. Geographic distribution of slave population in the United States: 1830.

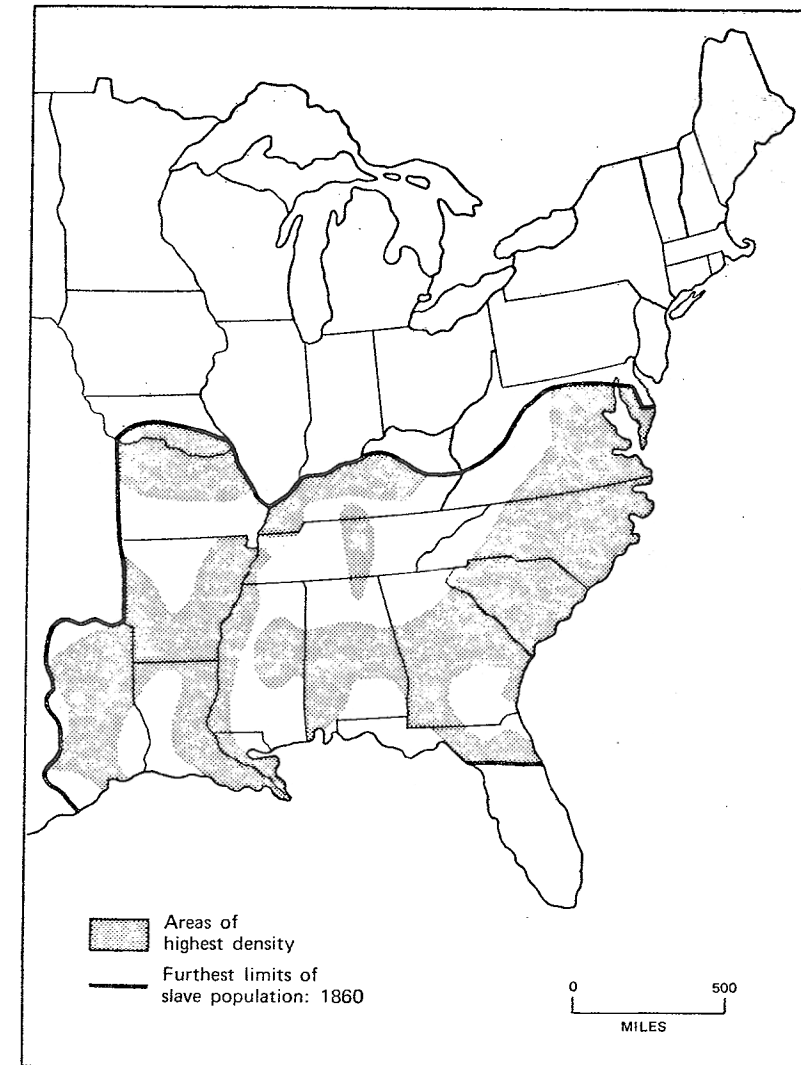


FIGURE 1-5. Geographic distribution of slave population in the United States: 1860.



# A Mosaic of America's Ethnic Minorities

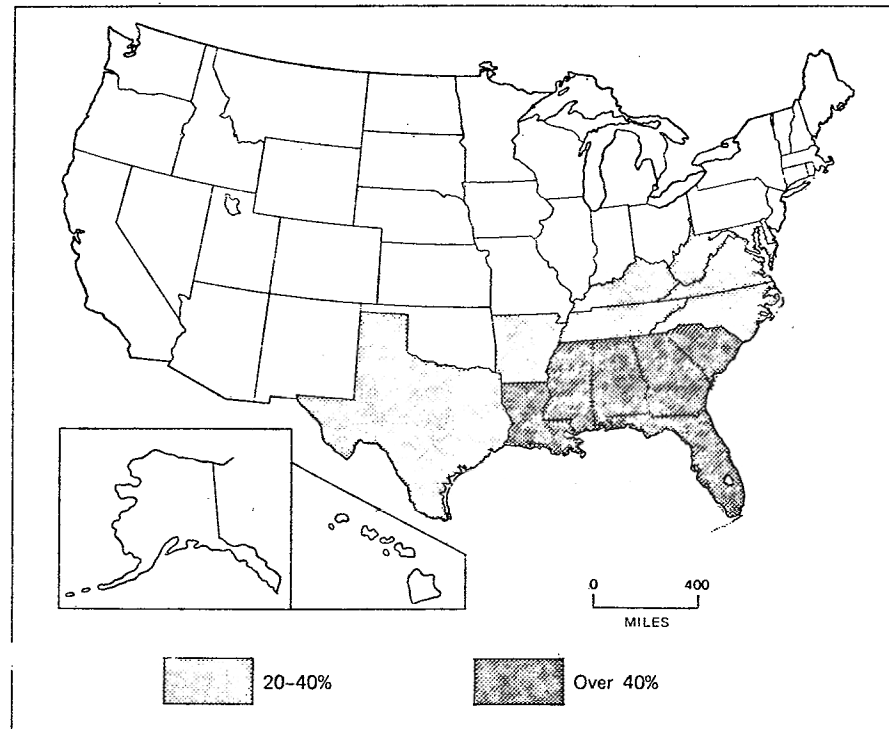


FIGURE 1-7. Percentage of Blacks to the total population in the United States: 1860.

## Blacks

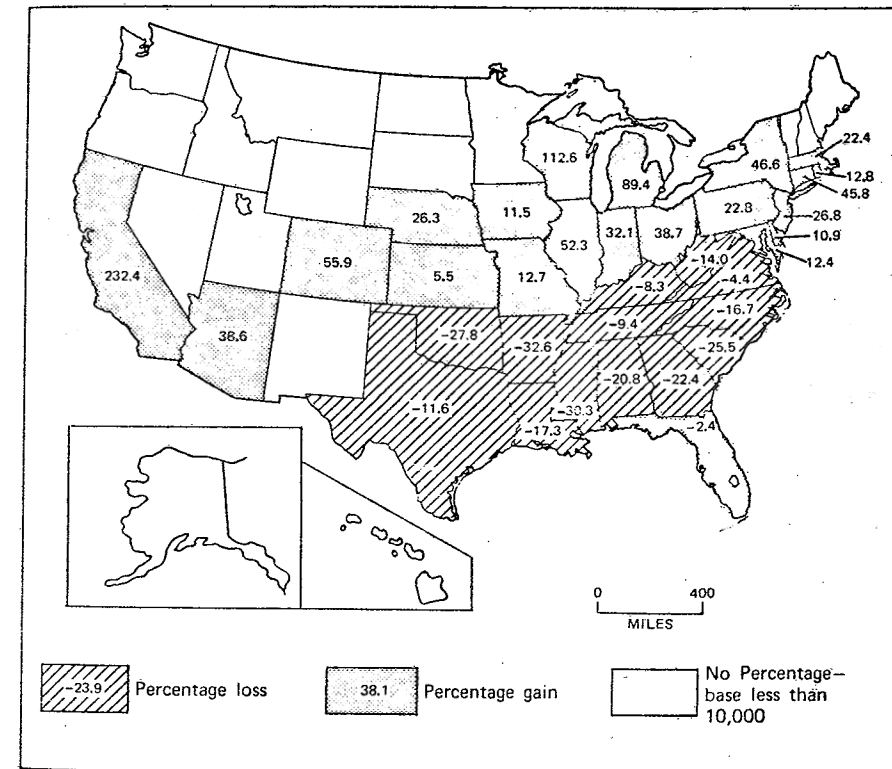


FIGURE 1-8. Estimated net migration of Black Americans in the United States: 1940-1950. Source: United States Department of Commerce *News*, CB 71-34 (March 3, 1971), Table 5.

# A Mosaic of America's Ethnic Minorities

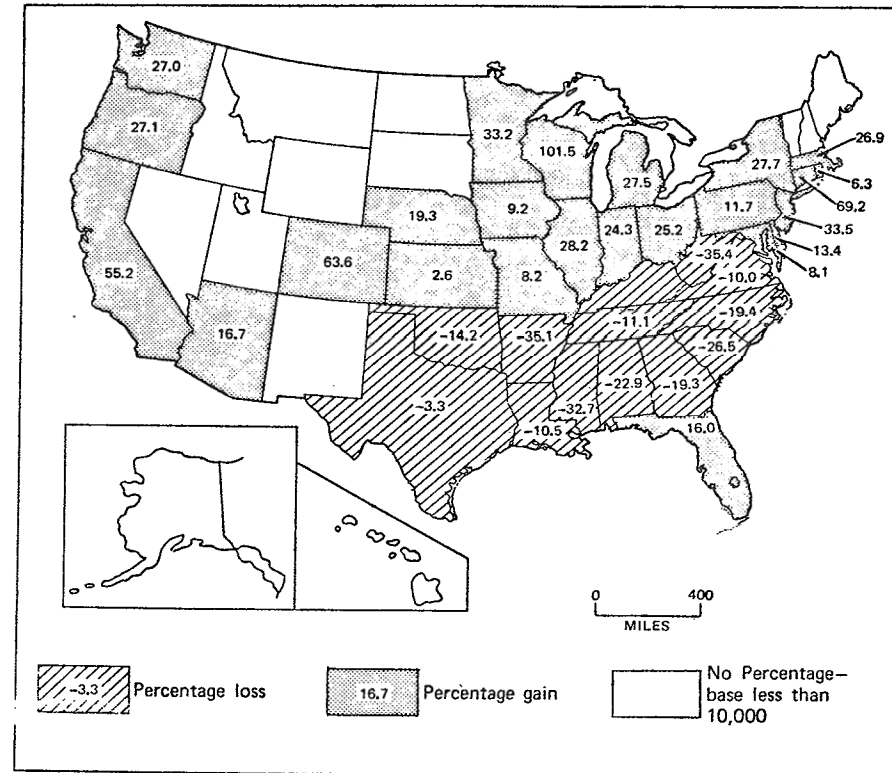


FIGURE 1-9. Estimated net migration of Black Americans in the United States: 1950-1960. Source: United States Department of Commerce News, CB 71-34 (March 3, 1971), Table 5.

# Blacks

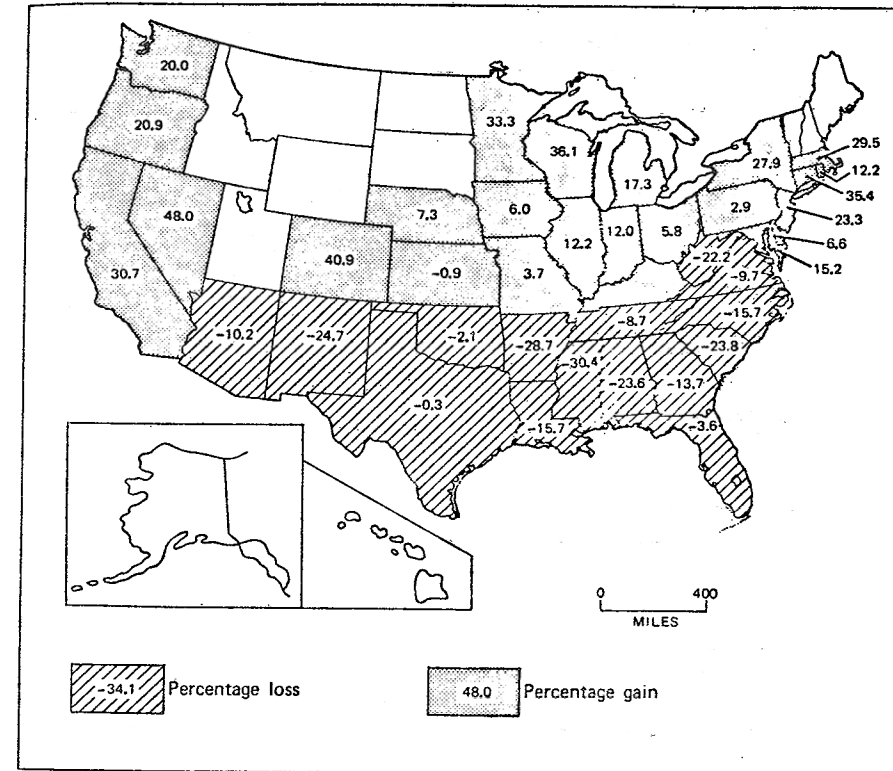


FIGURE 1-10. Estimated net migration of Black Americans in the United States: 1960-1970. Source: United States Department of Commerce News, CB 71-34 (March 3, 1971), Table 5. (No percentage shown where population base is less than 10,000.)

Mexicans

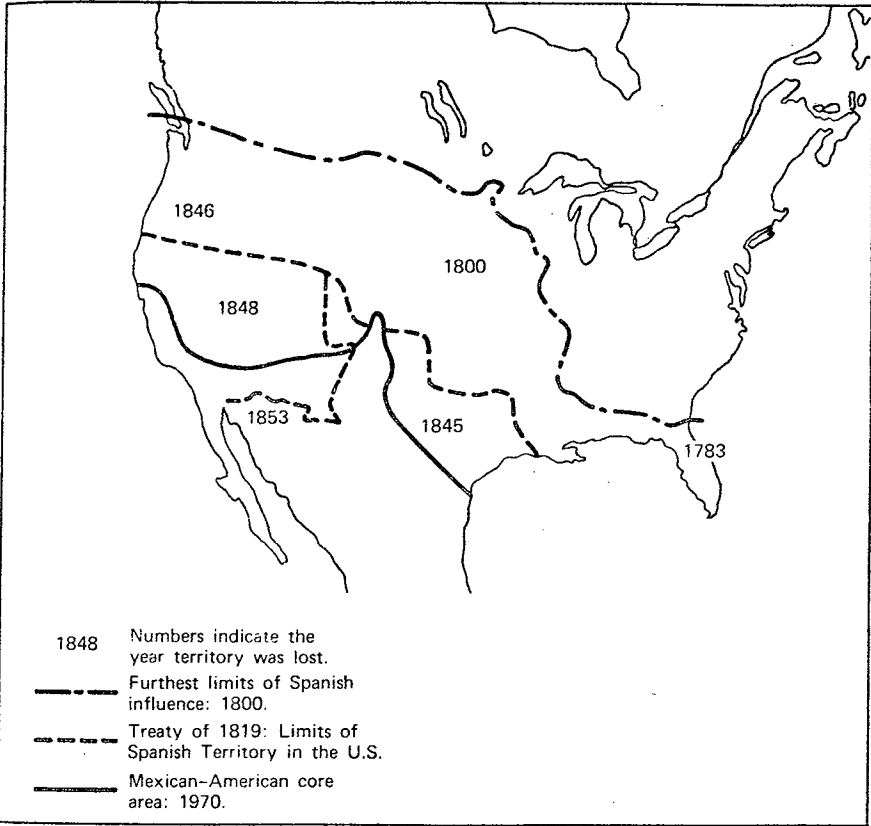


FIGURE 2-2. The Spanish in the United States.

A Mosaic of America's Ethnic Minorities

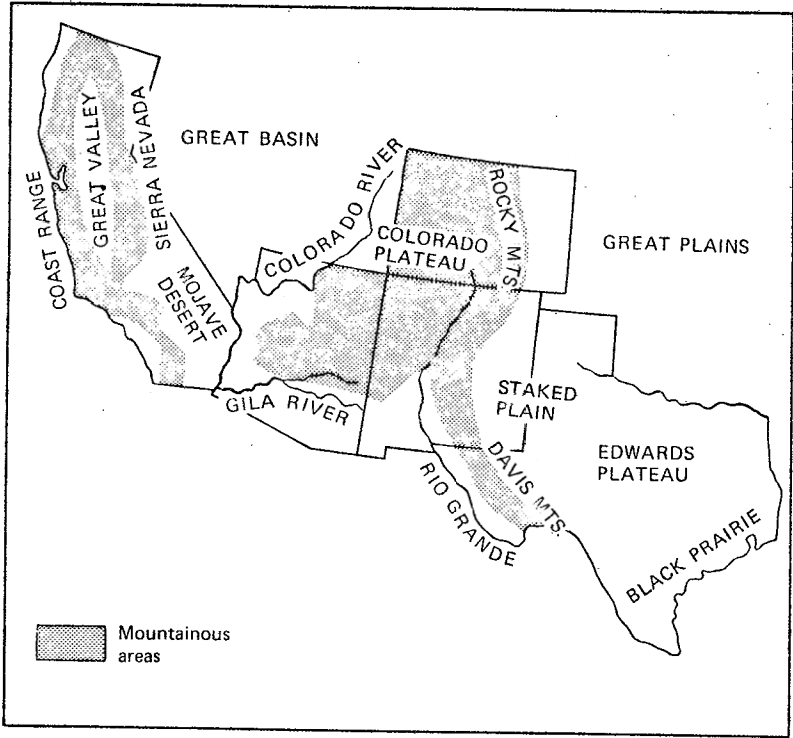


FIGURE 2-3. Landforms of the Southwestern United States.

# Mexicans

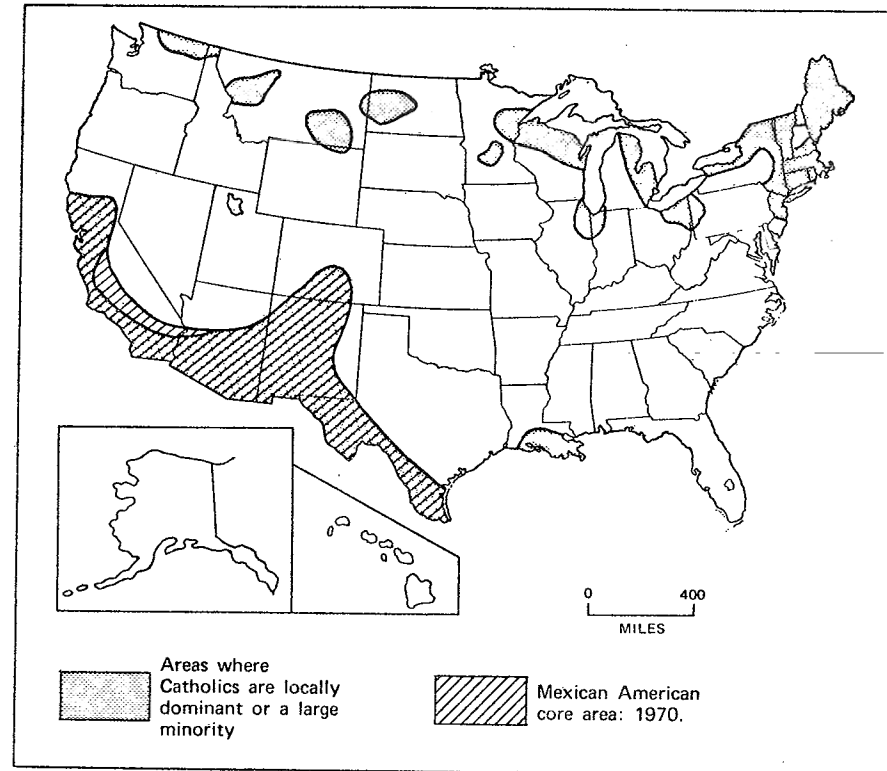


FIGURE 2-5. Mexican-Americans and the Roman Catholic Religion. Data on Roman Catholic areas adapted from David E. Sopher, *Geography of Religions* © 1967, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., p. 84.

# Mexicans

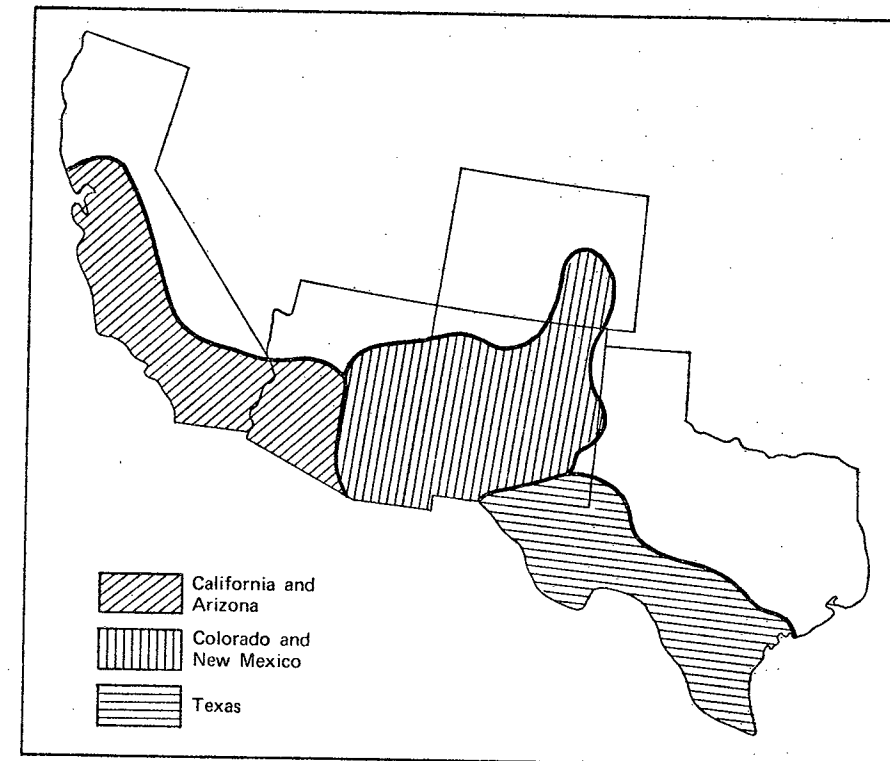


FIGURE 2-9. Mexican-American Culture Areas.

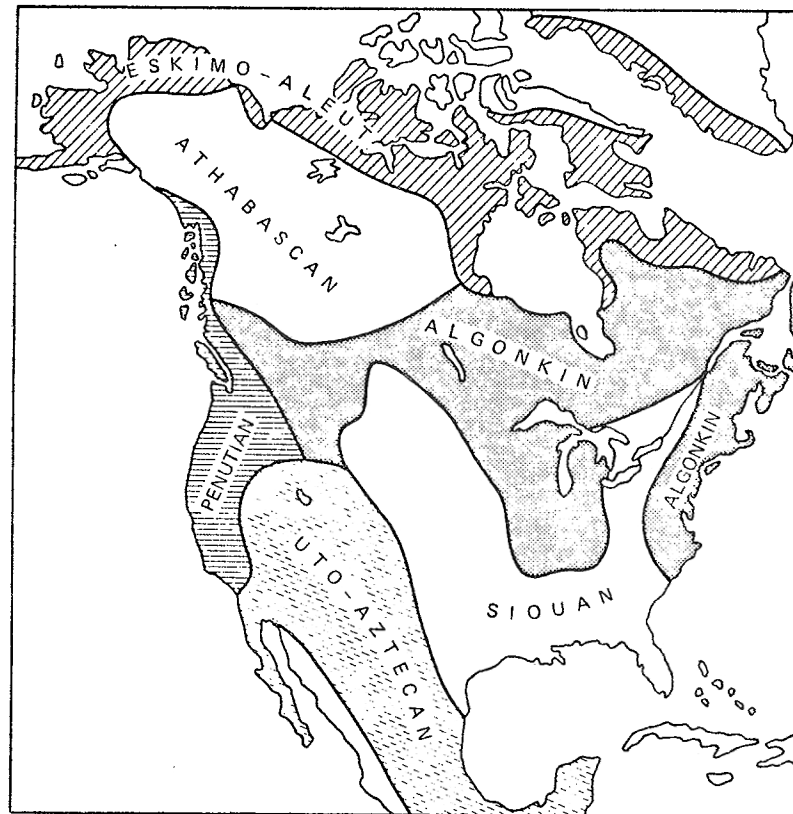


FIGURE 3-2. Indian Language Groups: Their Variety and Distribution in North America.

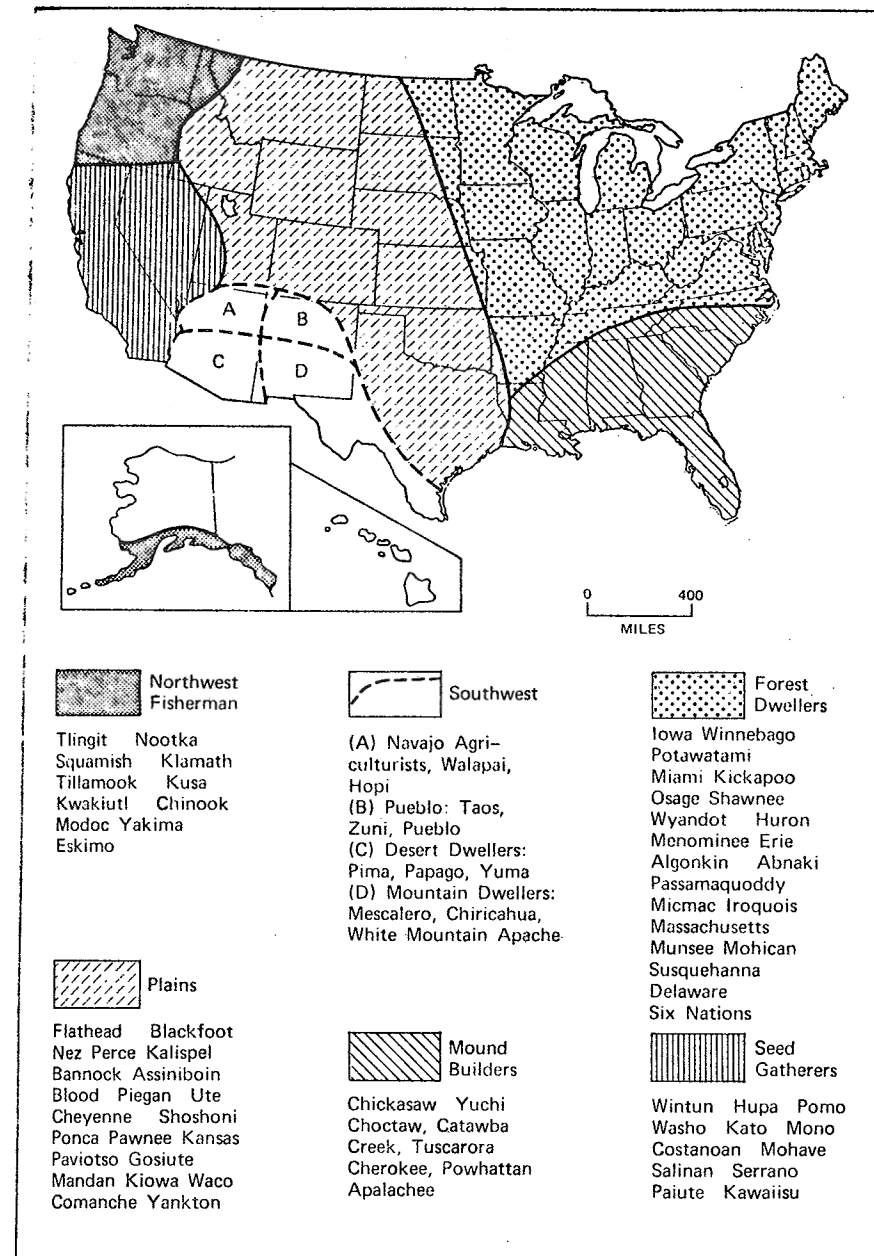


FIGURE 3-3. Culture realms of the original Indian inhabitants of the United States.

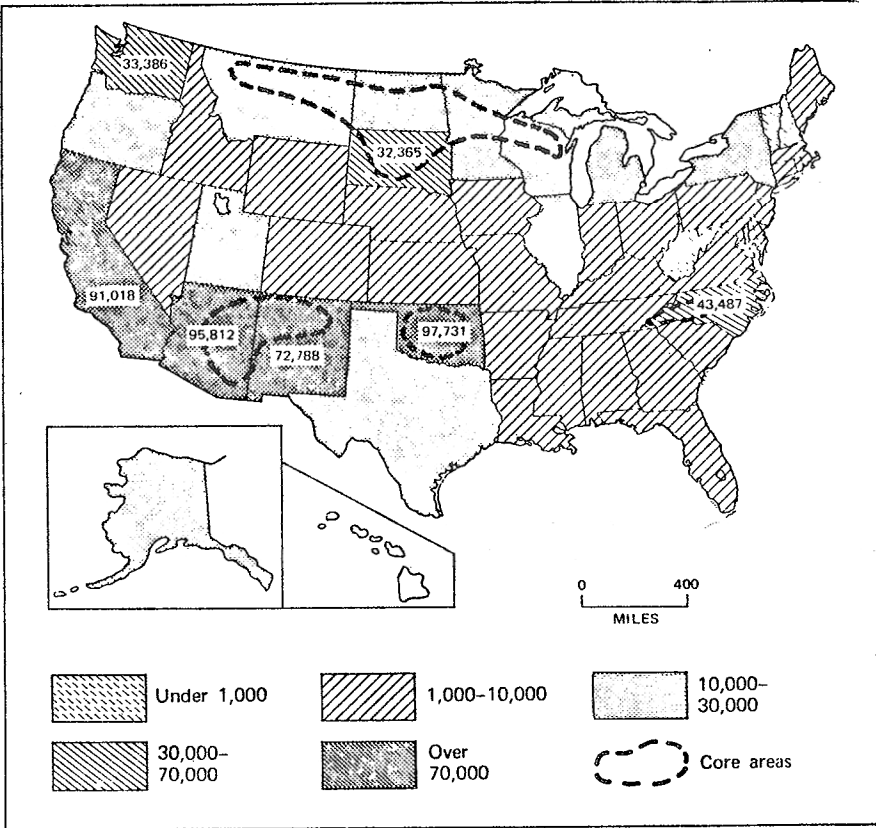


FIGURE 3-5. Distribution of Indians in the United States: 1970. Source: United States Department of Commerce *News*, "Preliminary 1970 Census Totals Put American Indian Population at 791,839," (April 22, 1971).

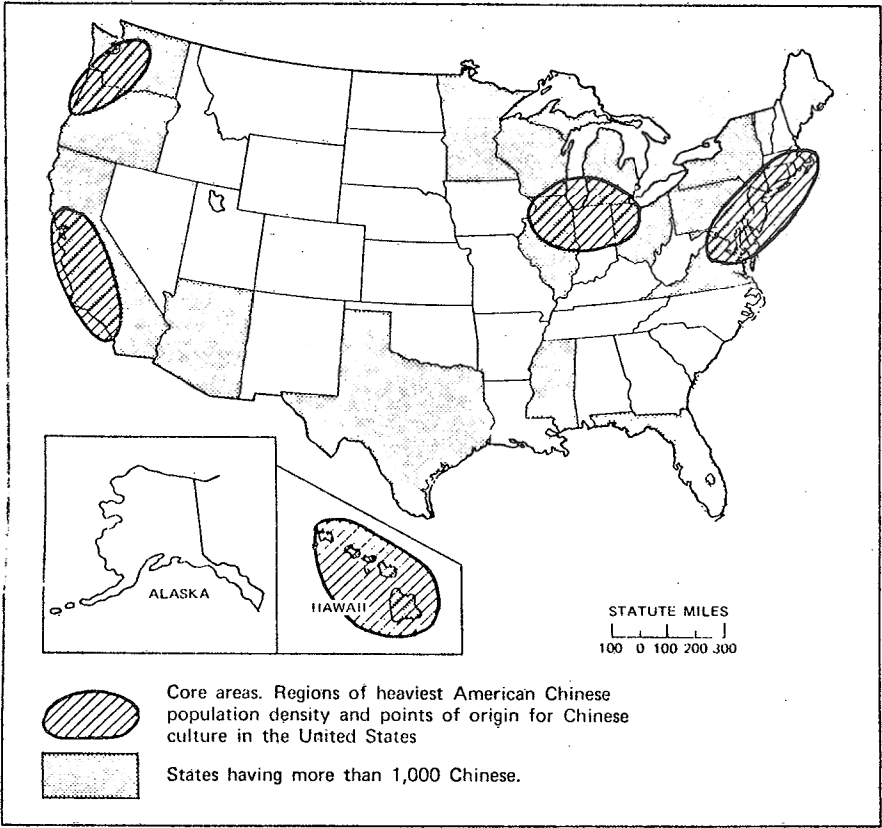


FIGURE 4-4. Core areas of the American Chinese: 1970. Source: U.S. census.



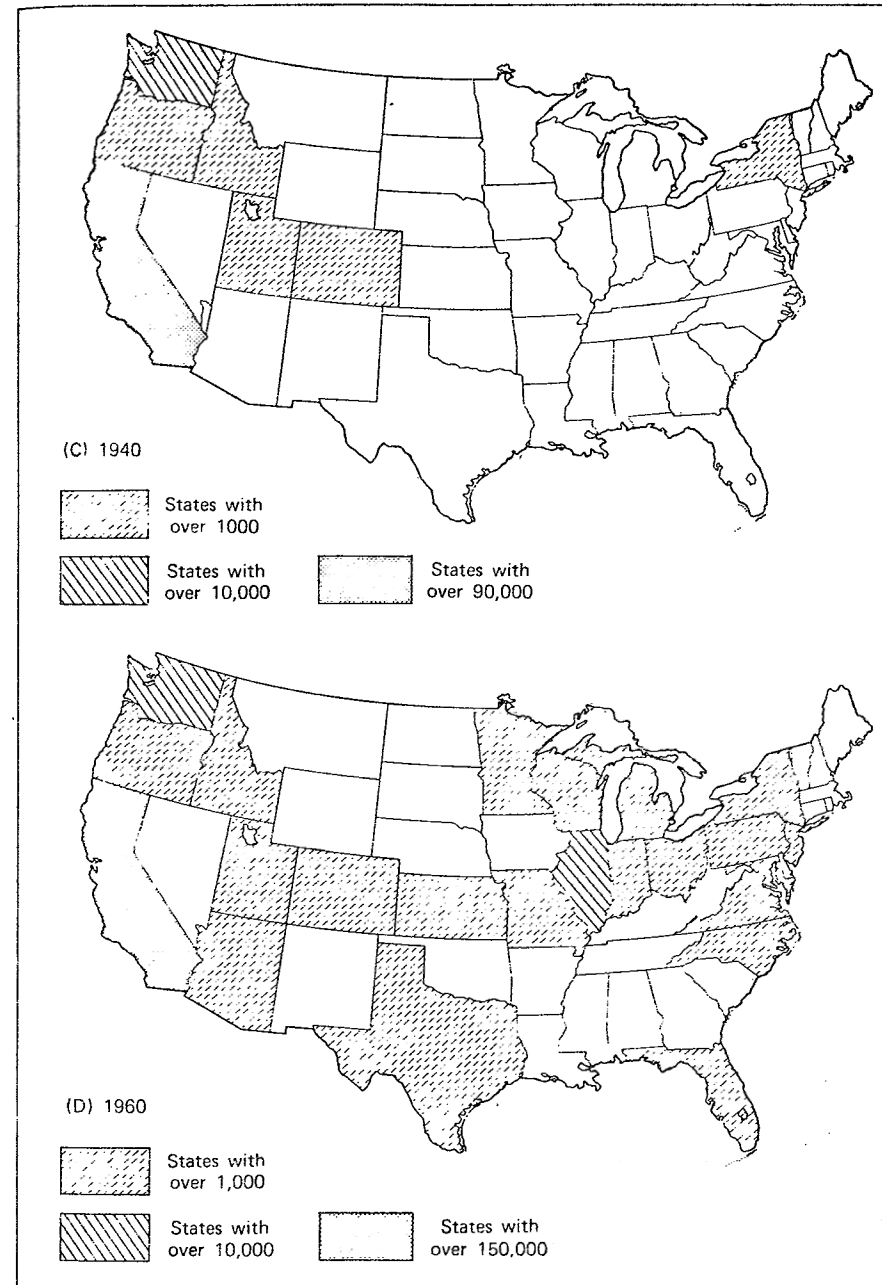


FIGURE 5-2C and D. American Japanese population on the United States Mainland: 1940 and 1960. Source: U.S. censuses.

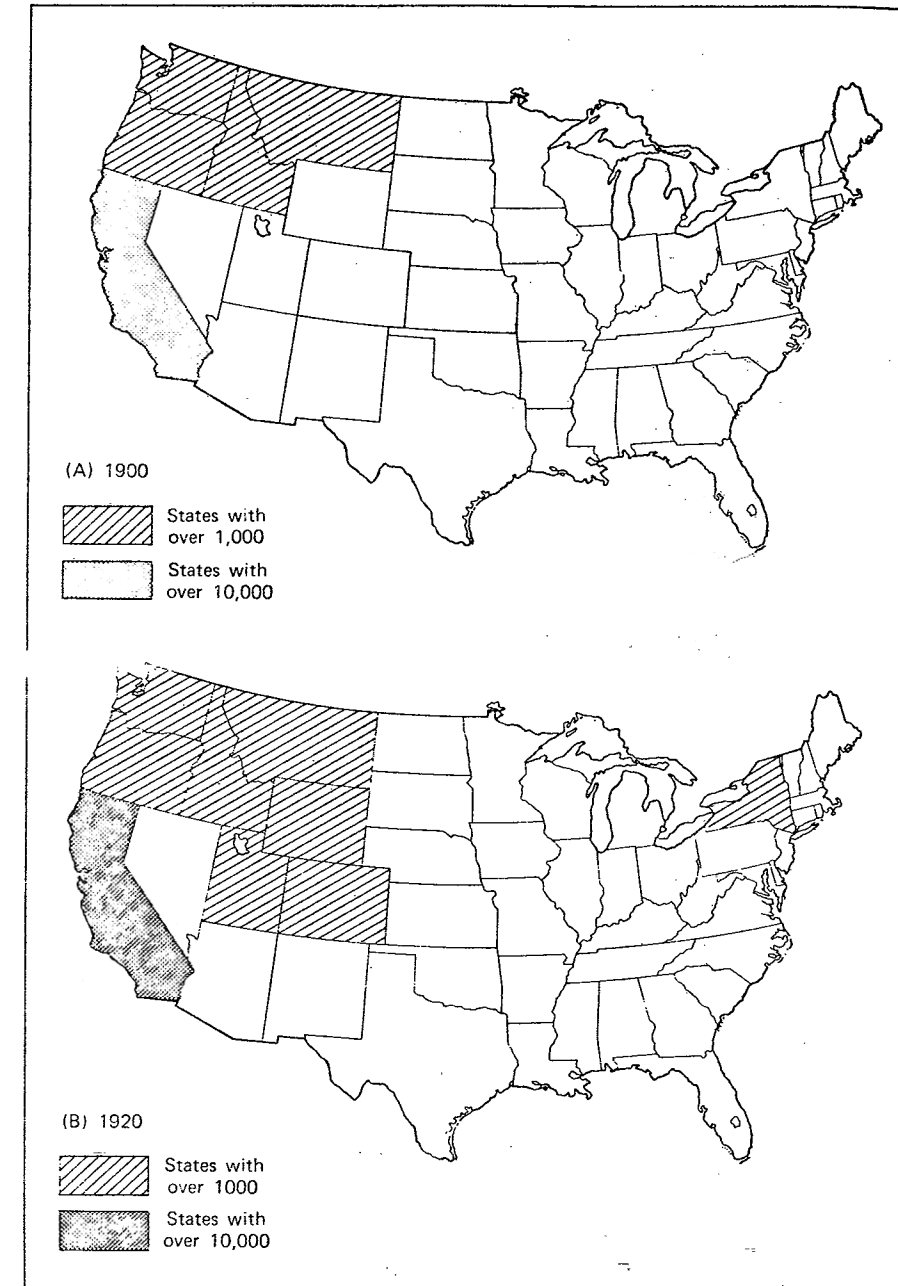


FIGURE 5-2A and B. American Japanese population on the United States mainland: 1900 and 1920. Source: U.S. censuses.

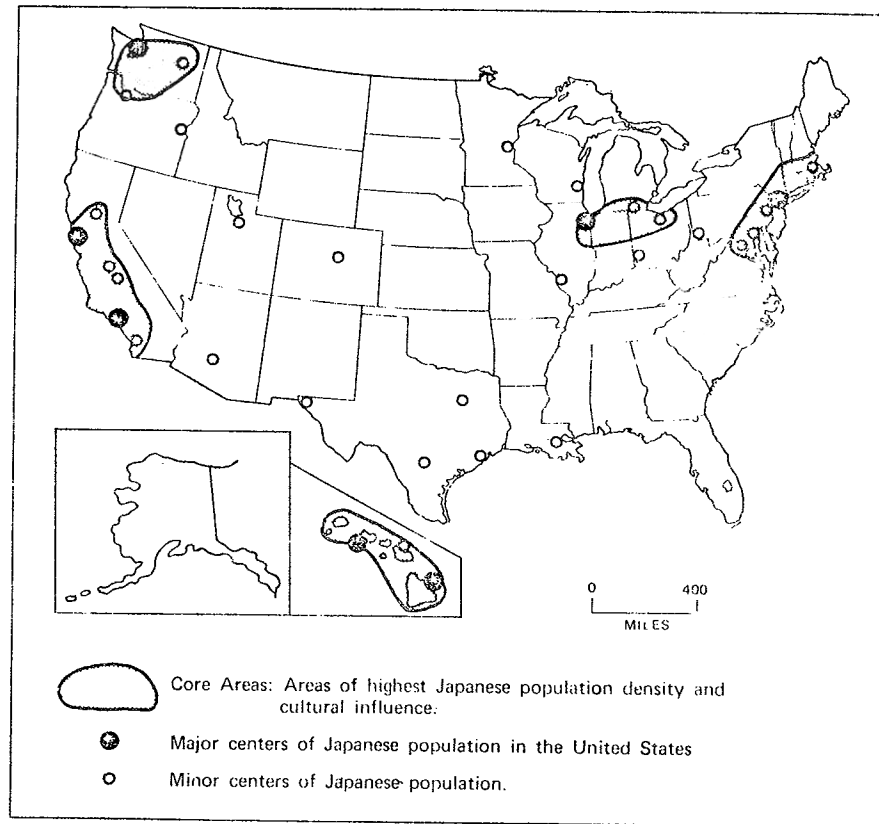


FIGURE 5-3. Core areas of Japanese in the United States: 1970. Source: U.S. census.

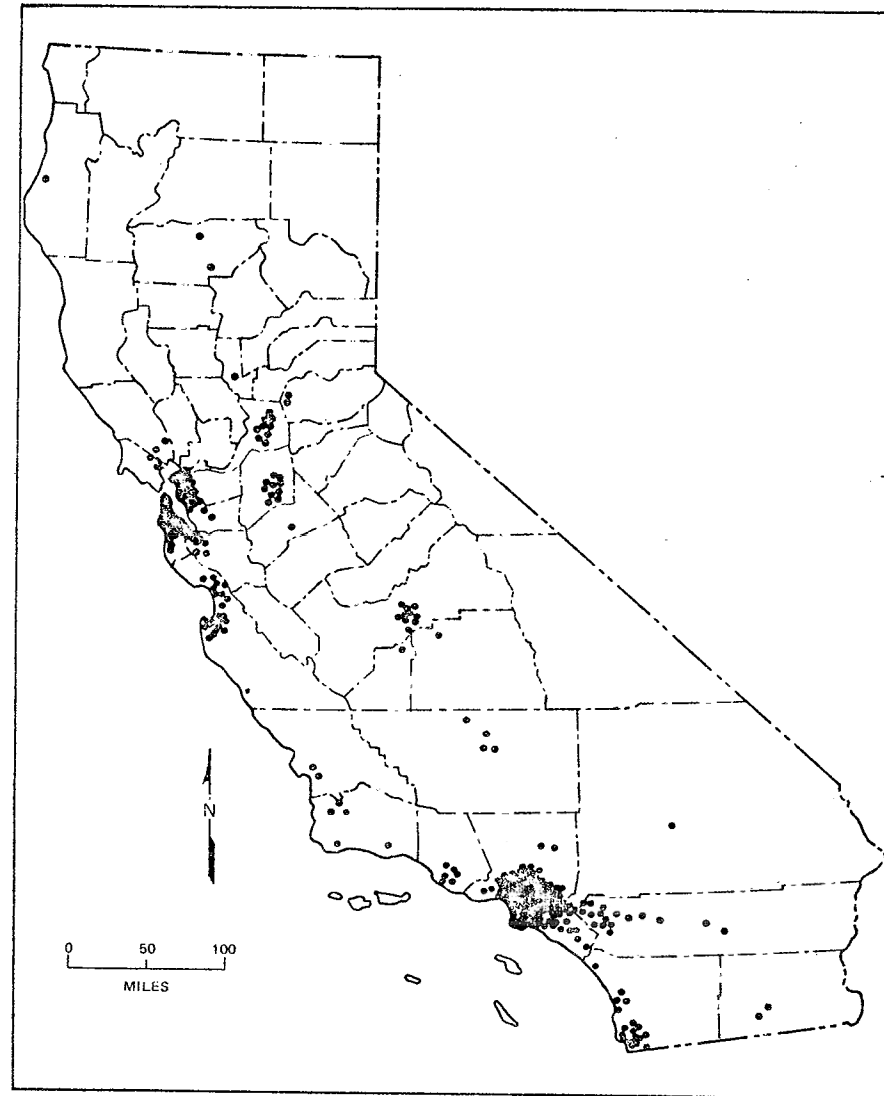


FIGURE 5-5. Distribution of Japanese in California: 1970. Each dot equals 100 persons or less—in cities of 10,000 or more population. U.S. census.

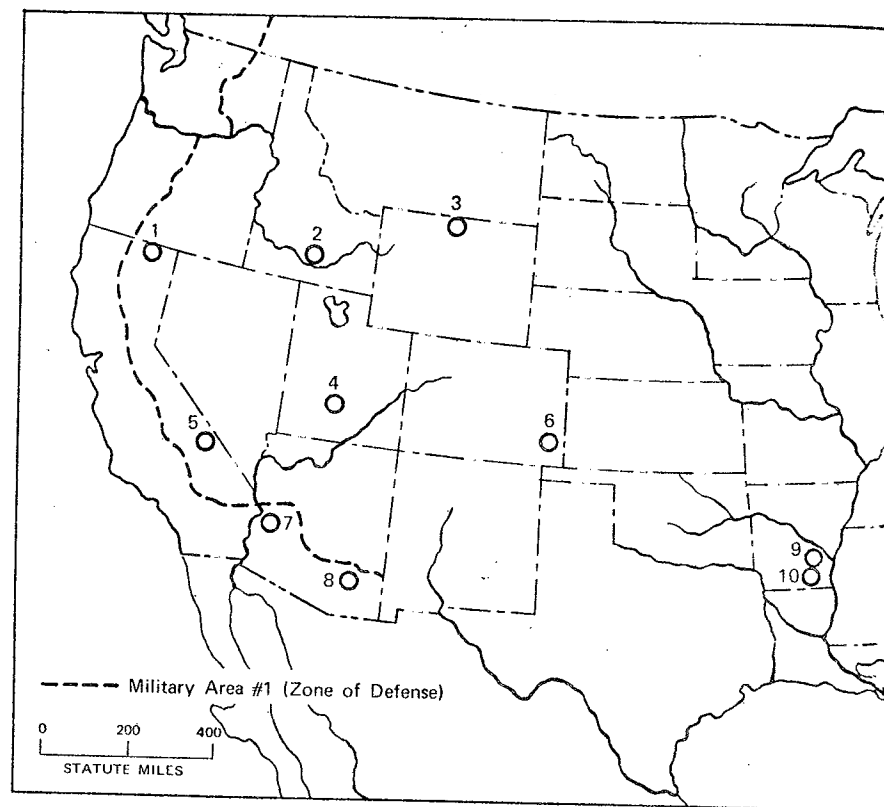


FIGURE 5-6. Distribution of relocation centers and numbers of American Japanese relocated: 1942-1945. By permission from E. H. Spicer, *et al.*, *Impounded People: Japanese-Americans in the relocation centers*, Tucson: University of Arizona Press, Copyright 1969, p. 67.

- 1 Newell (Tule Lake, California) — 18,789
- 2 Minidoka (Hunt, Idaho) — 9,397
- 3 Heart Mountain (Heart Mountain, Wyoming) — 10,767
- 4 Topaz (Topaz, Utah) — 8,130
- 5 Manzanar (Manzanar, California) — 10,046
- 6 Amache (Granada, Colorado) — 7,318
- 7 Colorado River (Poston, Arizona) — 17,814
- 8 Gila (Gila Rivers, Arizona) — 13,348
- 9 Rohwer (Rohwer, Arkansas) — 8,475
- 10 Jerome (Denson, Arkansas) — 8,497

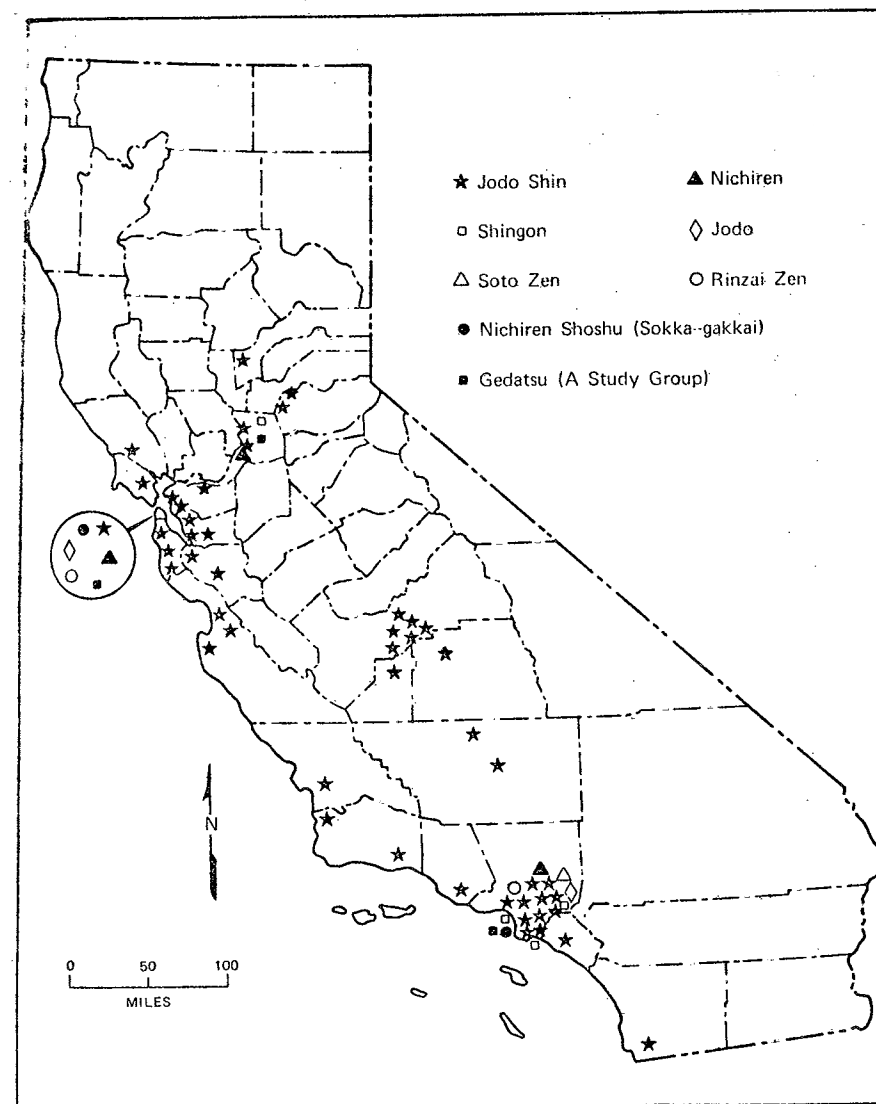


FIGURE 5-8. Distribution of Japanese Buddhist churches and temples in California, 1968. Source: Buddhist churches of America, *Directory*, 1968; Consulate-General of Japan, Los Angeles.

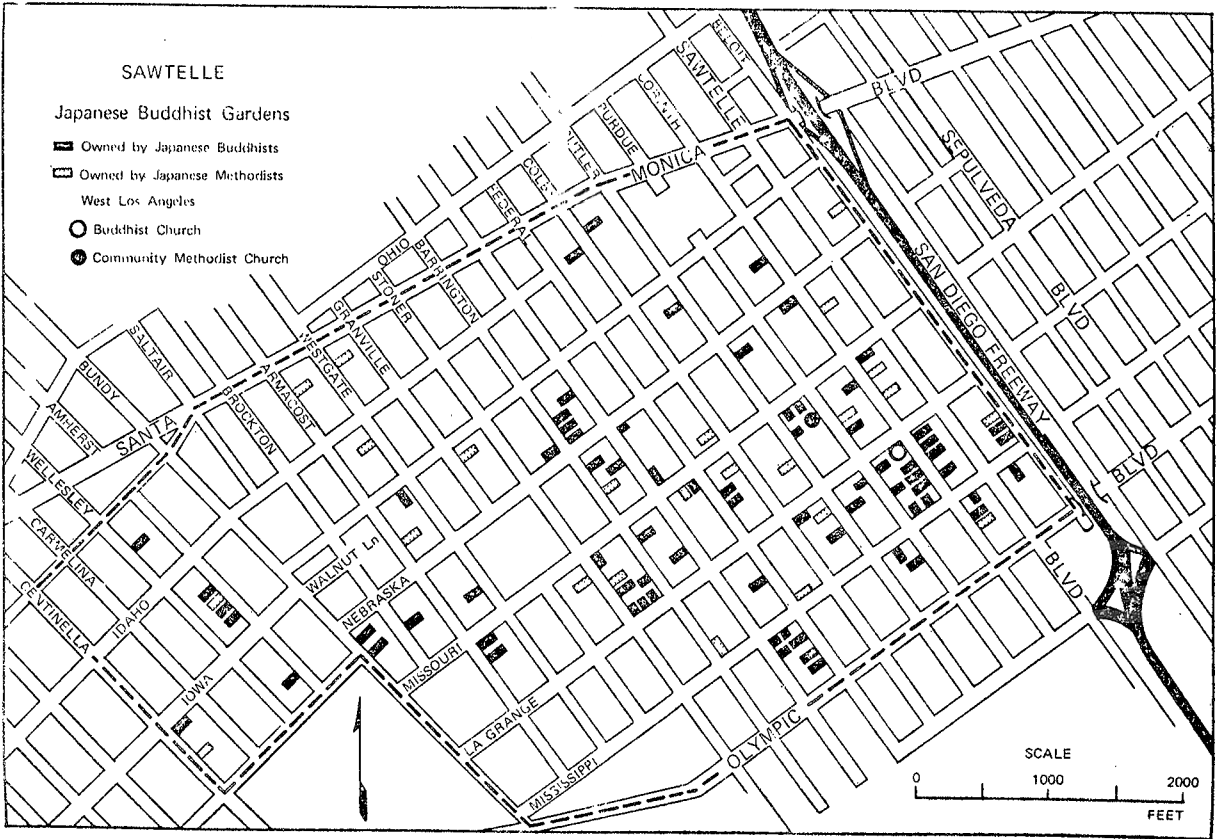


FIGURE 5-15. Distribution of Japanese Buddhist gardens in Sawtelle.

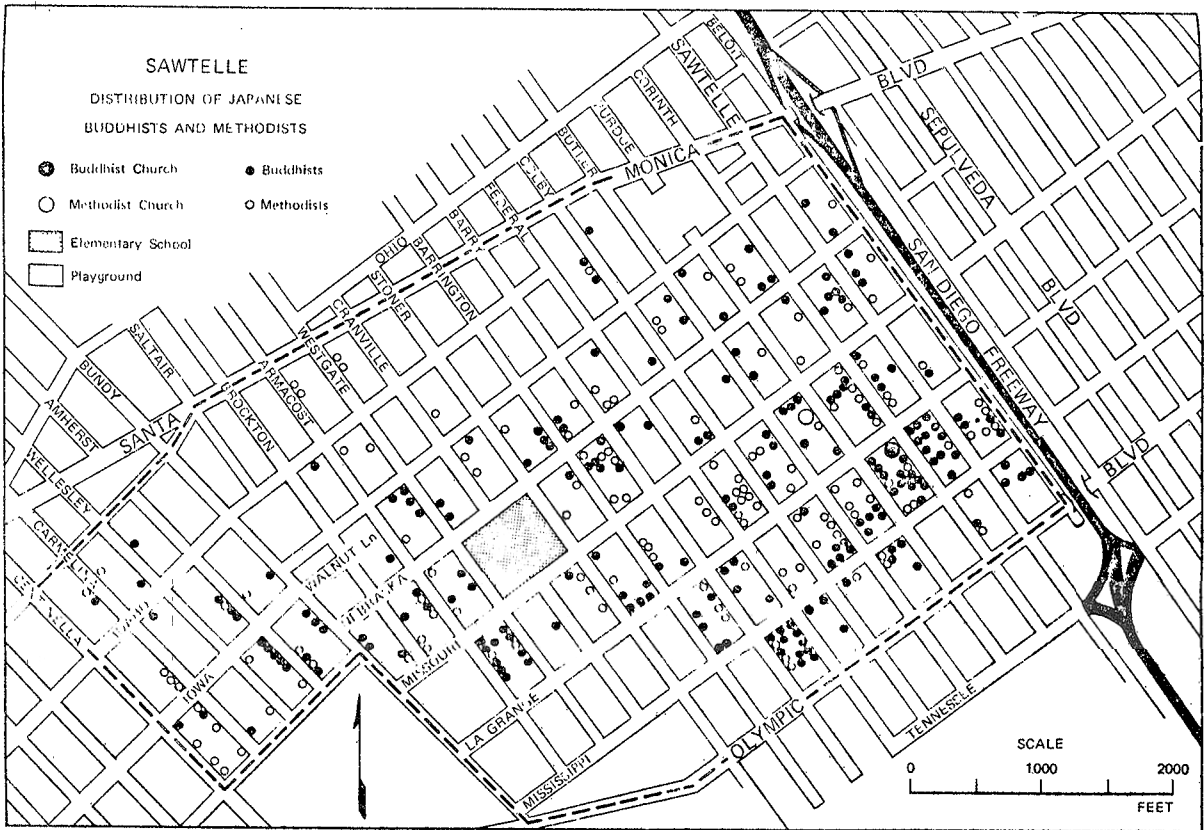


FIGURE 5-16. Distribution of Japanese Buddhists and Methodists in Sawtelle.

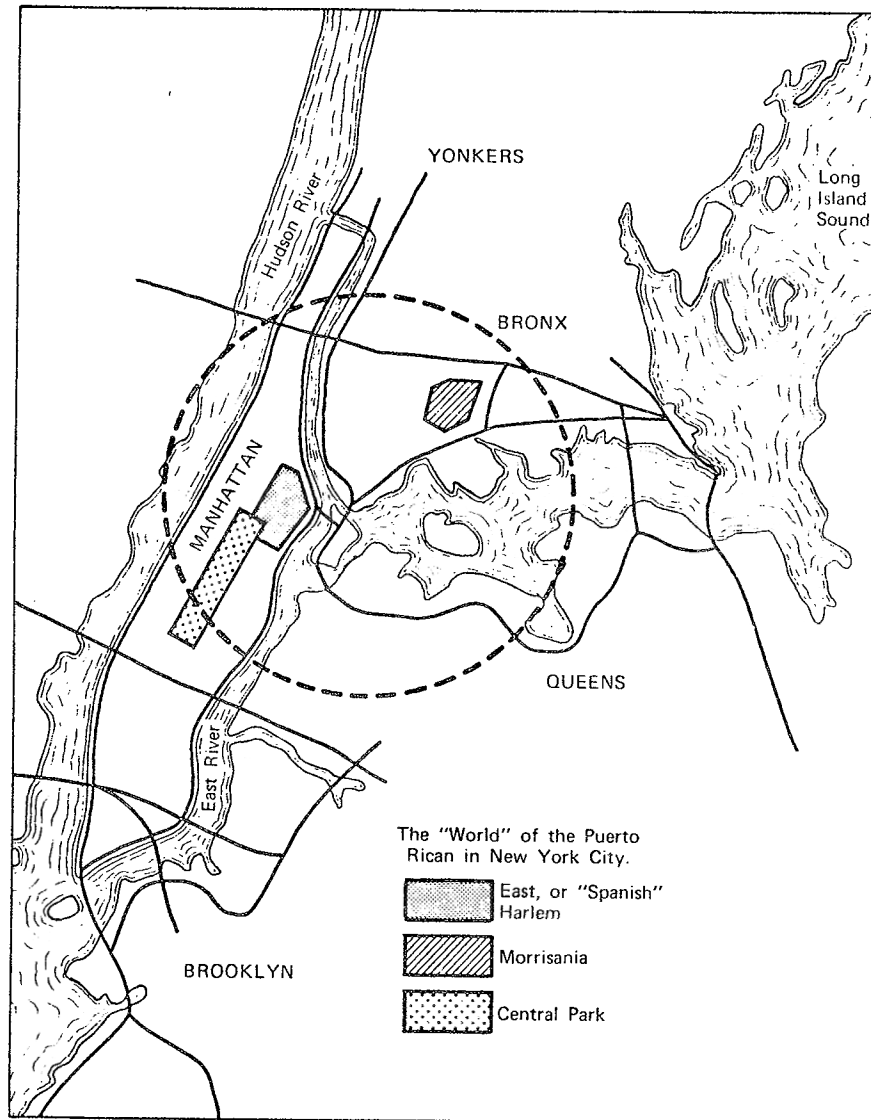


FIGURE 6-3. Core area for Puerto Ricans in the United States: East Harlem and Morrisania, New York City.

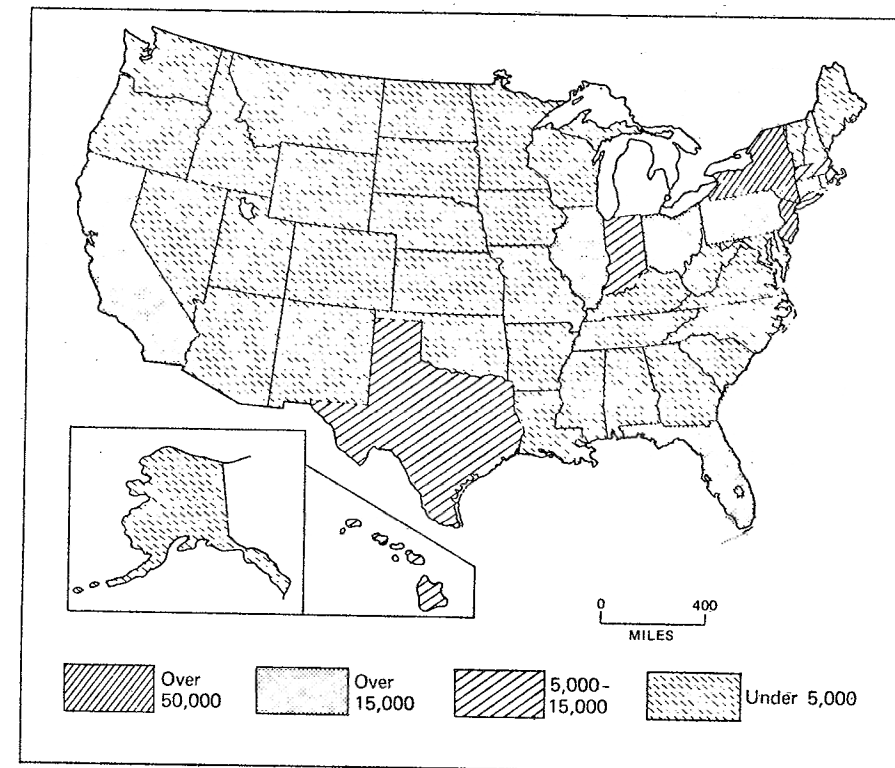


FIGURE 6-5. Puerto Ricans in the United States: 1970. Source: U.S. census.

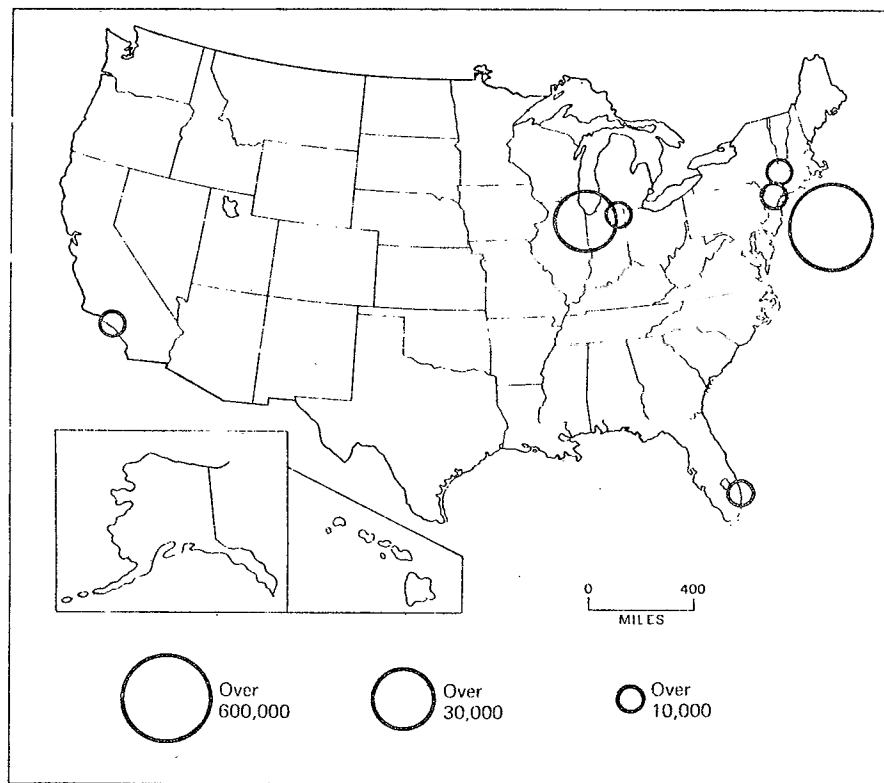


FIGURE 6-6. Puerto Ricans in cities of the United States: 1970. Source: U.S. census.



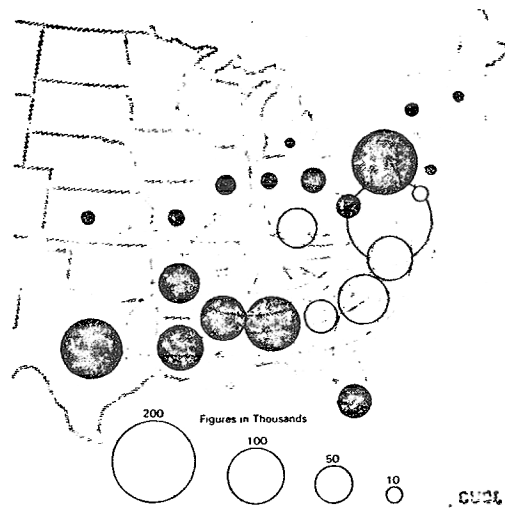


Fig. 3. Lifetime migration of blacks to 1870. Shaded circles represent net gains.

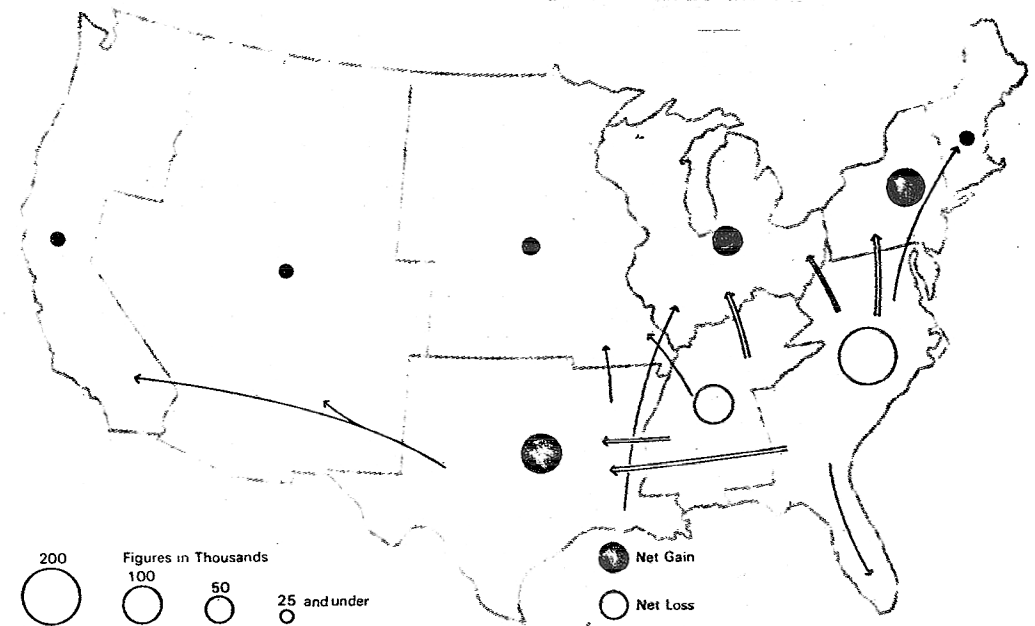


Fig. 5. Lifetime migration of blacks to 1910.

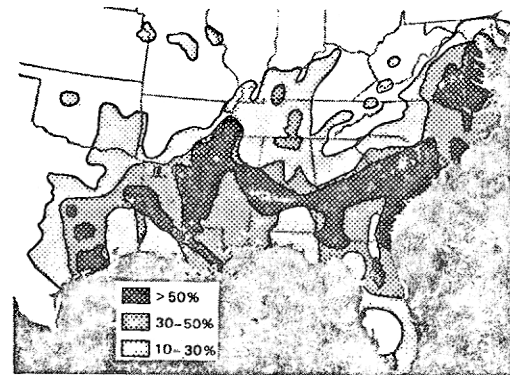


Fig. 4. Proportion of the population black in 1900.

Harrell and Donaldson 1972

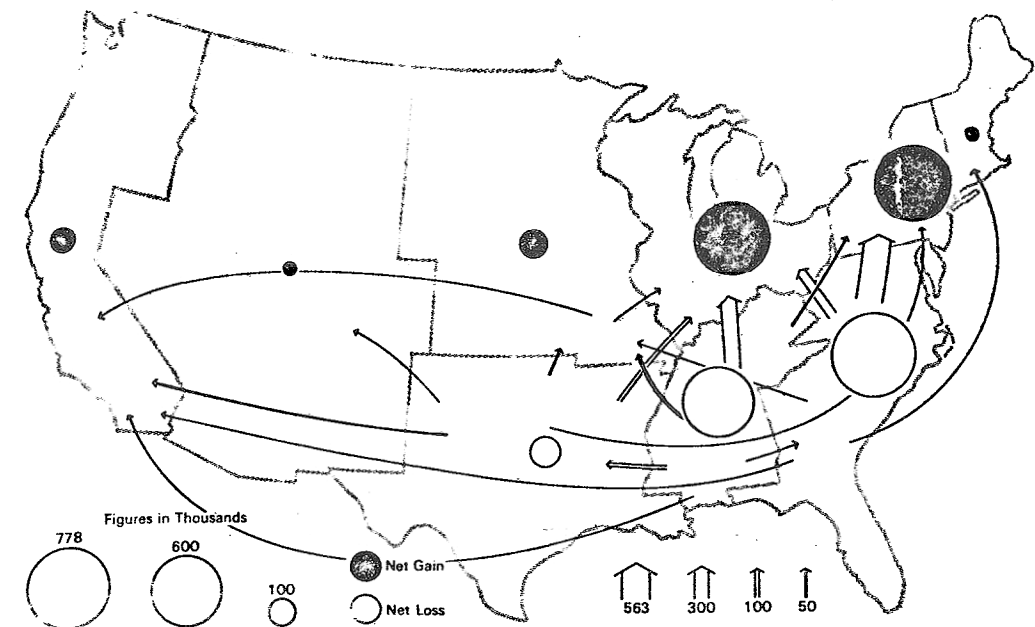


Fig. 6. Lifetime migration of blacks, 1910 to 1940.



Fig. 8. Proportion of the population black in 1960.

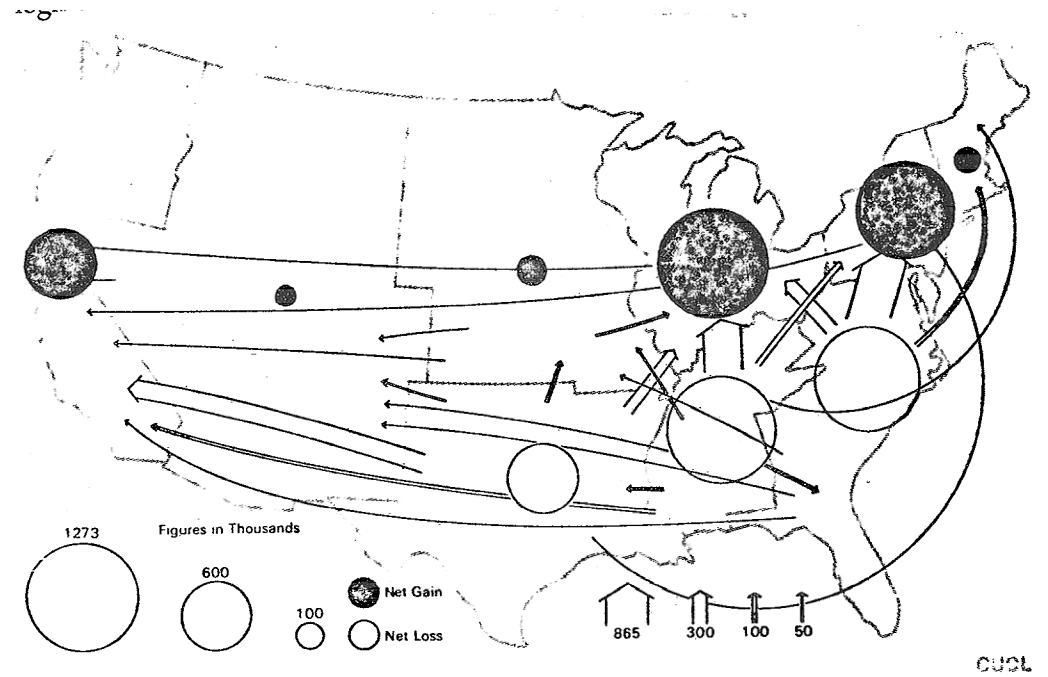


Fig. 11. Lifetime migration of blacks to 1960.

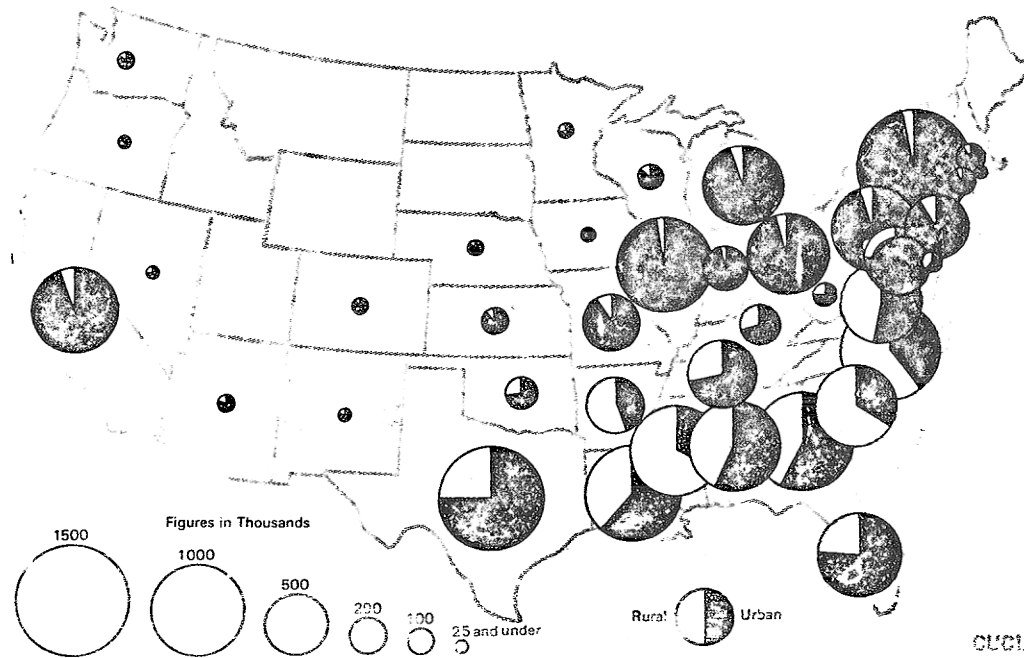


Fig. 9. Black population, urban and rural, 1960.

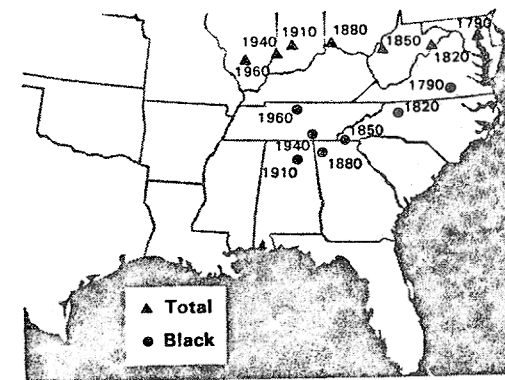
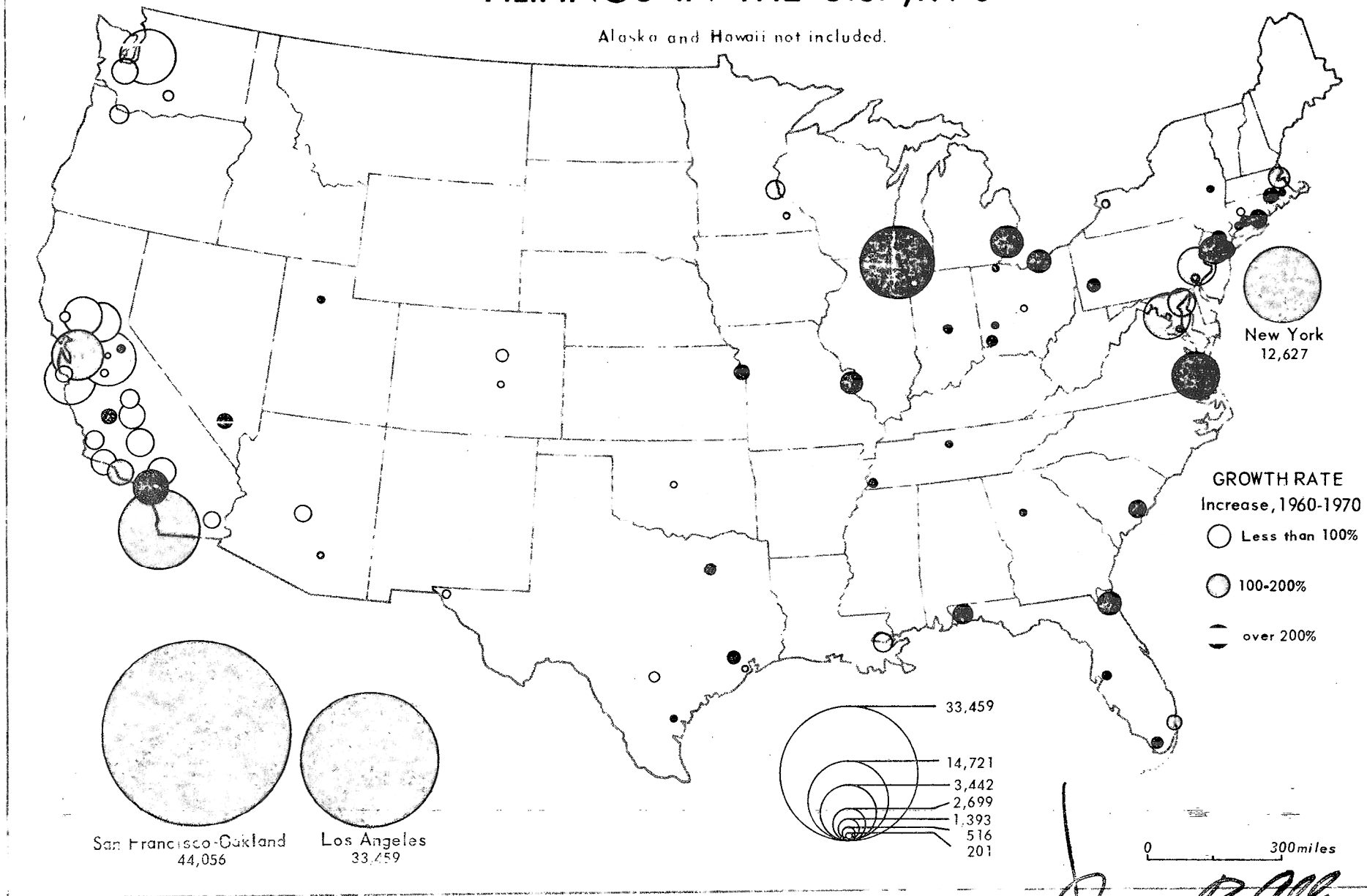


Fig. 10. Centers of the total population and the black population, 1790 to 1960.

*1.5 SB & countries  
all with 200 Filipinos  
in 1970*

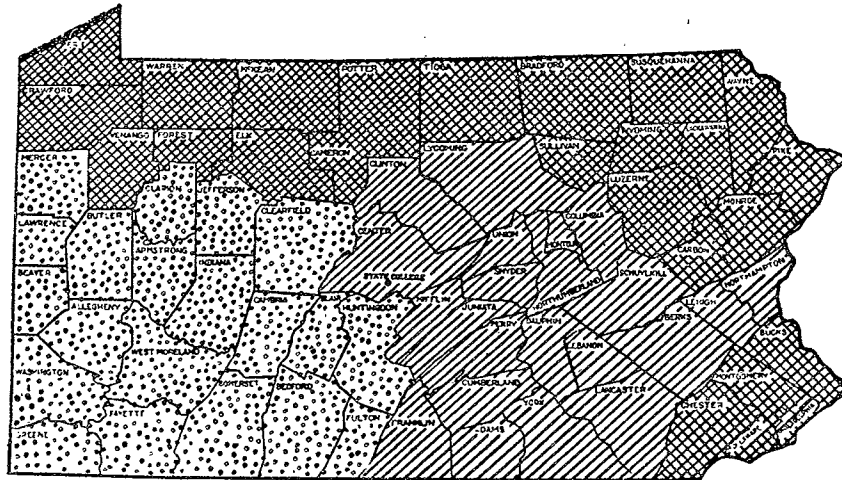
# FILIPINOS IN THE U.S. ,1970

Alaska and Hawaii not included.

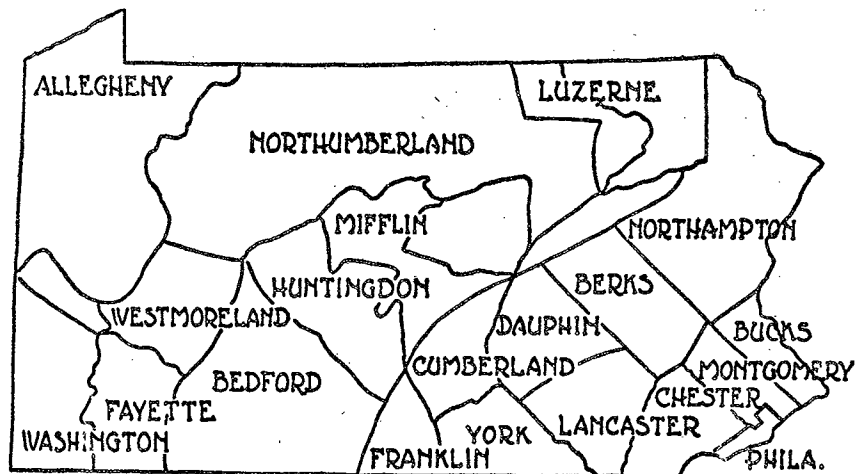


Allen

*James P. Allen  
CSUN*



*Present counties which in 1840 were predominantly English (cross-patched), German (diagonal lines), and Scotch-Irish (dotted).*



Pennsylvania counties in 1990.

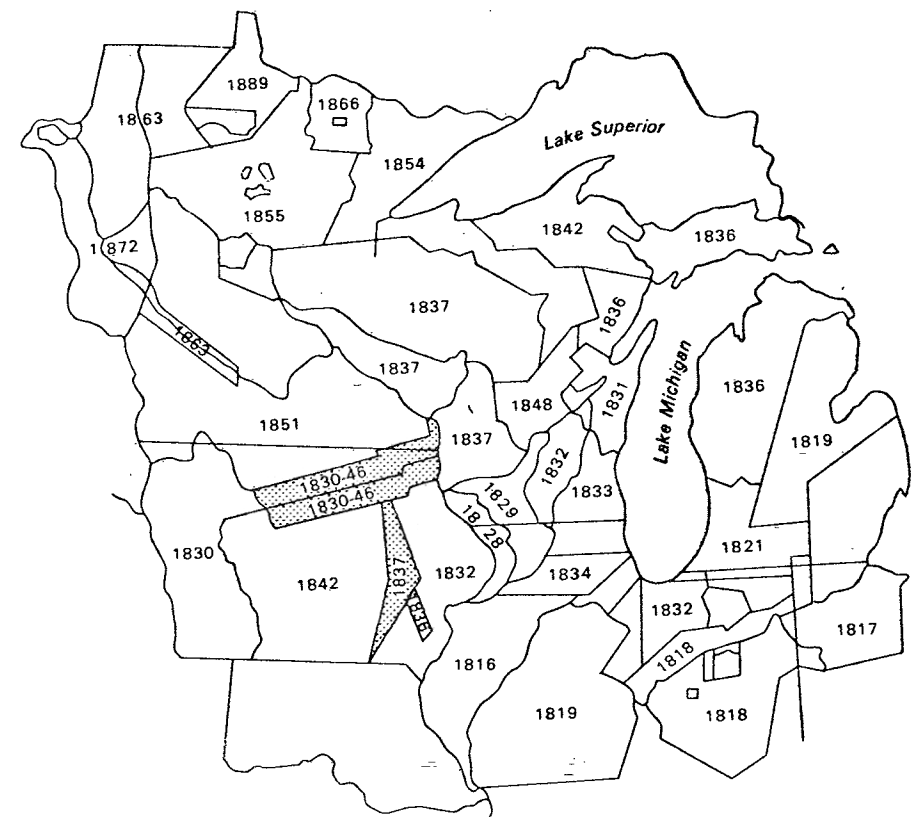
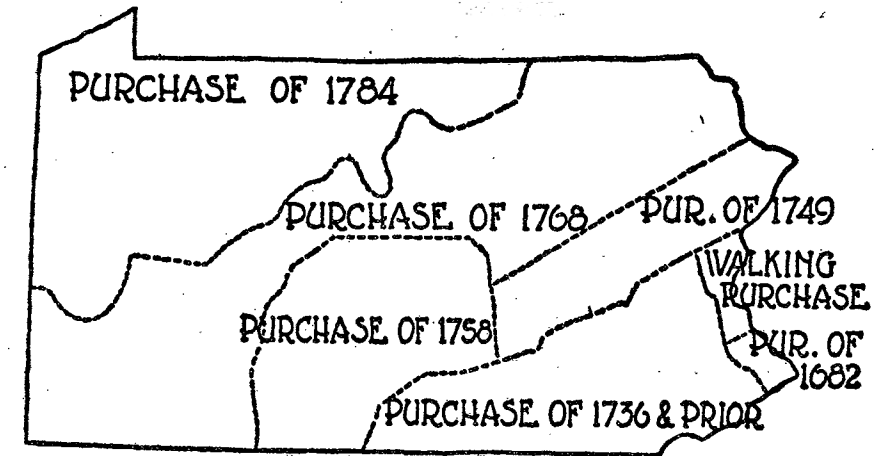
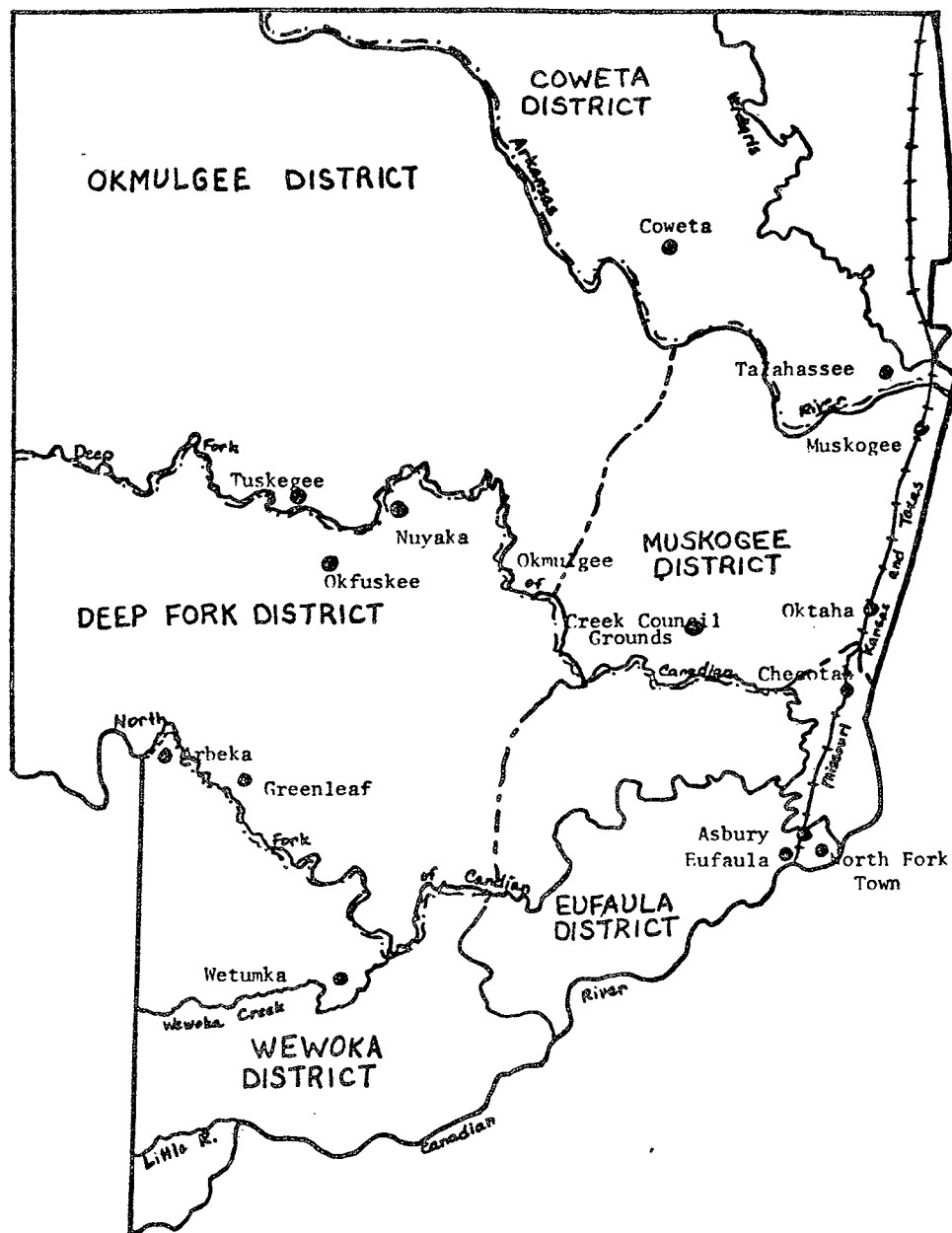
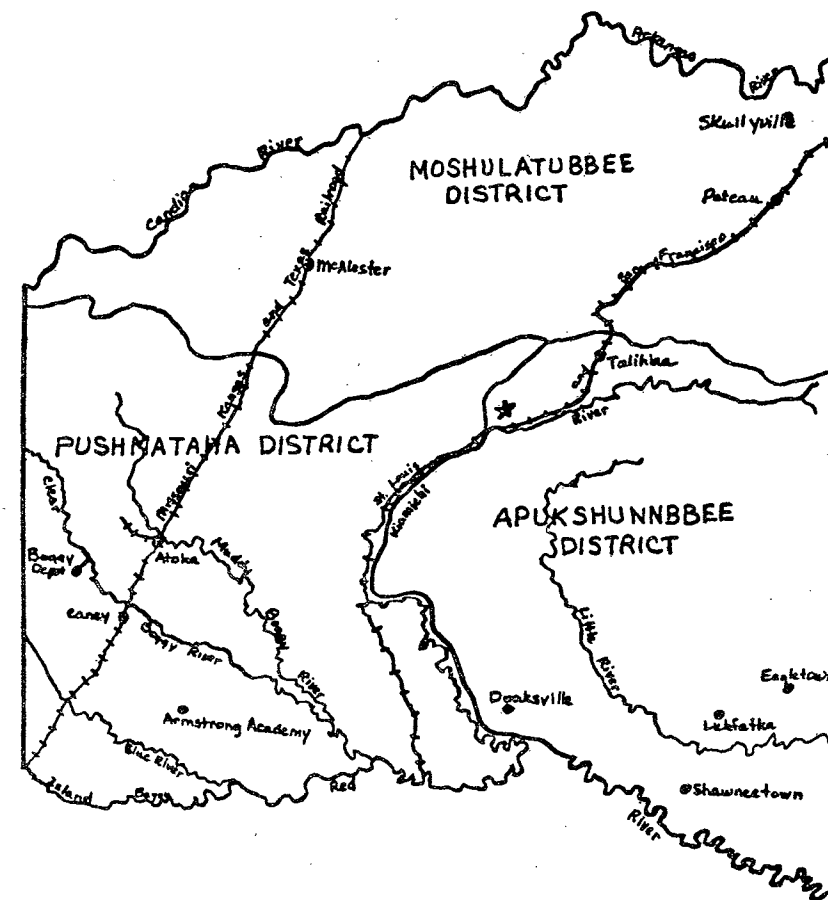


Figure 6-3. Indian cessions in the Old Northwest, prior to 1810. Note the arrow-shaped cession (1837) and the Winnebago Tracts in Iowa



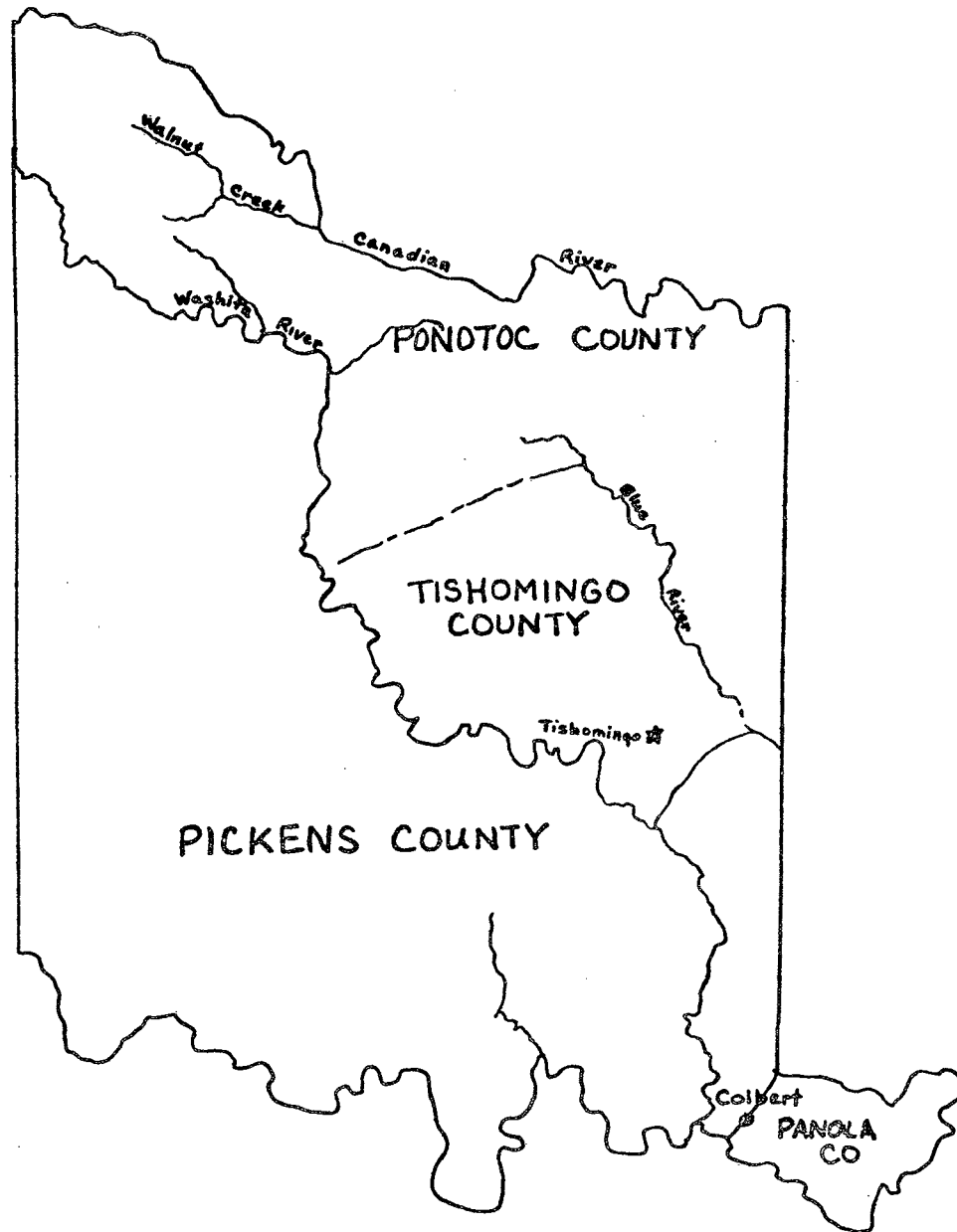
Source: Edwin C. McReynolds and John W. Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965), Map Number 36.

Figure 1. The Creek Nation



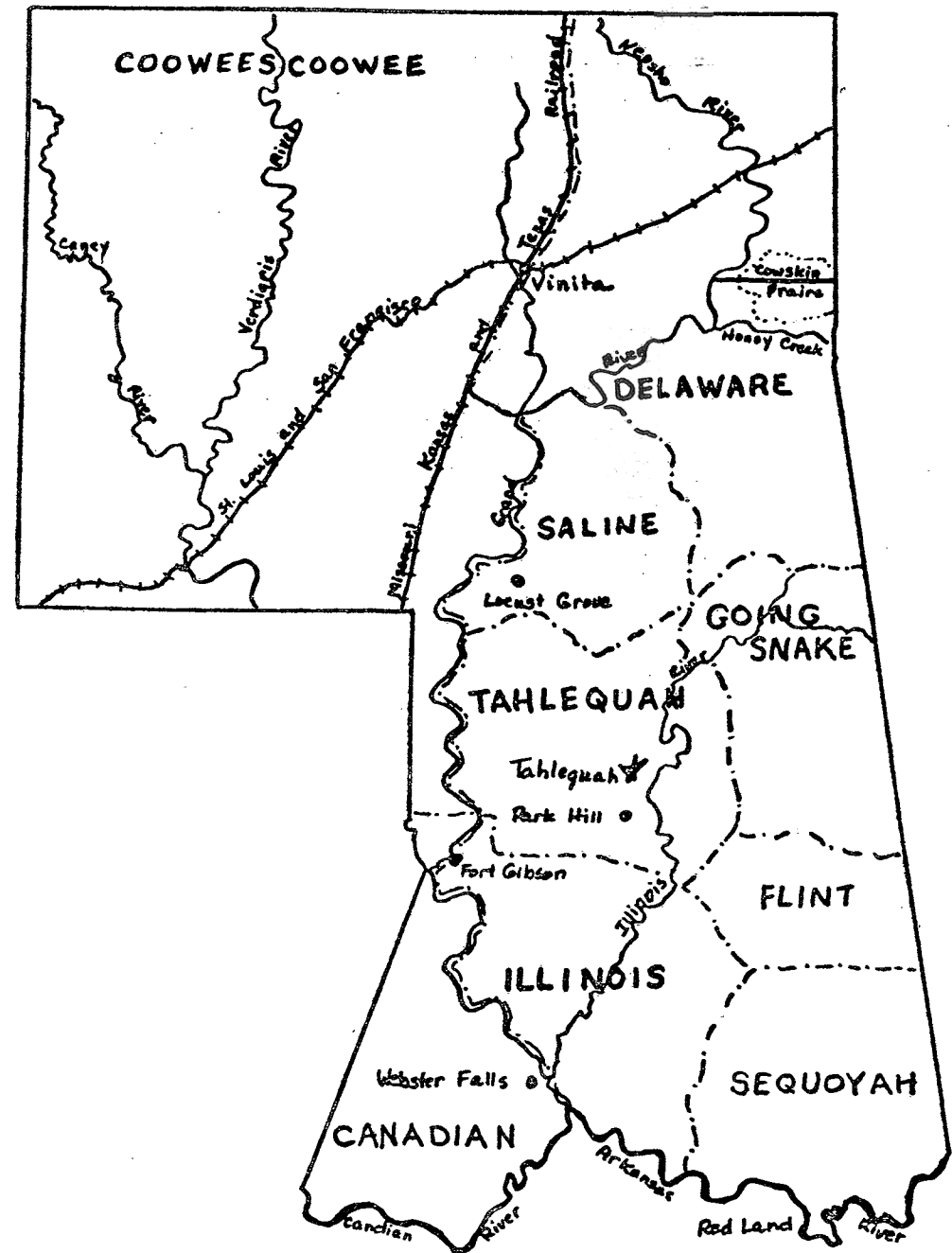
Source: Edwin C. McReynolds and John W. Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965), Map Number 36.

Figure 2. The Choctaw Nation



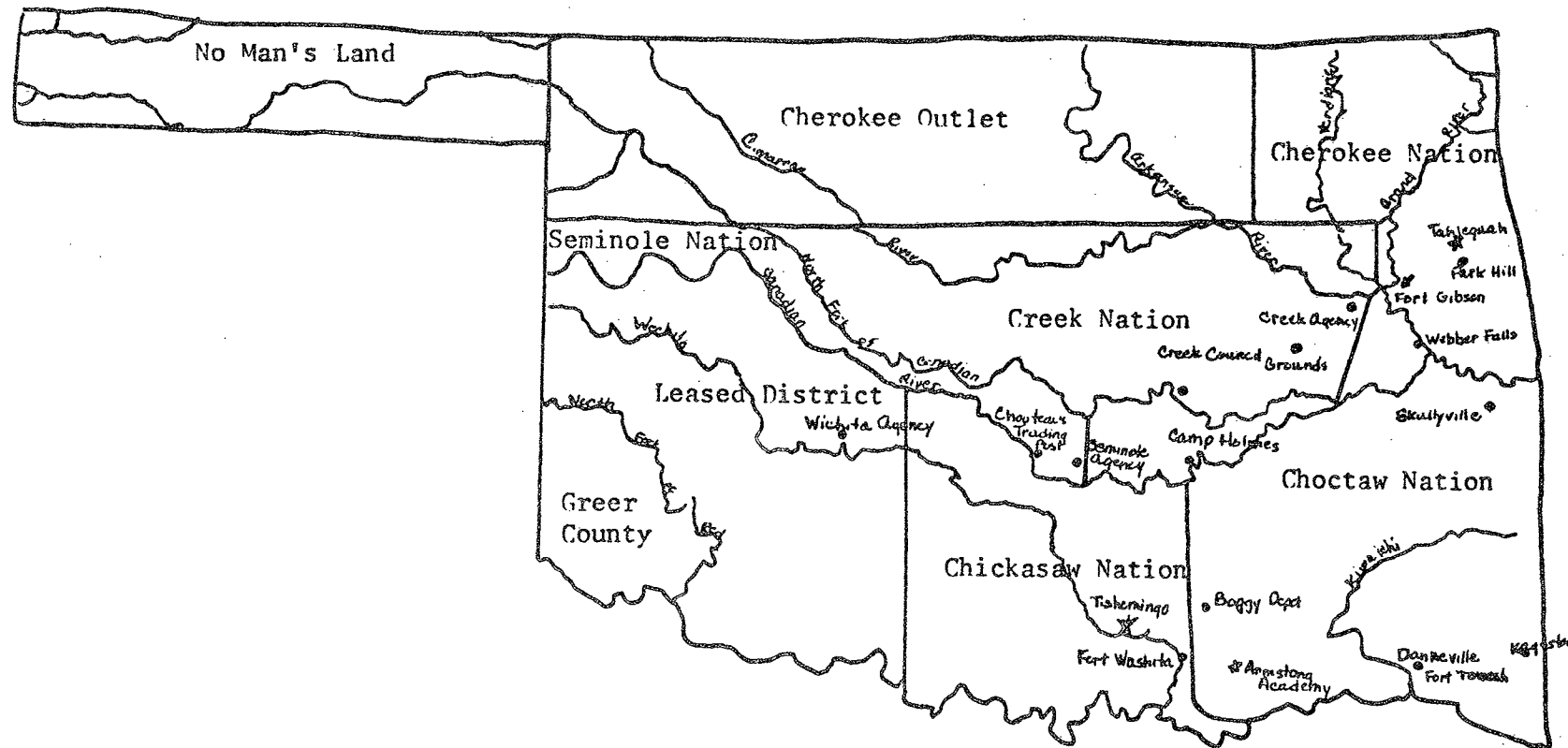
Source: Edwin C. McReynolds and John W. Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965), Map Number 36.

Figure 3. The Chickasaw Nation



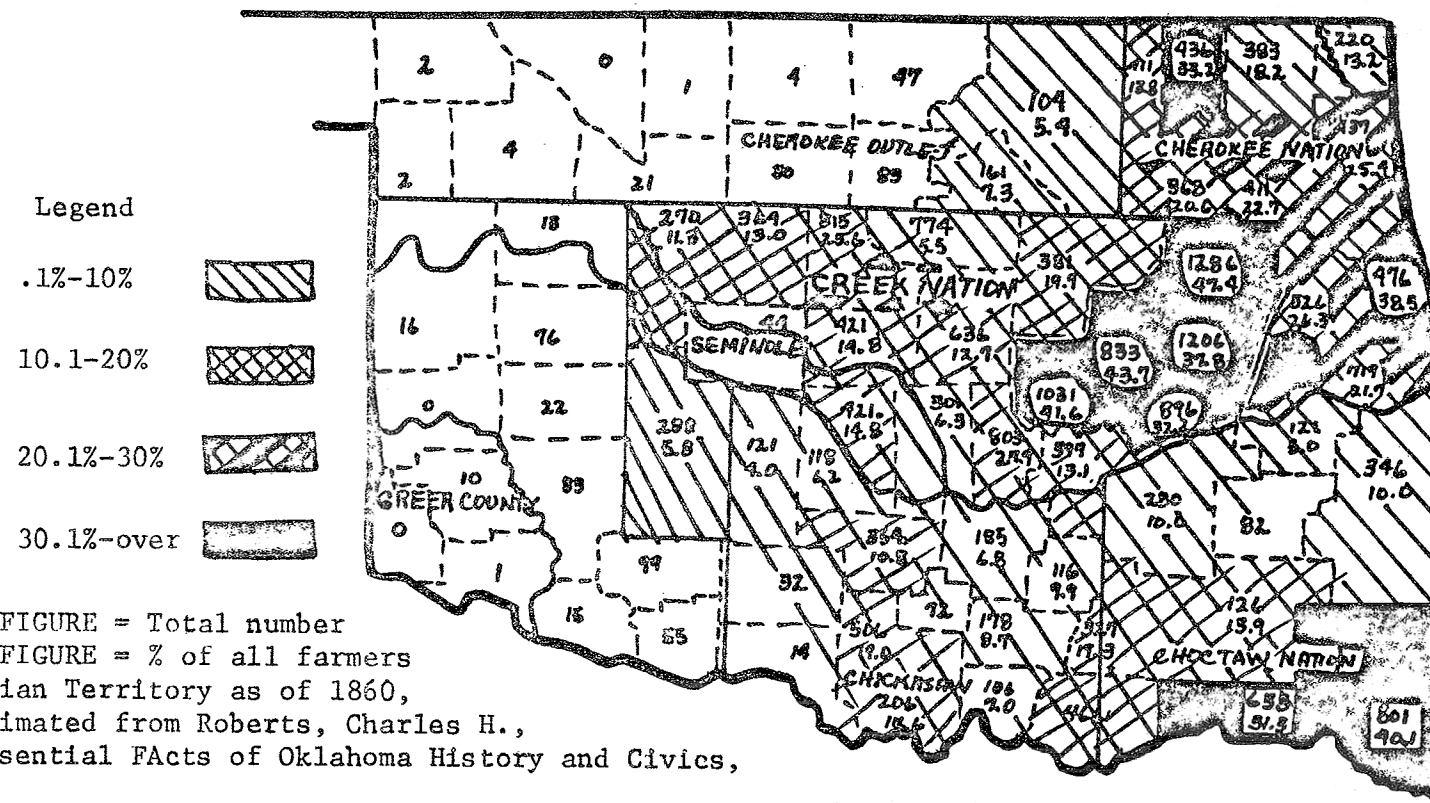
Source: Edwin C. McReynolds and John W. Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965), Map Number 36.

Figure 4. The Cherokee Nation



Source: Edwin C. McReynolds and John W. Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965), Map Number 22.

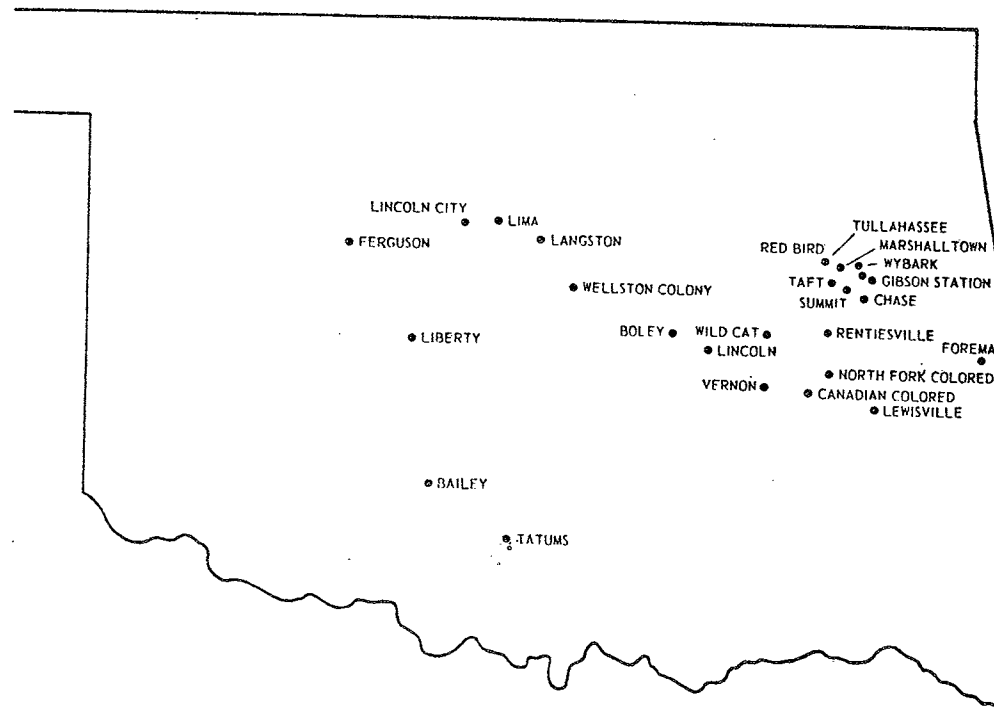
Figure 6. Indian Territory on the Eve of the Civil War



Number of Black farm operators taken from United States Census. Four per cent not calculated for counties having less than 100 Black farm operators.

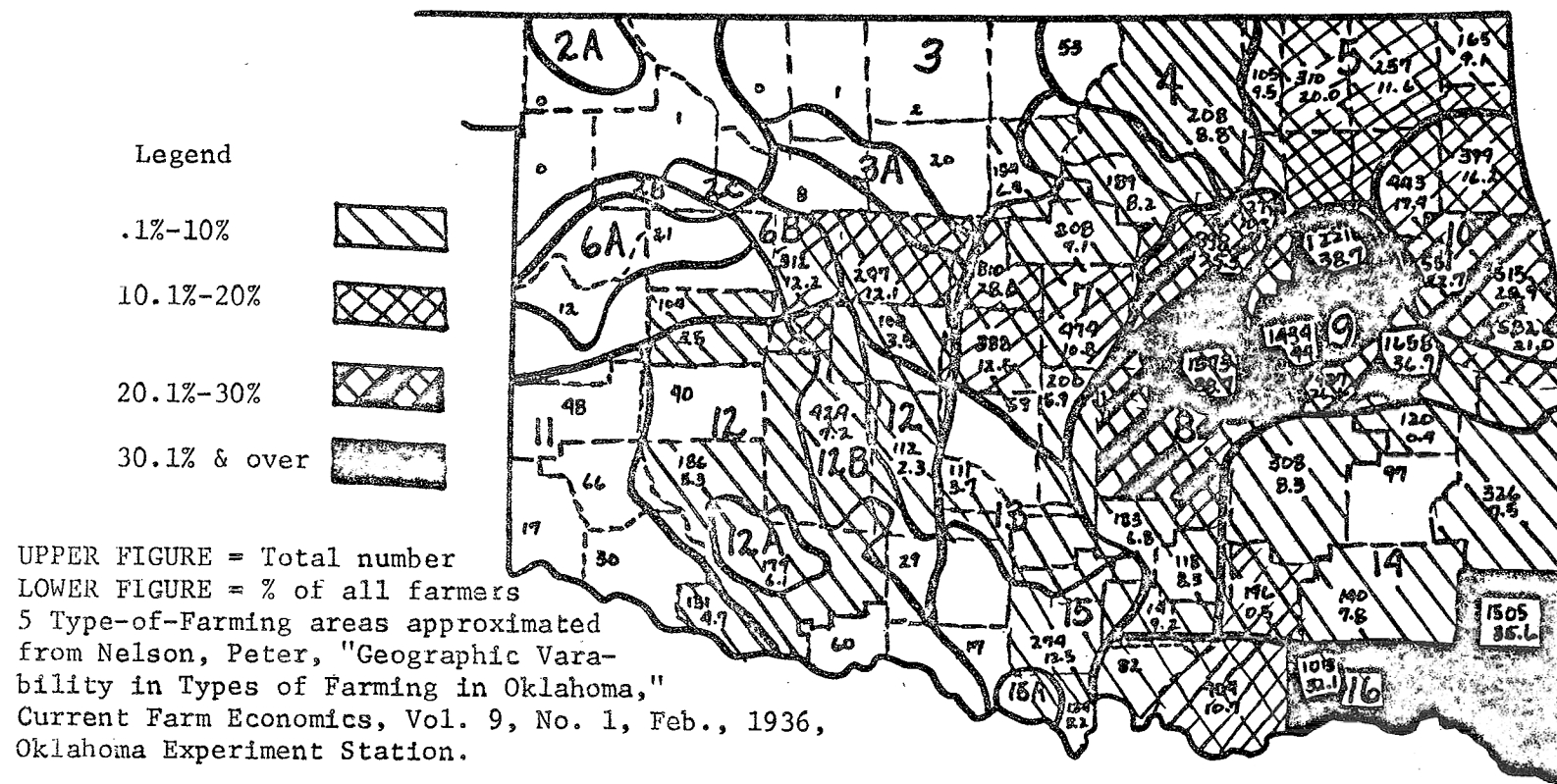
Figure 12. Distribution by Counties of Black Farm Operators, 1890 to 1910, as related to Indian Territory





Source: Kate M. Teall, Black History in Oklahoma (Oklahoma City, Title ESEA, 1971), p. 168.26

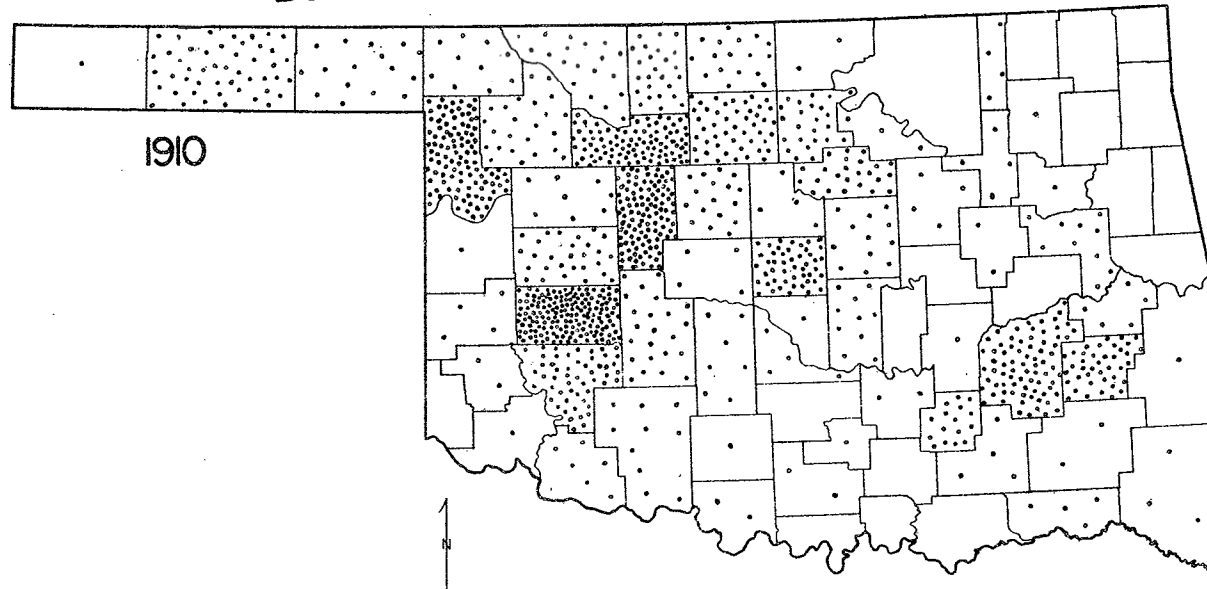
Figure 10. A Map of Oklahoma Showing the Location of Twenty-Four of the Twenty-Eight Towns. The Other Four had Either Gone out of Existence or Were Unable to be Located



Number of black farm operators taken from United States Census.  
 Per cent not calculated for counties having less than 100 Black farm operators.

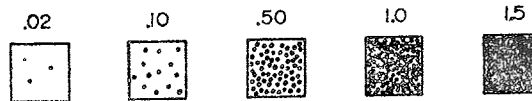
Figure 13. Distribution by Counties of Black FARM Operators After 1930,  
 as Related to Types-of-Farming Areas

# NUMBER OF OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS BORN IN RUSSIA, BY COUNTY

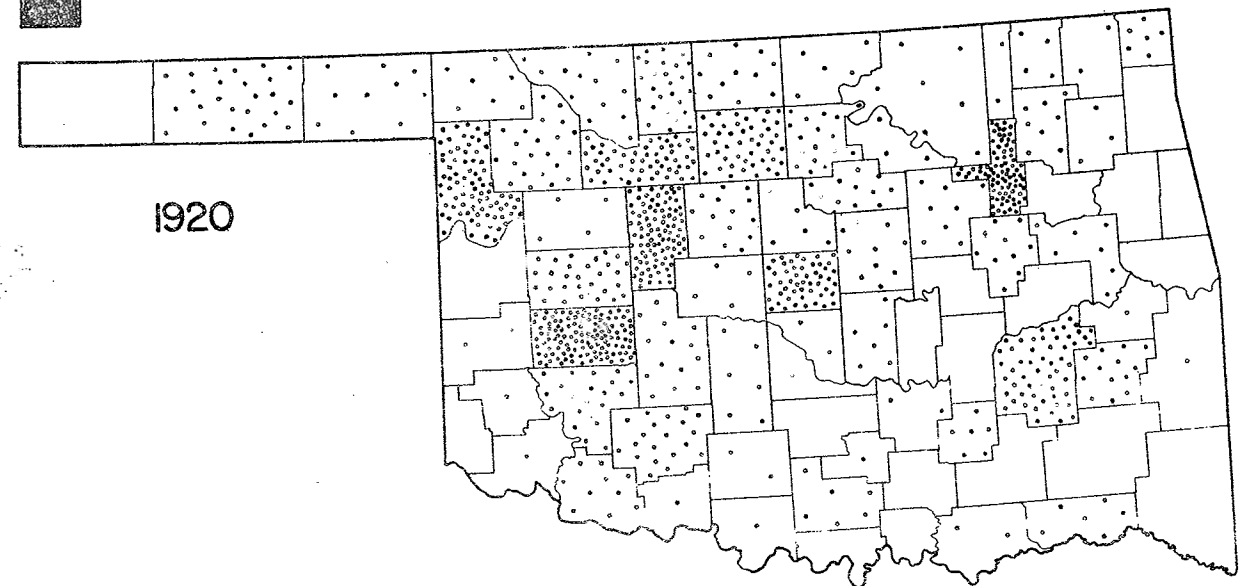


PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE

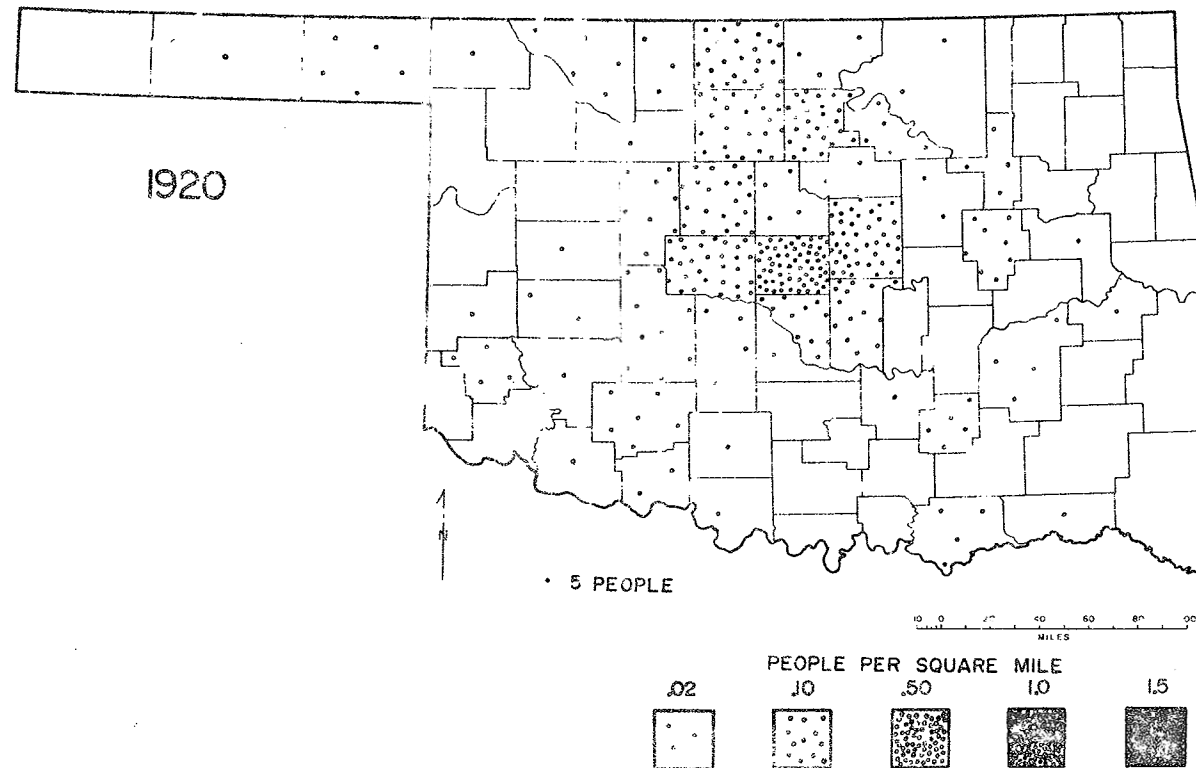
• 5 PEOPLE



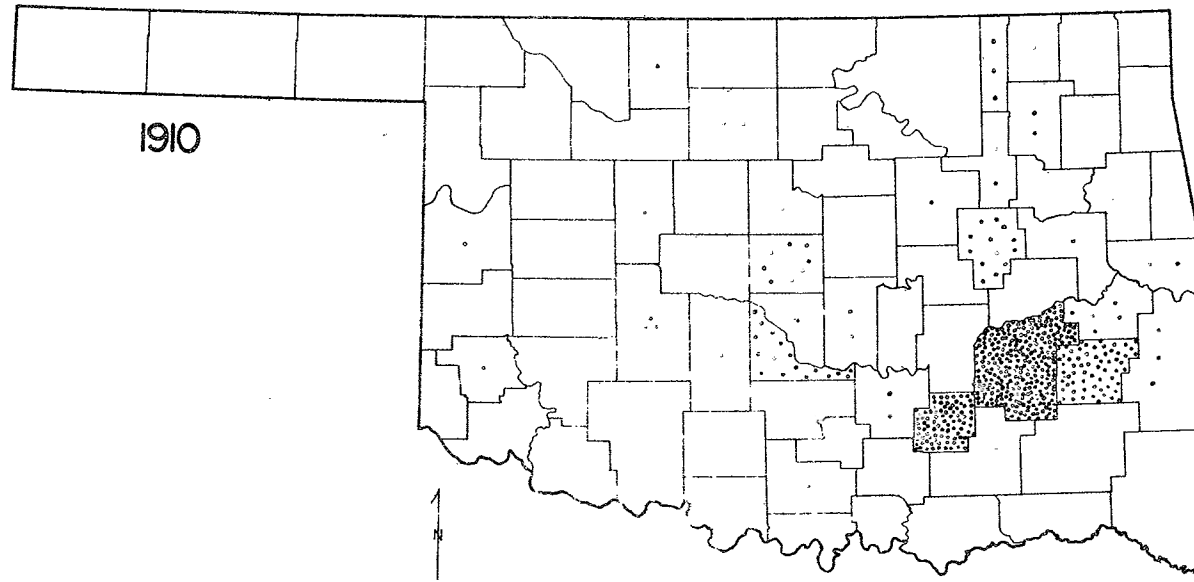
Hale 1975



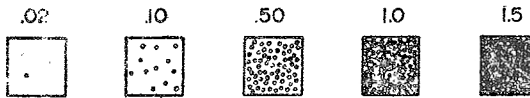
# NUMBER OF OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS BORN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY COUNTY



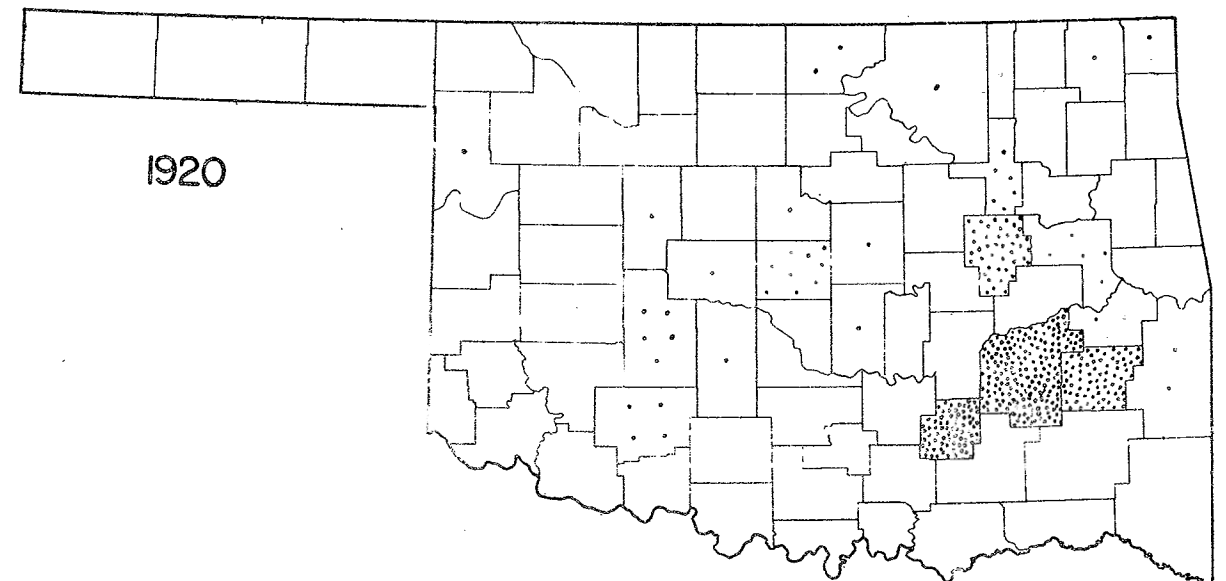
# NUMBER OF OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS BORN IN ITALY, BY COUNTY



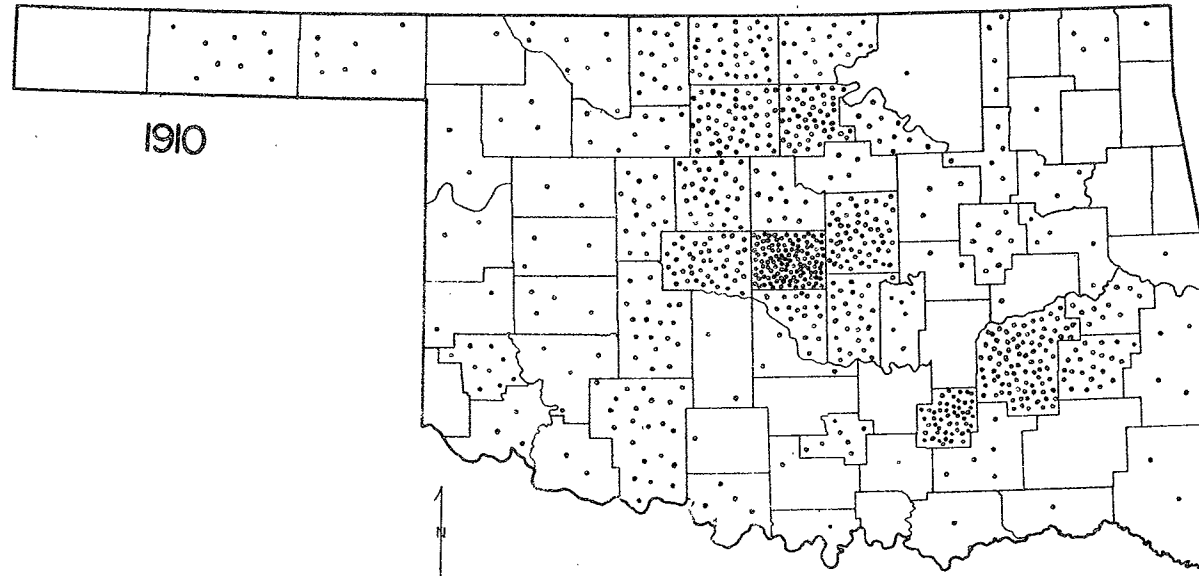
PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE



• 5 PEOPLE

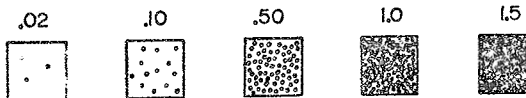


# NUMBER OF OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS BORN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BY COUNTY

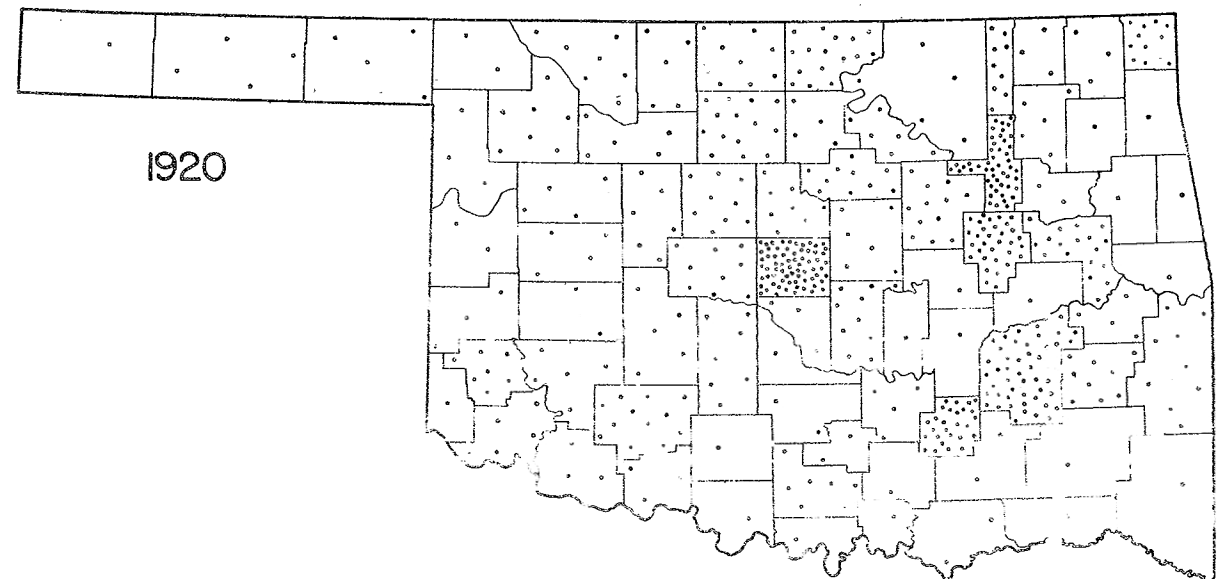


10 20 40 60 80 100  
MILES

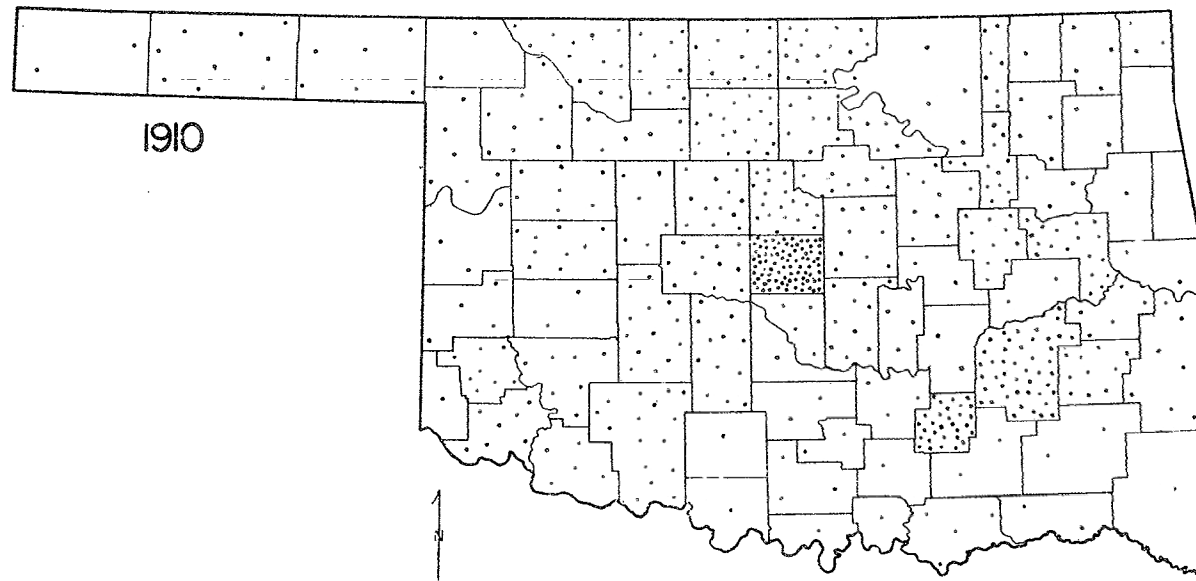
PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE



• 5 PEOPLE

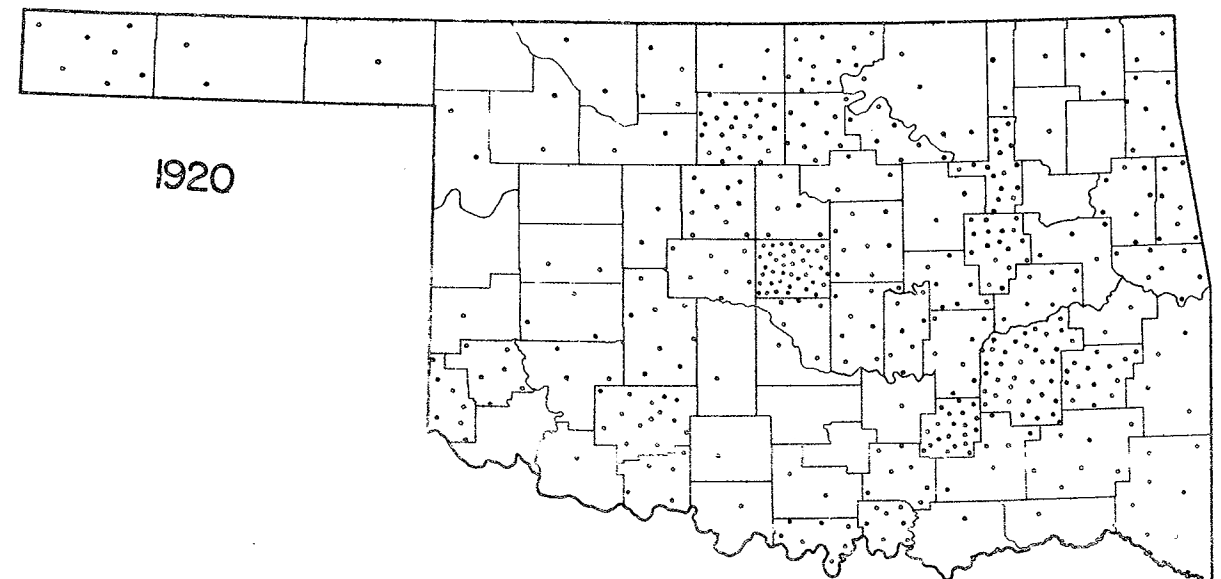
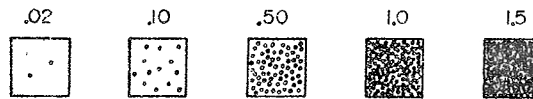


# NUMBER OF OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS BORN IN ENGLAND, BY COUNTY

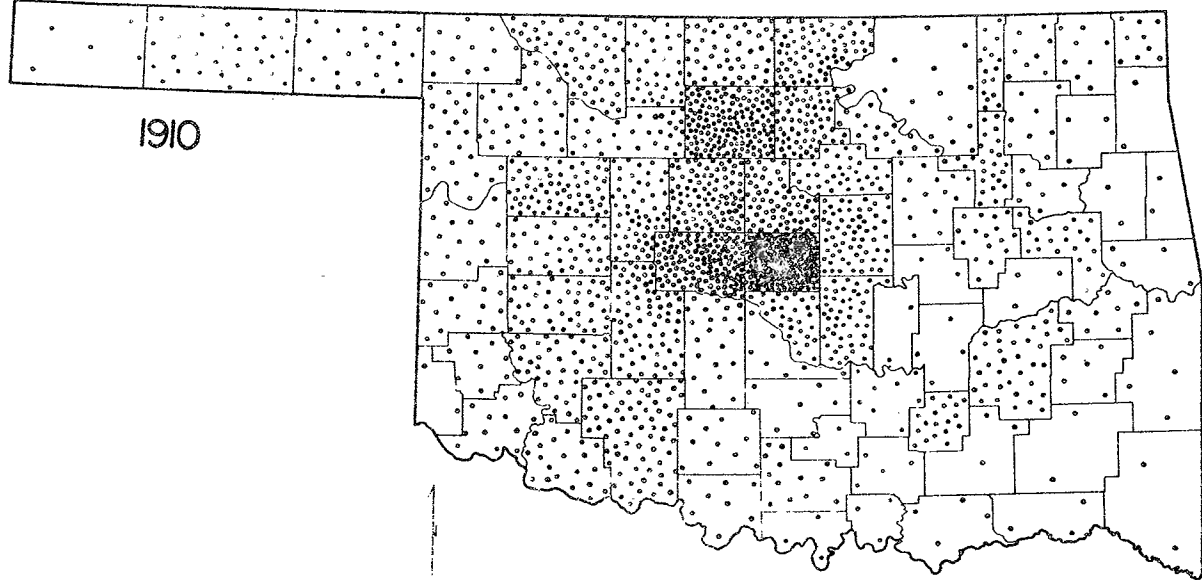


10 0 20 40 60 80 100  
MILES

PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE



NUMBER OF OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS  
BORN IN GERMANY, BY COUNTY



0 20 40 60 80 100  
MILES

PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE

.02

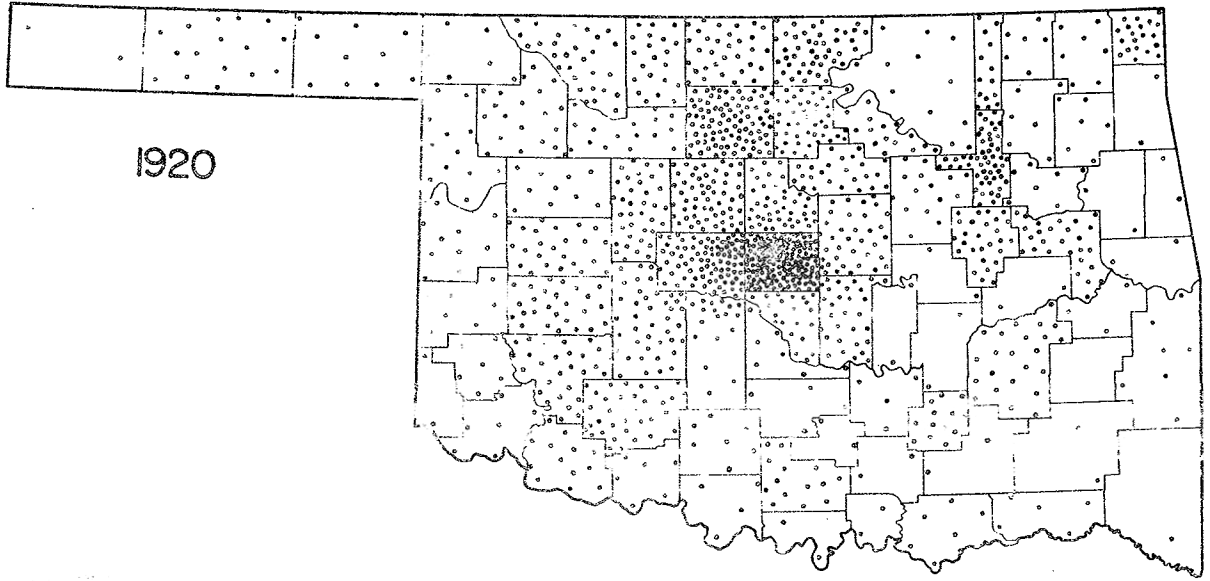
.10

.50

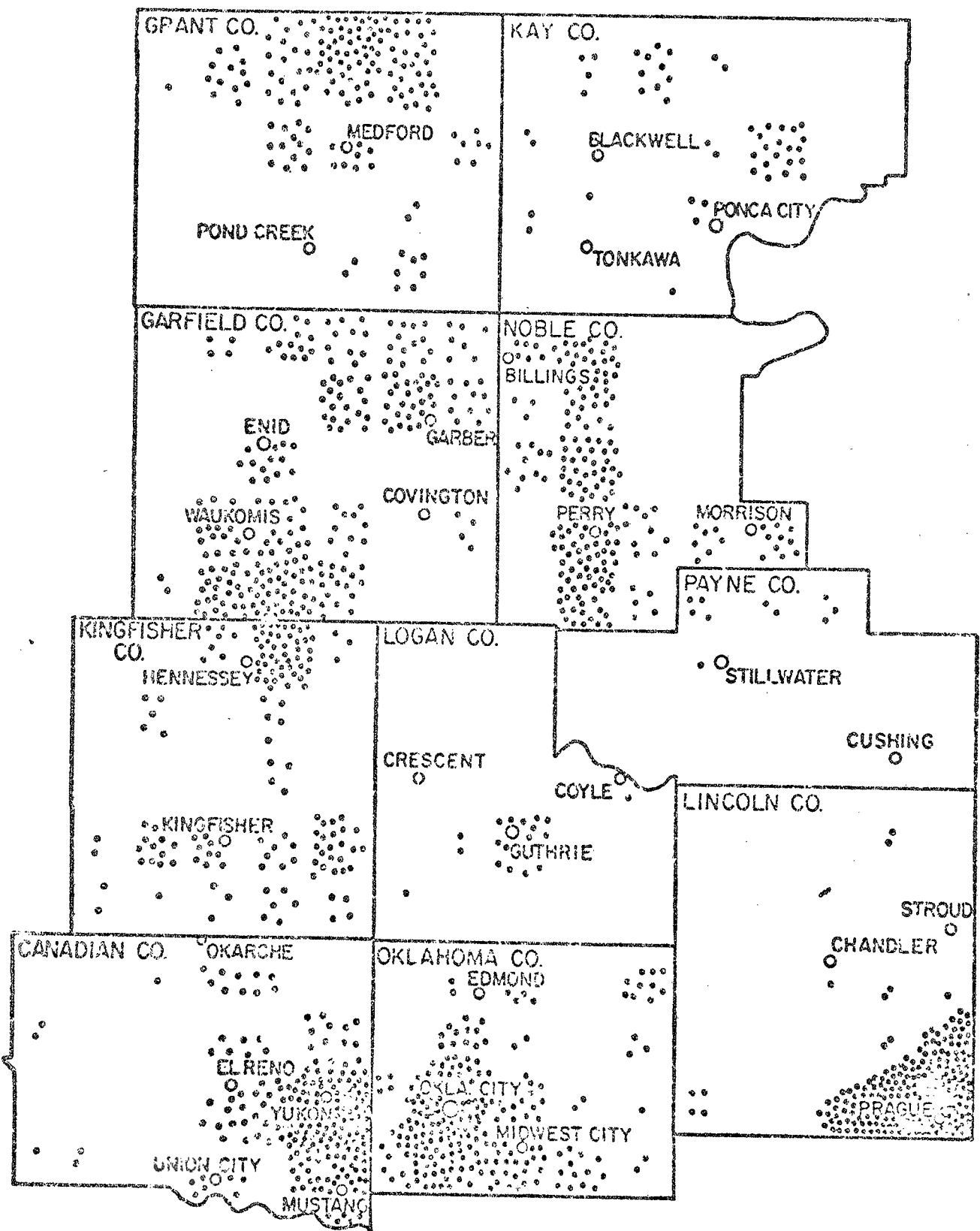
1.0

1.5

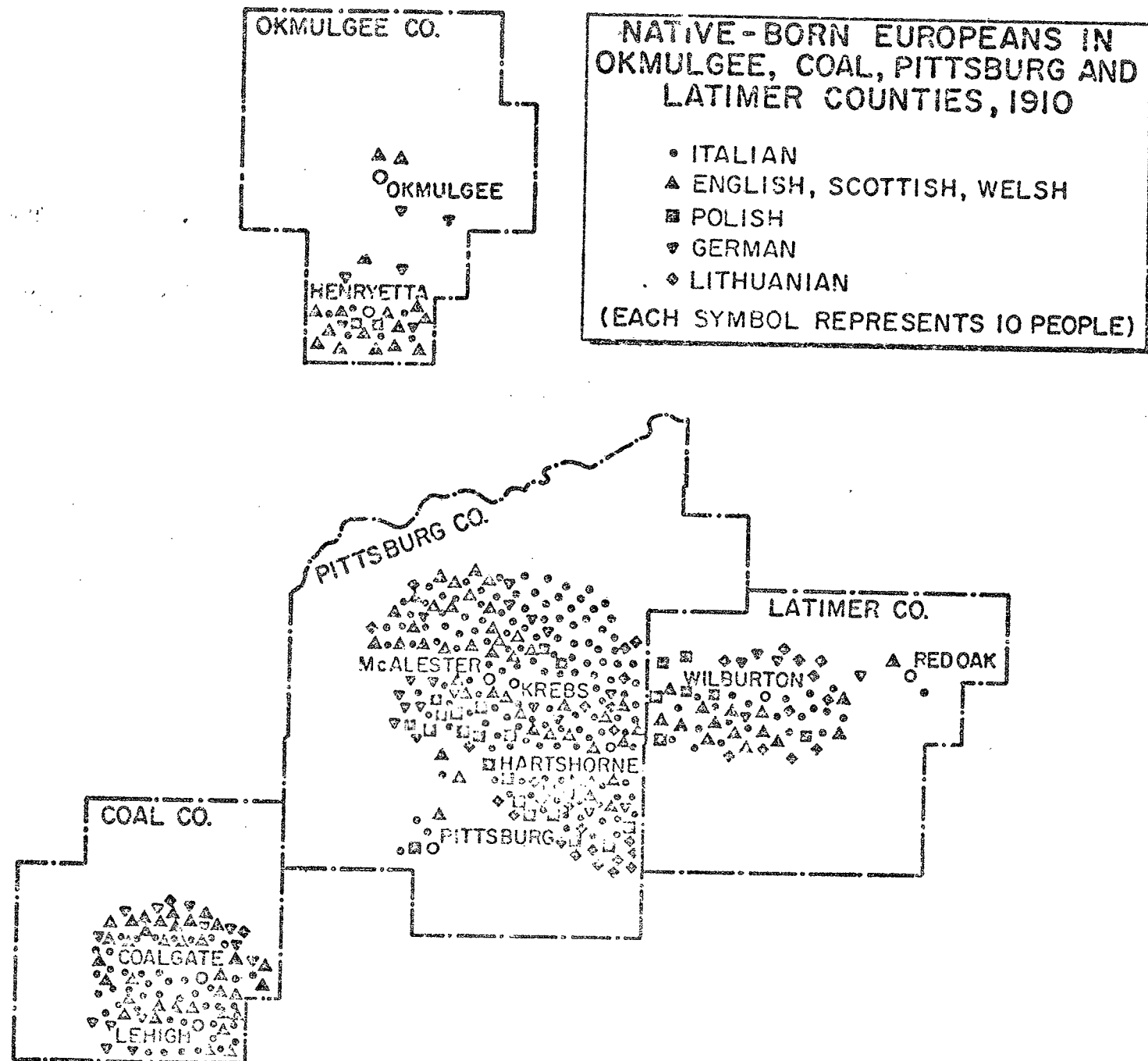
• 5 PEOPLE

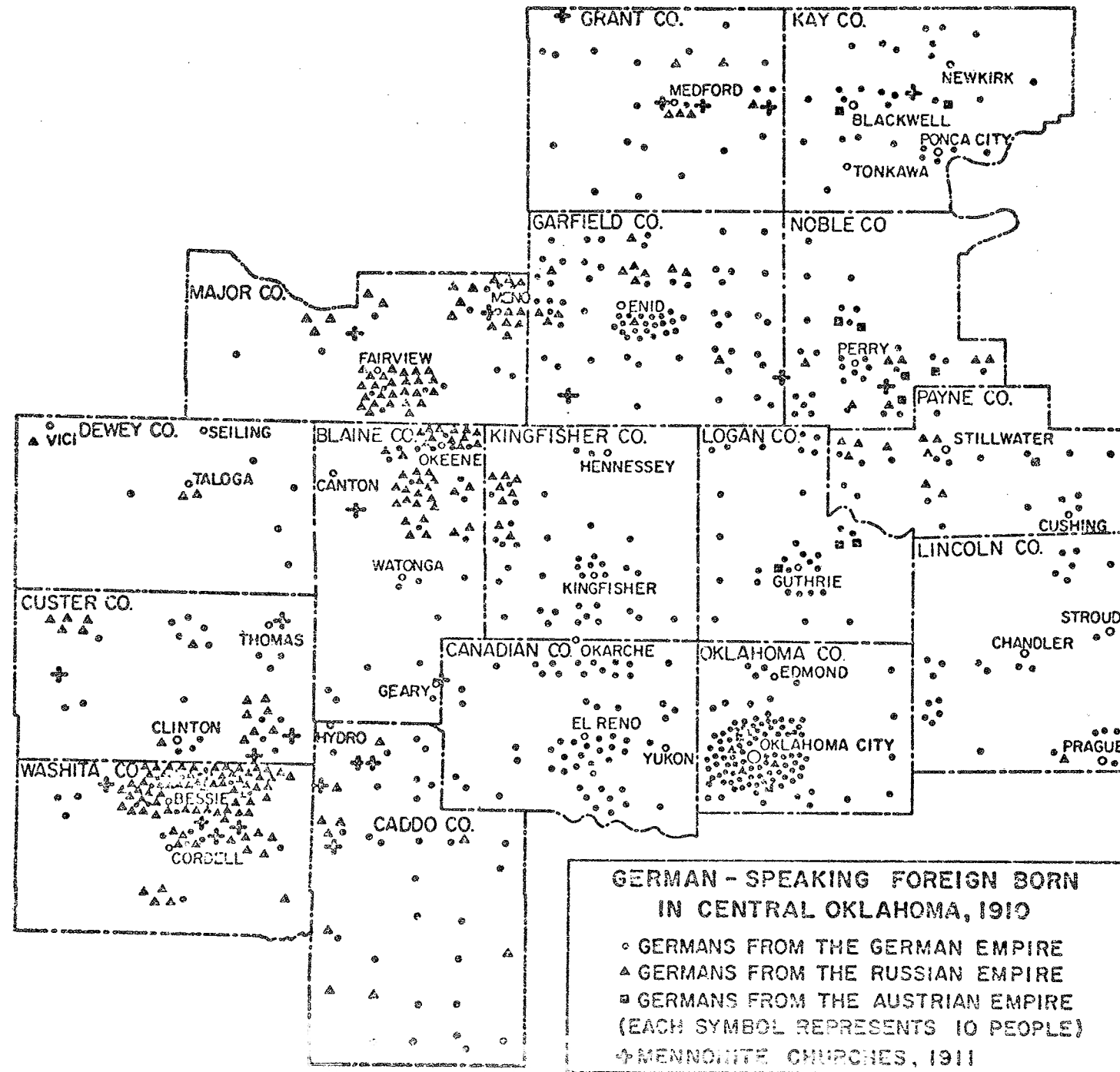






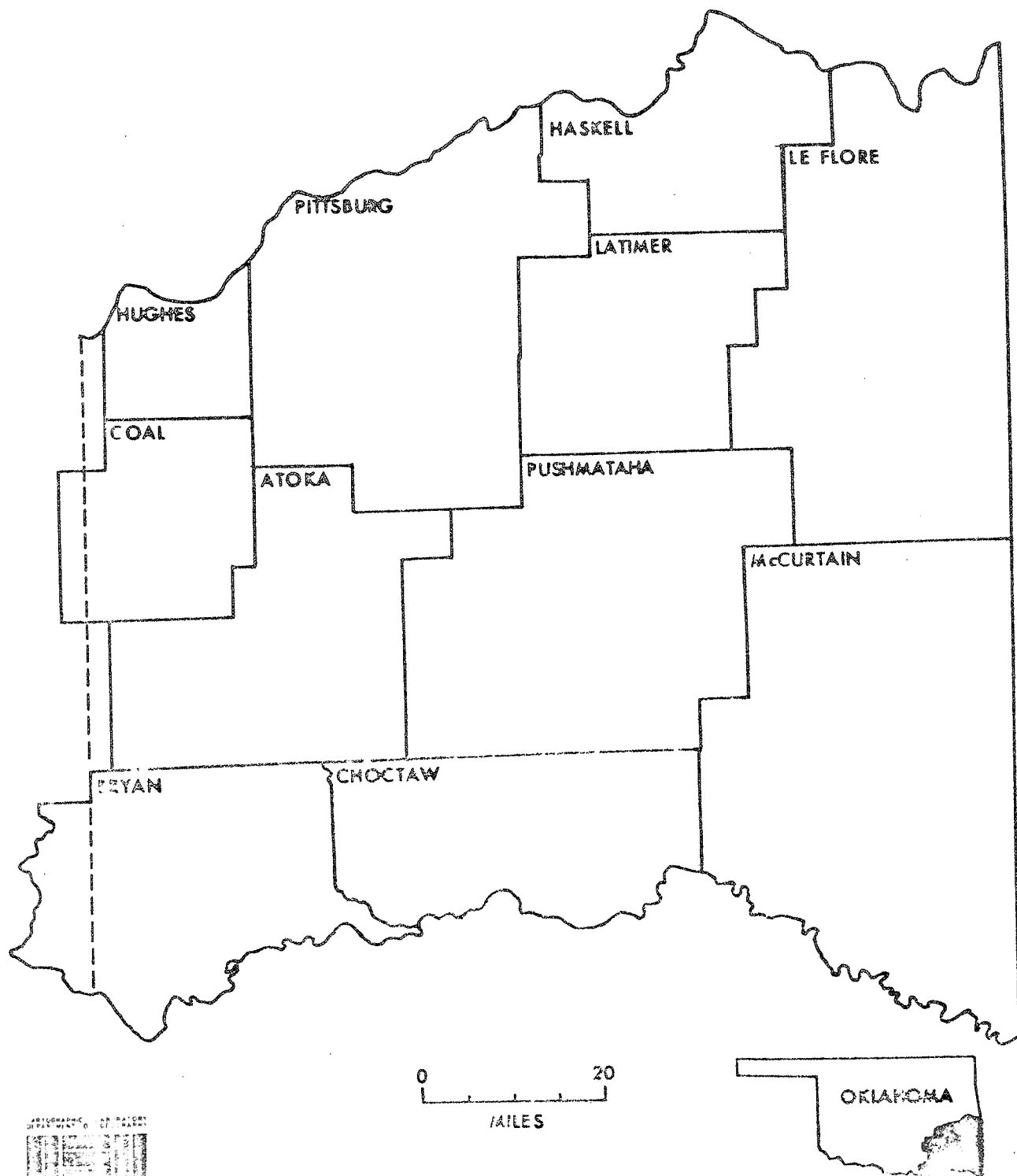
CZECH FOREIGN BORN IN NORTH  
CENTRAL OKLAHOMA, 1910  
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS ONE PERSON





MAP 1

# THE CHOCTAW NATION



Map 3

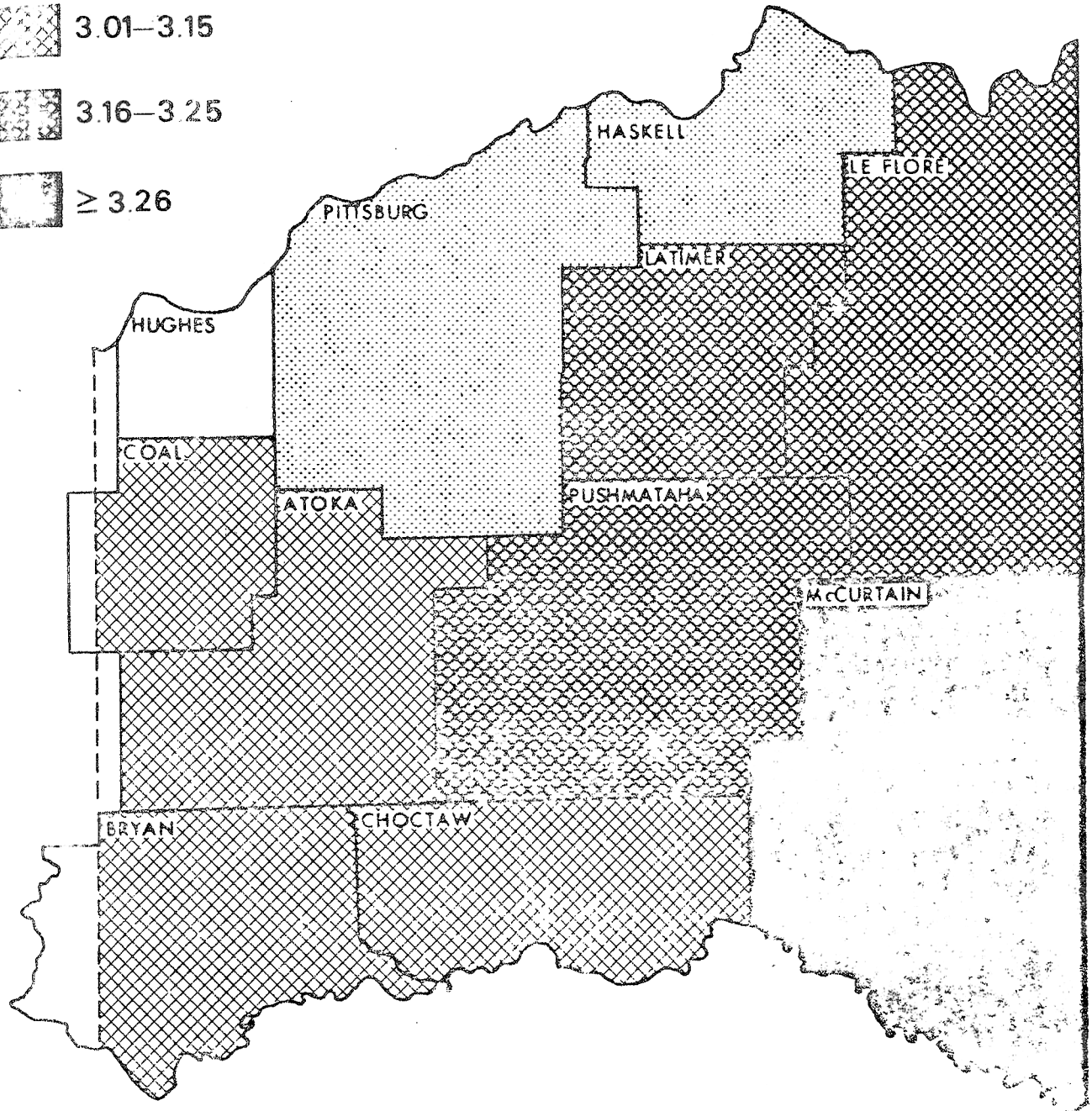
# AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

2.75—3.00

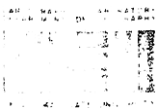
3.01—3.15

3.16—3.25

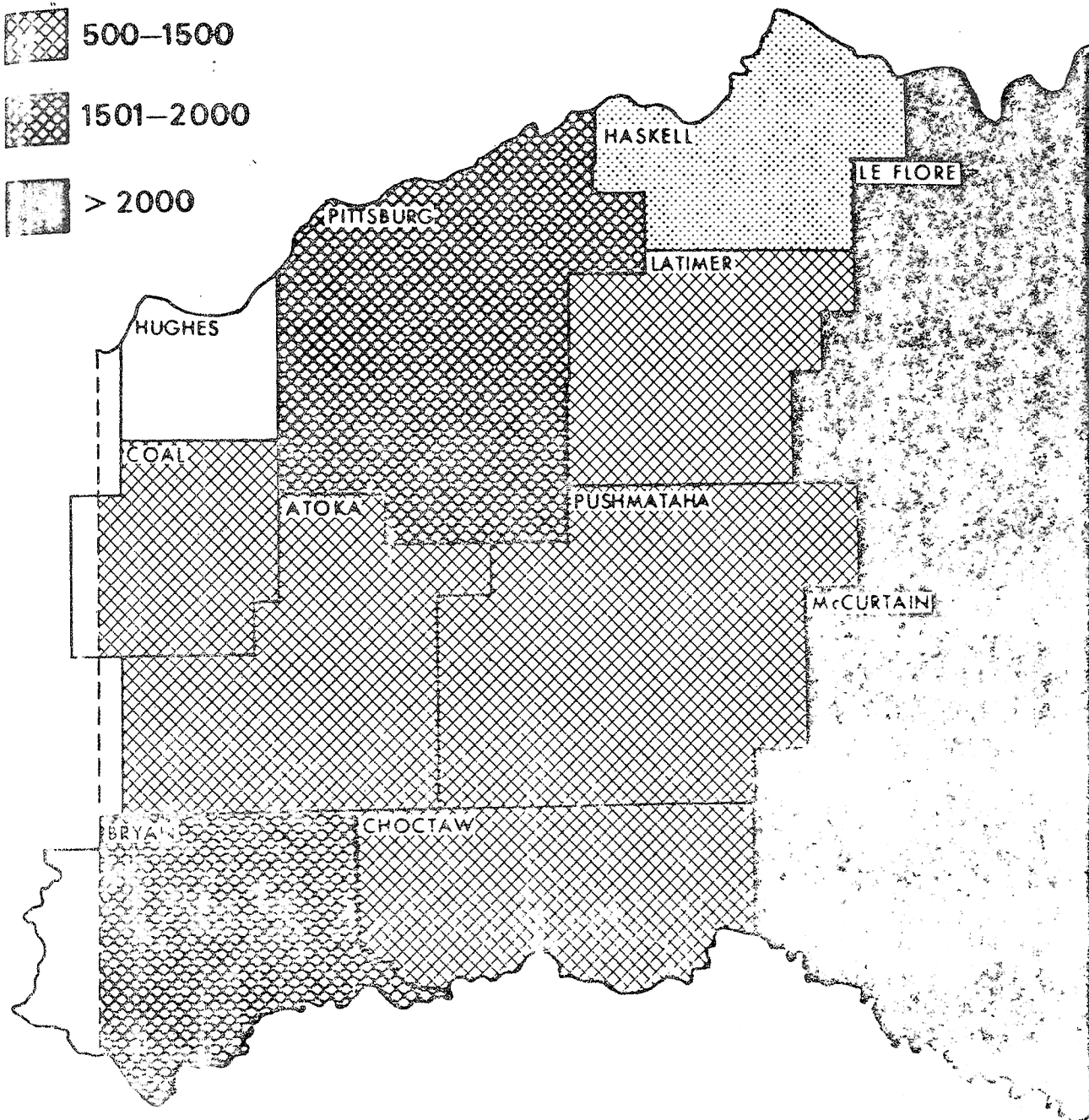
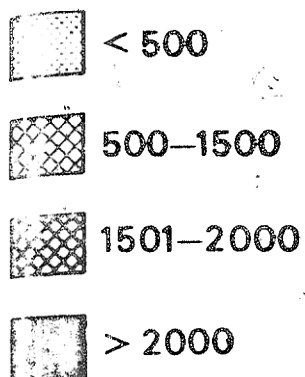
≥ 3.26



0 20  
MILES



Map 4  
**INDIAN POPULATION  
 ACCORDING TO THE 1975 CHOCTAW CENSUS**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

Map 5

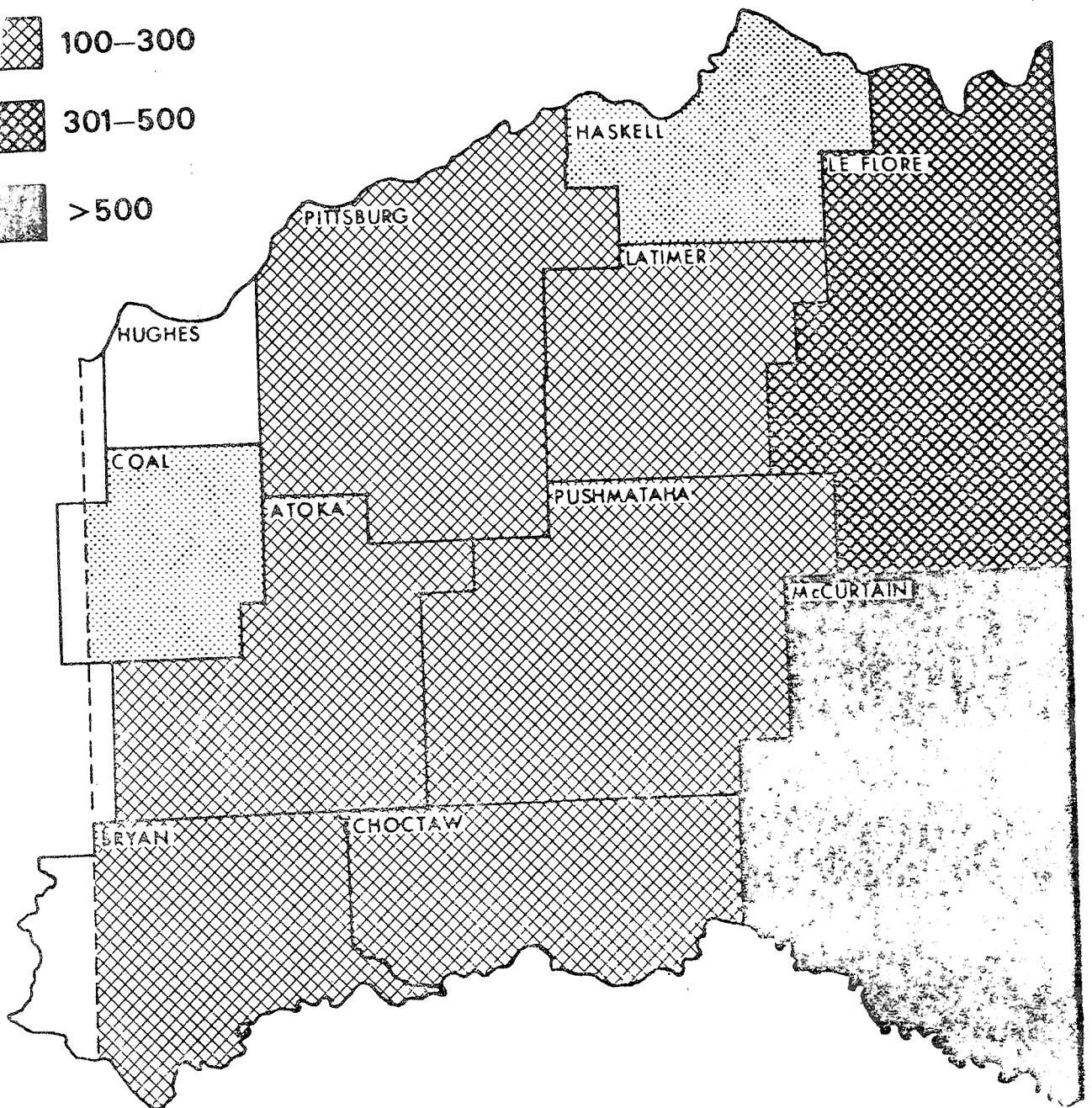
# NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH ONE-HALF OR MORE CHOCTAW BLOOD

 <100

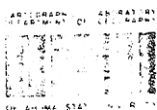
 100-300

 301-500

 >500



0 20  
MILES



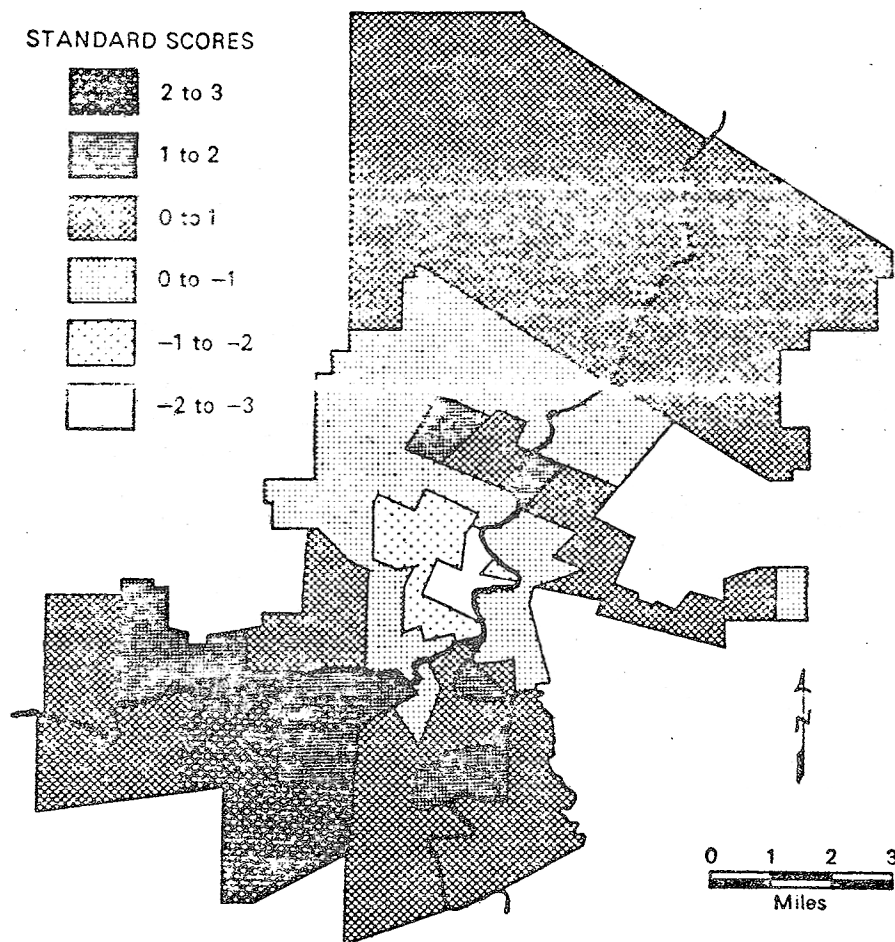


Fig. 5. Component 1: upper and middle income Anglo-Saxon Protestants. - Component 1 accounts for 35 per cent of total variance. (After Nicholson and Yeates, 1969.)

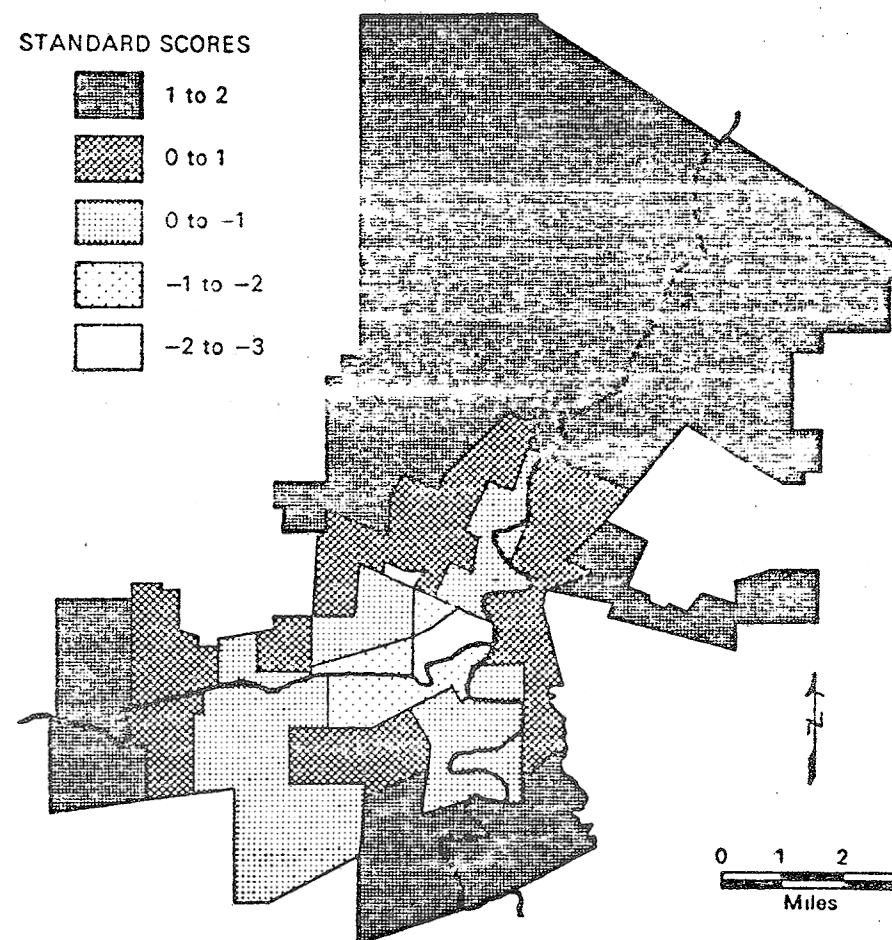


Fig. 6. Component 2: young lower and middle income suburbanites. - Component 2 accounts for 19 per cent of total variance. (After Nicholson and Yeates, 1969.)



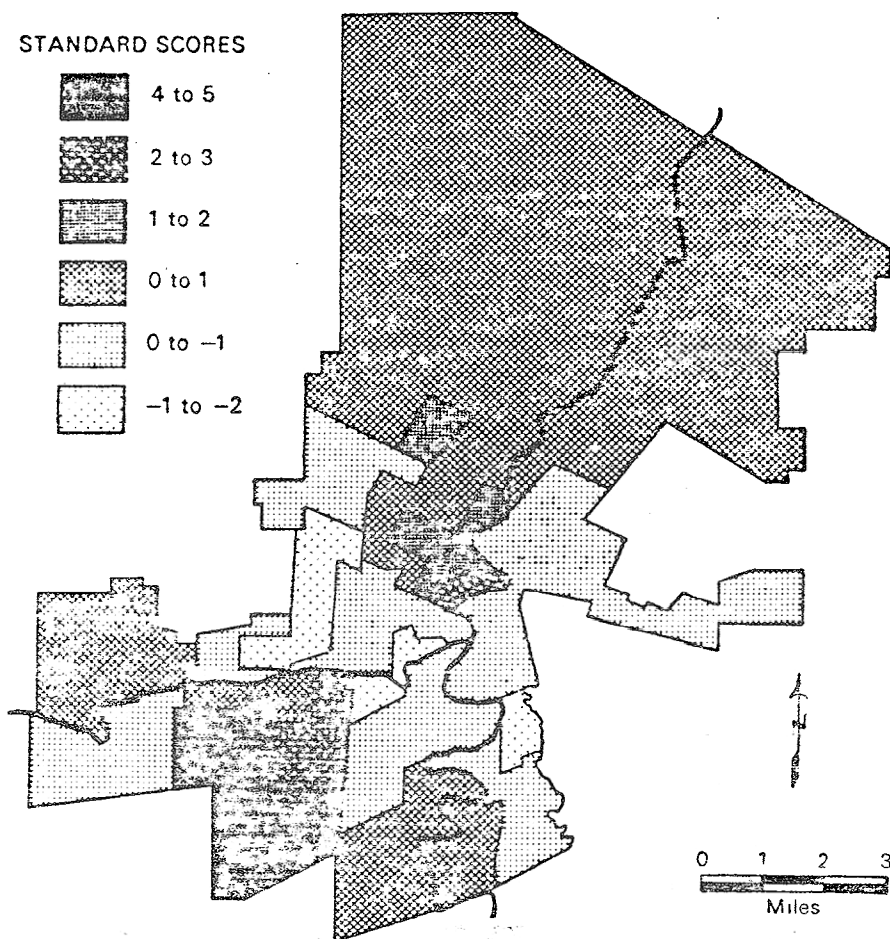


Fig. 7. Component 3: general Non-Anglo-Saxon Protestant affluence. - Component 3 accounts for 10 per cent of total variance. (After Nicholson and Yeates, 1969.)

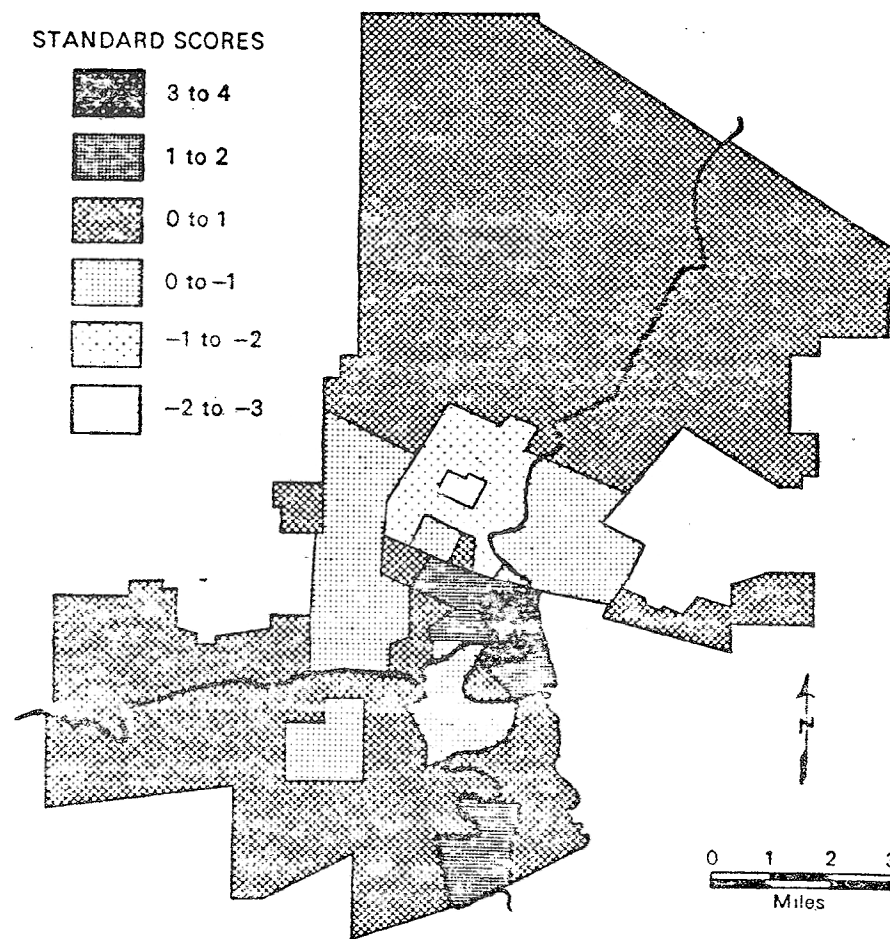


Fig. 8. Component 4 (inverted): French ethnic group. - Component 4 accounts for 7 per cent of total variance. (After Nicholson and Yeates, 1969.)

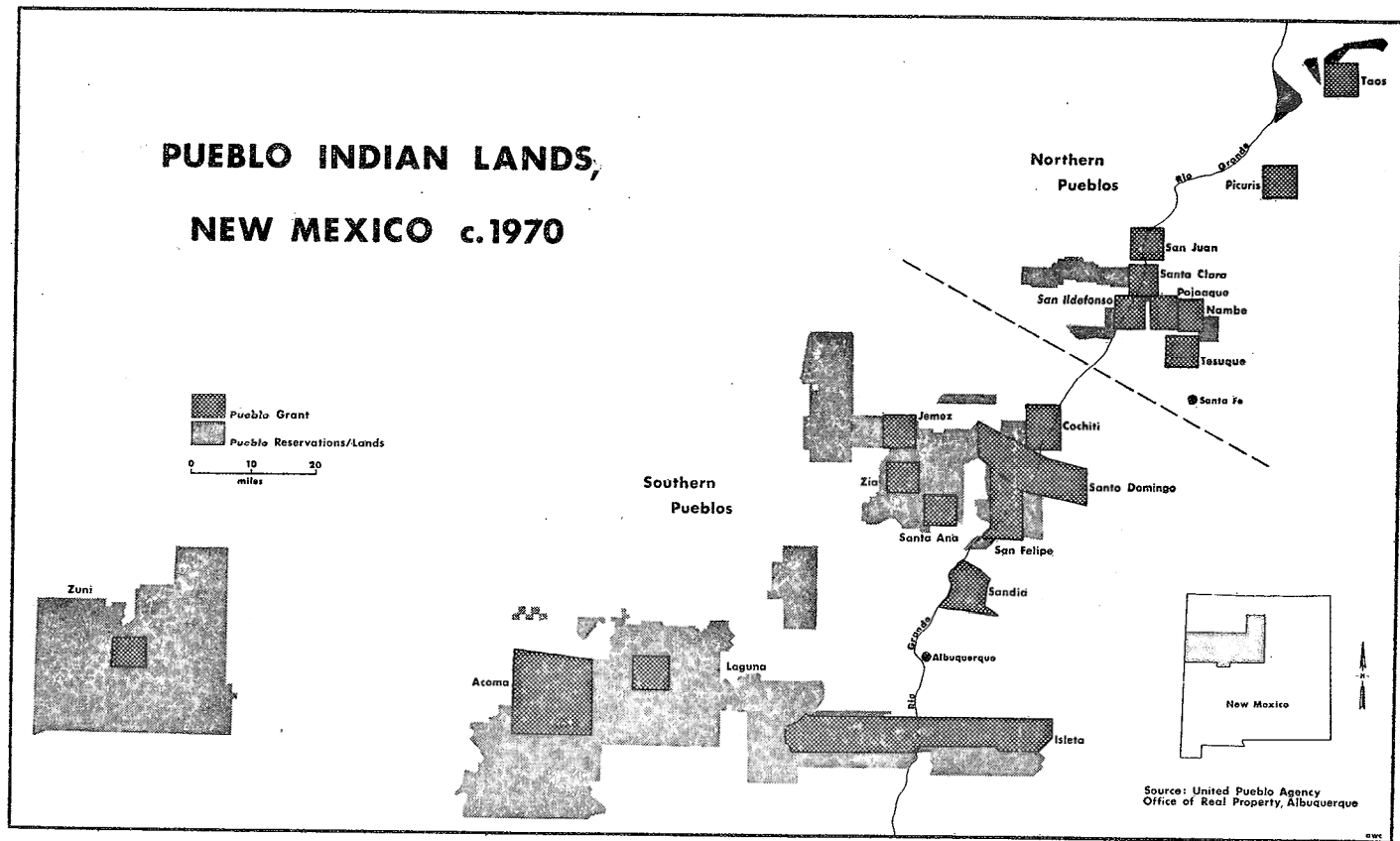


Fig. 5

106

ALVAR W. CARLSON

*Northern Pueblo Indian Grants, New Mexico*

99

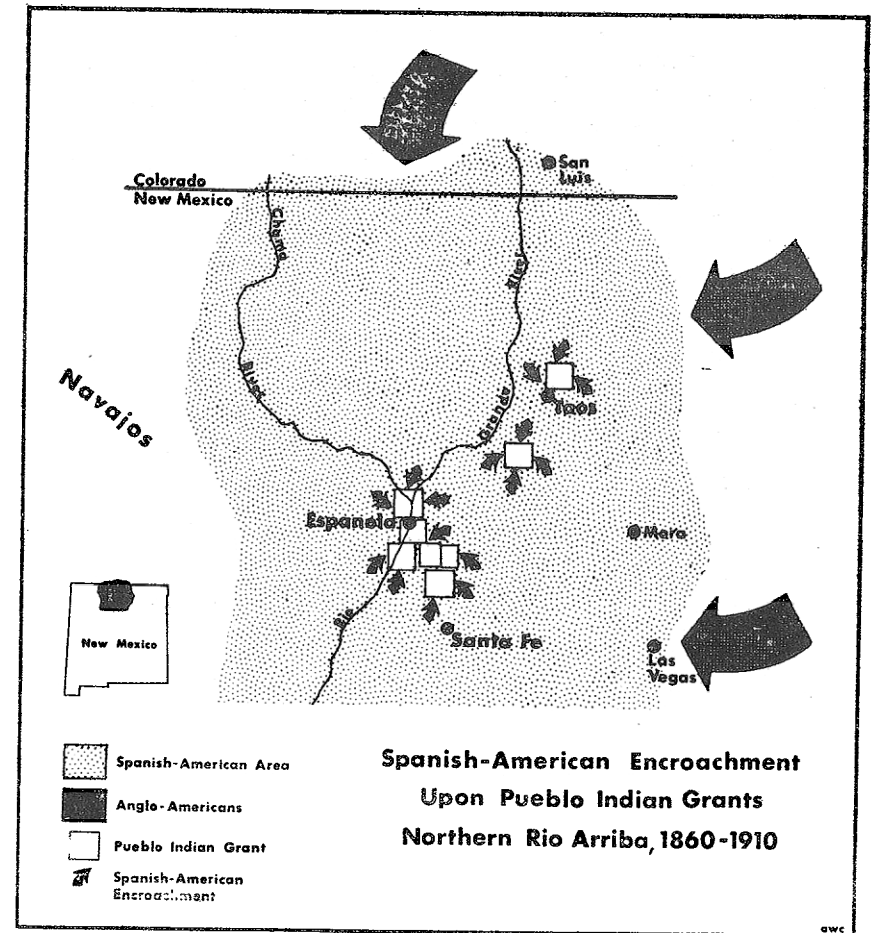


Fig. 2

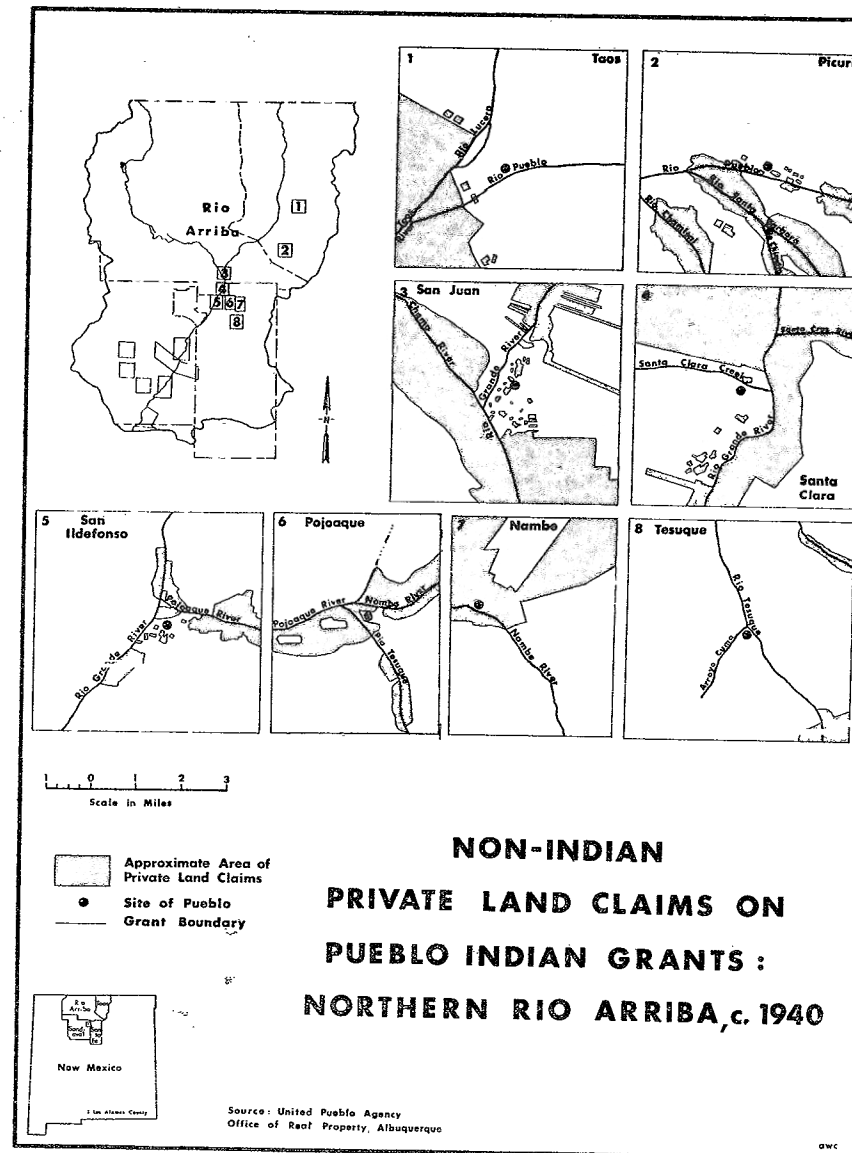
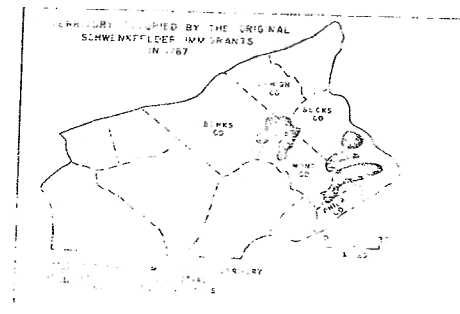
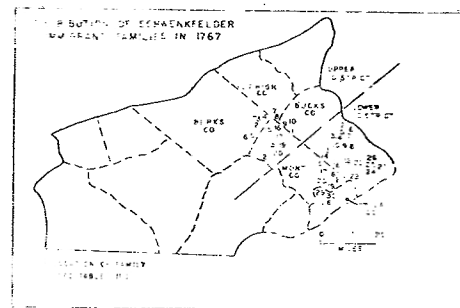
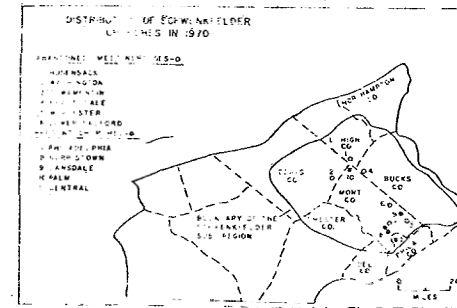
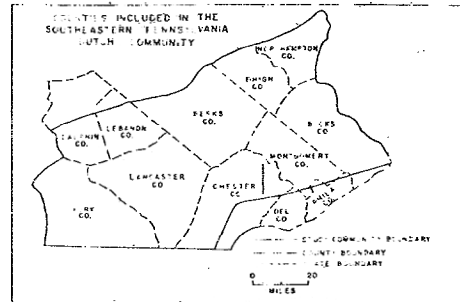
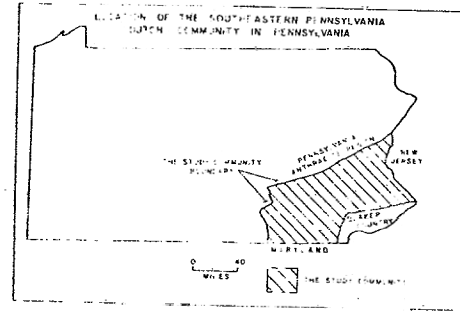


Fig. 3



Honole 1975

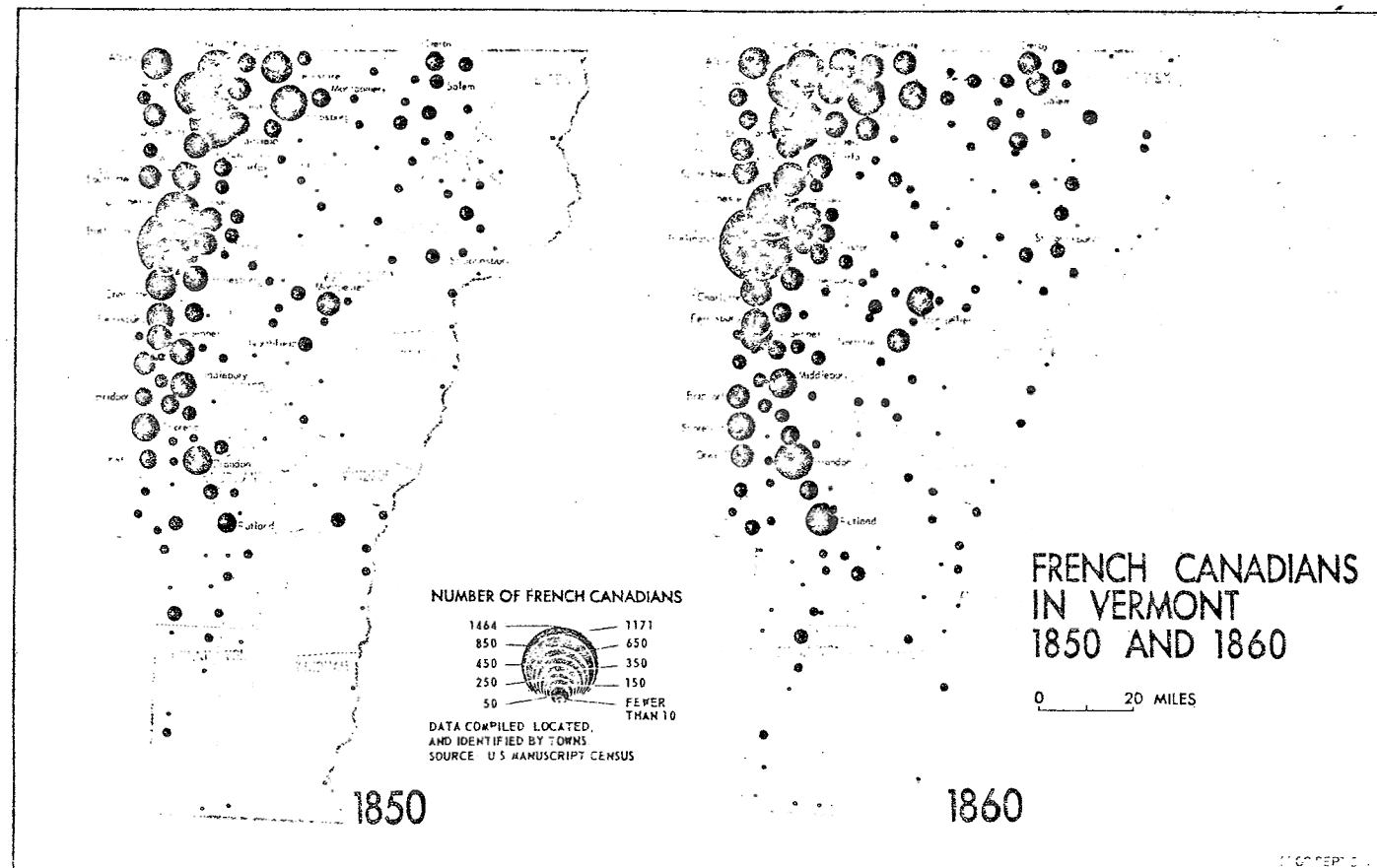
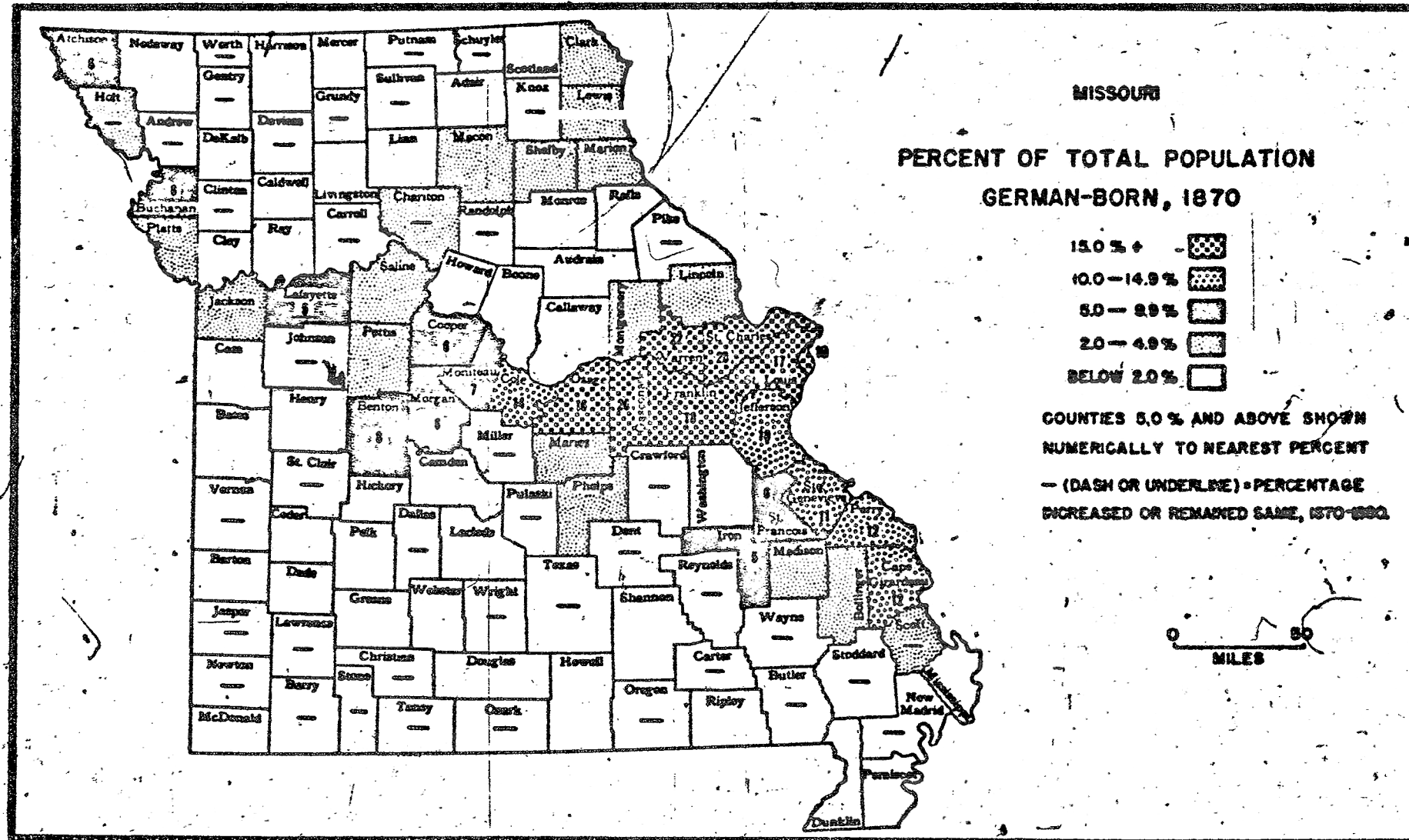


Figure 1.

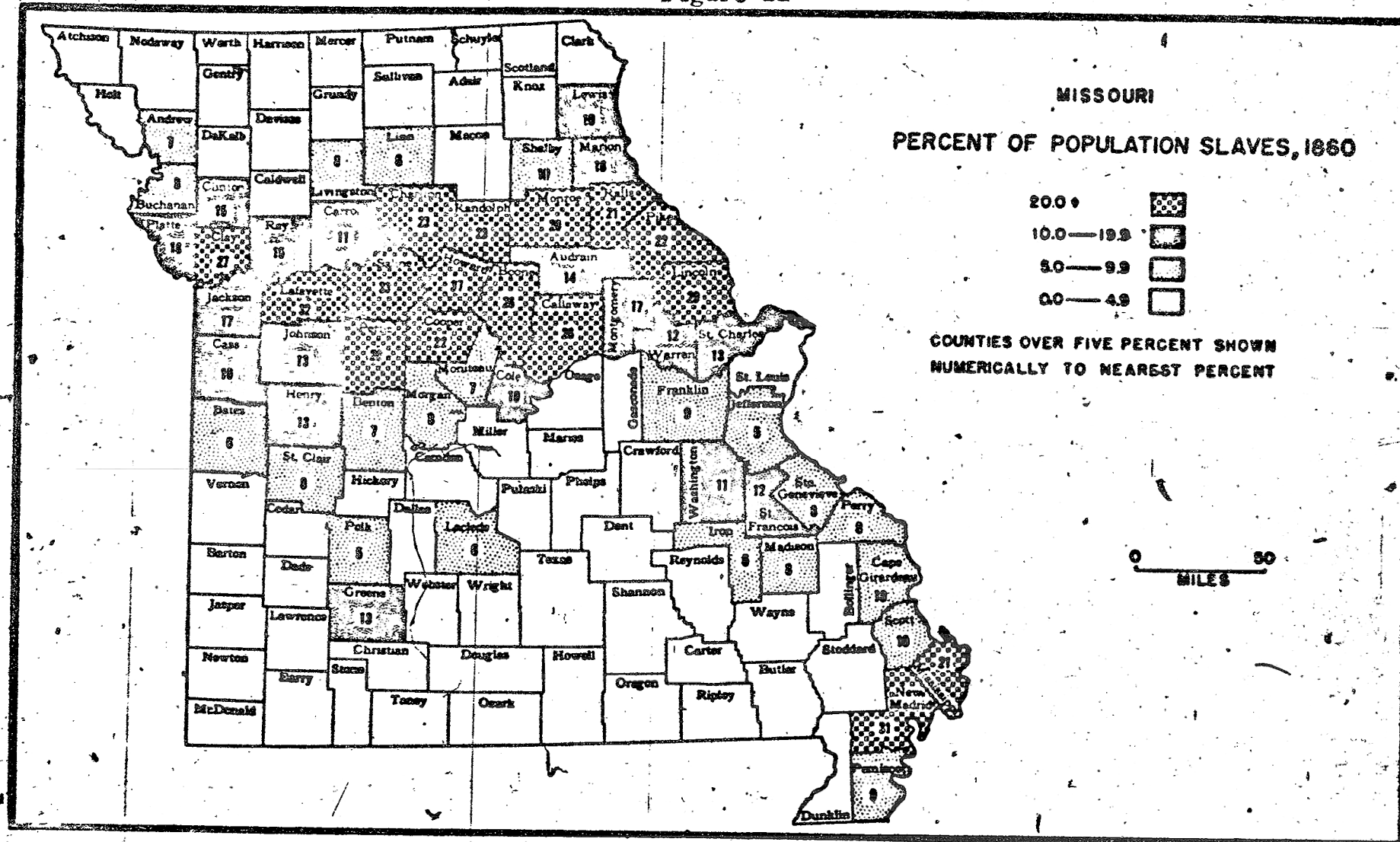
Vicero 1971

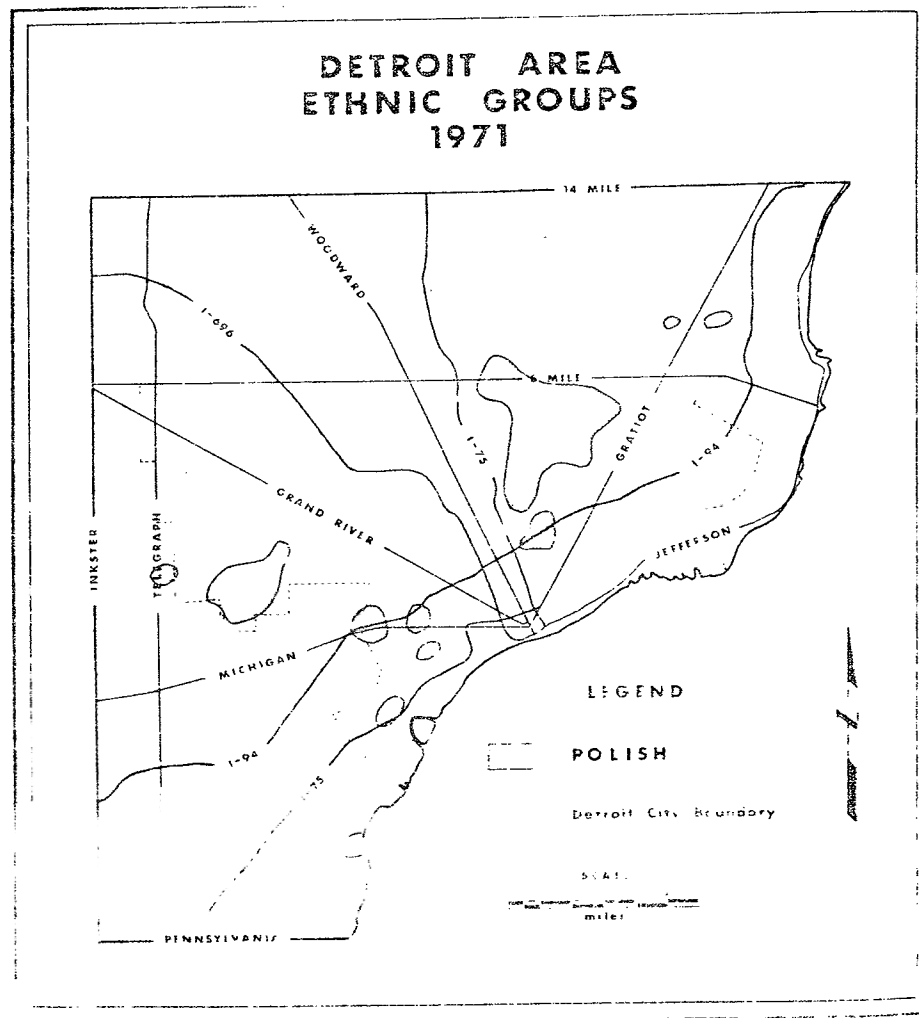
**Figure 23**



Kostbade 1957

Figure 22





Thomson and Agoos 1973

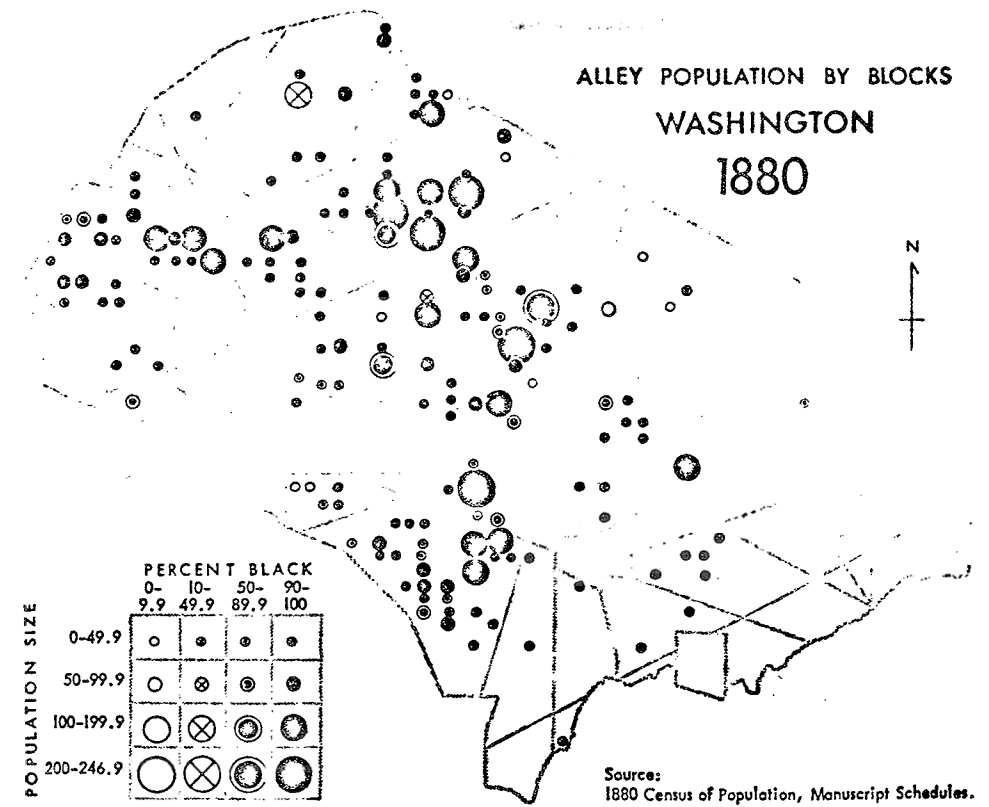


Figure 1. City of Washington: Alley Population by Blocks, 1880.

Groves 1974



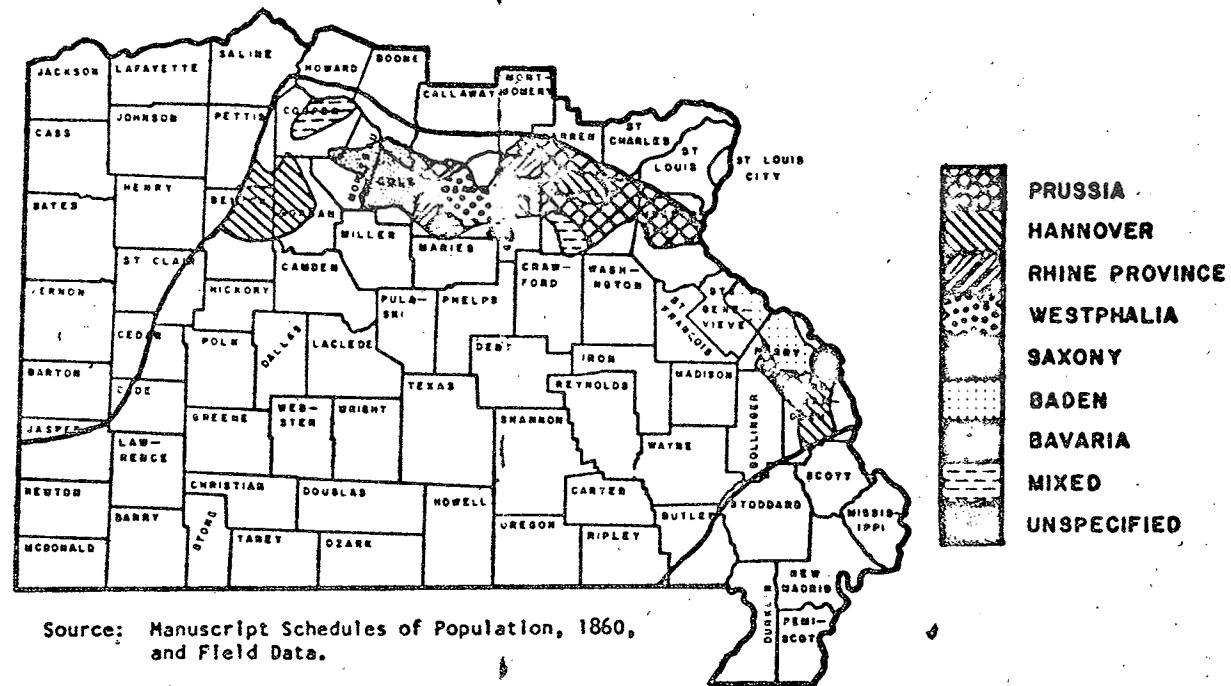
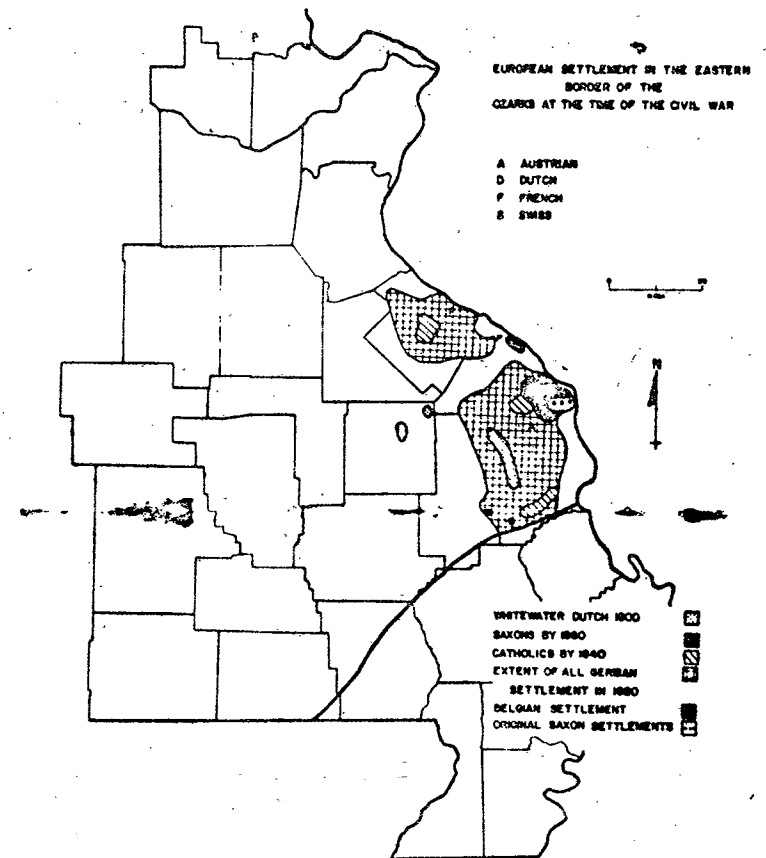


Figure 25. German Settlements in the Ozark Highland of Missouri by Areas of Origin in Germany for 1860.

Gerlach 1974



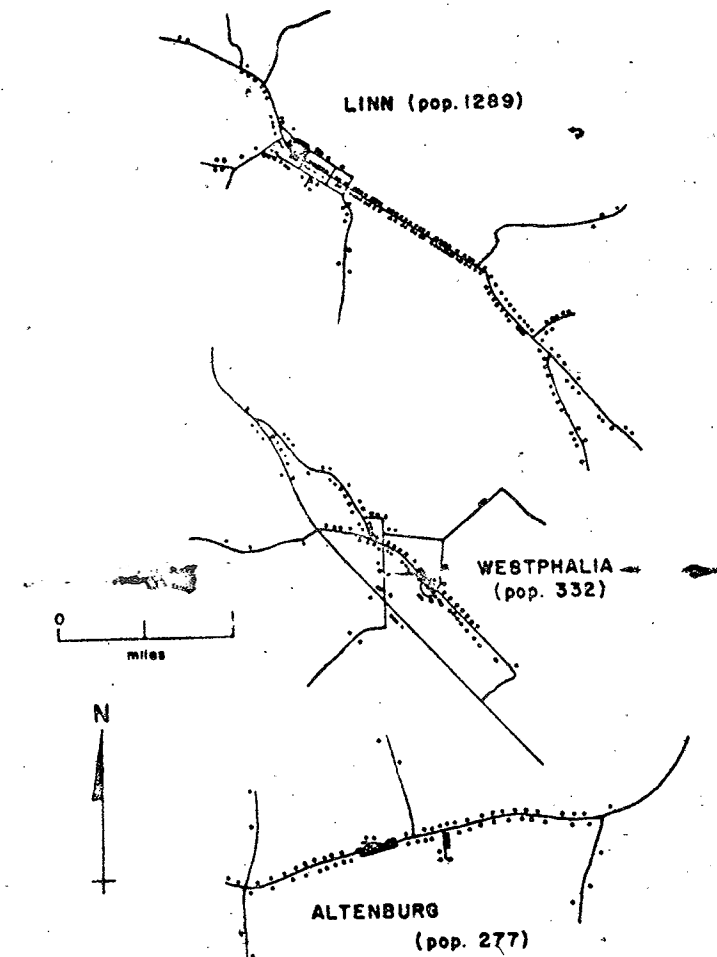
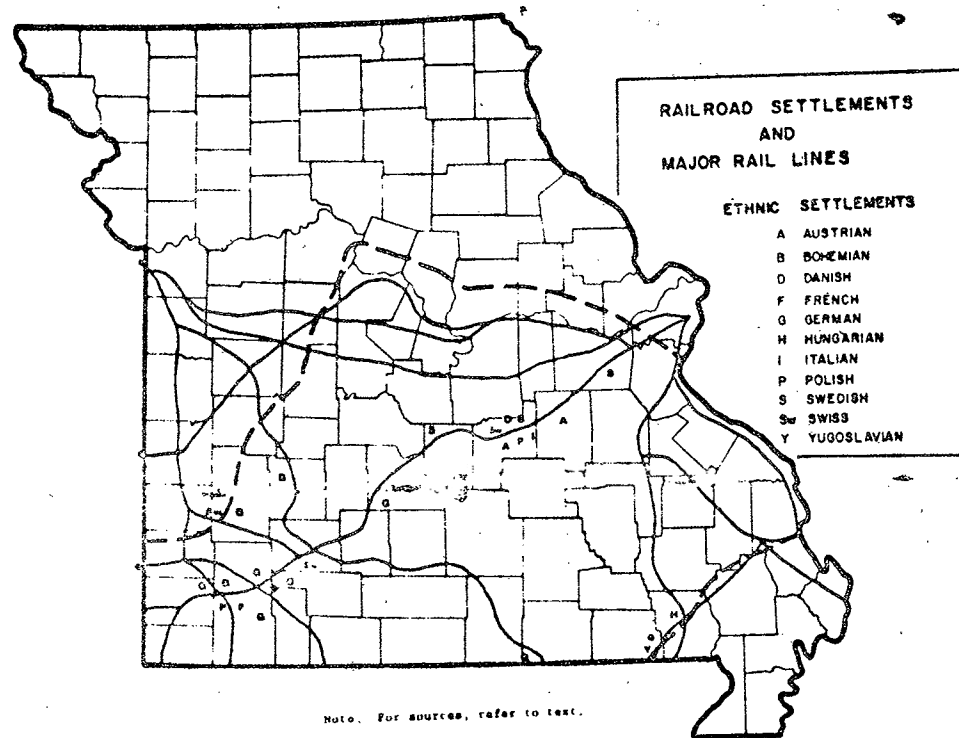


Figure 39. German String Villages In the Ozarks.

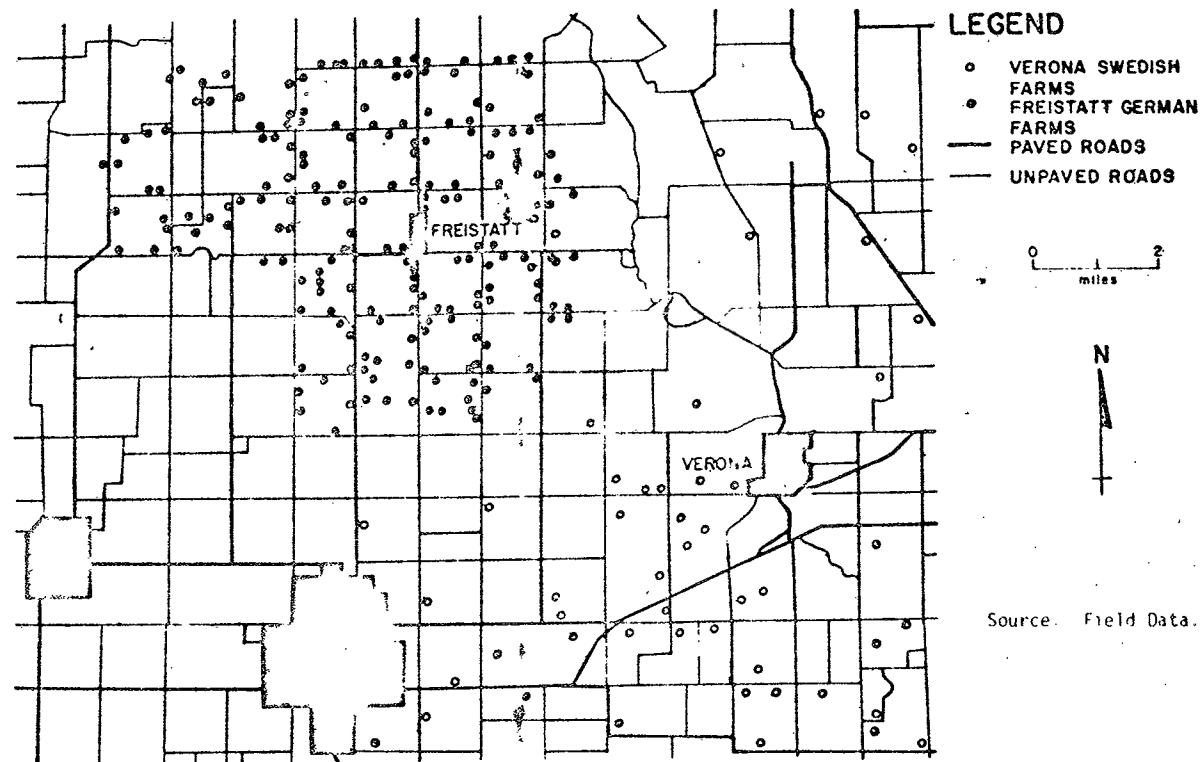


Figure 135. Location of Swedish and German Farmers In Lawrence County, 1972.

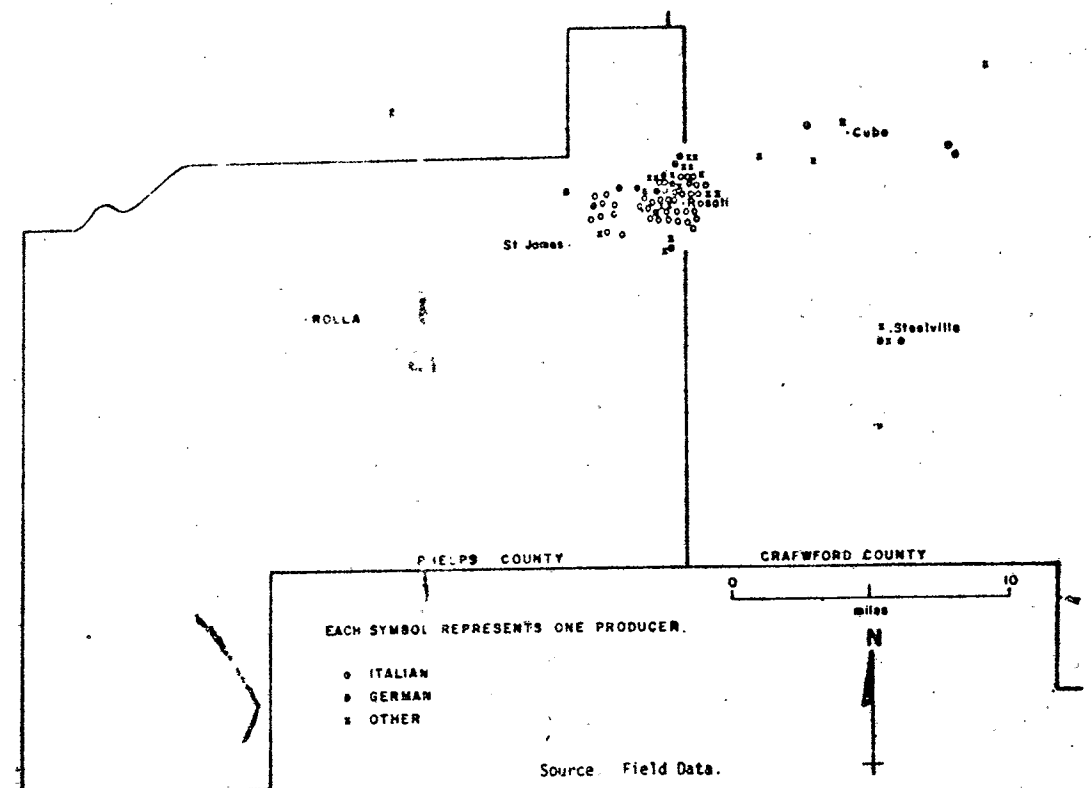
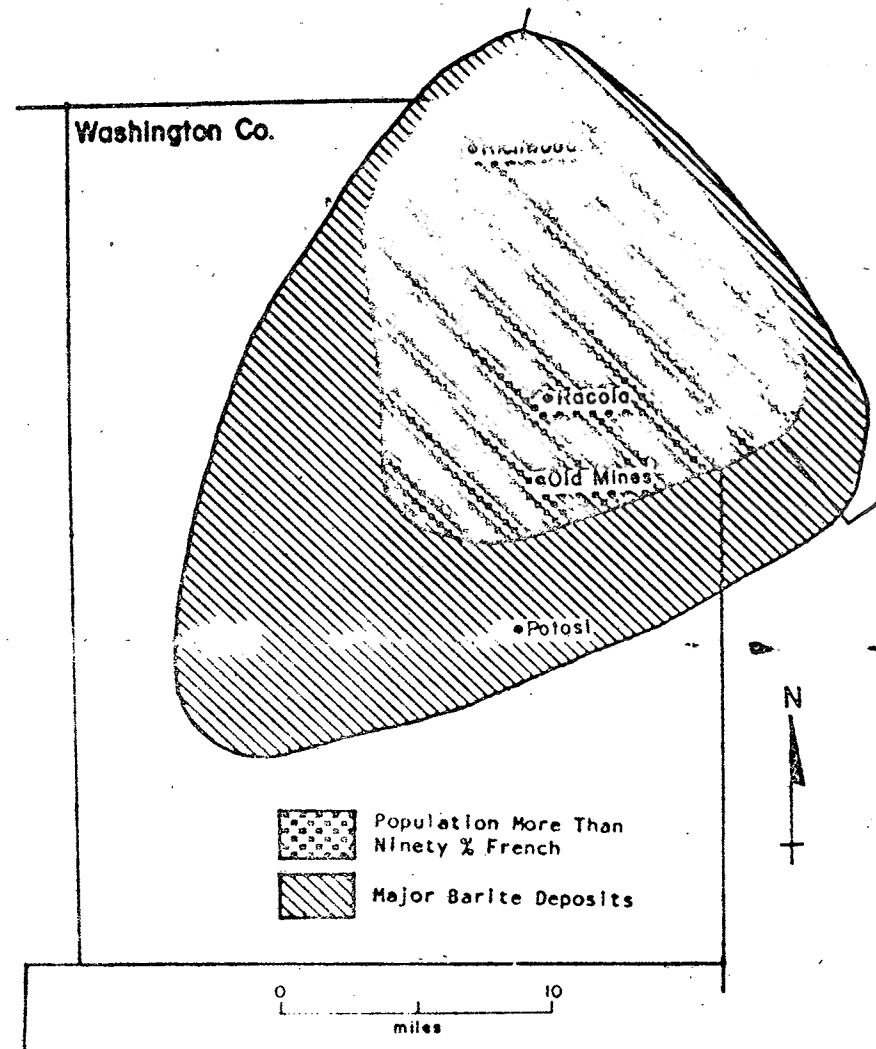


Figure 139. Grape Producers in the Rosati Area by National Origins, 1972.



Source: Atlas of Missouri, and  
Field Data.

Figure 146. Barite Deposits, and French Settlement,  
Washington County.

