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FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1920

VOLUME I

POPULATION

1920

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF INHABITANTS

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF WILLIAM C. HUNT

CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR POPULATION

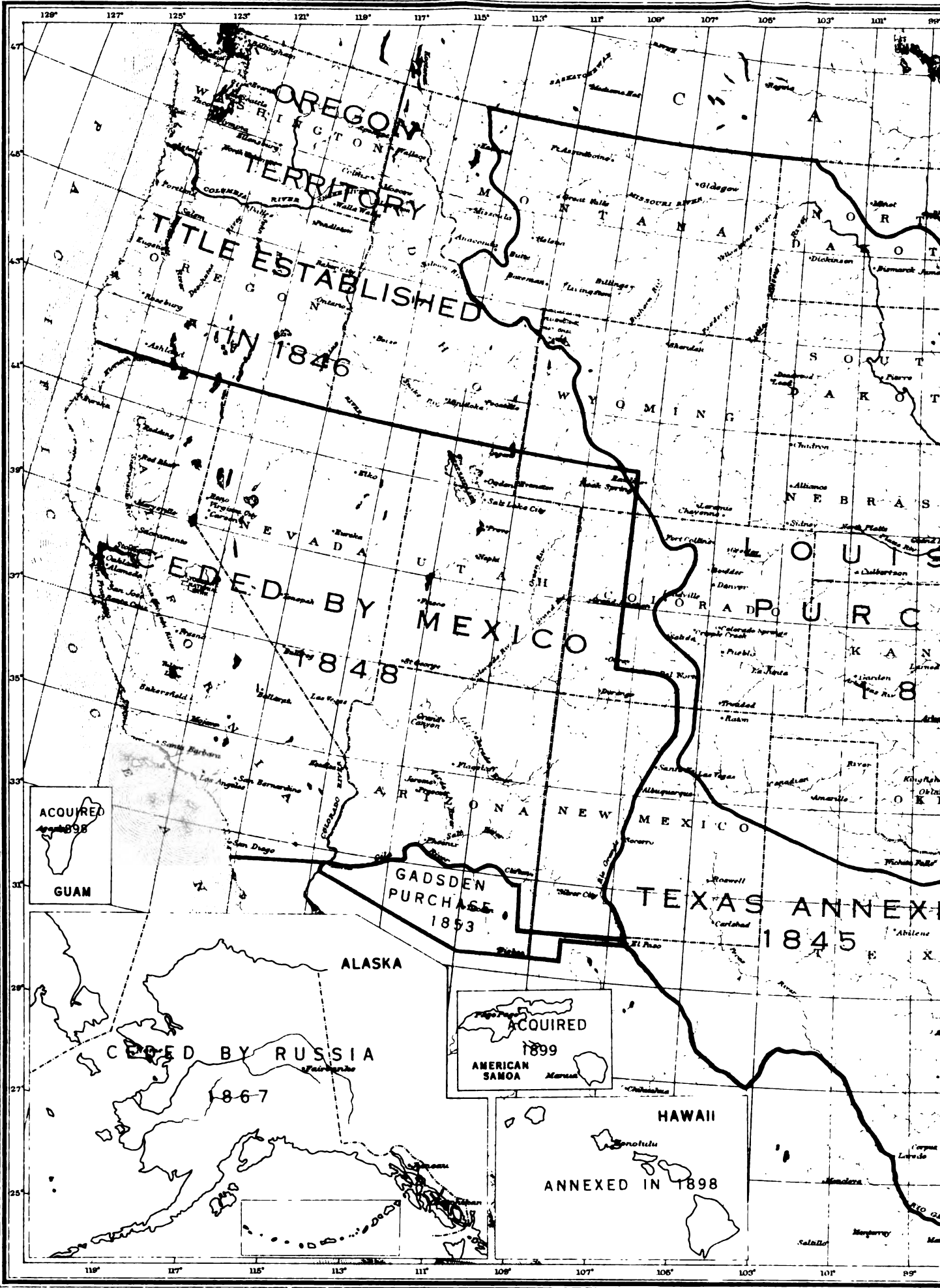


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TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 ACQUIRED 1898

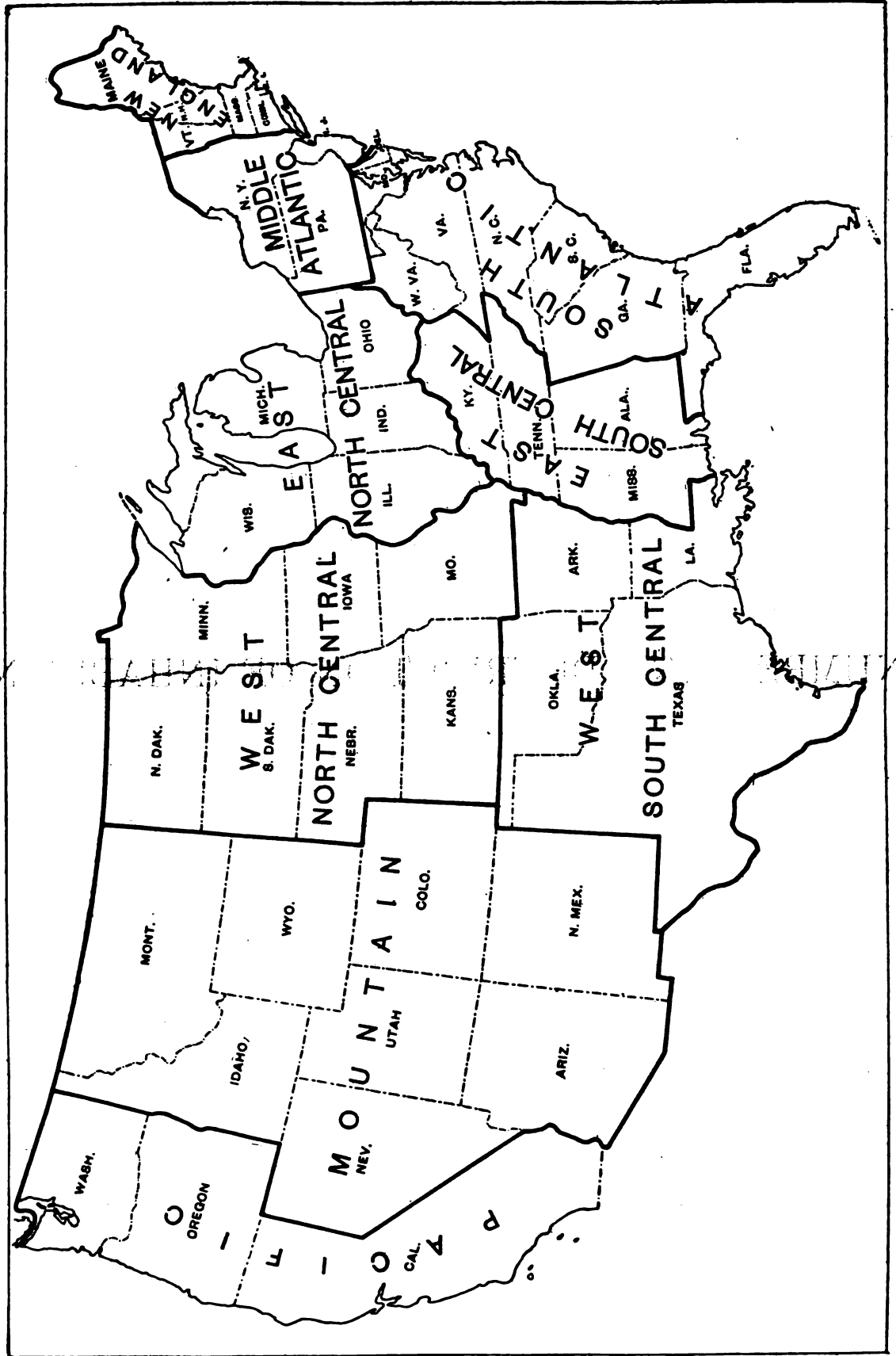
PORTO RICO
 ACQUIRED 1898

VIRGIN ISLANDS
 ACQUIRED 1917

CANAL ZONE
 CEDED BY PANAMA 1904

CEDED BY SPAIN 1898

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.



INTRODUCTION.

SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF POPULATION REPORTS.

General description of reports.—At the Fourteenth Census two reports pertaining to population have been prepared, in bulletin form, for each state and the District of Columbia. These bulletins are entitled "Number of Inhabitants, by Counties and Minor Civil Divisions," and "Composition and Characteristics of the Population," respectively. The first bulletin shows the distribution of the population of the state by counties, incorporated places, and other civil divisions of counties, and also gives figures for the urban and rural population of the state and of each county separately. The second bulletin presents statistics as to color or race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, school attendance, illiteracy, and dwellings and families, and, for the foreign-born white population, citizenship and country of birth, for the state and for each of its counties and cities. The two bulletins cover all the principal topics of the population census for a given state which are to be presented for counties and small cities. For each state and for its principal cities, statistics as to marital condition, state or territory of birth, year of immigration, country of birth of parents, mother tongue, inability to speak English, occupations, and ownership of homes will be included in the final reports of the Fourteenth Census.

This volume presents the statistics contained in the first series of state bulletins, together with certain additional information. It thus contains all the Fourteenth Census statistics relative to the distribution of the population of the United States among the various communities and classes of communities, but gives no information in regard to the distribution according to color or race, sex, age, nativity, etc. The detailed tables giving statistics as to the population of counties, incorporated places, and other subdivisions of counties, and for the urban and rural population separately (Tables 49 to 53, inclusive), are made up from the corresponding tables in the several state bulletins. The various summary tables (Tables 1 to 48, inclusive) are derived from these detailed tables.

The statistics as to the composition and characteristics of the population for the United States as a whole are presented in Volume III.

Statistics by geographic divisions.—In addition to the presentation by states, this volume gives statistics for nine groups of states which are designated as geographic divisions. The states which constitute the respective divisions can be ascertained by reference to the map on page 8. The states within each of these divisions are for the most part fairly homogeneous in physical characteristics, as well as in the character-

istics of their population and in their social and economic conditions, whereas each division differs more or less sharply from most of the others in these respects. In forming these groups of states the lines have been based partly on present and partly on historical conditions. The advantage of this geographical order lies chiefly in the ease with which conditions in contiguous states can be compared. In certain cases these nine geographic divisions are also grouped in the summary tables into three great sections—the North, which comprises the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central divisions; the South, which comprises the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions; and the West, which comprises the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

Statistics for urban and rural communities.—This report contains, in addition to tables giving the population of individual cities, a table (No. 50) presenting, by states and counties, the population of urban communities taken as a group in comparison with the population of rural territory. In the summary tables, however, the cities are grouped in several size classes, while the rural population is classified as residing either in incorporated places or in strictly rural territory. In drawing the distinction between urban and rural population, all incorporated places (and all towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire) having 2,500 inhabitants or more are treated as urban and the remainder of the country as rural.

Comparative and derivative figures.—In most of the tables in this volume there are presented, in addition to the statistics for 1920, comparative figures for earlier censuses. In many cases rates of increase, and sometimes important averages and percentages, are also given. The full significance of the census figures is brought out only by comparisons between different censuses for the same area and between different areas for the same census, and comparisons based upon absolute numbers are usually much less instructive and less readily grasped than those based upon percentages and averages.

Introductory and explanatory text.—This volume contains very little text other than that of an explanatory character, needed to enable the reader to understand fully the meaning of the statistical tables. Practically no attempt has been made to analyze or interpret the statistics. Such analytical and interpretative discussion, while possessing some value, has not been deemed of sufficient importance to justify the inevitable delay in the publication of the census reports which would have been entailed by its preparation.

Maps and diagrams.—Maps and diagrams have been employed in this volume for the graphic presentation of some of the more important facts in connection with the distribution of the population. For convenient reference, such of these maps and diagrams as are based on the summary tables have been placed, as a rule, on the same pages, respectively, with the tables from which they are derived, or on the pages immediately preceding or following. The only maps based on the detailed tables are those showing, by counties, the rates of increase or decrease and the density of the population. These maps, derived from Tables 49 and 50, are given on pages 88-90.

The map preceding page 7 shows in red the various acquisitions of territory by the United States. The dates given on this map refer to the years in which the treaties were signed, not necessarily those in which they were ratified. For instance, for Guam, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, the year of accession is usually given as 1899, but that given on the map is 1898, the treaty of Paris having been signed December 10, 1898, although ratifications were not exchanged until the next year. Similarly, in the case of Samoa the date shown, 1899, refers to the year in which the treaty by which the United States acquired the islands was signed, although it was not ratified until 1900. The dates given are those used by the General Land Office on its maps and in referring to these acquisitions.

It may be noted that the area of Texas when it was annexed to the United States was greater than that shown by the map, the boundary between the Louisiana Purchase and the Spanish possessions in America having been modified by the Florida Purchase treaty of 1819. At the time of its annexation, Texas included, in addition to its present area, territory now constituting parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and a small part of southern Wyoming.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS ACT.

The Thirteenth Census Act, approved July 2, 1909 provided for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses. The Fourteenth Census could, therefore, have been taken under the authority of that act; but numerous changes, mostly of a minor character, were deemed desirable, and accordingly an entirely new law entitled "An act to provide for the Fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved March 3, 1910, was enacted. This act designated the three years beginning on the first day of July next preceding each decennial census as the "decennial census period," and provided for an expansion, during that period, of the force of the permanent bureau in Washington, and for the creation of a special field force to collect the census data. The principal subjects cov-

ered by the Fourteenth Census were the same as those provided for by the Thirteenth Census Act, namely, population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries (including oil and gas wells). In addition an inquiry on forestry and forest products was provided for, and the census of agriculture was broadened to include the subject of drainage and a more detailed inquiry regarding irrigation than had been made in 1910.

AREA OF ENUMERATION.

The Fourteenth Census enumeration covered the United States proper; the outlying possessions except the Philippines and the Virgin Islands; the military, Red Cross, and consular services abroad; and the naval service abroad or in American waters but not on fixed station. No provision was made by the Fourteenth Census Act for the enumeration of the Philippines, a census of those islands having been taken by the Philippine Government as of December 31, 1918, or of the Virgin Islands, for which a special census was taken as of November 1, 1917. Statistics for the outlying possessions enumerated have been published in separate reports, but the tables in this volume, with the exception of Tables 1, 10, 11, and 54, relate only to the United States proper. Statistics for the outlying possessions have been excluded from the remaining tables because of the obvious differences which exist between these possessions and the United States proper with respect to the characteristics of the population and to social and economic conditions.

In the Fourteenth Census Reports the term "United States" when used without qualification refers to the 48 states and the District of Columbia, exclusive of the outlying territories and possessions. Sometimes, however, the United States in this sense is referred to as the "United States proper" or as "continental United States."

The census of 1890 was the first at which a complete enumeration was made of the area now comprised within the boundaries of the 48 states and the District of Columbia. In 1880 no enumeration had been made of persons living in the Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, and at earlier censuses large tracts of unorganized and sparsely settled territory were not canvassed by the enumerators.

The census of 1790 covered the area now embraced in the District of Columbia and the following-named states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In that year Maine was a part of Massachusetts, West Virginia was a part of Virginia, the District of Columbia was a part of Maryland, Kentucky was a part of Virginia, and

Tennessee (formerly a part of North Carolina) constituted the greater part of the Territory South of the River Ohio.

The area added at each census to the area of enumeration within the boundaries of continental United States may be briefly indicated as follows:

1800.—The area now constituting the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the southern parts of Alabama and Mississippi. In that year the area now within the states of Illinois and Wisconsin and a part of the present area of Michigan were included in the territory of Indiana; and three years later, when Ohio was admitted to the Union as a state, the remainder of the present area of Michigan was added to Indiana territory. The population shown for Indiana territory in 1800 was substantially that residing within the present limits of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The population shown for Mississippi territory in 1800 was that residing within the territory as then constituted, which embraced the area now forming the southern parts of the states of Mississippi and Alabama.

1810.—The area now constituting the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama and that now embraced within the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. (The remainder of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was not enumerated in 1810.) The population shown for Mississippi for 1810 included that residing within the present limits of Alabama.

1820.—No change. Florida was purchased in 1819, but was not enumerated in 1820.

1830.—Florida.

1840.—Iowa territory, including the greater part of the area now constituting Minnesota.

1850.—Texas, Utah, California, that part of New Mexico territory now constituting the state of New Mexico, with the exception of a small portion of the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, and that part of the territory of Oregon now constituting the states of Oregon and Washington. The population shown for Oregon for 1850 includes that of the present area of Washington.

1860.—Dakota territory (organized in 1861 from the area now embraced within the states of North and South Dakota and those parts of Montana and Wyoming lying east of the crest of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-third parallel), Nebraska (then including that part of the area now constituting Wyoming which lay south of the forty-third parallel and east of the Rocky Mountains), Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, that part of Washington territory now constituting Idaho and those portions of Montana and Wyoming lying west of the Rocky Mountains, that part of New Mexico territory now constituting the state of Arizona (including the greater portion of the Gadsden Purchase of 1853), and that part of the Gadsden Purchase which now forms the southwestern part of New Mexico. The population shown for Washington territory for 1860 was that residing within the limits of the territory as then constituted, which embraced the area of the present states of Washington, Idaho, and western Montana and Wyoming.

1870.—No change.

1880.—No change.

1890.—Indian Territory and Oklahoma territory (later combined to form the state of Oklahoma) and Indian reservations.

1900.—No change.

1910.—No change.

1920.—No change.

Alaska was first included in the area of enumeration at a Federal decennial census in 1880, Hawaii in 1900, Porto Rico in 1910, and American Samoa, Guam, and the Panama Canal Zone in 1920; but a special census of Porto Rico was taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department, and a special census of the Panama Canal Zone was taken in 1912 by the Department of Civil Administration of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The Philippine Islands have never been enumerated at a decennial census, but a special census of the archipelago was taken in 1903 by the Philippine Commission, and another census was taken in 1919 (as of date December 31, 1918) by the Philippine Government. The only enumeration of the Virgin Islands thus far made by the United States was the special census of November 1, 1917.

DATE OF ENUMERATION.

Section 20 of the Fourteenth Census Act provided that the enumeration of the population should be made as of January 1, 1920. The date of the Thirteenth Census was April 15, 1910; at previous censuses, beginning with that of 1830, the date to which the enumeration related was June 1; and in 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820 the census date was the first Monday in August. The change to January 1 was made in deference to the wishes of the Department of Agriculture and of the various interests making use of agricultural statistics. In some respects this date has decided advantages over any other for the purposes of an agricultural census. The past year's work on all farms has been finished by January 1, and the coming year's work has not as a rule been begun. Practically all farmers are occupying the farms which they operated during the preceding year, whereas a few months later many of the renters will have removed to other farms. Again, farm animals are born in large numbers during the spring and early summer but not in December or January, and therefore a live-stock census referring to January 1 is of far more value than one taken several months later.

The work of actual enumeration began on January 2, 1920. Enumerators in cities of 2,500 inhabitants or more, where the work consisted mainly in the enumeration of the population, were required by the law to complete their canvass within two weeks from the date of commencement; but the enumerators in the smaller towns and villages and in the country districts, partly because of the greater area which they had to cover and partly because they collected data on agriculture as well as on population, were allowed 30 days.

ENUMERATION AT USUAL PLACE OF ABODE.

For the country as a whole and for every state and every political subdivision within the country, the population enumerated is the *resident* population. The enumerators, under the census law, were instructed to enumerate persons at their "usual place of abode"—that is, at their permanent homes or regular lodging places. Hence persons were not in all cases counted in the places where they happened to be found by the enumerators, and particularly were not always counted in the places where they transacted their daily business. Thus it happens that the business or industrial population of all important cities includes considerable numbers of persons who are not counted as a part of the census population of those cities. These

persons transact their daily business or perform their daily work, spend a considerable proportion of their incomes, and perhaps even eat all or a part of their meals in the cities, but have their lodging places outside the municipal limits.

Persons temporarily absent from their usual places of abode—for example, on visits, on business, traveling for pleasure, attending school or college, or sick in hospitals—were enumerated at the places where they habitually resided, information regarding them having been obtained from relatives or acquaintances. Persons having no fixed places of abode anywhere, however, were required by the census law to be enumerated where they slept on the night of January 1, 1920.