THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Report

of

Committee on Examination

This is to certify that we the undersigned, as a committee of the Graduate School, have given Alonzo Gaskell Grace final oral examination for the degree of Master of Arts . We recommend that the degree of Master of Arts be conferred upon the candidate.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

May 30" 1920

H. A. Starke, Chairman

L. L. Bernard

Herbert Woodrow

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Report

of

Committee on Thesis

The undersigned, acting as a Committee of the Graduate School, have read the accompanying thesis submitted by Alonzo Gaskell Grace for the degree of Master of Arts. They approve it as a thesis meeting the requirements of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

T. E. Jones.
Chairman

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May 10th 1920

PROBLEMS IN AMALGAMATION

A Thesis Submitted to the

Faculty of the Graduate School of the

University of Minnesota

by

Alonzo Gaskell Grace

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Master of Arts

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INTRODUCTION

The following thesis is the culmination of individual research work both in the field and from available data.

My chief source of information has been the questionnaire or registration blanks which the Minnesota Public Safety Commission sent to each alien in the State of Minnesota, February 28, 1918. This was done in accordance with special legislation by the State Legislature.

This blank contained thirty-five questions; of these, we are concerned with the first twenty-five questions. One to seventeen inclusive are utilized for the study of amalgamation and its problems, while eighteen to twenty-five inclusive are used for a treatment of assimilation.

The following is a blank registration blank:

STATE OF MINNESOTA
MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Alien Registration and Declaration of Holdings

SERIAL NO. .....

This registration blank to be forwarded to J. A. O. Preus, State Auditor, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

..... County ..... Town / Village / City

1. Full name of Alien Registrant .....
2. Street Address, Postoffice Box or R. F. D. Route .....
3. Village, City or Town .....
4. Length of residence at the foregoing place .....
5. Give Age Last Birthday .....
6. To what country do you claim allegiance? .....
7. Where Born .....
8. Date of Birth .....
9. Port of entry to United States .....
10. Date of Arrival in United States .....
11. Married? ..... 12. Is Wife living? .....
13. Residence of wife, if living .....
14. Do you speak and write English? .....
15. Have you a trade or profession, and what? .....
16. In exactly what line of work are you at present engaged? .....
17. Give names and ages of all living children, and state which are attending public schools .....
18. Have any of your male relatives taken part in present war either for or against the United States and its allies? If answer yes, give name, relationship, and state which country served? .....
19. Did you register under selective draft, and if so, where? .....
20. What is your serial number? .....
21. Did you claim exemption from military service and why? .....
22. Have you ever taken out first papers of naturalization in the United States? If so, state where and date .....
23. If you have taken out first papers of naturalization why have you not taken out second papers? .....

The data werecollected on the following special blank:

1

2

3

5 6

7

10 11

12

13 14

16

17M

F

22 23

24

The study in ethnographical distribution of foreign races in our state necessitated the securing of a county map from each county auditor. It was more simple to definitely locate each group. The state map was compiled from the county statistics.

The study on fecundity is very important. In addition to all the material gathered by myself I have utilized certain figures obtained by Dr. A. E. Jenks. These enable me to establish more decisively my statement in regard to the law of amalgamation, i.e., "The more thoroughly a race is amalgamated, the lower will be the fecundity"- i.e., negligible amalgamation, high fecundity; intense amalgamation, low fecundity. It is interesting to note that the Swedes are the best

amalgamators. The Norwegians are prone to ethnic cohesion, and the Irish to amalgamation.

It must be noted that the states of Minnesota and New York are the only two states that have registered all aliens within the state. Further, Minnesota is the only state with such a complete registration. Therefore, our study on amalgamation and fecundity is based on facts that can be obtained only from these blanks.

The special study of a typical group has given me a wealth of material. I was assisted in this research by Oscar W. Junek of the University, Mr. Tom Bren of Hopkins, and Mr. Smetand, also of Hopkins.

Having gathered my material, my thesis has resolved itself into the following chapters.

I. Problems in Amalgamation

1. Amalgamation, assimilation and ethnic cohesion
2. Ethnic affinity
3. Geographic penetration and zones of ethnic transition

II. Ethnographical Distribution of Aliens in State of Minnesota

III. Fecundity

1. Prepotency
2. Amalgamated stock
3. Relative size of native American families, foreign families, and amalgamated

IV. Anthropological Study of Bohemians in a Typical Community

1. Historical
2. Characteristics
3. Anthropometrical measurements and data
4. Fecundity
5. Amalgamation

V. Ethnic Cycles

VI. Problems in Assimilation

Chapters I and VI are by-products of the main thesis. We are concerned principally with ethnic distribution of foreign groups, fecundity, and amalgamation.

Much could be written with regard to rural sociological conditions existing in the typical Bohemian community, viz., housing conditions, ventilation, and social conditions. The conclusions arrived at in this thesis are tentative.

My aim has been to locate each ethnic group, and to show a lower fecundity in amalgamated groups than in prepotent.

CONTENTS

Chapter I

PROBLEMS IN AMALGAMATION

Chapter I

PROBLEMS IN AMALGAMATION

The past few years have been progressive in the field of Anthropology. A new field in the study of Anthropology has developed. We term this Amalgamation. Amalgamation is the union of individuals of different ethnic groups. It is purely physical. Often confused with Amalgamation is the term Assimilation. Assimilation is the acquisition of the language, customs and institutions of an adopted country. It is purely psychical.

Ethnic Cohesion, a term coined by Dr. A. E. Jenks, is the union of individuals of the same ethnic group. It also is physical in nature and opposes amalgamation.

Amalgamation

Norwegian and Dane, German and French, Irish and Norwegian, Hollander and Belgian, are illustrations of ethnic amalgamation. The person who amalgamates is the amalgamator, the person to be amalgamated is called the amalgamante.

Broca, Topinard, and other French anthropolggists have claimed that amalgamation produces infertility or sterility. Nevertheless, there is a decrease in fecundity. This leads us to attempt to answer scientifically several questions relative to the problem of amalgamation.

1. Does amalgamation produce sterility?

2. Does amalgamation reduce fecundity?

3. What is the relationship of amalgamation to assimilation in producing a reduced fecundity, if there does exist such a state?

4. If amalgamation tends to produce such a decrease in fecundity what, then, should be the sentiment of the old-line American toward amalgamation?

5. What race would be benefitted by intermarrying with other races, and

what races should not intermarry?

These are some of the questions which science must explain.

Broca, Topinard, and other French anthropologists, who have maintained that "melongé"or amalgamation is conducive to sterility, are scientifically and practically wrong. There is no indication whatsoever which would lead us to believe that sterility exists, except as we note the decreasing number of children per family, as per the following table,- selected at random from the state of Minnesota.

Amalgamation	Families	Children
Bohemian and United States	2	5
Norwegian and Danish	2	10
Holland and United States	2	3
Canadian and United States	3	11
Swedish and Norwegian	1	5
Danish and United States	2	3
Danish and Canadian	1	2
Norwegian and United States	4	8
Polish and United States	1	3
Swedish and United States	2	3
Turkish and United States	1	4
Irish and United States	2	2
Scotch and United States	2	8
Swedish and German	1	7
Swedish and United States	18	35
German and United States	1	3
Scotch and Swedish	2	8
Swiss and German	3	17
English and United States	1	1
Canadian and French	1	0
	52	136

We will see from this that the result is a family of 2 8/13 children. This would more than likely decrease if a larger number of cases were secured. The principle involved here is merely to show that races do amalgamate and that it does not produce sterility, but a decreased fecundity.

In three typical counties we find the following:

Counties	Families	Children
Traverse	26	69
Mahonomen	22	53
Lac qui parle	23	53
	71	175

Average per family would be 2.46, again showing that in typically rural communities the expected result is obtained. In these same counties the average number of children per family in prepotent families equalled 3.76.

The following is a study of nine counties in the State of Minnesota:

Table I Prepotent

	Families	Children
Brown	48	168
McLeod	67	267
Big Stone	17	50
Lyon	82	293
Traverse	28	110
Lac qui parle	72	248
Manohomen	25	102
Lincoln	72	233
Hopkins	16	102
	426	1303

Or an average of 3.05 children per family- that is, of all races as a unit.

The amalgamation is shown in Table II as follows:

	Families	Children
Brown	39	97
McLeod	18	47
Big Stone	17	36
Lyon	45	107
Traverse	26	69
Manohomen	22	53
Lac qui parle	23	99
Lincoln	25	55
Hopkins	10	16
	225	439

This brings in an average of 1.95.

The following eight tables represent the counties studied. In Brown County the individual age is tabulated so as to show that the average age of the amalgamated group is near that of the prepotent group. The other studies are the totals gathered from the ethnic blanks.

BROWN COUNTY

Prepotent

	Families	Children
Norwegian and Norwegian	14	52
United States & United States	1	3
Bohemian and Bohemian	17	62
Scotbh and Scotch	1	4
Swedish and Swedish	3	18
English and English	1	5
Danish and Danish	8	15
Finnish and Finnish	1	2
Polish and Polish	1	4
Canadian and Canadian	1	3
Total	48	168

Amalgamated

Norwegian and United States	9	23
Scotch and United States	2	2
German and Bohemian	2	4
Luxemburg and United States	1	5
Russian and United States	1	1
Polish and United States	1	2
Bohemian and United States	19	50
Danish and United States	3	7
Total	38	94

Individual Ages

Norway	Norway	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
36	33	1	3
42	31	2	
44	44	3	1
57	58	8	2
64	61		2
47	39		2
34	33	1	1
69	45	1	3
40	39		2
61	51	4	2
52	48	2	3
32	24	2	
53	42	1	3
47	45	1	2

Norway	United States	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
38	30		2
47	37	4	2
31	26	1	3
37	32		
36	34	3	1

(Cont.)

Norway	United States	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
33	34	1	1
29	32	2	
47	41		2
29	23	1	

United States	United States	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
37	37	1	2

Bohemian	Bohemian	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
54	51	3	3
54	43	1	
31	30	1	2
27	26		3
77	65	1	2
78	67	1	3
77	73	1	
61	61	4	3
37	36	1	2
38	45	2	5
48			
78	69	3	2
34	32	1	2
30	27	1	2
29	24		2
23	23	1	
73	69	2	1

Scotch	United States	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
32	24		2
41	32		0

German	Bohemian	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
30	34		
45	37	2	2

Luxemburg	United States	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
64	50	1	4

Russian	United States	Children
M.	F.	M.
26	22	1

Swedish	Swedish	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
55	48	4	6
71	70	1	
77	67	6	1

English	English	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
48	43	1	4

Danish	Danish	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
48	46	1	3
27	26		1
77	75	2	1
26	23	1	1
30	28		2
26	20		
28	27	1	
27	26	1	1

Bohemian	United States	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
48	37	4	
62	56	3	8
36	25	1	1
59	49	2	3
27	23		3
30	28	1	
42	37	3	1
29	24	1	3
50	36	4	
26	25		1
35	32	2	
33	31		2
50	43	1	4
40	36		
26	21	1	
27	25		
41	24		
28	27	1	
27	22		

Danish	United States	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
36	30	1	2
32	25	1	
30	26		3

Finnish	Finnish	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
28	27		2

Polish	Polish	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
41	41		4

Canadian	Canadian	Children	
M.	F.	M.	F.
43	43	2	1

LINCOLN COUNTY

Prepotent	Families	Children
Swedish and Swedish	6	20
Norwegian and Norwegian	5	18
Danish and Danish	49	151
Holland and Holland	1	2
United States and United States	1	8
Belgian and Belgian	7	28
Bohemian and Bohemian	1	2
Canadian and Canadian	1	4
Polish and Polish	1	1
Amalgamated		
Bohemian and United States	1	4
Polish and United States	1	3
Norwegian and United States	2	6
Swedish and United States	1	
Danish and United States	3	7
German and Belgian	1	3
Russian and United States	1	2
Norwegian and United States	11	21
Swedish and English	1	0
Russian and Bohemian	1	1
Belgian and Holland	1	6
Bohemian and Russian	1	2

MAHNOMEN COUNTY

	Prepotent Families	Children	Average
Bohemian and Bohemian	8	27	3.37
Swedish and Swedish	1	6	
Moravian and Moravian	1	2	
Canadian and Canadian	2	9	4.5
United States and United States	5	18	3.6
Danish and Danish	1	3	
Norwegian and Norwegian	2	13	6.5
Holland and Holland	5	25	5
	25	102	4.08

Amalgamated

Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	
Bohemian and United States	2	3	
Norwegian and Danish	1	5	
Holland and United States	2	3	1.5
Canadian and United States	2	8	4
Swedish and Norwegian	1	5	
Danish and United States	2	3	1.5
Danish and Canadian	1	2	
Austrian and United States	1	4	
Norwegian and United States	4	8	2
Polish and United States	1	3	

TRAVERSE COUNTY

Prepotent

	Families	Children	Average
Swedish and Swedish	15	63	4.2
United States and United States	6	10	1.6
Holland and Holland	1	11	
Russian and Russian	1		
Scotch and Swedish	2	9	4.5
German and German	1	5	
Canadian and Canadian	1	6	
Norwegian and Norwegian	1	6	
	28	110	3.92

Amalgamated

	Families	Children	Average
Canadian and United States	1	3	
Swedish and United States	1	4	
Swedish and German	1	7	
Swedish and United States	18	35	1.38
German and United States	1	3	
English and United States	1	1	
Swedish and Norwegian	1	6	
Swedish and Swedish	1	4	
Swiss and German	1	6	
	26	69	2.64

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY

Prepotent Families

Norwegian and Norwegian	56
English and English	1
Swedish and Swedish	9
Austrian and Austrian	1
Russian and Russian	1
Danish and Danish	2
Holland and Holland	1
Luxemburg and Luxemburg	1

Amalgamated

Norwegian and American	18
Norwegian and Swedish	2
Danish and American	1
Swedish and American	2

MCLEOD COUNTY

Prepotent

	Families	Children
Bohemian and Bohemian	28	112
Russian and Russian	17	74
Danish and Danish	15	49
Irish and Irish	1	
Canadian and Canadian	1	2
Polish and Polish	2	14
United States and United States	1	3
Norwegian and Norwegian	1	2
Holland and Holland	1	1

Amalgamated

Swedish and United States	1	1
Polish and United States	1	
Bohemian and United States	3	12
Russian and United States	2	7
Danish and United States	8	21
Canadian and United States	1	1
Norwegian and United States	2	5

BIG STONE COUNTY

Prepotent

	Families	Children
Norwegian and Norwegian	5	16
Danish and Danish	3	6
Swedish and Swedish	6	12
United States and United States	2	12
Canadian and Canadian	1	4
	17	50

Amalgamated

Canadian and United States	1	2
Austrian and United States	1	
Danish and United States	1	2
English and United States	1	3
Norwegian and United States	7	17
Swedish and United States	2	5
Canadian and Irish	1	2
Japanese and United States	1	3
Belgian and United States	1	
English and Scotch	1	2
	17	36

LYON COUNTY

Prepotent

	Families	Children
Belgian and Belgian	44	132
Holland and Holland	7	35
Swiss and Swiss	1	6
Danish and Danish	4	9
Mexican and Mexican	1	1
Swedish and Swedish	6	20
Russian and Russian	1	3
Irish and Irish	5	13
Norwegian and Norwegian	10	46
Luxemburg and Luxemburg	1	5
Canadian and Canadian	2	2
United States and United States	1	1
	82	293

Amalgamated

Swiss And United States	1	
Iceland and United States	1	2
Austria and United States	1	3
Mexican and United States	1	1
Canadian and United States	2	6
English and United States	3	5
Holland and Belgian	6	28
Belgian and United States	7	14
German and Danish	1	1
Iceland and Swedish	1	4
Luxemburg and United States	1	3
Holland and United States	1	0
Swedish and United States	5	16
Danish And United States	3	0
Norwegian And United States	8	14
Swedish and Danish	1	1
Danish and German	1	3
German and Holland	1	9
	45	157

These tables show an average of 3.05 children per prepotent family, and an average of 1.9 per amalgamated family, showing a decided decrease in families where there is an amalgamation.

The following table shows the amalgamation resulting between pure-bred groups and native-born Americans:

	Families	Children
Norwegian and United States	50	187
Danish and United States	20	40
Swedish and United States	26	52
Bohemian and United States	25	69
Belgian and United States	8	14
English and United States	5	9
Holland and United States	3	3
Mexican and United States	2	2
Canadian and United States	4	12

This shows that from our available material the Norwegians are by far the greatest amalgamators. The Bohemians are the best amalgamators as far as fecundity is concerned, for they average 2.76 children per family, while the Norwegians are second with 2.14 children per family. That is, where the one parent is native-born American and the other is a foreign-born immigrant.

This result would seem to indicate that an amalgamation with a race whose fecundity is growing less and less, means a survival of that race; for example, if the French and Bohemians would intermarry the future of France would surely be more secure, for their birth rate now is less than their death rate. (Birth rate 17- death rate 19).

This is where it would seem that amalgamation would be of great value. Although we will find a decreased birth rate on the part of Bohemians, yet the opposing element whose birth rate and fecundity is already low could only be benefited, for they will rear more children- that is, if the amalgamatory unit is dominant.

We may say, then, from these facts: "The intermarriage or intermixture of a strongly fecund race with a less fecund race will result in a more fecund ethnic group; but amalgamation of two ethnic groups of like fecundity will result in a decreased fecundity, approaching sterility".

Chapter II

ETHNIC AFFINITY

Ethnic affinity, or racial propinquinty, is the close-bloodedness existing between ethnic groups. We find a tendency for the following groups to be classified as follows:

I. Norwegians, Danes, Swedes.
II. Germans, Luxemburgers, Austrians, Hollanders.
III. Bohemians, Moravians.
IV. French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Belgians.

It is primarily a linguistic similarity which leads one to classify these groups as similar. It is a fact that we meet constantly in our work in amalgamation, for it is these people who cohere, or are the participants in what Dr. A. E. Jenks has termed ethnic cohesion. The following table illustrates:

Irish and Swedish	1	4
English and Scotch	3	3
Swedish and Norwegian	2	11
Swiss and German	1	6
Norwegian and Danish	1	5
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1
Swedish and Danish	2	2
German and Holland	1	9
	12	41

This gives us an average of 3.40 children per family in groups where ethnic cohesion exists. (Note: this result would change if a larger number of families were secured).

Geographic Penetration and Zones of Ethnic Transition

One of the peculiar phases of racial movements is that of geographic penetration and zones of ethnic transition. Geographic penetration is the extension of the people of one country into another, while the political boundaries remain intact.

A zone of ethnic transition is that territory within which two or more different racial groups intermingle in a process of amalgamation and assimilation resulting in the production of a zone between two or more countries which is neither representative of the one nor the others; viz., Northern Minnesota & Canada; Belgium & Holland; Bohemia & Moravia. It can be seen to exist even in simple states between countries; for example, Graceville township, part of Toqua, and part of Moonshine in Big Stone County are predominantly Irish, being surrounded by Germans and Norwegians, in the county adjoining Big Stone on the North, Traverse County. We find in Tara township a part of Parnell township Irish, surrounded by Germans and Norwegians. This is the best example of geographic penetration, for the transition is not so evident.

Northern Minnesota and Canada represent a very definite example of a transition zone. The most marked noted was between Holland and Belgium*

It would seem only probable that such a conclusion as this should remain tentative until more accurate data can be secured, the present source of material being very crude.

* Tentative conclusion

Zone of Transition.

Chapter III

FECUNDITY

Prepotency is pureblooodedness*, or coming from a pure-bred stock. Two prepotent ethnic groups intermarrying will produce an increased fecundity. We find the following to be true in the communities studied:

County	Families	Children
Brown	48	168
McLeod	67	267
Big Stone	19	50
Lyon	82	293
Traverse	28	110
Lac qui parle	72	248
Mahnomen	25	102
Lincoln	72	233
Hopkins	16	102
	426	1303

This means that 426 prepotent families gave us 1303 children, or 3.05 children per family. This is quite a contrast to the 1.95 average per family per amalgamated group, and shows that prepotency is a dominant factor in fecundity.

The question now arises as to what group is the most fecund. Let us consult the following table:

Group	Families	Children	Average
Bohemian and Bohemian	65	321	4.95
Norwegian and Norwegian	110	441	3.64
United States and U.S.	12	29	2.40
Swedish and Swedish	31	127	4.09
Belgian and Belgian	51	160	3.13
Danish and Danish	82	237	2.89
Holland and Holland	16	78	4.86
English and English	1	5	5
Scotch and Scotch	3	13	4.03
Canadian and Canadian	9	30	3.33
Polish and Polish	4	16	4

It will be seen that the Bohemian is the most fecund of all. The Holland-Dutch come next, then the Swedes.

*Facts obtained from Question 7 of registration blank.

As a rule, the Belgians in Belgium are not the producers of large families; in other words, are not as fecund as they are in this country. The Belgians and Hollanders living in Minnesota are for the most part from North of Ostend and Zee Brugge and represent that element or group coming from what we term a zone of ethnic transition; that is, the characteristics of these people both physical and psychical are very similar.*

There has been some question as to the effect of age on prepotency and amalgamation. We find in our study of Brown County the following:

Group	Families	Children	Parents Average Age	
			Male	Female
Norwegian and Norwegian	14	52	48.4	42.3
Norwegian and United States	9	23	36.3	32.1
Bohemian and Bohemian	17	62	50	43.5
Bohemian and United States	19	50	37.6	31.5

It may be seen that the age of the amalgamating group is less than that of the prepotent group, while the fecundity in prepotency is greater. This difference in age is accounted for by the fact of so many very old immigrants. The tendency being now toward amalgamation, the prepotent groups are naturally older and the average age would, therefore, be greater.

The average number of children in 22 families having 47 children in three counties studied, where both parents were native-born Americans, was 2.04. We see that, due to the intense amalgamation in this country, our average American family is small. These figures would probably be smaller if a greater number of cases were covered.

We can see by the following table that prepotency means a large fecundity:

Prepotent families	3.05
Amalgamated families	1.95
Native American families	2.76
Coherent families	3.40

*Question 7 of registration blank.

There are two explanations for the high fecundity of coherent ethnic groups: first, the large fecundity of the individual groups, as the German-Hollander, Norwegian-Dane, Bohemian-Moravian, etc.; secondly, the small amount of data at hand. But it would seem that the large fecundity of those close-blooded ethnic groups would tend to cause a very high fecundity in the resulting coherence.

Chapter IV

A TYPICAL BOHEMIAN COMMUNITY

I. Historical

1. Community
2. Industries
3. Activities

II. Characteristics

1. Physical
2. Psychical

III. Anthropological Data and Anthropometrical Data

IV. Amalgamation and Assimilation of Bohemians

V. Fecundity of Bohemians in America

I

Historical

This typical Bohemian community is situated twenty-five miles northwest of Minneapolis in Minnetonka township, better known as the City of Hopkins. There are two large industries in Hopkins, viz., Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, which employs 800 men, and the Red Wing Sewer and Pipe Company, employing 100 men. A large number of these employees are Bohemians.

The majority of the Bohemian population of Minnetonka township is located in Hopkins, where many of the business pursuits are owned and operated by Bohemians, and in Deephaven Junction the entire agricultural area is owned and farmed by Bohemians.

The community is divided into two areas, one Catholic, and one Protestant. However, there is no feeling and never has been any feeling between these groups or among the members. In 1880, at a time when there were no churches, the Catholics and Protestants met together in the houses of the different people. One Sunday they would meet at the home of a catholic, where all the protestants and catholics would assemble, and the following Sunday they would gather at the home of a protestant. The hymns were all used in common. A more complete record is found in their "Kancional".

The first Bohemian came to this community in 1854, when there were no roads leading to Minneapolis, and when Minneapolis was a village on the banks of the Mississippi. The first settler was Mr. Frank Bren, born in Policka, village of Borova in Bohemian Moravian platoon in the year 1839. The following year several more families came, and the community continued to grow until today there are about 125 families in this district.

PAYS TCHÈQUES

BOHEME, MORAVIE, SILÉSIE AUTRICHIENNE ET SLOVAQUIE

Légende

Régions habitées par les Tchécoslovaques

Régions mixtes — en BOHÊME : Tchèques et Allemands
en SILÉSIE : Tchèques, Polonais et Allemands
en SLOVAQUIE : Slovaques, Ruthènes et Magyars

Autres régions

Limites d'Etat — Limite de la Hongrie

Frontières historiques de l'ancien Royaume de Bohême

Echelle 1:1850000

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 K.

Les Pays Tchèques sont habités par :
10 millions de Tchécoslovaques
2 millions et demi d'Allemands
1 demi million de Polonais, Magyars et autres

Les Tchécoslovaques revendiquent :
l'indépendance complète de leurs trois provinces, Bohême, Moravie (avec la Silésie autrichienne) et Slovaquie,
soit en tout 13 millions d'habitants

— . Bohemian Movement
to America -
Stephen, Marion

The first years were hard and years of frontier life. They developed in these people a spirit of persistence and frugality.

The old customs were followed in this community. The minister from the Silver Lake congregation conducted services for the first years. He also conducted the bible classes in Bohemian so as to preserve the language among the younger generation in this country.

We have found the most prominent ethnic groups in number and civic affairs to be as follows, in order: Bohemian, Dane, Swede, German, Irish, Finn, Bulgarian, Pole, Norwegian.

This is a typical rural community and is faced with typical rural problems. The city of Hopkins is modern, yet the housing of the people there is indicative of a laxity, even in a rural community, in matters of sanitation, hygiene, ventilation, light and heat.

The Bohemians all have good homes and are progressive. Several of the surrounding farms are in need of better homes, and there are homes where the family is large.

II

Characteristics

The characteristics of any race or ethnic group are of two classes; viz., physical and psychical. Racial characteristics, then, may be defined as the physical and psychical qualities, peculiar and distinctive to an ethnic group which give that group individuality, quality, position and independence. From my observation and research in this community I would tabulate the characteristics of the Bohemians in America as follows:

[illegible]IAN GROUP ST[illegible].
[illegible]OPKINS, MINNESOTA.
DEC, 01, 1919.

Physical - Inherited

1. Longevity
2. Strong vitality
3. Brunetti
4. Brocicyshalic or broad-headed. Cephalic Index of 81.8
5. Dark brown hair
6. Large statures

Psychical - Social

Affirmative

1. Frugality
2. Aggressiveness
3. Persistency
4. Aestheticism
    a. love of music, art, literature
    b. love of home and family life
    c. love of country
    d. love of things Bohemian
    e. love of education
5. Honesty and integrity
6. Amiability
7. Sympathy
8. Emotionalism
9. Accommodating
10. Cooperative
11. Progressive
12. Patriotic
13. Faithful
14. Loyal
15. Accurate
16. Hospitable
17. Sincere
18. Sense of humor
19. Conservative
20. Deep
21. Shrewd
22. Positive
23. Cheerful
24. Responsive
25. Easily assimilated
26. Embarassingly frank
27. Earnest

Negative

1. Carefree
2. Lack of leadership
3. Need for coordination

BOHEMIAN CHURCH,HOPKINS MINNESOTA.

III

Data: Anthropometrical, Anthropological

Our research work in the community was started November 16, 1919, and was completed April 4, 1920. Cephalic measurements numbering 106 were taken, although nearly every family in the community was interviewed.

The work was facilitated by the assistance of Mr. Samuel Bren, Mr. William Grover, and Mr. Smetana, who introduced us to the various families in Hopkins. Rev. Joseph Bren, now of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, also assisted us in his work as pastor of the Hopkins church.

The following data was secured:

1. Head Breadth
2. Head Length
3. Eye color, Hair color
4. Age and place of birth
5. Number of children

Abbreviations:

Br. - Brown

Bl. - Blue

Name	Place Born	Age	Head Length	Head Breadth	Cephalic Index	Hair	Eyes
Dominick	Bohemia	64				Br.	Br.
Dominick.	Bohemia	60				Br.	Bl.
Dominick, Ma.	U.S.	63	15.2	18.9	84.2		
Dominick, Mo.	U.S.	62	14.9	17.9	83.2		
Dominick, Henry	Hopkins	39	15.4	19	85.6		
Dominick, Irwin	Hopkins	39	16.5	18.9	87.3		
Dominick Mrs. F.	Sweden		14.7	18.7	78.7		
Dominick, Baby	Hopkins	3	13.5	16.5	81.8	L.	Bl.
Dominick, Earl	Hopkins	10	15.1	17	88.8		
Dominick, H.	Hopkins	36	15.1	18.2	83.5		
Dominick, Ella	Hopkins	26	15	18	83.3		
Dominick, Florence	Hopkins	21	14.6	18.2	80.1		
Duenger, Jos. H.	Bohemia	72	15.9	18.5	85.8	D.Br.	Br.
Duenger, Mrs.			16.1	18.6	86.5	D.Br.	Br.
Duenger, Minnie	U.S.		13.7	18.6	74.2	L.Br.	Bl.
Duenger, Mrs. Min.	U.S.		13.9	18.6	74.2	D.Br.	Br.
Duenger, Baby			14.5	17.5	82.8	D.Br.	Br.
Dueyer, Mrs.	Bohemia	63	15.3	20	84.7		
Duenger, John	U.S.	35	15.7	18.4	85.3		
Duenger, Anna	Bohemia		15.3	18	84.4		
Duenger, Grace	U.S.		15.4	17.4	89		
Duenger, Irene	U.S.		15.7	19.1	82.2		
Duenger, Frank	Bohemia		15.9	18.8	84.5		
Duenger, Jos.Jr.	Bohemia		14.8	18.5	79	Br.	Bl.
Duenger, Ethel	England		16.9	18.8	84.6	D.Br.	Bl.
Duenger, J.Jr.	U.S.	19				Grey	Haz.
Dren, Frank	Bohemia	61					
Dren, Josephine	Bohemia	66					
Dren, Rosalie	Hopkins	41	14.9	18.8	79.5	D.Br.	Br.
Dren, Daniel	Hopkins	43	15.3	19.2	79.6	L.Br.	Bl.
Dren, Mrs.	Bohemia	46	14.8	18.8	77.9	Br.	Br.
Dren, Samuel	Hopkins		15.4	19.3	77.8	L.Br.	Bl.
Dren.							
Dalasek, Alice	Hopkins		15.5	19	80.1	L.Br.	Grey
Dalasek, Frank	Bohemia					Blond.	Grey
Dalasek, George	Minneapolis					L.Br.	Grey
Dalasek, Ruth	Minneapolis						
Dalasek, Elizabeth	Minneapolis	28				D.Br.	G.Bl.
Dlavac, Jos.	Bohemia	49	15.3	18.9	80.9	Br.	Bl.
Dlavac, Anna	Bohemia					D.Br.	Haz.
Dlavac, Annie	Bohemia	21				L.Br.	Bl.
Dlavac, Jos.	Bohemia	17	15.2	17.2	99.4	Br.	Bl.
Dlavac, Bessie	Hopkins	16	14.9	17.8	83.4	L.Br.	Gliv.
Dlavac, Mary	Hopkins	14	14.6	16.7	88.5	Br.	Bl.
Dlavac, Martha	Hopkins	12	15.6	17.4	89.5	Bl.	Haz.

Name	Place Born	Age	Head Length	Head Breadth	Cephalic Index	Hair	Eyes
Hlavac, Ruth	Hopkins	9	15.3	16.8	90.4	L.Br.	Bl.
Hlavac, Blanche	Hopkins	7	14	15.2	92	L.Br.	Bl.
Hlavac, Edward	Hopkins	5	14.5	16.3	88	L.Br.	Bl.
Hlavac, Frank	Hopkins	2					
Hlavac, Dorothy	Hopkins	1					
Brem, Albert	Hopkins	15	14.7	20.1	71.1	Br.	B.Gr.
Brokl, Jo.	Hopkins	50	15.6	19.8	79.4	Br.	Br.
Brokl, Catherine	Hopkins		14.9	17.8	83.8	Br.	Bl.
Brokl, Annie	Hopkins	15	14	17	82.3	L.Br.	Br.
Brokl, George	Hopkins	14	14.9	17.9	83.2	Br.	Br.
Brokl, Lillian	Hopkins	13	14.3	17.4	82.8	L.Br.	Bl.
Brokl, Otto	Hopkins	10	14.5	17.5	80.2	L.Br.	Bl.
Brokl, Marium	Hopkins	9	14	17.6	79.6	L.Br.	Bl.
Brokl, Arnold	Hopkins	7	14.0	17.0	83.2	L.Br.	Bl.
Brokl, Edna	Hopkins	4	14.1	16.7	85.2	Br.	Br.
Petrah, John	Hopkins	42	16	19.3	82.9	Br.	Br.
Petrah, Marie	Hopkins					Br.	Bl.
Petrah, Mary	Hopkins	11				Br.	Br.
Petrah, Lucy	Hopkins	13				Br.	Bl.
Petrah, Agnes	Hopkins	10	14.9	17.6	84.6	Br.	Br.
Petrah, Angel	Hopkins	7				Br.	Br.
Petrah, Helen	Hopkins	4				Br.	Bl.
Petrah, Odella	Hopkins	1				Br.	Br.
Castek, Clifford	Hopkins	38	15.7	19.4	80.9	Br.	L.Br.
Castek, Anna	Hopkins	40	16.7	17.5	89.7	Br.	Bl.
Castek, Clinton	Hopkins	8	15.6	18.2	86.1	L.Br.	Bl.
Castek, Helen	Hopkins	4	13.3	17.2	77.6	L.Br.	Bl.
Havle, Jos.	Hopkins	40	16.1	19.1	83.7	D.Br.	Bl.
Havle, Antonio	Hopkins	31	16.1	19	84.7	D.Br.	Br.
Havle, Antonii	Hopkins	33					
Havle, Jos.	Hopkins	20					
Havle, Lyuhia	Hopkins	28				D.Br.	Br.
Havle, Josephine	Hopkins	26	16.1	19	84.7	D.Br.	Br.
Havle, Lili	Hopkins	24	15.5	19.2	80.7	D.Br.	Br.
Havle, George	Hopkins	22				D.Br.	Bl.
Havle, Henry	Hopkins	20	16.2	19.5	83	Br.	Grey
Havle, Richard	Hopkins	17	16.1	18.3	83.1	D.Br.	Bas.
Havle, Mary	Hopkins	14	16.1	17.6	85.7	L.Br.	Blk.
Havle, Mable	Hopkins	18	14.8	17.9	82.7	D.Br.	Grey
Havle, Daniel	Hopkins	9	14.6	18.1	80.6	D.Br.	Br.
Havle, Grace	Hopkins	4	14.9	17.9	83.1		

Name	Place Born	Age	Head Length	Breadth	Cephalic Index	Hair	Eyes
Bren, William	Hopkins	35				D.Br.	Grey
Bren, Anna	Hopkins					D.Br.	Br.
Bren, G.	Hopkins	9	14.5	18.5	78.3	D.Br.	G.Bl.
Bren, Beatrice	Hopkins	8				D.Br.	Br.
Bren, Tina	H Hopkins	32	15.9	18.9	84	L.Br.	Bl.
Bren, Mary	Hopkins		15.4	18.9	81.5	D.Br.	Bl.
Bren, Helen	Hopkins	9	14.1	16.9	83.4	L.Br.	Bl.
Bren, Gladys	Hopkins	3	13.3	17.3	76.9	Blonde	Bl.
Grover, Clarence	Hopkins	29	16.2	18.6	87	L.Br.	Bl.
Grover, Sophie	Hopkins	30	15.6	18.6	82.8	D.Br.	Bl.
Grover, Dorothy	Hopkins	8	14.4	17.9	80.3	L.Br.	Bl.
Grover, Donald	Hopkins	6	13.9	18.1	76.9	L.Br.	Bl.
Grover, Ruth	Hopkins	4	13.3	16.9	78.1	L.Br.	Bl.
Grover, Jane	Hopkins	2	12.5	16.1	77.6	Blonde	Bl.
Jensen, Shebold	Denmark	41	15.5	19.3	80.4	L.Br.	Bl.
Jensen, Elizabeth	Hopkins		14.4	19.5	70.3	Br.	Grey
Hensen, Florence	Hopkins	17				Br.	Bl.
Jensen, Frances	Hopkins	15	14.4	19.5	70.3	L.Br.	Grey
Jensen, James	Hopkins	4	13.4	18.7	71.9	Blonde	Grey
Jensen Baby	Hopkins	2	13	17	76.3	Blonde	Bl.
Sitar, Frank	Bohemia	43	16.3	19.4	84	L.Br.	Grey
Sitar, Bozena	Wisconsin		14.2	18.1	78.6	L.Br.	Grey
Sitar, Richard	Hopkins	22	14.9	18.4	80.9	L.Br.	Haz.
Sitar, Teresa	Hopkins	30				L.Br.	Haz.
Sitar, Frank	Hopkins	28	15.2	18.2	84	L.Br.	Haz.
Sitar, Fred	Hopkins	25				L.Br	Haz.
Socc, Stanley	Bohemia	42	15.6	18.7	83.4	Br.	Bl.
Socc, Petrotine	Hopkins		14.9	17.6	84.6	D.Br.	Grey
Socc, Evelyn	Hopkins	17	14.7	17.5	80.4	Br.	Bl.
Socc, Gloria	Hopkins	13	14.9	18.5	80	L.Br.	Bl.
1 child dead	Hopkins	6	14.2	16.1	88.2	Br.	Grey
Vaclov, Vragur	Bohemia	41	16.4	19.5	84.6	Br.	Bl.
Vaclov, Mary	Bohemia		15.4	18.3	84.2	Br.	Grey
Mary Chronopoulos	U.S.						
Tysy, Joe	U.S.	18					
Tysy, Rose	U.S.	16					
Vrgau, Luci	U.S.	8	14.5	18.7	77.5	Br.	Grey
Vrgau, Stella	U.S.	5	13.9	18.1		L.Br.	Bl.
Lekis, Frank	U.S.	32	16.4	19	76.8	Br.	Br.
Lekis, Lada	U.S.	25	14	17.5	80	L.Br.	Blk.
Lekis, Violet	U.S.	3	13.7	15.8	86.7	L.Br.	Br.

Name	Place Born	Age	Head Length	Head Breadth	Cephalic Index	Hair	Eyes
Hromalk, Fred	Bohemia	42	18.8	19.3	97.8	Br.	L.Br.
Hromalk, Anna	Bohemia		15.4	17.5	88	D.Br.	D.Br.
Hromalk, Fred	Hopkins	18	15.3	19.7	73.1	Br.	Grey
Hromalk, Julia	Hopkins	17	15.1	18.4	82.6	Br.	Bl.
Hromalk, Frank	Hopkins	17	15.4	17.9	86.5	L.Br.	Br.
Hromalk, Oldrich	Hopkins	14	15.3	18.8	80.1	L.Br.	Bl.
Hromalk, Vladicon	Hopkins	11	15	18.8	79.8	L.Br.	Bl.
Hromalk, Bozenda	Hopkins	9	15.2	16.4	90.3	L.Br.	Grey
Hromalk, Jsii	Hopkins	7	14.7	17.6	80.4	L.Br.	Bl.
Hromalk, Sophie	Hopkins	5	14.5	16.7	86.8	L.Br.	Bl.
3 dead	Hopkins						

IV

Amalgamation and Assimilation of Bohemians

The Bohemians are lovers of large families, and the facts indicate that that ideal is no less strong in America than in Bohemia.

The Bohemian amalgamates, but only when the community in which he lives begins to die out. The community at Hopkins shows that the prepotent or pure-bred Bohemian family, i.e., Bohemian and Bohemian, is the producer of the large family, the average being 5 3/4 children per family*.

Family	Children
1	12
2	6
2	2
1	9
1	7
2	4
1	13
1	5
1	10
4	5
16	102

The amalgamated stock, i.e., Dane and Bohemian, Swede and Bohemian, English and Bohemian, produced an average of 1 3/5 children per family.

Family	Children
2	4
5	5
2	2
1	3
10	16

It must be observed that in a community where the amalgamation is not intense, but where the opportunity to amalgamate is great, amalgamation produces the expected result of a lessened fecundity. The argument that assimilation leads to a lower fecundity is absolutely invalid, for those pure-bred families who were born in this country, i.e., whose parents or grandparents were foreign-born, are today the producers of the large families. It is a physical factor

*Anthropometrical table preceding pp. 31-4

that causes decreased fecundity, but it is not infertility.

The outstanding factor in amalgamation is the factor of the fecundity of the amalgamating stock, or the amalgamante. We find that the Bohemian man or male member is the amalgamator.

There are several reasons for the amalgamation of Bohemians and other groups:

1. Decrease in number of families in community.
2. Young people leave for other communities.

But there are several reasons why a Bohemian prefers to intermarry with his own group:

1. Racial pride.
2. Love of family and home life.
3. Common love of music, art and literature.
4. Love of things Bohemian.

V.

Fecundity of Bohemians in America

The following statistics were gathered in regard to fecundity:*

Families	Children
3	12
1	7
1	10
1	2
2	4
2	5
1	2
1	6
4	5
16	53

*Anthropometrical table, pp. 31-4.

The number of children per average family of pure-bred or prepotent Bohemians was 5 3/4. This is a relatively high fecundity. These families were not the largest, but were taken in order of our study. The Bohemians are lovers of large families and their family life is more stable than that of any other people in the community. Evidence of this is seen in their ability to keep the family together until after they have given them the advantage of a good education.

Chapter VI

PROBLEMS IN ASSIMILATION

Assimilation is purely psychic in nature, and is only related to this problem of amalgamation in so.far as it is a term often confused with it. It is the ability of any ethnic group to acquire the language, customs, and institutions of a country, either by individual initiative or by the assistance of the native group.

The state of Minnesota presents a typical problem in that we have so many different groups. The Swedes are the best assimilators. The percentage of unnaturalized Swedes in proportion to the total population of the state is very low. Further, we find very few Swedes who are unable to speak, read and write the American language.

The Finns have a harder time than any other group to grasp the language.

The State Public Safety Commission has started a good work in registering the aliens. It is a thing that should have been required of everyone within the state, but should be thorough and with more efficiency than the present registration.

As a by-product these blanks have enabled the Department of Americanization at the University of Minnesota to locate several aliens who died leaving estates and supposedly no relatives.

The present registration was inefficient, either through the failure to enforce the provisions of the act, or the inability of people to tabulate correctly. Not all of the unnaturalized aliens in this state were registered. Nevertheless, we can definitely locate all those who were.

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF
ALIENS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

The State of Minnesota (Census 1910) has a total population of 2,075,718 distributed over an area of 80,858 square miles. We are concerned with only a percentage of this number, viz.,

Native whites of foreign parents-	667,460
Native whites of mixed parents-	273,676
"Foreign-born whites"-	543,610

We find this third group the most important. They will fall into the following consecutive groups:*

1.	Swedish	122,427
2.	German	109,627
3.	Norwegian	105,302
4.	Danish	29,856
5.	Austrian	37,120
6.	Russian	17,541
7.	Finnish	12,136
8.	England	16,137
9.	Canadian	41,918
10.	Holland	3,542
11.	Irish	15,859
12.	Italian	9,668
13.	Roumanian	2,008
14.	Scotch	4,373
15.	Swiss	2,992
16.	Greek	1,660

* (From the Census of 1910)

In order to construct an ethnic map, it is necessary to have county maps as presented in Chart I; upon this is tabulated the distribution by townships as secured from registration material. The State Map is then constructed from this. The total number of registered aliens in the state according to material in registration blanks was as follows:

Norwegian	6,710
Swedish	6,429
Danish	1,518
Bohemian	1,638
Italian	279
Swiss	142
Bulgarian	32
Scotch	142
Canadian	1,376
Irish	234
Mexican	15
Greek	316
English	464
Polish	397
Russian	780
German	1,310
Belgian	314
Servian	9
Roumanian	83
Welsh	50
Hollander	1,325
Finnish	2,038
Syrian	66
Luxemburger	170
French	60
Austrian	350
Icelandic	9
	150
	26,474

Therefore, the total number of blanks studied was 26,474. This represents the total number of unnaturalised aliens within the State of Minnesota according to the registration of 1918.

These are distributed over the state as follows:

TRAVERSE CO.

R. 49 R. 48 R. 47 R. 46 R. 45 R. 44

T. 124 T. 123 T. 122 T. 121 T. 120

STEVENS CO.

SWIFT CO.

BROWNS VALLEY

TOQUA

GRACEVILLE

MOONSHINE

PRIOR

ALMOND

MALTA

BIG STONE

OTREY

ARTICHOKE

ORTONVILLE

ODESSA

AKRON

BIG STONE LAKE

BEARDSLEY

BARRY

JOHNSON

CLINTON

BONANZA SPRINGS

FOSTER

STATE ROAD NO. 8

STATE ROAD NO. 4

STATE ROAD NO. 1

MINNESOTA RIVER

CORRELL

STR RY

MASON PRINTING CO.,
ORTONVILLE, MINN.

OUTLINE MAP OF BIG STONE COUNTY MINNESOTA.

SCALE - ONE-HALF INCH = ONE MILE

Ethnical Distribytion of aliens in Big Stone Co.

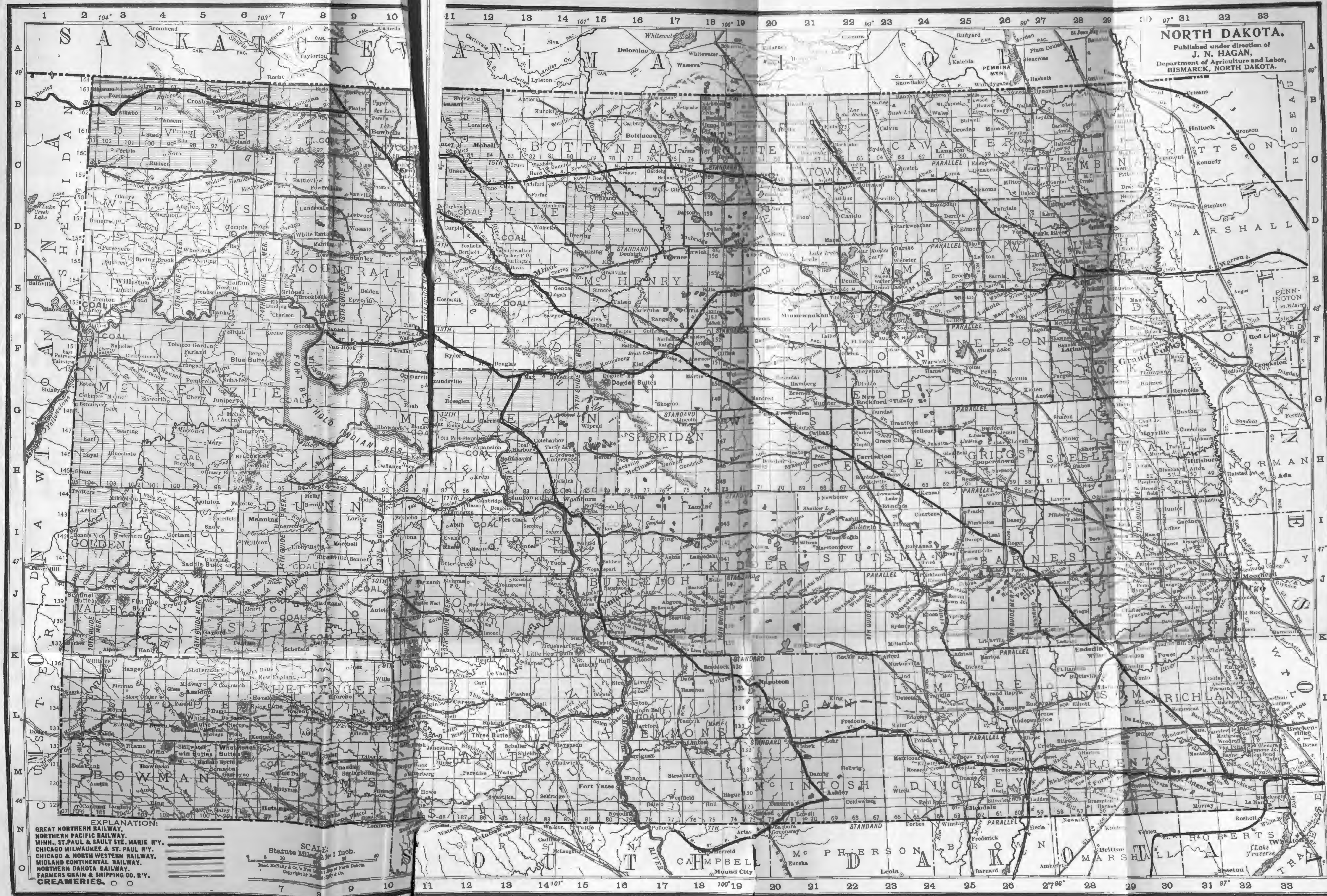
Swede----------

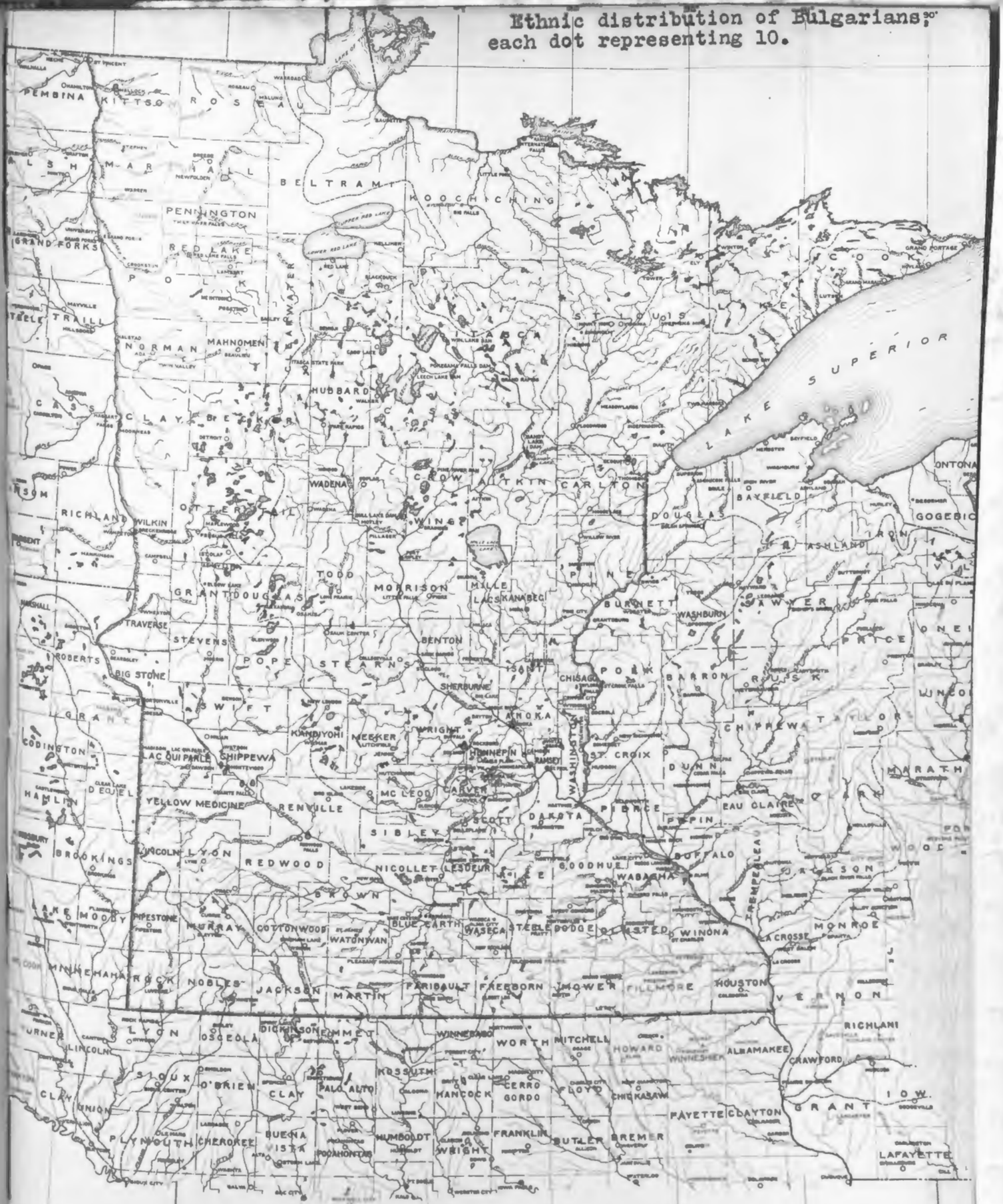
German----------

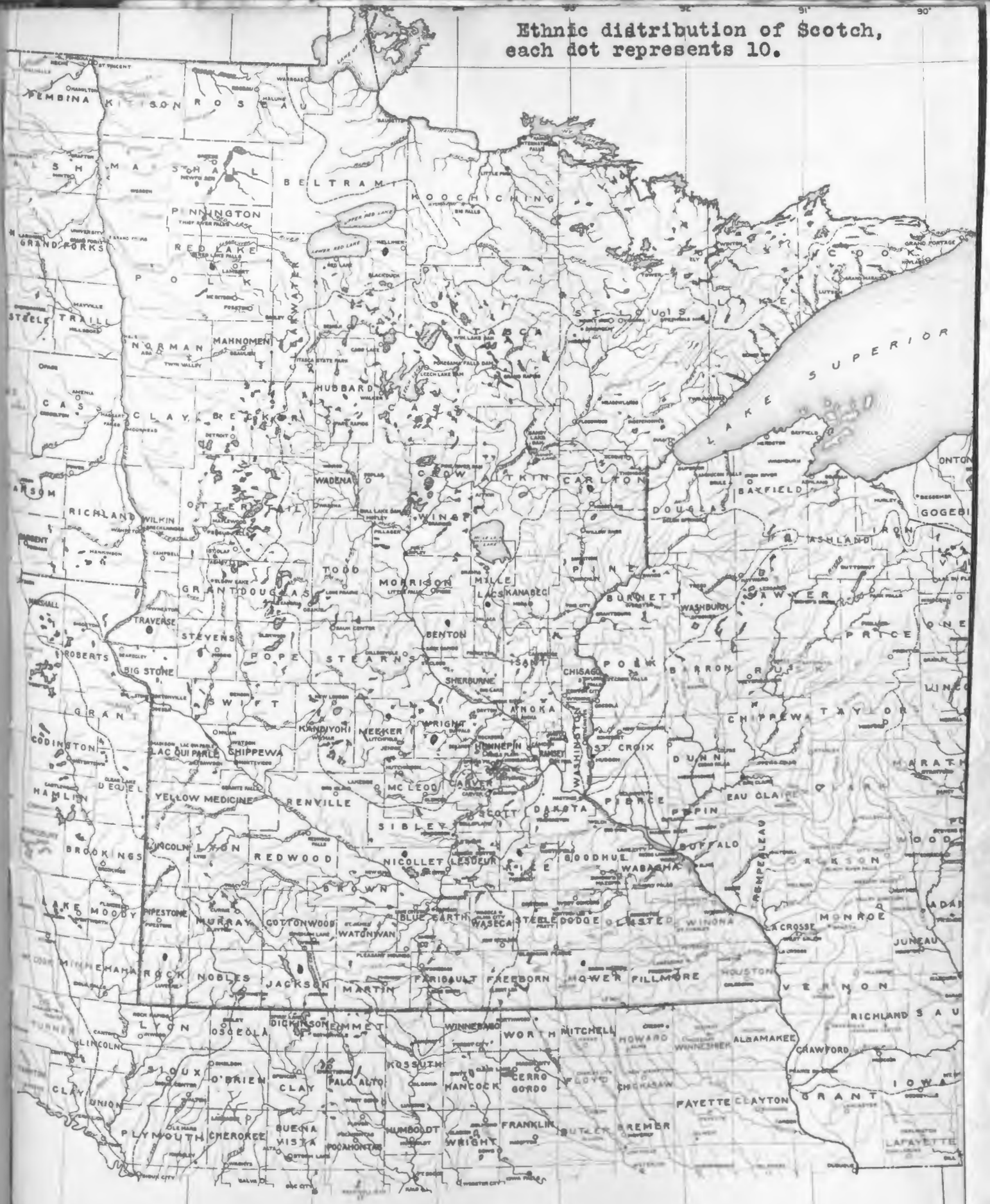
Irish----------

Norwegian----------

Russian----------


NORTH DAKOTA.
Published under direction of
J. N. HAGAN,
Department of Agriculture and Labor,
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA.
EXPLANATION:
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE R'Y.
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
MIDLAND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.
NORTHERN DAKOTA RAILWAY.
FARMERS GRAIN & SHIPPING CO. R'Y.
CREAMERIES.
SCALE:
Statute Miles to 1 Inch.


Ethnic distribution of Bulgarians; each dot representing 10.
PEMBINA
KITTSON
ROSEAU
MARSHALL
BELTRAMI
KOOCHICHING
PENNINGTON
RED LAKE
POLK
GRAND FORKS
MAHNOMEN
NORMAN
CLAY
BECKER
HUBBARD
CASS
ITASCA
ST LOUIS
COOK
LAKE SUPERIOR
WADENA
CROW WING
CARLTON
OTTER TAIL
WILKIN
RICHLAND
TODD
MORRISON
MILLE LACS
KANABEC
PINE
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
GOGEBIC
GRANT
TRAVERSE
STEVENS
POPE
STEARNS
BENTON
BURNETT
WASHBURN
SAWYER
PRICE
ROBERTS
BIG STONE
SHERBURNE
CHISAGO
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
SWIFT
ANOKA
WRIGHT
KANDIYOHI
MEEKER
HENNEPIN
RAMSEY
WASHINGTON
ST. CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
CODINGTON
LAC QUI PARLE
SHIPPEWA
DEUEL
HAMLIN
YELLOW MEDICINE
RENVILLE
MC LEOD
CARVER
SCOTT
DAKOTA
PIERCE
PEPIN
EAU CLAIRE
BUFFALO
BROOKINGS
LINCOLN
LYON
REDWOOD
SIBLEY
NICOLLET
LESUEUR
GOODHUE
WABASHA
BROWN
LAKE
MOODY
PIPESTONE
MURRAY
COTTONWOOD
WATONWAN
BLUE EARTH
WASECA
STEELE
DODGE
OLMSTED
WINONA
LA CROSSE
MONROE
MINNEHAHA
ROCK
NOBLES
JACKSON
MARTIN
FARIBAULT
FREEBORN
MOWER
FILLMORE
HOUSTON
VERNON
LYON
OSCEOLA
DICKINSON
EMMET
WINNEBAGO
WORTH
MITCHELL
HOWARD
ALLAMAKEE
CRAWFORD
SIOUX
O'BRIEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
KOSSUTH
HANCOCK
CERRO GORDO
FLOYD
CHICKASAW
FAYETTE
CLAYTON
GRANT
IOWA
PLYMOUTH
CHEROKEE
BUENA VISTA
POCAHONTAS
HUMBOLDT
WRIGHT
FRANKLIN
BUTLER
BREMER
LAFAYETTE
MAP OF MINNESOTA
SHOWING

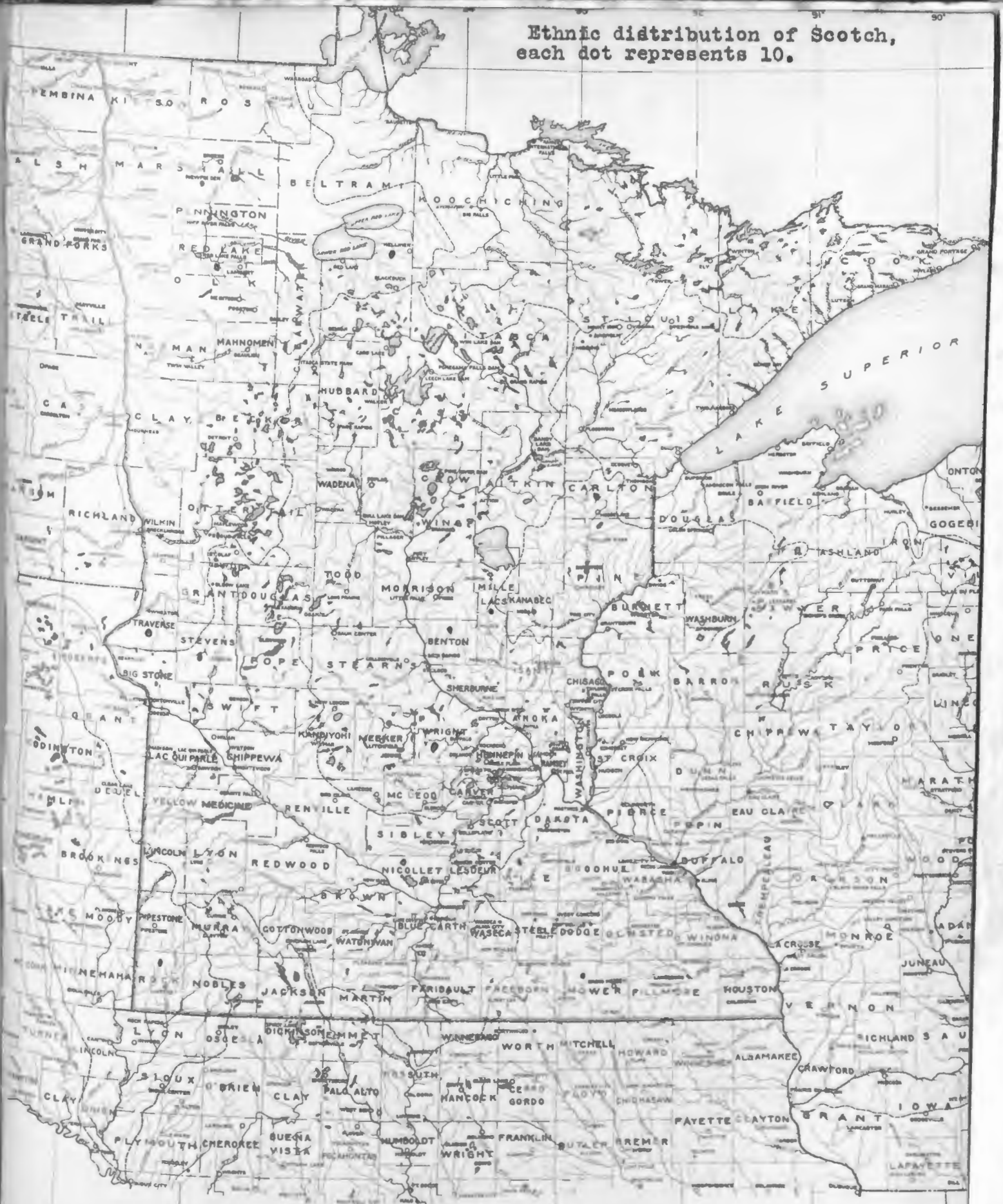


MAP OF MINNESOTA

SHOWING

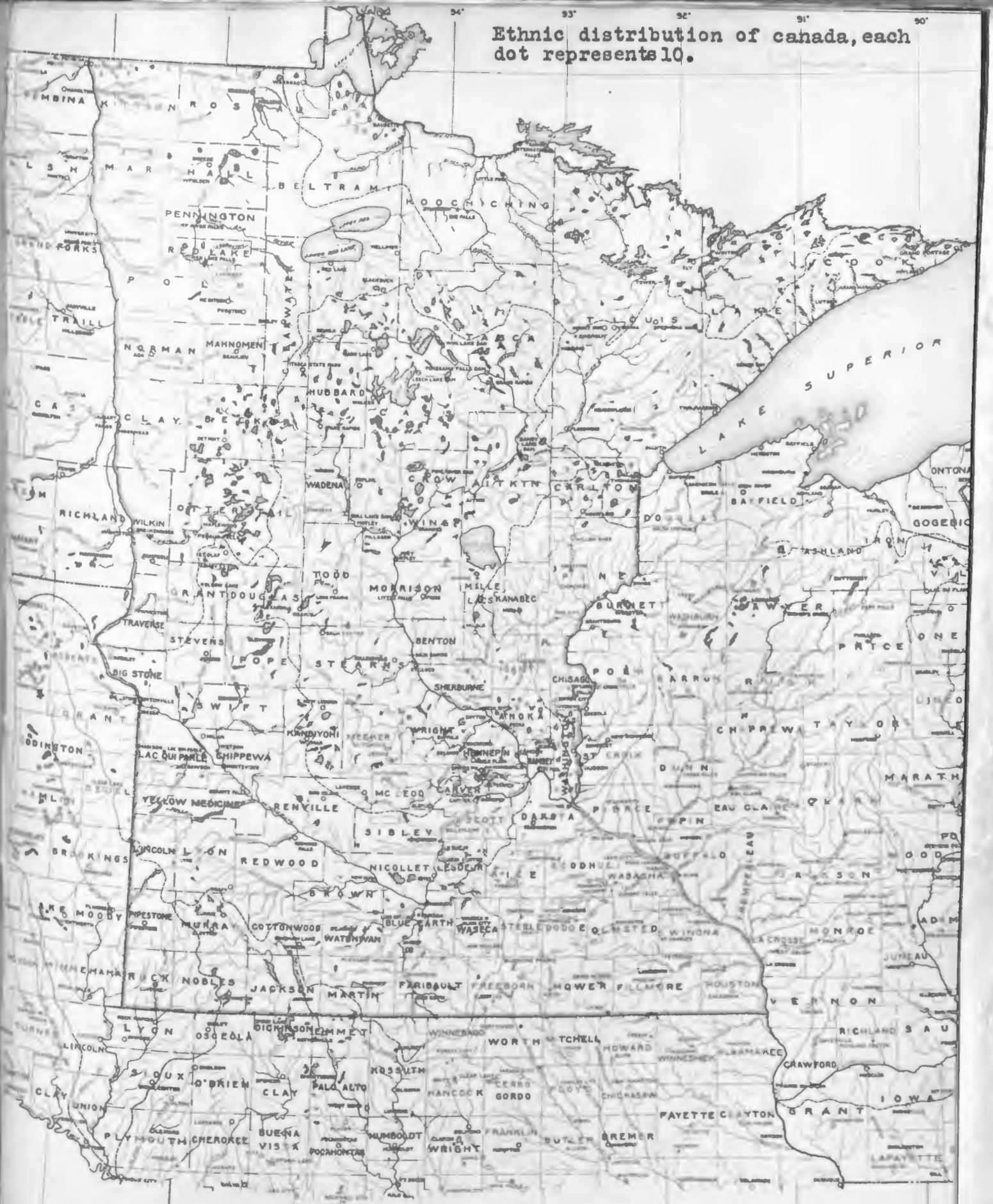
STATIONS

STATIONS



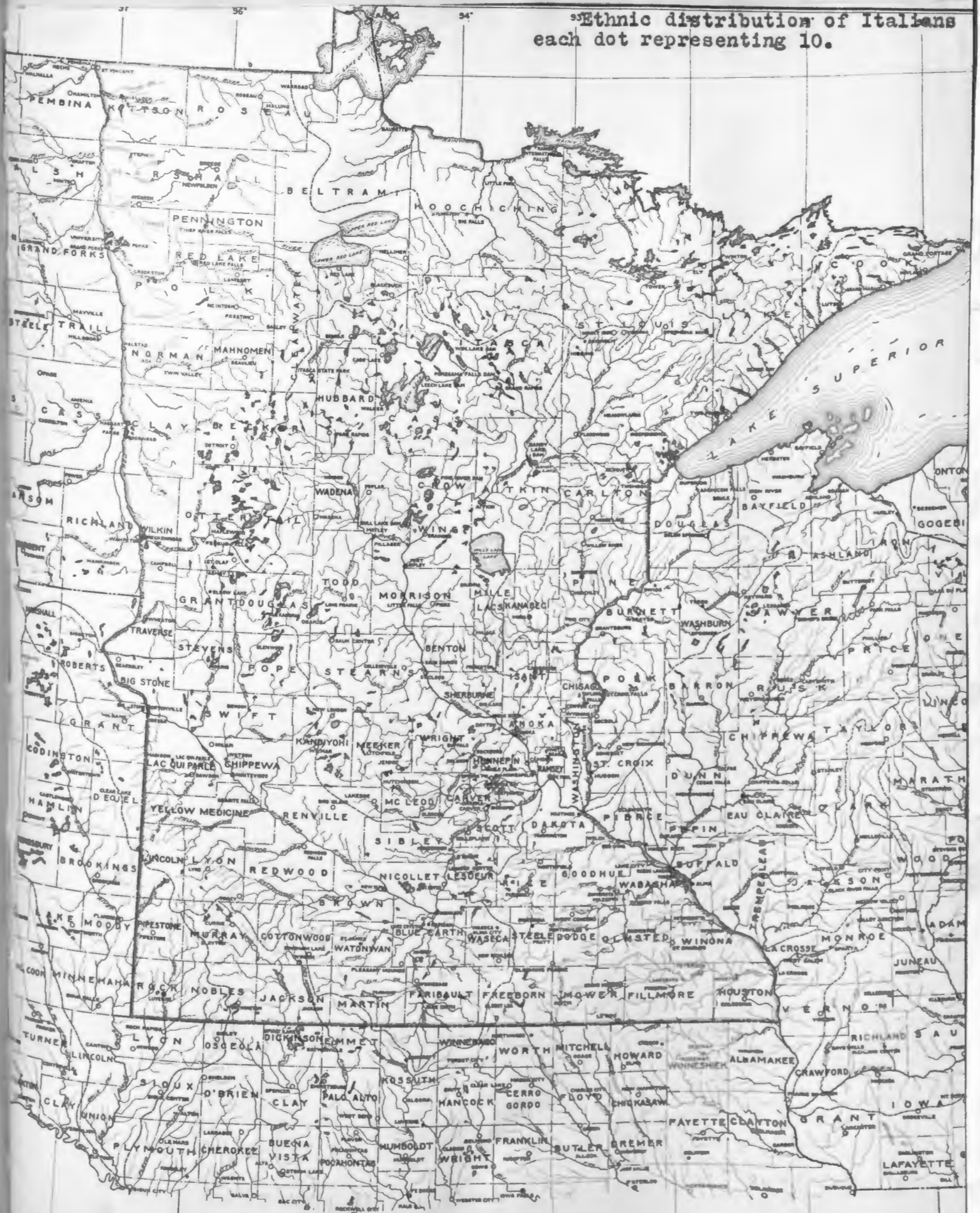
MAP OF MINNESOTA

SHOWING


Ethnic distribution of canada, each dot represents 10.
LAKE SUPERIOR
MAP OF MINNESOTA
SHOWING


Ethnic distribution of
Norwegians in Minnesota.
Each dot represents 10

Ethnic distribution of Italians each dot representing 10.



MAP OF MINNESOTA


Ethnic Distribution of Russians , each dot representing 10.
LAKE SUPERIOR
MAP OF MINNESOTA
SHOWING


Ethnic Distribution of Irish
each dot representing 10.
LAKE SUPERIOR
MAP OF MINNESOTA
SHOWING

MAP OF MINNESOTA

SHOWING

AU STATIONS
STATIONS

Ethnic Distribution of Servians.
each dot represents, 1

MAP OF MINNESOTA

MAP OF MINNESOTA

MAP OF MINNESOTA

Ethnic Distribution of French, each dot rep represents 10.

MAP OF MINNESOTA

MAP OF MINNESOTA

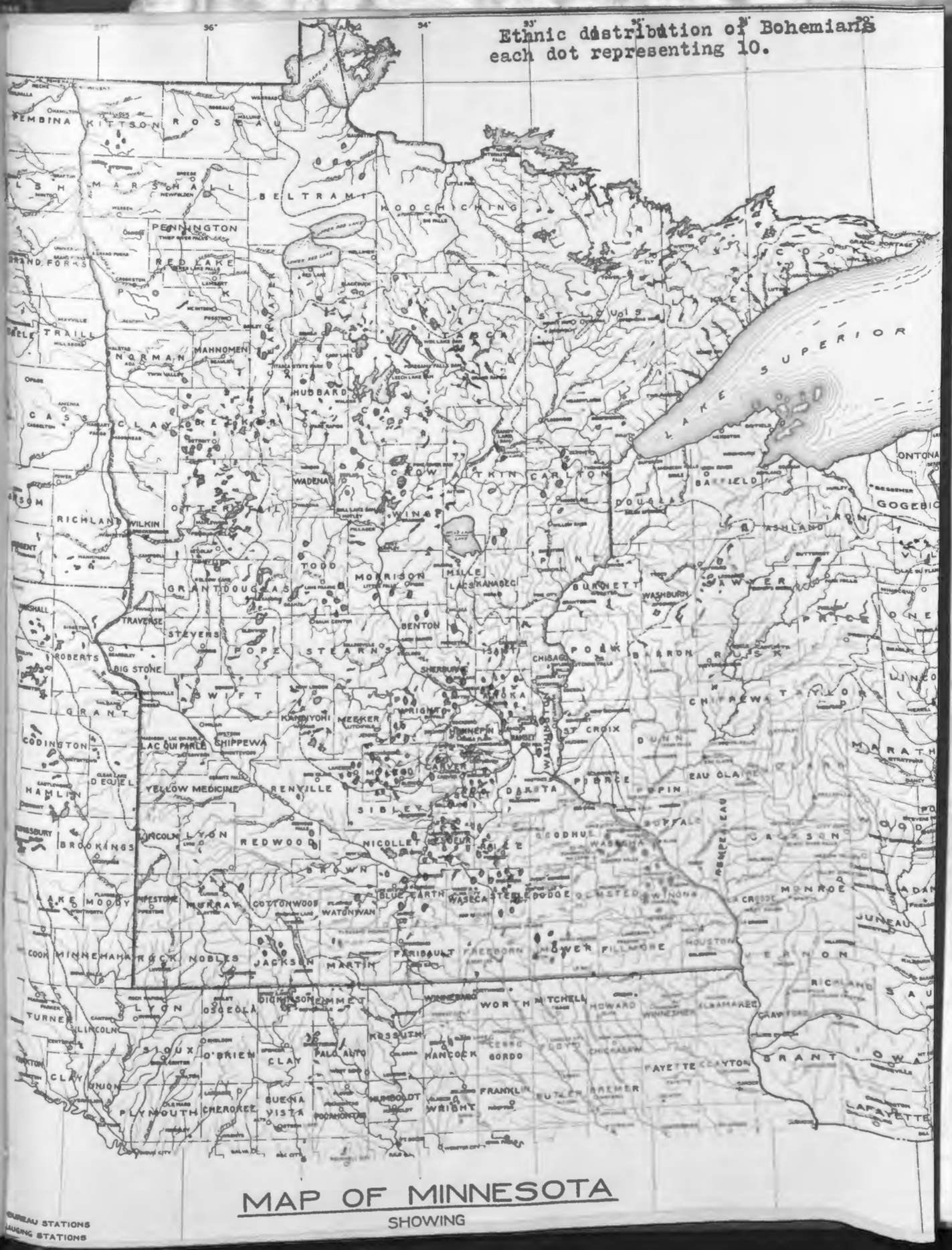

Ethnic Distribution of Poles, each dot representing 10.
LAKE SUPERIOR
MAP OF MINNESOTA
SHOWING

Ethnic Distribution of Holland-Dutch, each dotx represents10.

MAP OF MINNESOTA

Ethnic Distribution of Finns, each dot represents 10.

MAP OF MINNESOTA


Ethnic distribution of Bohemians
each dot representing 10.
PEMBINA
KITTSON
ROSEAU
MARSHALL
BELTRAMI
MOOCHICHING
PENNINGTON
RED LAKE
POLK
GRAND FORKS
TRAILL
NORMAN
MAHNOMEN
HUBBARD
CASS
CLAY
BECKER
WADENA
CROW WING
ITASCA
ST LOUIS
LAKE SUPERIOR
CARLTON
COOK
LAKE
ONTONA
GOGEBIC
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
RICHLAND
WILKIN
OTTER TAIL
TODD
MORRISON
MILLE LACS
KANABEC
PINE
BURNETT
WASHBURN
SAWYER
PRICE
GRANT
DOUGLAS
TRAVERSE
STEVENS
POPE
STEARNS
BENTON
ROBERTS
BIG STONE
SHERBURNE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
CHIPPEWA
TAYLOR
SWIFT
KANDIYOHI
MEEKER
WRIGHT
HENNEPIN
ANOKA
WASHINGTON
ST CROIX
DUNN
GRANT
CODINGTON
LAC QUI PARLE
CHIPPEWA
MCLEOD
CARVER
SCOTT
PIERCE
PEPIN
EAU CLAIRE
MARATHON
DEUEL
HAMLIN
YELLOW MEDICINE
RENVILLE
DAKOTA
SIBLEY
BUFFALO
BROOKINGS
LINCOLN
LYON
REDWOOD
NICOLLET
LE SUEUR
RICE
GOODHUE
WABASHA
CRAWFORD
BROWN
LAKE MOODY
PIPESTONE
MURRAY
COTTONWOOD
WATONWAN
BLUE EARTH
WASECA
STEELE
DODGE
OLMSTED
WINONA
MONROE
JUNEAU
COOK
MINNEHAHA
ROCK
NOBLES
JACKSON
MARTIN
FARIBAULT
FREEBORN
MOWER
FILLMORE
HOUSTON
VERNON
RICHLAND
SAUK
LYON
OSCEOLA
DICKINSON
EMMET
WINNEBAGO
WORTH
MITCHELL
HOWARD
WINNESHIEK
ALLAMAKEE
CRAWFORD
TURNER
LINCOLN
SIOUX
O'BRIEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
KOSSUTH
HANCOCK
CERRO GORDO
FLOYD
CHICKASAW
FAYETTE
CLAYTON
GRANT
CLAY
UNION
PLYMOUTH
CHEROKEE
BUENA VISTA
POCAHONTAS
HUMBOLDT
WRIGHT
FRANKLIN
BUTLER
BREMER
LAFAYETTE
MAP OF MINNESOTA
SHOWING
BUREAU STATIONS
GAUGING STATIONS

MAP OF MINNESOTA

SHOWING

STATIONS
STATIONS

MAP OF MINNESOTA

SHOWING

U STATIONS
STATIONS