

RACES OR PEOPLES.

ANGLO-SAXON. (See *English*.)

✓ ARABIAN. One of the three great groups of the Semitic branch of the Caucasian race. The Arabians are related to the Hebrews and include Arabs proper and the wandering Bedouin tribes of the desert. They have long since spread out from the country that bears their name and settled in distant portions of Africa and Asia, as well as penetrated into Europe. They have given their language, through the Koran, to the vast populations of Mohammedan faith. They are not to be confounded with the Turks (see), who are Mongolian Tatar, in origin and speech, rather than Caucasian. Neither are they closely related to the Syrians (see), who are Christians and Aryans, not Semites; nor even to the Berbers and the modern Moors of north Africa, who are Hamitic rather than Semitic in origin. Yet Syrians and Moors alike have long used the Arabic tongue. The Arab population of Arabia is between 3,500,000 and 5,000,000. Still more live in northern Africa. Very few come to the United States.

ARMENIAN (called by themselves Haik). The Aryan race or people of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey. Linguistically the Armenians are more nearly related to the Aryans of Europe than to their Asiatic neighbors, the Syrians, Arabs, and Hebrews (Semites), and especially the Turks and Kurds, the inveterate enemies of the Armenians. In language the latter are more European than are the Magyars, the Finns, or the Basques of Europe. The nearest relatives of the Armenic tongue are the other members of the Indo-Iranic group of Aryan languages, which includes the Persian, the Hindi, and the Gypsy. In religion the Armenians differ from all the above-named peoples excepting the Syrians in that they are Christian. They boast a church as old as that of Rome. To add to the ethnical confusion they are related physically to the Turks, although they exceed these, as they do almost all peoples, in the remarkable shortness and height of their heads. The flattening of the back of the head is noticeable at once in most Armenians. It can only be compared to the flattened occiput of the Malay, often noticed in Filipinos.

Only a fraction of the Armenians are found in their own country, Armenia; perhaps 650,000 out of a total variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. Over 1,000,000 live in Russia, in the Transcaucasus (only 30,000 in Ciscaucasia); 400,000 in European Turkey; 100,000 in Persia; about 15,000 in or near Hungary; and 6,000 in India and Africa. Perhaps half their number still live in different parts of the Turkish dominions. Large numbers of those who have migrated did so because of the persecutions of the Turks and Kurds directed against them. Only 26,498 Armenian immigrants were admitted to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910.

ARYAN, INDO-EUROPEAN, INDO-GERMANIC, INDO-CELTIC, CELTO-GERMANIC, JAPHETIC, or SANSKRITIC. The family of inflected languages spoken by all the races or peoples of western Europe (with the exception of the Basques) and throughout eastern Europe and southern Asia, with some exceptions, as far as eastern India.

Since four-fifths of our immigrants are of Aryan stock and their racial relationships to each other are determined by their languages, the student of immigration will need some acquaintance with the results of philology as regards the ordinary groupings of the Aryan tongues. Upon this, he will find, depends the distinction, for example, between Slovak and Czech (Bohemian), or the relationship of the Lithuanian to the Russian and the Old Prussian, or the very existence of Croatian, Slovenian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian, as distinct "races" among our immigrants from the Balkan States. (See articles on these and *Slav* for details.)

The Aryan is the most important family of all inflected languages. The Semitic-Hamitic is the only other division of them. The only other type of

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languages found in Europe is the agglutinative (see *Finno-Tataric*, *Finnish*, *Turkish*, *Magyar*); and the only remaining forms of speech in the world are the monosyllabic (see *Chinese*) and the polysynthetic, the language of the American Indian.

It will be seen that the words "Aryan," "Indo-European," and the like are linguistic rather than ethnological. Yet there has been much written, especially among the earlier philologists, about an "Aryan race." Although no longer strictly scientific, this expression will sometimes be used, for convenience, in this dictionary to designate the group of peoples originally speaking Aryan tongues.

It must be admitted that there is greater diversity between eastern and western Aryans than there is, for instance, between the Aryan Greeks on the one hand and the Semitic Jews or Turanian "Hungarians" and Finns on the other. As different as the latter are in language from ourselves, they share more fully our modern science, literature, and civilization and they acquire more readily our tongue than does the Aryan Hindu or the Persian. Physically, also, they have become more like ourselves than are the darker and Asiaticized Hindus.

As a matter of fact, there are at least three races, anthropologically speaking, instead of one in western Europe. They are, as Ripley and others have shown, the "Teutonic" or "Nordic" (tall, blond, and long-headed), the "Alpine" (broad-headed), and the "Mediterranean" (brunette and long-headed). Huxley long ago marked out in this field two distinct physical races, the "Xanthochroi" and the "Melanochroi," or light and dark Caucasians (see). The Aryan, the German, the French, and the Italian are "races" from a linguistic point of view that combine dissimilar portions of physical races. Yet, as has been shown in the introduction, such use of words is unavoidable.

More questionable are innovations in the use of these terms to fit some social theory. De Lapouge, for instance, limits the use of the word "Aryan" to the blond, long-headed, or Teutonic race; and an active social propaganda in Germany is built upon this supposed identification of races. Yet Sergi, as an Italian, holds that the original Aryans were dark and of Mediterranean rather than of Teutonic stock.

Turning now to a less doubtful use of terms, it is safe to divide the Caucasian grand division of mankind on the basis of language into the Aryan, Semitic, Hamitic, Caucasian, and Euskalic stocks. The two last possess agglutinative languages and are confined to the small areas of the Caucasus Mountains and the Pyrenees. The word "Indo-European" is preferable to "Aryan" in scientific usage. Germans are more inclined to use the term "Indo-Germanic," and to use "Aryan" in the sense of "Indo-Iranian;" that is, to designate the eastern group of Indo-European languages.

The Aryan "races" comprise nearly half the population of the earth, say 700,000,000 out of a total of 1,500,000,000. Of course, a great multitude of these are Asiatic Aryans, the most of whom are crowded into India. Still, the Aryans of Europe are nearly double the Aryans of Asia in number, 520,000,000 as against 280,000,000. This European stock also outnumbered the Chinese, the greatest homogeneous population beyond all exception in the world.

The Aryan stock is divided as follows by Hickmann:

Races.	European population.
Teutonic (German, English, Scandinavian, etc.)	131,000,000
Slavonic (Russian, Polish, Bohemian, etc.)	127,200,000
Italic (French, Spanish, etc.)	107,300,000
Hellenic	4,400,000
Lettic (including Lithuanian)	4,000,000
Celtic (Scottish, Irish, Welsh)	3,200,000
Illyric	1,500,000
Armenic	300,000
Indo-Iranic (Hindu, etc.)	300,000

These comprise practically all Europeans with the exception of the Magyars of Hungary, the Turks of Turkey, and various Finno-Tataric peoples of eastern and northern Russia and of Lapland, while the Caucasian peoples in Turkish Armenia, Asia, and the greater part of the countries eastward to the Ganges, also are Aryan, excluding the large Dravidian territory in southern and central India.

Of American immigrants, as has been said, four-fifths are still Aryan, in spite of the largely increasing numbers of non-Aryans now arriving from eastern Europe—Hebrews, Magyars, Finns, and Turks.

AUSTRIAN. Not a race name and not used by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. It has no significance as to physical race or language. There is no Austrian race in the sense in which we use the terms French, German, Italian, Hebrew, or Bohemian. The term "Austrian" simply means an inhabitant or native of Austria. Austria contains more different races or peoples than any other country of Europe except Russia. Germans form the largest ethnical group in Austria; Magyars, the largest of Hungary. The following table shows the diversity of races or peoples represented by large populations in Austria-Hungary and the relative proportion which the Austro-Hungarian section of these races contributes to the immigration from Europe to the United States. For further details see articles on each of these races, as *German*, *Hebrew*, *Polish*, *Bohemian*, *Slovenian*.

TABLE 3.—Population of Austria-Hungary, by race.

Race.	Population in 1900.		Immigration to United States.		
	Austria.	Hungary, including Croatia and Slavonia.	Immigrants from Europe in 1907.	Immigrants from Austria-Hungary in 1907.	Per cent from Austria-Hungary.
German	9,171,000	2,135,000	91,000	40,500	44.5
Bohemian and Moravian	5,955,000		13,500	13,400	99.3
Slovak		2,020,000	41,900	41,800	99.7
Polish	4,259,000		137,100	59,700	43.5
Ruthenian	3,375,000	429,000	23,900	23,700	99.1
Slovenian	1,193,000	99,000		47,100	99.6
Croatian	711,000	1,679,000	47,300	47,100	99.6
Serbian		1,052,000	626,900	66,200	23.0
Roumanian	231,000	2,799,000	19,000	18,400	64.9
Magyar	10,000	8,742,000	59,700	59,600	99.8
Italian and Latin	727,000	27,000	288,900	1,500	.5
Others		272,000	450,300	27,600	6.1
Total	25,632,000	19,254,000	1,199,500	338,500	28.2
Hebrew ^d	1,225,000	851,000	146,000	18,900	12.9

^a Including Slovak.

^b Includes Bulgarian and Montenegrin.

^c Excluding 518,000 foreigners, of whom over half are Magyars.

^d Counted as German, etc., in language, but as Jews in the census of religions.

BELGIAN. A native or citizen of Belgium. Not the name of a race and not used by the Bureau of Immigration. Southern Belgians are for the most part Walloons, that is, French (see), and northern Belgians are Flemish. (See *Dutch and Flemish*).

BLACK RUSSIAN. (See *Russian*.)

BOHEMIAN and MORAVIAN (CZECH). It will be convenient to discuss these races or peoples in one article. They are counted together by the Bureau of Immigration.

Czech or Tsek is best defined as the westernmost race or linguistic division of the Slavic (with the exception of the Wendish fragment in Germany); or, as the race or people residing mainly in Bohemia and Moravia, but partly also in Hungary.

Bohemian is the westernmost division or dialect of the Czech and the principal people or language found in Bohemia.

Moravian is that division of the Czech found in Moravia; that is, between the Bohemians and the Slovaks.

Other definitions different from the above can be referred to good authority, but are confusing and will be mentioned only at this point. Thus, some authors reverse the meanings of Czech and Bohemian, making Bohemian the name of the division which includes the Czech, the Moravian, and the Slovak. The term "Moravian Brethren" is used in a religious sense as the name of a well-known sect which is akin to the "Bohemian Brethren." Finally, "Bohemian"

in the current literary or artistic sense means one of unconventional or Gypsy-like habits. It comes perhaps from "Bohémien," the French word for "Gypsy." Gypsies were once ignorantly supposed to come from Bohemia.

The Czech is most nearly related to the Polish and Wendish languages, which, with it, constitute the so-called Western Division of Slavic languages. "Czech" generally covers also the Slovak (see), which in the Austrian census is not separated from the Bohemian and Moravian. Although the total Czech population, comprising Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks, is rather small, about 8,200,000. Czechs, in 1907, stood sixth in rank as to the number of immigrants to the United States.

BOHEMIAN.

The Bohemian people appears on the ethnological even more than on the political map as a peninsula intruding far into German territory, for Bohemia is nearly cut off from Moravia by Germans of lower Austria pressing in from the south and Germans of Prussia pushing down from the north. One-third of the population of Bohemia itself is composed of Germans, who inclose the Moravians on every side except the east. In early times the domain of the Western Slavs extended farther, not only into Germany nearly as far as Berlin, but on the south far beyond Vienna, into Carinthia. Here another intruding race, Mongol in origin—the Magyars—have divided the Western Slavs from the Croats and other Southern Slavs.

The long contact of the Bohemians with the Germans has profoundly modified their civilization, if not their physical type and even their language. They are the most nearly like western Europeans of all the Slavs. It may be fairly said that they are the most advanced of all. This is in great part due to their native endowment as Slavs. Their weight of brain is said to be greater than that of any other people in Europe. At the same time the eastern Bohemians and Moravians are among the most broad-headed—that is, Slavic or "Eastern"—in physical type. They do not show the Asiatic element, Finnic or Tataric, found in the Russians, but they show a Teutonic admixture in their being of greater height than most Slavs and often in the presence of a blond element among them.

Although the Bohemians and the Moravians form but a minute fraction of the great Slavic stock, less than 2 per cent, they have contributed not a little to its history. They were practically the first Slavs to come under the influence of western civilization. Cyril and Methodius, apostles to the Slavs, gave them their alphabet. Since the eighth century they have had a literature of their own, which until the Hussite war was the most important of all Slavic literatures. Huss, the Bohemian, a century before Luther, sounded the first note of religious freedom in Europe. To Comenius, the Moravian, are due the beginnings of modern education in Europe. During the long years of German Catholic rule the use of the Bohemian language was proscribed. To-day it is again flourishing.

While the Germans and the Bohemians have been strenuous rivals in this corner of Austria, it is due to their joint efforts that Bohemia is now "the brightest jewel in the Austrian crown." Its natural wealth and the industry of its inhabitants have made it the richest province of the monarchy. The Bohemians, like the Slavs in general, are preeminently a nation of agriculturists, but they also excel as miners and as craftsmen. In religion all but 5 per cent are Roman Catholic. In art they are leaders; as musicians they are unsurpassed. They are equally renowned in the political and in the military service of the monarchy.

MORAVIAN.

It is unnecessary to give much space to the Moravians. Their ethnical type is much the same as the Bohemian, although we find here more dialectal variation and, on the east, transitional types that approach the Slovaks or the Poles. The Moravians speak the same language as the Bohemians, notwithstanding some difference in dialects. Both divisions are, therefore, to be considered as constituting but one race in a classification of European races. The division into two is political, geographical, and historical, rather than ethnical. Like the Bohemians, the Moravians are surrounded only by Germans and their Czechish kinsmen—excepting the Leks, or Waterpolaks, in the northeastern

corner of their territory. Some consider these last to be Poles; others, Moravians. The Walachs, who live on the Slovak border in the Carpathians, are more properly a division of the Moravians, although some call them Slovaks (see). They are divided into the Javorins, the Pasekarsches, and the Zalerzaks. The Horaks live in the western mountains of Moravia; the Hanaks about the center, on the river Hanna. The latter include the Blataci, the Moravcici, and the Zabecaci. The Oprovans and the Podhoraks also are Moravians. The breadth of the head increases among the Czechs as we leave the German border on the west, reaching among the Hanaks the remarkable index, for Europe, of 86.

TABLE 4.—Czech population of Austria-Hungary.

	Bohemia.	Moravia.	Silesia.	Hungary.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total for 1900.....	3,930,093	1,727,270	146,265	2,002,165	169,245	7,975,038
Total for 1851.....	2,621,450	1,264,027	88,068	1,704,312	176,401	5,854,258
Bohemians.....	2,621,450				14,377	2,635,827
Moravians.....		1,190,150	88,068			1,278,218
Slovaks.....		73,877		1,704,312		1,813,513
Czechs in army.....					35,324	126,700

Outside of Austria-Hungary there are at the present time probably less than 200,000 Czechs in Europe making a total of about 8,200,000 for the race.

The foregoing table gives the Czech population of Austria-Hungary in 1900, and also shows the famous distribution by races, estimated by Czörnig from the census of 1851, as similar details can not be found in the most recent census. Including the Slovaks the total Czech population of Europe about equals the total of Magyars or of Jews. The Bohemians alone constitute about half the entire number, or 4,000,000, and therefore about equal in numbers the Lithuanians or the Dutch.

As immigrants the Czechs come to America at about the same rate per 1,000 of population as the Lithuanians or the Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary; that is, more rapidly than most Slavic races, although only one-third so rapidly as the Hebrews. The high rate of Czech immigration is mainly due to the Slovaks, whose rate of immigration according to the population is the highest of any race or people. The Bohemians and Moravians, on the other hand, come at the very low rate of less than 2 per 1,000 of population. With less than a third of the Czech population, the Slovaks sent 377,527 immigrants to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910, as against 100,189 Bohemians and Moravians combined. In other words, the small Slovak people stands eighth among immigrant races in arrivals, while the Bohemians and Moravians stand nineteenth.

BOSNIAN. A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

BRAVA. (See *Portuguese*.)

BULGARIAN. The native race or people of Bulgaria, belonging linguistically to the Eastern branch of the Slavs, and therefore Aryan; supposed to be Finnic (Mongolian) in origin, although now European (Caucasian) in physical type. It is probably the most numerous people in European Turkey also; but its numbers are small compared with those of other Slavic races or peoples, and thus far its rate of immigration to America is quite low.

The Bulgarians and their neighbors on the north, the Roumanians, are among the rare races that are physically of one stock and linguistically of another. Both possess adopted languages. While the Bulgarians appear to be Asiatics by origin who have adopted a Slavic speech, the Roumanians (see) are Slavs who have adopted a Latin language. Since language is the test in a systematic classification of European races, as explained in the Introductory (see), this is the chief point that need be discussed in an article on the Bulgarians; and there can be no doubt as to the position occupied by this tongue. The Bulgarian belongs in the Southeastern division of Slavic languages, and in many respects stands between Russian and the Serbo-Croatian dialects. (See articles on these, and especially *Slav*.) It so closely resembles the latter as to give the

Servian linguist excuse for representing most of the Bulgarians of Turkey to be Servians. Yet, in an important sense, it is the predecessor of both Russian and Servian. The Old Bulgarian was the earliest of the Slavic languages to be written and persists even to this day in the liturgy of the Orthodox church under the name of Church Slavonic. Its alphabet, the Cyrillic, is the oldest form of all modern Slavic alphabets, although some hold that an alphabet of similar appearance, the Glagolitic, antedates it among the western Slovenians.

Although Bulgaria possesses the oldest Slavic literature, this dates back but little over 1,000 years. It was not until the ninth century that Cyril and Methodius, apostles to the Slavs, put it into written form. Apparently only a century or two before this the Bulgarians spoke a Finnish language, which they brought into Europe with them from Asia. While they adopted the language of the Slavs, whom they conquered and organized politically, they were themselves swallowed up in the Slavic population. They lost not only their ancient language but their physical type. While they are the most truly Asiatic in origin of all the Slavs, they are Europeanized in appearance and character. In some respects their life is more civilized and settled than that of some of the Slavs farther west, as in Montenegro and Dalmatia. They are not only less warriors in spirit than these, but are more settled as agriculturists. Yet they seem to feel that they do not belong to the civilization of Europe, properly speaking, for they say of one who visits the countries farther west that he "goes to Europe."

The question concerning the physical type of the Bulgarians is more difficult to solve. Less scientific work has been put upon this portion of Europe than most sections, and there is still doubt as to the movements of the race in prehistoric times and therefore as to their place of origin. There can be little doubt, however, that two physical types are found on opposite sides of Bulgaria. While those of the west are distinctly broad-headed, those on the east are, at least in part, as distinctly long-headed. The western Bulgarians are predominantly, it would appear, of the same Slavic type as their neighboring kinsmen, the Serbo-Croatians. The Albanians, who adjoin them on the southwest, are similarly very broad-headed, but are taller than the true Slavs. The explanation of the long-headed type in the east is not so simple. Some think it indicates the early Finnic origin. Others might argue that it is Italic, or at least "Mediterranean," for there is no doubt this element is predominant amongst the eastern Roumanians who adjoin them.

Bulgarians of the eastern type are predominantly brunette, with dark hair, although it is said that 40 per cent have light eyes. The race is rather low in stature and stockily built, but no distinctly Mongolian feature remains, unless it be the high cheek bones and rather narrow eyes which are common amongst them. It must be assumed that the present Bulgarians have assimilated Turkish, Greek, and Roumanian elements as well as Slavic. This is true even of their language as well as of their blood. The Bulgarian is, in fact, the most corrupt of all Slavic languages at the present time. Although it possessed the first Slavic literature, it now has almost none; and what it has, has been developed within the last century.

Of Bulgarian dialects the most important to mention is the so-called Macedonian. Some have claimed that there is an independent Macedonian language and therefore race or people. But this would appear to be one of the patriotic misrepresentations not unknown amongst the partisan philologists of this region. The other chief dialects are the Rhodopian and the Southern Thracian or the Upper and Lower Moesian. The well-known Pomaks are the Mohammedan Bulgarians, a fine type physically. Less than 20 per cent of the Bulgarians are Mohammedans; three-fourths are of the Orthodox faith. Bulgarians themselves contemptuously call the mongrel people of the coast "Gagaous."

There would appear to be little doubt that the Bulgars came through southern Russia to their present home in the time of the early migrations of the middle ages. Some records locate them in the second century on the river Volga, from which they appear to have taken their name. In fact, a country called "Greater Bulgaria" was known there as late as the tenth century. If the common supposition be correct, the Bulgarians are most nearly related in origin to the Magyars of Hungary and the Finns of northern Russia. After these they are nearest of kin to the Turks, who have long lived amongst them as rulers. But Turks and Finns alike are but branches of the great Finno-Tataric family,

which had its origin in northern Asia, probably in Mongolia. (See articles on these.)

The career of the Bulgarians thenceforward is well known. They were for a time the most dreaded foes of the Eastern Empire. They played the part in the east that the Teutons did in the west—first as the enemies of the higher civilization, then as its allies and protectors against the barbarians living beyond; finally as an independent and powerful people. In the tenth century the Kingdom of Bulgaria covered the most of what is now European Turkey and Macedonia. The Bulgarians were practically independent from 678 A. D. to 1392 A. D. when they were brought under subjection to the Turk; and within the last generation Bulgaria has again obtained its independence from Turkey, and more recently has received an added slice of Turkish territory—that portion south of the Balkan Mountains, known as East Roumelia. Previously Bulgaria was limited to the region between the Balkans and the Danube, with the exception of the Roumanian district lying between the lower Danube and the Black Sea, which is called the Dobruja. On the west, as already intimated, Bulgaria is bounded by Servia; on the southwest, by Turkey.

The Bulgarians occupy a territory at least one-half larger than Bulgaria itself. The most of this lies south of Bulgaria, in Turkey proper, especially in central Turkey, extending westward to Albania. In fact, all of central Turkey is Bulgarian in population down to the Ægean Sea, excepting a narrow strip along the coast, and this is occupied, not by the Turks, but by Greeks. It is not commonly understood that the Turks form but a small minority of the population of European Turkey; some say but one-seventh of it. A census has never been taken. Of course they are scattered everywhere in an official capacity, as the Greeks are widely scattered as traders. And there are other races or peoples in the portion of Turkey that in population is predominantly Bulgarian. Especially in Macedonia is this list of races increased by the addition of Serbs and other southern Slavs, of Albanians, and even of Roumanians, in considerable numbers. The last named, under the designation of Tsintsars, or Kutzo-Vlachs, extend in a rather compact body from southwestern Macedonia southward well into central Greece.

Putting the geography of the Bulgarian people in another way, it covers the eastern third of the Balkan Peninsula. The western third is Serbo-Croatian; the southern third, Greek and Albanian. All this has been carved out of the older Turkish Empire; most, excepting Greece, in the partition of 1878. Bulgaria itself contains nearly 500,000 Turks, including quite compact settlements in the southern part of East Roumelia and in the northeastern part of Bulgaria near the Black Sea. There are also considerable numbers of Gypsies, Roumanians, Greeks, and Spanish Jews—from 30,000 to 90,000 of each. The Bulgarians themselves number 3,200,000 (census of 1905) in Bulgaria. The total population is 4,000,000. The total number of Bulgarians in Europe has been estimated variously at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. Of these, there are probably 1,000,000 in Turkey. To-day they are found in but small numbers elsewhere. The Russian census gives 170,000.

The number of Bulgarian immigrants coming to the United States cannot be ascertained for the reason that in immigration statistics they are combined with the Servians and Montenegrins. The total immigration of the three peoples during the twelve years 1899-1910, was 97,391.

CAUCASIAN, CAUCASIC, EUROPEAN, EURAFRICAN, or WHITE RACE. (See *xanthochroi* and *melanochroi* races below.) The name given by Blumenbach in 1795 to the white race or grand division of mankind as distinguished from the Ethiopian, Mongolian, American, and Malay races. The term is now defined more suitably for our purposes in a broader sense by Brinton and Keane, namely, to include all races, which, although dark in color or aberrant in other directions, are, when considered from all points of view, felt to be more like the white race than like any of the four other races just mentioned. Thus the dark Gallas of eastern Africa are included, partly on linguistic grounds, partly because they have the regular features of the Caucasian; the Berbers of northern Africa because of the markedly blond and regular features found amongst them; the dark Hindus and other peoples of India still more emphatically because of their possessing an Aryan speech, relating them still more closely to the white race, as well as because of their physical type; and possibly the Polynesians, Indonesians, and Ainos of the Pacific because of their physical characteristics, although in this discussion these will be excluded from the definition. (See *Pacific Islander*.) The general opinion is that the Dravidians

and Veddahs, south of the Aryan Hindus in India, are not Caucasian. They do not possess an Aryan tongue; and physically they more nearly approach the Negro.

It will be seen from the above that the Caucasian race was by no means originally confined to Europe. It has long covered the northern third of Africa and practically all of southern Asia to the borders of Farther India. Although called the "European" race, it more likely had its origin in Asia or even in Africa than in Europe. Because of the latter theory, Brinton calls it the "Eurafrican" race. It does not even now fill certain large sections of Europe. The Mongolian race not only occupies the most of eastern and northern Russia but northern Scandinavia and the greater part of Finland, while the dominant races of Turkey, of Roumania, and even of Hungary are Mongolian in origin.

While the white race would be supposed to be the one best understood, it is really the one about which there is the most fundamental and sometimes violent discussion. The word "Caucasian," for instance, is in nearly as bad repute as "Aryan" at the present time amongst ethnologists. Yet, as Keane has said of the former term, both words may be preserved with conventional meanings as are many of the early terms of natural history, although the early ideas associated with their use be discarded. While the word "Caucasian" has reference mainly to physical characters, "Aryan" will be used here as applying strictly to linguistic groupings. As explained in the Introductory, such use is general and practically unavoidable in immigration statistics and in European censuses. The English seldom use the word "Caucasian" in the narrow sense as designating only the peoples of the Caucasus Mountains.

The Caucasian is the only grand division of mankind which possesses inflected languages. In two of its minor divisions, the Caucasian and Euskaric, are also found agglutinative tongues. The scope of the word "Caucasian" may be better indicated by naming the subdivisions of the race. The following is substantially agreed upon by both Brinton and Keane, if the doubtful Polynesians and Ainos of the latter be discarded. The larger linguistic divisions or "stocks" are the Aryan, Caucasian, Euskaric, Semitic, and Hamitic. (See classification in Introductory.) Both authors combine the two last named under the term "South Mediterranean," a stock located south and east of this great sea. Brinton applies the term "North Mediterranean" to all the rest, while Keane prefers to use the terms "North Mediterranean," "North European," "Iranic," and "Indic" as equivalent to Brinton's term "Aryan." Brinton divides the Aryans into the Teutonic, Lettic, Celtic, Slavonic, Armenic, Iranic, Illyric, Italic, and Hellenic groups.

Passing now from the classification found most convenient in immigration topics, other schemes that are much discussed should be referred to here. Forty years ago Huxley replaced the word "Caucasian" by two terms: "Xanthochroi," meaning the blond race, and "Melanochroi," or the brunette portion of the Caucasian race. Ripley has summed up in a masterly manner all the physical classifications made since that of Huxley. He shows that the great consensus of opinion thus far favors the distinction of three great races in Europe, which he calls the "Teutonic," the "Alpine," and the "Mediterranean." An attempt has been made in the introduction to correlate these terms with the more common linguistic classification of Brinton. (See table on p. 212.) As pointed out in the Introductory, Ripley's classification is impracticable in immigration statistics and in censuses of races, and therefore it need not be given extended discussion here. Moreover, it appears probable that his classification must be largely modified by the studies of Deniker, now in progress. The latter has added to the three classical races of Europe the "Atlanto-Mediterranean," the "Oriental," and the "Adriatic," with possibly three or four other "subraces." Ripley has practically admitted the existence of the Adriatic as a distinct race. Deniker has wisely given as an alternative classification to that of his physical types a classification of "peoples" based on linguistic grounds which may be profitably compared, in a discussion of each immigrant race, with those of Brinton and Keane here adopted (as in Introductory, table, p. 212).

In population the Caucasian race leads the world, with about 800,000,000 souls. Nearly 300,000,000 of these, however, are of darker branches of the race, and live in Asia, 220,000,000 of them being Aryans of India. The Mongolian race numbers, perhaps, 200,000,000 less than the Caucasian, although extending far into Europe, as above noted. Asia, both Mongolian and Caucasian, has a population of nearly 900,000,000, as against the 400,000,000 in-

habitants of Europe. Fully nine-tenths, or 750,000,000, of the Caucasian population of the world is Indo-European, or Aryan.

CELTIC or **KELTIC.** The westernmost branch of Aryan or Indo-European languages. It is divided into two chief groups, with several subdivisions, as shown in the following table from Keane:

I. GAEDHELIC (GAELIC).	II. KYMBIC.
Irish, Old and Modern.	Old Gaulish, extinct.
Erse, or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands.	Kymraeg, or Welsh.
Manx, of the Isle of Man.	Cornish, extinct.
	Brezonek, or Low Breton.

Irish, because of its more extensive literature and greater antiquity, is considered to be the chief branch of the Gaelic group. Modern Erse or Scotch is thought to be a more recent dialect of Irish. (See *Scotch*.) Manx is the dialect spoken by a small number of persons in the Isle of Man. Welsh is the best preserved of the Cymric group. It has a literature nearly if not quite as rich as that of Irish, and is spoken by a larger population than any other Celtic language found in the British Isles. (See *Welsh*.) Low Breton, or Armorican, is the speech found in Lower Brittany, in France. It is spoken by nearly two-thirds as many persons as are all other Celtic dialects combined. No Celtic language has a current literature of any extent. Each succeeding census shows a decrease in the number of persons who speak a Celtic tongue. In few places is a Celtic language taught in the schools. Everywhere these languages are being supplanted by English or French.

The term "Celtic" is used in different senses by the philologist and the anthropologist. The former includes in it all peoples originally speaking a Celtic language. The latter has used the term to designate a broad-headed physical type called "Alpine" by Ripley. As shown elsewhere (see *Caucasian*), there are three great physical races in Europe which Ripley calls "Teutonic," "Alpine" ("Celtic"), and "Mediterranean." The first named is tall, long-headed, and blond, and comprises most of the northern races of Europe. The last named is short, long-headed, and very brunette, and includes the races living on the shores of the sea whose name it bears. The "Celtic" is of medium stature, broad-headed, and rather brunette. The eyes are more often gray and the hair brown, though all variations are found, due to admixtures with the Teutons and the Mediterraneans living on either side of them. (For other names for this type, see table in Introductory.) This "Celtic" race seems to have had its main center of dissemination in the highlands of the Alps of midwestern Europe.

Since the Celtic-speaking races, with the exception of the Breton, are not, as was once thought, of one and the same physical type, Ripley recommends the dropping of the word "Celtic" as a term to designate a physical stock and the substitution of the word "Alpine" instead. While all Celtic-speaking peoples are mixed races, those of the British Isles are distinctly long-headed and tall, in fact, are among the tallest of all Europe. They are therefore to be classed as Teutonic or "Northern," rather than as Alpine. The Bretons are the only people having a Celtic tongue who are predominately of the Alpine physical type. And even they have received much infusion of Teutonic blood, especially in the coast districts.

The Bureau of Immigration places in the "Celtic division" three peoples that speak a Celtic language—Irish, Scotch, and Welsh—and two that are distinctly of the Alpine or Celtic physical stock, the French and the Northern Italian. Manx and Breton do not appear by name in immigration statistics. As explained elsewhere (see Introductory and *English*), this dictionary uses the term "Celtic" in the sense of the philologist and the term "Alpine" to designate the so-called "Celtic" physical stock.

Celtic-speaking peoples are found in the western part of Ireland; in the mountains of Scotland and Wales; in Monmouthshire, England, which borders on Wales; in the Isle of Man; and in the western part of Brittany. It is impossible to give the population of the Celtic race—that is, of those whose ancestral language was Celtic—since most of its members now speak English or French only. The census of 1901 of the United Kingdom reports 1,806,000 who can speak a Celtic tongue. Hickmann estimates the total Celtic population of

Europe at only 3,200,000 and that of the world at 9,200,000. However much others may increase this number, the Celtic population of the world is insignificant when compared with that of other branches of the Indo-European family, as Teutonic 131,000,000, Romance or Italic 107,300,000, and Slavonic 127,200,000.

Nevertheless, despite their small population, the Celtic races formed, until the recent change in the tide of immigration to America, a very important element. (For further details and immigration figures, see articles *Irish*, *Scotch*, and *Welsh*.)

CHINESE. The race or people inhabiting China proper. Linguistically, one of the Sinitic groups of the Mongolian or Asiatic race. The name Chinese is also applied, erroneously from an ethnical standpoint, to all the natives of the Chinese Empire, including China proper; that is, to the entire Sibiric group. These are, on the northeast the Manchus, on the north the Mongols, on the west the tribes of Turkestan and of Tibet. The name does not properly apply to the other Sinitic peoples—the Cochinchinese and the Annamese of the French colonies and the Burmese of the British colonies, all of whom border on China on the south and southwest. (See *East Indian*.) The people of Manchuria and of Mongolia are not so nearly related linguistically to the Chinese as they are to the Japanese (see). All these "Sibiric" peoples have agglutinative languages, while the Chinese is isolating and monosyllabic, being more nearly related to the languages stretching from Tibet southeast to the Malay Peninsula.

The Chinese physical type is well known—yellowish in color, with slanting eyes, high cheek bones, black hair, and a flat face. The eye is more properly described as having the "Mongolic fold"^a at the inner angle. This mark is found to some extent in all Mongolian peoples, in the Japanese, and now and then in individuals of the European branches of this race in Russia and Austria-Hungary.

Estimates of the population of China proper run from 270,000,000, an American official estimate, to 400,000,000, a Chinese estimate. The other peoples of the Empire are comparatively small in numbers, the entire Chinese Empire having a population of from 330,000,000 to 430,000,000. The Chinese are spreading rapidly over the countries toward the south, replacing the Malay to a great extent as a landowning class in the Malay Peninsula and other portions of Malaysia, where they already number between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000, including those in the Philippines. In the Americas and Hawaii there are about 140,000. Chinese laborers have been excluded from the United States since 1882.^b It is estimated that the total emigration of Chinese to the United States has exceeded 200,000, of whom only 90,000 now remain. Still larger numbers, 350,000, have gone to the Dutch East Indies. Adding to these an emigration of 130,000 to Singapore, 120,000 to Peru, and perhaps 30,000 to Australia, there appears a total emigration within fifty years of over 800,000. This number, however, is small when compared with emigration from several European countries during that period. In the twelve years 1899-1910, 22,590 Chinese were admitted to the United States.

No doubt Manchus and others who can not strictly be called Chinese appear as such in United States immigration statistics, especially students and other members of the Manchu families who have long been a ruling caste in China. American law defines the word "Chinese" in a political sense to include all subjects of China. Koreans, Japanese, and East Indians (see these) are counted separately.

COREAN. (See *Korean*.)

CROATIAN or SERBIAN, or, better, **SERBO-CROATIAN**, including the so-called Croatian, Servian, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, and Montenegrin (Tsrnagorts) races or peoples. (Related words: *Chroat*, *Khrobat*, *Carpath*, *Khorvat*, *Horvath* and *Hervat* or *Hrvat*; also *Serb* or *Srp*, *Sorb*, and *Sorabian*.)

The Serbo-Croatian is a distinct and homogeneous race, from a linguistic point of view, and may be defined as the one which, with the closely related Slovenian, constitutes the Southern Division of the Slavic, the linguistic stock which occupies the countries above indicated, including Slavonia. It is not an ethnical unity in physical characters and descent, but a mixed race. It is separated into the above so-called races on political and even religious grounds. It forms an important subject in the present study, for it is typical of the newer flood of immigration from southeastern Europe and contributes largely to it.

^a See Mongolian, p. 257.

^b See Vol. II, pp. 785-788.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

Definitions of the Serbo-Croatian peoples depend so largely upon political boundaries that a preliminary sketch of the Balkan States will conduce to clearness. The southern part of the Balkan Peninsula is occupied by Greeks, Albanians, and a minority of Turks. All the rest—that is, the greater part—is Slavic. Roughly speaking, the eastern half of the Slavic territory is Bulgarian (see). This race belongs to the Eastern Division of Slavs and occupies the entire region from the Danube south nearly to the Ægean Sea and Constantinople itself. The main range of the Balkan Mountains is in their territory, running eastward to the Black Sea. The Serbo-Croatians are west of the Bulgarians, occupying all the territory to the Adriatic Sea. They are restricted, therefore, to the northwestern part, or about one-third, of the Balkan Peninsula. Once the Empire of Servia covered all the country southward to Greece.

If the northern boundary of the peninsula be considered a line running eastward from the head of the Adriatic to the Black Sea following the Save River to the Danube and down the latter, it will include all the Bulgarians and the Southern Slavs with the exception of the Slovenian territory, northern Croatia, and Slavonia. These will also be included within the limits of the peninsula if its boundary may be fixed a little farther north to the Drave. This article is not concerned further with the countries of Greece, Turkey (including Albania), and Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia), nor with Roumania, which lies north of Bulgaria, and therefore outside the limits of the Balkan Peninsula. (See article *Roumanian* for this race or people, kindred in physical type to the Slavic, but possessing a Latin tongue.)

The remaining States constitute Serbo-Croatian territory. The Kingdom of Servia, situated just south of the Danube and the Save, midway between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, is the only independent State amongst them, excepting the small principality of Montenegro. The latter occupies the southern angle of the Serbo-Croatian territory, with Turkey on the southeast and the narrow territory of Dalmatia and the Adriatic on the southwest. The remaining Serbo-Croatian territory belongs to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Herzegovina, northwest of Montenegro and similar to it in size, and Bosnia, larger and extending north from Herzegovina to the Save and Slavonia, were attached in 1878; Dalmatia, a narrow strip of coast land between these two States and the Adriatic, is an older possession of Austria. Still farther north are the former kingdoms of Slavonia, lying along the southwestern boundary of Hungary proper, and Croatia, lying farthest to the northwest in the peninsula next to Austria and the Adriatic. These two provinces now form part of the Kingdom of Hungary. All the Southern Slavs—that is, the Serbo-Croatians and the Bulgarians—were subject to Turkey only thirty years ago, excepting those on the northern fringe inhabiting Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. If, as is sometimes said, these are not Balkan States, all the Balkan Peninsula excepting Greece was then covered by Turkey—as also was Greece itself a century ago.

THE SERBO-CROATIANS IN GENERAL

Ask a Bosnian his race and he will answer "Turk" if he is a Mohammedan, "Latin" or "Croatian" if a Roman Catholic, and "Servian" if an adherent of the Greek Church. Yet the race is the same in all cases because the language is the same.^a The case of the Bosnian is typical of the entire Serbo-Croatian people, which is peculiar amongst all the races or peoples of Europe in appearing to be divided into six or more separate ethnical branches; that is, as many as there are political States if not religions in this region, while the scientist can have no doubt but that all are of one race. Their case resembles that of the Poles, who, since the partition of Poland, make part of three different nationalities, or that of the Germans, constituting to a greater or less degree the German, the Swiss, and the Austrian nationalities. In like manner, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Montenegrin, and Herzegovinian are only names of nationalities or of political groups, while the corresponding race or people is Serbo-Croatian.

Language, as explained in the Introductory, is the necessary basis of all official classifications of European races. It is the one followed by all European censuses of races, and is adopted in this dictionary. The Bureau of Immigration has found it desirable for practical considerations to subdivide and group

^a See pp. 211 and 234-235.

the Serbo-Croatians as follows: The Servian and Montenegrin are counted with the Bulgarian, the Croatian with the Slovenian, and the Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian are given a separate column. Yet there can be no doubt that the Bulgarians and the Slovenians are outside the Serbo-Croatian race, although they are most closely related to it by language.

The confusion in Serbo-Croatian terminology has its origin in both politics and religion. From a partisan standpoint it has become quite customary to use only provincial names, like Croatian. To recognize the broader racial name would lend weight to the sentiment for Serbo-Croatian consolidation and the political independence of the Serbo-Croatians. Linguistic grounds are sought by others for a broader union embracing the entire northern belt of Balkan States from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, including both the Slovenian territory on one side of the Serbo-Croatians and Bulgaria on the other. Religious rivalries likewise have led to ethnographical fictions. Not only has a fraction of a race like the Bosnians been led to say that they are of three races or peoples when they practically mean three religions; these religions have given them three alphabets for one speech. The Serbo-Croatians of the west, who are Roman Catholic, can not read the publications of the eastern Serbo-Croatians, who are Orthodox, although both have the same language, for the former use the Roman alphabet or sometimes the strange Glagolitic letters, while the latter use the Russian characters fostered by the Greek Church.

The geographical limits of the Serbo-Croatians are not easily determined. They are defined on the north by the Danube and the Drave; that is, by Hungarian and Slovenian territory. On the east, also, they coincide with the boundary between Serbia and Bulgaria, except that northeastern Serbia is occupied by Roumanians. But as to the southern boundary the wildest and most divergent statements are made by students of the question according to their political bias. Some pro-Servians would claim Macedonia and the greater part of Turkey, even to the Black Sea, to be Servian by language; while it is generally held that the Slavic language found here is Bulgarian. A fair statement would seem to be that northwestern Turkey is Serbo-Croatian, including a narrow strip of northern Albania, as well as the large districts known as Old Serbia and Novibazar. The last named lies between Serbia and Montenegro. Old Serbia is farther southeast. These two Serbo-Croatian districts in Turkey are about as large as Montenegro and Herzegovina.

As thus delimited, the Serbo-Croatians are inclosed on the west by the Adriatic Sea; on the northwest by the closely related Slovenians; on the north by the totally different Magyars or Hungarians, of Mongol origin; on the northeast by a more nearly related people, the Roumanians; on the southeast by distant relatives, the Bulgarians; and on the south by the Albanians, people differing both in language and physical type from any other in Europe. The region is aptly named the "whirlpool of Europe." The Balkans are the storm center, and the "Eastern question" is always acute. Within a generation European Turkey has lost half of its territory, and several new nations have appeared upon the map of the peninsula. The keen rivalries between nationalities and races have obscured scientific questions and rendered more difficult the classification of peoples.

Even the choice of the term Serbo-Croatian is a comparatively recent expedient to allay national jealousy. The language may as properly be called either Croatian or Servian. It was once called the Illyrian, an ethnical misnomer for which an excuse was sought in political history. But the ancient Illyrians were an entirely different race. Few traces of them, it is said, can be found among the Slavs now occupying the country. The aposties of the "Illyrian" propaganda would take into their fold Bulgaria on the east and the Slovenians on the west. "Yugo-Slavic"—that is "South Slavic"—is a name more recently adopted by other patriotic Slavs in an attempt to inculcate a feeling of unity between all Serbo-Croatians and Slovenians. It is pan-slavism on a small scale.

The historical and linguistic relations existing between widely separated branches of the Slavs are often indicated or suggested by strange similarities in their names. The terms Slav, Slovak, Slovenian, and Slavonian are discussed in the article on the Slovenian. As there pointed out, Slavonian in the narrowest sense may mean the nationality (not a race) inhabiting the former kingdom of Slavonia. The race or people living there is the Servian or Croatian. Curiously enough, Croat, Hrvats, and the related words given at the head of this article are variations of an old word meaning highlands or mountains (cf. *Carpathians*); hence not strictly ethnical terms, although some immigrants insist

that Hrvats and not Croatian is the proper name of their people. "Hrvatok" is the name given Croats on the Magyar ethnographical map. In like manner as the forms Hrvats, Hrvatski, and even Kharpath come from Hrvats, so such variations as Serb and Sorb came from Srp. In the Serbo-Croatian, as in other Slavic languages, a vowel is not written with this "r." The "h" easily passes into "kh" and "b" into "p" or "v." In these and similar words, therefore, are indicated the ancient relationships existing between widely different divisions of the Slavs; between the Serbs, Croats, or Hrvats, and Slovenians or Winds of the Southern Division on the one hand, and, on the other, in the north, the disappearing Sorbs and Wendes and the Slovaks, with their forerunners, who left their name in ancient Chrobatia and the Carpathians.

The technicalities of the *stho*, *cha*, and *kay* dialects of the Serbo-Croatian need not be entered into here. In a general way they correspond to: (1) The southern, Servian, or, better, that spoken in Herzegovina, which has become the literary form of the Serbo-Croatian; (2) the western, Croatian, the use of which is gradually receding to the coast of Dalmatia; and (3) that found on the western border of Croatia, which is more properly called a separate language, the Slovenian.

Of the numerous names borne by Serbo-Croatian dialects and divisions of the population only a few need be given here. Some are merely names of political divisions. Thus the "Cernagorians" are simply the Montenegrins, the two words having the same meaning. "Tsrna Gora," in their language, means "black mountain." The Ragusans are the natives of the old city of Ragusa; Dubrovncans is another name for these. Others are the Syrmians, sometimes considered to be a fourth division of the Serbo-Croatians, named after a plain in Croatia-Slavonia; the Cices of Istria, and the Hranicars of the borders. Skipetar is a name applied to the Slavonized Albanians of the coast. An Istriian—that is, a native of Istria—may be of any race; more likely a Serbo-Croatian, Italian, or Slovenian.

The Morlaks, who call themselves "Vlah" or "Wlach," may be, as some claim, Slavonized Roumanians (Wallachs); but if so, the change has been quite complete, for they might be taken to-day as the primitive Servian stock, not only in physical appearance and dialect, but in character and customs. They form a considerable population in northern Dalmatia and adjacent territory, especially in Istria. Reclus says that they are amongst the least advanced peoples of Europe. Certain other names found amongst Serbo-Croatians really designate social groups rather than distinct races, dialects, or political divisions. Thus the well-known word "Haiduk," meaning originally in the Turkish language something like highwayman or freebooter, was adopted by the Servians in the sense of defender of the home land. Formerly Servians of the best families became Haiduks and pillaged Turkish villages. The Tchetrnitsi were a class of these that made a specialty of taking the heads of their slain enemies. The Uskoks were, like them, brigands before they settled down to agricultural pursuits. They fled from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Montenegrin mountains for protection against the Turks.

The savage manners of the last century are still met with amongst some Serbo-Croatians of to-day. Armed conflicts are not uncommon. Political feuds are especially bitter. Murders resulting from private vendettas occur frequently in some localities. Illiteracy is prevalent and civilization at a low stage in retired districts. Yet some points like Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, are centers of literary activity and avid of all that makes up western civilization.

In physical appearance the Serbo-Croatians are quite distinct from other Slavs. In fact, they would seem to be, at bottom, not Slavic, or "Eastern," to use Deniker's terms, but "Adriatic." The latter differs from any other race in Europe in combining unusual stature with unusual breadth of head. Its purest representatives are found a little farther south amongst the Albanians, a remnant of the ancient Illyric race, using this word in its proper sense. In northern Albania, and especially in Herzegovina, are found some of the broadest heads in the world, with an average cephalic index of 87. The race is also one of the tallest of Europe, averaging 5 feet 9 inches. This type shades off in every direction, especially on the south, where both the Turks and the Greeks are shorter. The ancient Greeks belong to the long-headed "Mediterranean" race. On the north, the Albanian type is modified by the great Slavic wave of migration that brought with it the present Serbo-Croatian language of the country. But while the average height of the Slav is considerably less, the head is broad,

as it is also in the "Alpine" race, farther northwest, into which the Serbo-Croatian type insensibly passes. The type is brunette, but not of the darkest. Although not so strong or stockily built as the tallest men of northern Europe, the Serbo-Croatian is vigorous and well adapted to hard labor.

TABLE 5.—Distribution of Serbo-Croatian population in 1900.

Country.	Number.
Croatia and Slavonia.....	2,102,000
Dalmatia.....	565,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	a 1,550,000
Servia.....	2,299,000
Montenegro.....	a 250,000
Elsewhere.....	a 1,434,000
Total.....	a 8,200,000

^a Estimated.

It is quite impossible to enter separate figures for the Servians in Turkey, where no census has been taken. Some estimates, especially by Servian partisans, place this number at over 500,000; others, as low as 40,000.

The foregoing statistics are significant because the Southern Slavs typify the new character of American immigration that has replaced the tide from northwestern Europe. The Southern Slavs not only outnumber any other race in the Balkan Peninsula, but they constitute about one-half its population if we add to them the small Albanian population to which they are physically related. The Greeks do not make up one-third of the population, while the Turks are hopelessly in the minority, estimated by some as only one-seventh as many as the Slavs. Its 8,000,000 or 8,200,000 of population puts the Serbo-Croatian race about tenth in rank among all European races as of size. It may, therefore, be reckoned with as a steady and important source of future immigration. In immigration statistics Croatsians and Slovenians are counted together. During the twelve years 1899-1910, 335,543 immigrants of both races were admitted to the United States.

At present the Southern Slavic rate of immigration is high only in the most northwestern group, that of Croatia, Slavonia, and the Slovenian territory. In 1907 the Croatian-Slovenian rate of immigration was about 13 per 1,000 of population, exceeding that of any other race or people except two, the Hebrew and the Slovak. There are said to be already 270,000 Croatsians in the United States.

THE VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.

The terms "Bosnian," "Dalmatian," "Herzegovinian," and "Montenegrin," as shown above, are not names of races, but rather of nationalities found within the Serbo-Croatian ethnical territory. The same is true, of course, of the Servian, the Croatian, and the Slavonian as nationalities. Further details are necessary concerning each, especially as to their ethnical and religious elements.

Keeping constantly in mind that by the so-called Servian and Croatian races are generally meant only the Orthodox (Greek) and Roman Catholic divisions, respectively, of the one Serbo-Croatian race, the reader will better understand the following statistics from the Austrian and Hungarian censuses of 1900:

TABLE 6.—Distribution of Serbo-Croatians, by religion.

Geographic division.	Catholic.		Orthodox.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	1,482,353	61.6	607,381	25.4	2,089,734	87.0
Hungary proper.....	188,552	1.1	434,641	2.6	623,193	3.7

To these may be added the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,568,092, of whom the 334,142 Roman Catholics may be counted roughly as Croatsians and the 673,246 Oriental Orthodox as Servians. But very few of the 548,632 Moham-

medans are Turks, although generally calling themselves by that name. It is said that the Bosnian nobility became Mohammedans in order to preserve their feudal rights, but that they differ in more respects than race from Turkish Mohammedans. For instance, they do not practice polygamy.

Of the Servian nationality—that is, of the citizens of Servia—90 per cent are Servian by race and 95 per cent Orthodox in religion. The Roumanians in Servia number only 90,000. The Gypsies come next with half that number. The Roumanians (see), like the Servians, are for the most part Orthodox. While the Turks proper number only 1,000 in Servia, there are 15,000 Mohammedans.

The small independent principality of Montenegro has had no census. It is estimated that nearly 90 per cent of the population of 250,000 are Orthodox. The remainder are Roman Catholics or Mohammedans, the latter being Albanians. In Dalmatia 96 per cent of the population is Serbo-Croatian by race and 84 per cent Roman Catholic in religion. These probably all call themselves "Croatian." Nearly all the rest of the people are Greek (not "United") in religion. Less than 3 per cent of the population are Italians. These live along the coast in cities like Ragusa. There are no Turks in Dalmatia according to the census.

In the Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, besides the Serbo-Croatian population, which, as shown above, is 87 per cent of the whole, about 5 per cent of the population, or 134,000, are German, and 4 per cent "Hungarian." This is the classification by mother tongue. Classified by religion, all the Servians are "Oriental Greek," while 99 per cent of the "Croatsians" are Roman Catholic, as are also 80 per cent of the Germans and Hungarians. No Turks or Mohammedans appear as such by name in the census. Finally, in the Coastland, including Istria, while nearly one-half of the population is Italian, the most of the remainder are Serbo-Croatians (143,000) and Slovenians. Nearly 99 per cent are Catholic.

CUBAN. Defined by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization as follows: "The term 'Cuban' refers to the Cuban people (not Negroes)." This definition covers, however, only 60 per cent of the population of Cuba—that is, the native whites—for 13 per cent are Negroes, 16 per cent mulattoes, and 10 per cent foreign-born whites. It also excludes Indians. The term is generally used in a wider sense to include all natives of Cuba, regardless of color, especially including those of mixed blood.

In race, therefore, the population of Cuba is mainly composed of pure Spanish stock, if Catalans and Basques may be called pure Spanish, for these are the most important stocks that have come to the island from Spain. It is popularly supposed that there is much Indian blood in Cuba, as in Mexico and in the countries farther south. This is not the case, for the sufficient reason that the Indian aborigines were almost entirely killed off in war and at forced labor within fifty years from the landing of Columbus. Negroes to some extent have suffered the same fate, for it is estimated that fully 900,000 were brought to the island as slaves. In 1817 they outnumbered the white population.

The Cuban census of 1907 gives a total population, in round numbers, of 2,000,000, of whom 1,200,000 are native whites, 200,000 foreign-born whites, 270,000 Negroes, 330,000 of mixed race, and 12,000 Chinese. Of the foreign-born whites, 80 per cent are Spaniards and 3 per cent (6,713) Americans. Cuba is therefore distinctly Spanish, or "Latin," in its sympathies and civilization. Comparatively few Cubans, not counting as such Spanish, English, and other foreign-born whites coming from Cuba, have emigrated to the United States. The same is true of immigrants from the rest of the West Indies. (See *West Indian, Mexican, Spanish-American, and Negro*.) The number of Negroes coming to the United States from Cuba can not be stated, but it is not large, for the total Negro immigration in 1907 was only 5,235, of whom 4,561 were from the West Indies, including Cuba. All aliens coming from Cuba are counted as immigrants, although, in common with persons coming from Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico, they are for the most part exempted from the head tax.

CZECH. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.)

DALMATIAN. A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

DANISH. (See *Scandinavian*.)

DUTCH and FLEMISH (less accurately **Hollander, Netherlander, and Belgian**). The two westernmost races or peoples on the continent of Low German or Teutonic origin, the Dutch being the native people of Holland (the Netherlands) and the Flemish that of Flanders—that is, of the western part of Belgium. The Dutch and Flemish languages are intermediate between English

and Scotch on the one hand and German on the other. The chief differences between the Dutch and Flemish are those of political boundaries, customs, and religion, rather than of language or physique. Hollander, Netherlander, and Belgian are names of nationalities and not of races. Holland-Dutch is a term vulgarly used in America to distinguish Dutch from German, while Pennsylvania Dutch is a name wrongly given to the old Pennsylvania German families.

DUTCH.

Etymologically Dutch is simply the German "Teutsch"—that is, "Teuton"—and, therefore, might be used as a generic term to include all Germans. But in scientific usage the term is now limited to the people of Low German descent living in the Rhine delta. Germans themselves never extend the word "Deutsch" to the Netherlands. The Dutch or Netherlandish language is derived from Old Saxon, a division of the long extinct Old Low German. The word "Dutch" is sometimes wrongly used, especially in the United States, to mean the German language in all its forms.

Dutch is the literary and national language of Holland; it is also the language of the Dutch colonists in South Africa (Boers), and in the East and West Indies. Besides Dutch, there are other dialects of Low German origin used in Holland: Frisian, Saxon, Friso-Saxon, and Friso-Frankish. Frisian is said to have been the language of the early Teutonic people throughout Holland. It had a literature of its own in the fourteenth century, but has been pressed upon by the Saxon and Frankish until it exists to-day only as a patois in the province of Friesland and on some of the islands of the coast. Saxon and Friso-Saxon are spoken throughout the eastern and southeastern part of Holland. Friso-Frankish is spoken in Zeeland—that is, the island province north of Belgium, and in the western part of Holland. Dutch is spoken in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Physically, the northern Dutch are for the most part long-headed, oval faced, tallish, and blond. The Frisians also are good examples of this type. Southward in the western part of Holland there is more and more of an admixture of a round-headed brunette element, shorter and stouter than the northern type, which is thought to be descended from the ancient "Alpine" race, with more or less Teutonic admixture. Three-fifths of the people of Holland are Protestants; most of the remainder are Catholics. There are about 100,000 Jews in Holland. In social customs the Dutch show greater affinity to the English than to the German. They have been called the Englishmen of the mainland. Like the English, the Dutch have been great colonizers.

Holland is an independent kingdom. It is now called the Netherlands, a term formerly given to the lowland country comprising both Holland and Belgium. It is one of the smallest countries of Europe, having a superficial area of only 12,000 square miles. Its ethnographical boundaries coincide with its topographical formation: the Frieslanders hold the alluvial plains, the Saxons are confined to sandy tracts, while the lowlands of the delta of the Rhine have a population mixed in origin. The Dutch population of the world has been variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 6,300,000. The population of Holland itself is 6,000,000, or 1,000,000 less than that of Belgium, and a third more than that of Ireland. Rudler and Chisholm estimate 71 per cent of the population to be Dutch, 14 per cent Frisian, 13 per cent Flemish, and 2 per cent other Low German. There are about 400,000 Boers in South Africa and 75,000 Dutch colonists in the East and West Indies. In Immigration Bureau statistics Dutch and Flemish are counted together, and in the twelve years 1899-1910, 87,658 immigrants of these races were admitted to the United States.

FLEMISH.

Philologists differ as to the position of Flemish, linguistically. Some consider it to be a branch of Old Low German, closely akin to Dutch, if not identical with it; others place it as a dialect of Dutch and say that it is now nearly extinct; while still others consider it to be a dialect of equal rank with Frisian and Saxon, but distinct from Dutch. The literary language of the Flemish people is now Dutch.

Physically the Flemish are of the prevailing Dutch type—tallish, blond, and round-faced—the type so often portrayed by Rubens. The Flemish occupy the northern and western provinces of Belgium and the northeastern part of

France bordering on Flanders. There are over 3,000,000 in Belgium, 750,000 in Holland, and 200,000 in the northern part of France, making a total of over 4,000,000 Flemish in Europe—that is, about equal to the number of Dutch in Holland.

BELGIAN.

The term Belgian simply means a native or inhabitant of the Kingdom of Belgium. It has no significance as to physical race or language. The Belgian nation is represented by two chief linguistic stocks, a Teutonic (Flemish) which occupies the plains and the coast lands, and a French (Walloon) which occupies the uplands. The two peoples also differ in industries. The Flemings are characteristically tenant farmers; the Walloons are small proprietary farmers, miners, and manufacturers.

Belgium ranks eighteenth in superficial area and eighth in population amongst European countries. It is the most densely populated country in Europe, having a population of over 7,000,000 in an area of 11,300 square miles; that is, of about 600 to the square mile. The Kingdom is not evenly populated, the Flemish provinces being much more densely settled than the Walloon. Of the total number, 42 per cent speak Flemish only and 38 per cent French only, while 12 per cent speak both Flemish and French, and 6 per cent speak Flemish, French, and German. Both French and Flemish are official languages. All public documents are printed in both. Both are taught in the schools. At the University of Ghent the professors lecture in both French and Flemish. The Belgians are for the most part Catholics.

Despite its density of population Belgium is an exception amongst European countries in that it has more immigration than emigration. About 90 per cent of this movement is to and from Holland, France, and Germany. Only an insignificant number come to America, less than 1 per 1,000 of the population.

In 1907 there were 4,162 emigrants from Belgium to the United States, of whom 2,929 are reported by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization as Dutch and Flemish. In number of immigrants the Dutch and Flemish taken together stand twenty-first down the list—that is, above the French, but far below all the principal immigrant races or peoples.

EAST INDIAN. (See also *Hindu*.) Any native of the East Indies. The latter is a very broad and vague term which has come down from the time of Columbus, and embraces the vast populations of India, Farther India, and Malaysia; that is, of all the countries south of the Chinese Empire and lying between the Indus on the west and the island of New Guinea on the east. The last-named island falls to the domain, therefore, of the Pacific Islanders (see).

Ethnologically the term "East Indian" has no meaning, although its convenience has perhaps justified its use while immigration to the United States from this part of the world was very small. Geographically it comprises races of the most diverse culture, from the dwarf Negrito of the Philippines, perhaps the lowest race of mankind in degree of civilization, to the European-like Hindu, who uses the Aryan speech and has a civilization older than our own. All the five great races or divisions of mankind, with the exception of the American Indian, are found represented in the East Indies. The great Caucasian population of India has just been mentioned. The inhabitants of Indo-China, Burma, and Siam are Mongolian. Those of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago are Malay, with a small remnant of a true Ethiopian or black race, the Negrito, scattered here and there. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization puts all East Indians into the "Mongolic" grand division.

The population of the four great races found in the East Indies, with the exception of the black race, is immense, certainly over 350,000,000, forming with that of China about half the population of the entire earth. Of all the East Indians, nearly six-sevenths are natives of India, and will claim chief attention here as a probable factor in future immigration. The peoples farther east have shown little tendency to emigrate. Of these, the densest population is that of Java, numbering nearly 30,000,000. Although the oldest in Malay civilization, this people has neither the physical nor the mental energy of its kinsmen, the Filipinos, and, unlike the Hindus, they have shown little or no tendency to emigrate to other countries. The Indo-Chinese of the mainland, like the Malays, have less energy and enterprise than the true Chinese and do not migrate. Their country is not so densely populated. Practically none of these populations, with the exception of the Filipinos, are Christian or greatly influenced by western civilization.

Of the 294,000,000 people of India, including Burma, it is unnecessary in this work to especially consider the non-Aryan multitudes, a population nearly as large as that of the United States. The dark Dravidian element is much the largest of these, numbering 60,000,000. Three-fourths of India, however, is, like ourselves, Aryan—220,000,000, a population nearly two-thirds as great as that of all Europe. It is this Aryan population of northern India that is generally called Hindu, although the term also applies to a religion or to the people having a certain social organization based upon Brahmanism. (See *Hindu*.) One of the many "Hindu" tongues is Hindi, spoken, with its dialects, by about 100,000,000 persons. About 3,000,000 of these are Christians.

The Caucasian features of the northern Hindus are easily remarked, although they are generally dark. They are often tall, although not so strong, energetic, and aggressive as the Chinese in competition with Europeans. Some have been educated in English schools or colleges in India. All are keen in trade, making good merchants, and perhaps identify themselves with western civilization to a greater degree than do the Chinese.

The population of India is one of the densest of the globe. The people must emigrate or die by the million in the famines that periodically reduce their numbers. The protection of the rest of the world against an Indian flood of migration is their poverty, their inability to provide the cost of transportation, and their lack of initiative.

India has sent out about 20,000 "coolies" or laborers annually in recent years, largely to British colonies in the West Indies and South Africa; in other words, about as large an emigration as that of Russians, Scotch, or Lithuanians to the United States. A few have been coming recently to British Columbia and the western coast of the United States, but the total number admitted to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910 is only 5,786.

ENGLISH or **ANGLO-SAXON**; inaccurately **BRITISH**. The principal race or people of England; the westernmost European branch of the Teutonic stock; the race that first spoke the English language.

There is no necessity in this connection for discussion of a subject so well understood by all as the character, social institutions, and other qualities of the English as an immigrant people. It may be assumed that all Americans understand the race which has given us our language and laws and political institutions. Yet there may be some doubt as to the ethnical position of the English—as to which of the present components of the mixed English nation are to be considered as unassimilated immigrant elements and which as truly English. If it can be said, as some claim, that the new race now being formed in America is already more German than English, perhaps even more Irish than English, the student of races will realize that clear distinctions need be drawn in the case of so composite a race as that in England. In the case, for instance, of an immigrant from England who comes of Irish or Scotch descent, how long a residence of his ancestry in England entitles him to be called English? The question goes deeper than this, namely, to the determination of what constitutes a race in ethnology. It is perhaps convenient to consider, in discussing a race so well known as the English, the definition and classification of races upon which this dictionary proceeds.

As explained in the Introductory (see), race is determined by language in such phrases as "the races of Europe," but by physical qualities, such as color, hair, and shape of head, when we speak of "the five great races" or grand divisions of mankind. In either case the attempt is made to bring into a common class all who have the same inheritance. But the term "race" is sometimes used in other senses. Thus we may reach wider and wider "races," each including the preceding, as when we speak of the English race, the Teutonic race, the Aryan or Indo-European race, the Caucasian race, and, finally, the human race. Not only is there this popular looseness in the use of the word, but its scientific acceptance in the most exact of studies, namely, in national census taking, is also variable. While in some European censuses race is determined by the mother tongue of the individual, in other countries it is determined by the "language of converse" or "customary language." It is evident that an Irish family that has lived for generations in England would be called Irish by the first test, English by the second. But how long a residence in England will entitle an Irishman, or a Scotchman, or a French Huguenot, or one of Norman French stock, to be called English if the mother tongue is the test? Evidently this phrase must be interpreted to mean the ancestral or family language in dealing with a stock which has kept itself quite pure in descent. But since the greater part of the English population of to-day is of mixed origin, a census

may adopt the arbitrary rule that the paternal line only shall determine the race, or, what is evidently more difficult and more scientific, it may name the mixed races as such, or consider the race to be determined by the preponderant element in the mixture.

Since all this is merely a matter of definition, so far as consistency in the present dictionary is concerned, the following principles and definitions may be given as those adopted and presumably scientific. In the narrow sense, the race of an immigrant is determined by ancestral language, as above indicated. The historical limit which determines the transition from one race into another as thus defined varies with different races. It will be assumed in this article that the English race is practically one thousand years old, since the essential elements composing it were welded before or soon after the Norman invasion.

Still other definitions will conduce to clearness of thinking. Not only is a distinction to be made between race and nationality, but the terms "English people," "English stock," "English-speaking people," and, consequently, "English language" need definition also. The English nationality includes all native and naturalized citizens of England. It, therefore, includes members of other races besides Englishmen in the ethnical sense. The term "Englishman" may mean merely one of English nationality. The "English stock" is a loose expression for the English race. A stock in ethnology generally includes several races. The "English-speaking people," as is evident, includes all individuals in all parts of the world who speak the English language. The term "English language" is more capable of exact definition than all the foregoing, for, philologically, it is impossible to confuse it with any other. It is only as old as the English race. The expression "English people" is a loose one. By definition in this dictionary it is the equivalent of the term "the English race," which embraces the English in America; it means also the people of the particular country or nationality, England. Briton is a name applied to the ancient race of England, by some supposed to have been of Celtic origin. The word is used at times to mean any native of Great Britain. In this sense it includes different races, as English, Irish, and Welsh. It, or rather North Briton, is the term by which the Lowland Scotch prefer to be called instead of English. "British" is a term of nationality rather than of race. It also means the Celtic language spoken by the ancient Britons.

Linguistically, the English are Teutons. Although the English language is very composite, the grammar and the spoken language are still characteristically Anglo-Saxon, that is, Low German, notwithstanding that it has lost many of its inflections. English is closely related to the dialects still spoken in Flanders, in the Netherlands, and on the northern shores of Germany. It is to-day the language of about 126,000,000 individuals living under a score of different governments, among which are two of the greatest nations of the world, the British Empire and the United States of America. No other Indo-European tongue is spoken by so many persons. Russian ranks next with 90,000,000, then German with 76,000,000, Spanish with 50,000,000, French with 46,000,000, and Italian with 33,500,000 (Hickmann).

Physically, as well as linguistically, the English are a very composite product. The prevailing English type is tall, long-headed, and generally blond, although, as Beddoe has pointed out, there is no one type characteristic of all England. He finds what he calls Anglo-Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons, both Teutonic in type, located in the northern, the eastern, and the southern parts of England; a short, darker type of marked "Celtic" character in the western part, bordering on Wales, and a still darker Celtic type, the Cornish, in Cornwall. The Lowland Scotch (see *Scotch*), the people living south of the southern firths of Forth and Clyde and on the eastern side of Scotland, are said to be nearly identical in racial character and closely related in their dialect to the people of the northern part of England. It has been variously estimated that the English race is from one-fifth to one-half Scandinavian, if not, in fact, more Scandinavian than Anglo-Saxon. Freeman says "when we set foot on the shores of Scandinavia and northern Germany, we are simply revisiting our ancestral home."

In geographical distribution the English are more widely dispersed than any other people, being found in all parts of the world. No exact figures can be given as to the number of the English race. The population of England is about 31,000,000. According to the Canadian census of 1901 there were in Canada 1,260,899 persons of English race or origin. And, as is well known, the English form no small part of the population of the United States.

The English hold high rank as an emigrating and colonizing people. They, with the Irish, Scotch, Germans, and Scandinavians, gave the distinctive character to immigration to the United States prior to 1882. These races from northwestern Europe then formed nearly 90 per cent of the total immigration from Europe. Since then there has been a rapid decrease in the immigration of the Celto-Teutonic peoples, but a still more rapid increase in that from the countries of southeastern Europe, comprising especially Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Greece.

The United States was until 1900 the favored destination of British emigrants, the total number coming here annually from the United Kingdom being greater than of those going to all other countries combined; but in 1905 the curve of immigration to British North America rose and passed that for the United States. During the twenty years 1883-1903, British emigration to South Africa, Australia, and Canada was about equally divided, seldom rising above 20,000 per year to each, and never above 40,000. For some years past Australasia and South Africa have attracted only about 10,000 to 15,000 annually.

In 1900 there were 39,021 English emigrants to the United States, of whom 26,203 came from the United Kingdom and 10,708 from British North America. In absolute numbers the English in the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, held seventh place down the list of immigrant races and peoples, the total number admitted during the period being 408,614. Their rate of movement is much lower than that of the Slovaks, Hebrews, or Irish. As compared with these races, future immigration from England must relatively increase. The population of the smaller races is so far below that of the English that they can not long continue coming at the present rate.

FINNISH. Best defined for the purposes of this work from a linguistic point of view in a narrow sense as the race or people of Finno-Tataric stock, which now constitutes the chief population of Finland and embraces also the related peoples of northwestern Russia, exclusive of the Lapps. The Finns may be also called the "Finns Proper" or "Western Finns," and include the Esths, Livs, Vots, Veps, Tavastians, and Karelians, together with the Ijores and Chudes, subbranches of the last named. The Karelians extend nearly to the center of Russia and are called by some "Eastern Finns." It would appear more significant to reserve this latter name to designate the Ugro-Finnic peoples living in Eastern Russia and in Asia. Although speaking languages similar to the Western Finns or Suomi, they are widely different from the latter in blood, and to a great extent in civilization. The Western and Eastern Finns are more unlike than the North and South Italians, who are, for a similar reason, counted separately by the Bureau of Immigration.

Finnish immigration has been larger in recent years than that of most races so small in population. It is practically confined to the Western Finns or Finns proper. These are Caucasian rather than Mongolian in appearance, while the Eastern or Volga Finns, who are not known to come as yet to America, show distinctly their Asiatic origin. They are divided from the Finns proper by a broad band of Great Russians which extends through Central Russia from north to south. The Lapps and Samoyeds, another very different stock, may be called the "Northern Finns."

The term "Finn" or "Finnic" is equivalent to "Ugro-Finnic" when employed in a still wider sense to include all thus far mentioned and in addition the Magyars and possibly the Bulgarians (see). The former are linguistically Ugro-Finnic; the latter were so originally. The word "Finnic" is even used at times to designate the entire Finno-Tataric division of the Siberic branch of the Mongolian race. It then includes the Turks (see). Even the Japanese, Manchus, and Kalmyks belong to coordinate stocks. (See *Finno-Tataric* for the relations of all Mongolian languages.)

Finally the term Finns is used in a fourth sense, narrowest of all, to designate only the Finns of Finland; that is, little more than the Tavastians, considering the Esths and Livs, for instance, as distinct races. It is evidently necessary to analyze further this complex subject.

The Eastern Finns number about 2,000,000; the Northern Finns, or Lapps and Samoyeds, only 17,000; the Western Finns, or Finns proper, nearly 4,000,000. Of the last named, 2,350,000 live in Finland. Certain districts in the western part of Finland are occupied almost entirely by the blondest of Teutons, Swedes, who number not less than 350,000. The total population of the country is about 2,850,000. Until 1809 Finland was a part of Sweden, and before the dawn of history the Finns and Swedes were no doubt intermingling. This will account in part for the prevailing blondness and European cast of countenance amongst

the Finns, which has led the Bureau of Immigration to put them into the "Teutonic division" of races. But the entire Ugro-Finnic stock seems to have been, in origin, lighter in color than most other Mongolians, perhaps as a result of their northern residence. Formerly they were taken out of the Mongolian grand division by certain ethnologists and put into a separate division of "allophylian whites." Whatever their original stock, the Finns of Finland are to-day the most truly European of any race possessing a Mongolic speech, and in some respects their institutions are abreast of any in Europe.

Other branches of the Ugro-Finnic stock are classified as below in the census of the Russian Empire for 1897. Since this census does not cover Finland, the first item in the table is taken from the census of Finland for 1900. (See article *Russian* for additional statistics.)

TABLE 7.—*Finnic population of the Russian Empire, 1897.*

Branches.	In Europe.	In Asia.	Total.	Branches.	In Europe.	In Asia.	Total.
Total.....	5,782,127	88,850	5,870,977	Eastern Finns—Con.			
Western Finns....	3,739,947	6,513	3,746,460	Mordvinian.....	989,959	33,882	1,023,841
In Finland.....	2,352,990		2,352,990	Votyak.....	420,673	297	420,970
Finnish.....	141,184	1,884	143,068	Permyak.....	103,347	1,344	104,691
Karelian.....	208,083	18	208,101	Zyryan.....	144,369	9,249	153,618
Esth.....	998,096	4,006	1,002,702	Vogul.....	2,850	4,801	7,651
Ijore.....	13,774		13,774	Ostyak.....		19,663	19,663
Chude.....	25,820	5	25,825	Northern Finns....	5,752	11,931	17,683
Eastern Finns....	2,035,524	70,349	2,105,873	Lapp.....	1,812		1,812
Cheremiss.....	374,326	1,113	375,439	Samoyed.....	3,940	11,931	15,871
				Magyar.....	904	57	961

a Census of Finland for 1900. Subdivisions of Finns in Finland not given.

WESTERN FINNS.

Only brief additional data may be given concerning the above-mentioned and other divisions of the Ugro-Finnic. Chude is an old name once applied to all Finns by the Russians. The census limits the name to those locally called "Chotscher" or "Kaivan," who speak a Karelian dialect. They live in one of the two Karelian provinces, Olonetz; that is, northeast of St. Petersburg. The Veps are northern Chudes; the Vots, southern Chudes. The largest Karelian population is found in Tver Province, southeast of St. Petersburg. The Karelians are the easternmost branch of the Finns proper, and show perhaps more trace of an Asiatic origin. They are mainly agriculturists. The Ijores, on the contrary, are found mainly in the city of St. Petersburg. They are descendants of the Ingers, but no longer a pure Tavastian stock, and therefore not good types of the Western Finns. Yet they apparently constitute the group called "Finns" in the Russian census, as the latter live mostly in St. Petersburg.

The Finns of Finland are mainly Tavastians, or Hemes, and Savolaks. The Kwaenes extend farther north and are in a transitional stage between the more cultured Finns toward the south and the Lapps on the north. The Esths and Livs do not differ much from the Finns of Finland in stock. They live south of the Gulf of Finland and along the Baltic, forming about 90 per cent of the population of Esthonia and 40 per cent of that of Livonia. The extinct Krevs formerly lived near these in Courland, in Esthonia, and especially in Livonia. The agglutinative language of the Finns is modified by the radically different Aryan speech of the Letts and Lithuanians (see), who adjoin them on the south. In the Province of Pskof they speak a dialect called the "Verros." Other names given to certain Baltic or Western Finns are the Lopari, the Evremeiseti, the Savakoti, and the Izhora (Ijores) or Ingers. In religion nearly all the Western Finns are Lutherans.

EASTERN FINNS.

The most of the Eastern Finns live in the middle Volga region of Eastern Russia. Those farthest west are the Cheremiss, in Viatka and Kazan provinces. Not long ago they were nomadic. Though nominally Orthodox, their religion is corrupted with Tatar Mohammedanism and even Mongolian Shamanism. The Chuvashes, adjoining the Cheremiss on the north and the Kazan Tatar on the east, have some of the characteristics of both. Many of them

speak Türki, the Tatar tongue. They are thought by some to be a branch of the Mordvinians, but are counted in the Russian census as Tatars.

The Mordvinians form the largest division of the Eastern Finns, numbering over 1,000,000. They are most numerous farther down the Volga basin, in the provinces of Samara, Simbirsk, Penza, and Saratov, reaching to within one province of the Caspian Sea. They are also widely scattered through the Great Russian and Tatar populations of other provinces, and are often Russified in language and customs. The Erzu and Mokcha are two dialects of the Mordvinian.

The Votyaks, Permyaks, and Zyrians are the northernmost of the Eastern Finns in Europe. The last named extend to the Samoyed country on the Arctic. Most of the Voguls and all the Ostyaks, who are nomads, live in Siberia. These two peoples, small in number, may be called the Ugric division of the Ugro-Finnic stock. They are nearly as Asiatic and primitive in their manner of life as are the stunted Samoyeds and Lapps of the frozen ocean. Finally, the Besermans are a small group of Mohammedans distinguishable only by their religion from the Votyaks, among whom they live, but related to the Voguls.

Finnish emigrants to the United States are all, so far as known, Western or true Finns. Immigration has been rapid in recent years. In the thirteen years from 1893 to 1905 Finland lost 128,600 by emigration. Nearly all of these came to America—in 1905, all but 37. In the twelve years 1899-1910, 151,774 Finnish immigrants were admitted to the United States, the race ranking fourteenth in that regard among all races or peoples. The rate per 1,000 of the population of Western Finns arriving per year (4 in 1907) was only half that of the Italians, Irish, or Norwegians, and less than one-fourth that of the Hebrews or Slovaks.

FINNO-TATARIC; synonyms, Ural-Altai, Mongolo-Turkic, Sibiric, Scythian, Turko-Ugric, Altaic, Uralic, Mongolo-Tataric, Ugro-Altai (in widest sense), and formerly Tataric or Turanian. The family of agglutinative languages, which distinguishes the Sibiric division of the Mongolian race from the remaining or Sinitic division (Chinese, etc.), the latter possessing a monosyllabic speech. (See classification of races, in Introductory, *Mongolian* and *Finnish*.) These are more properly linguistic than ethnical terms, although "Finno-Tataric," which is used in both senses, might well be reserved to designate the peoples and "Ural-Altai" to designate the languages they speak.

This is a subject of which the ordinary student of immigration may know but little, and yet it is indispensable to a proper understanding of important immigrant peoples like the Magyars, Finns, Turks, and Japanese. (See articles on these peoples.) It is not commonly known that these all derive their origin from the same primitive Mongolian stock of northern Asia, and that, although the western members of the stock have become more or less Europeanized in blood, they still have languages of absolutely different origin and type from our own. They are thus cut off from participation in our literature, and necessarily, to a certain extent, from our ideals and institutions. The Finno-Tataric languages are agglutinative, while our Indo-European languages are inflected and the Chinese is monosyllabic. The only remaining primary division or family of languages in the world is that of the American Indians, the Polysynthetic. The term "Turanian," now generally discarded, was applied by Max Müller to nearly all Old World languages that are neither Indo-European nor Semitic. It was soon loosely applied to all poorly understood languages and ethnical stocks of Europe. Nor is the term "Scythian" in common use, although carefully limited by Whitney to the group now under discussion. The remaining terms suggest localities and peoples.

The physical differences existing to-day between the Finno-Tataric peoples can be best discussed in separate articles. (See *Japanese* and the *Pest*.) Their geographical extent is immense, being second only to that of the Indo-European stock. They extend from the Atlantic (the Lapps of northern Norway) to the Pacific (the Japanese), filling not only all of northern and western Asia down to India, but much of eastern and southeastern Europe (the "Hungarians," Turks, Finns, and various peoples of eastern Russia).

The population of this stock is nevertheless small, perhaps 60,000,000, not counting the 60,000,000 Japanese and Koreans. They are very thinly spread out over 10,000,000 square miles, largely in frigid and desert regions of Siberia and central Asia. Their migratory instinct threatened to submerge Europe in the middle ages, but their numbers now count for little even when the proportion that leave their homes is abnormally large, as in the case of the Magyars and the Finns to-day (see). The entire Finnish population numbers less than 6,000,000; the Magyar population is about 8,500,000.

FLEMISH. (See *Dutch and Flemish*.)

FRENCH. The principal race or people of France; the northern branch of the Romance-speaking peoples, including, besides the French of France, the French Belgians, the French Swiss, the French of Alsace-Lorraine (now a part of Germany), and the French Canadians of the New World. As thus defined the French constitute about 93 per cent of the population of France, nearly one-half of that of Belgium, about one-fourth of that of Switzerland, and nearly one-third of that of Canada. According to the census of 1900 there were 395,297 Canadian-born French persons in the United States, and 436,232 native-born persons one or both of whose parents were Canadian-born French. The French is not a well-defined race ethnologically, being a mixture of the three chief prehistoric races of Europe, the broad-headed "Alpine" or "Celtic" element predominating. Linguistically French belongs to the Romance or Italic group of the Aryan family. The French are put in the "Celtic division" by the Bureau of Immigration, while they are usually classified with the Romanic peoples.

The French Belgians are found mainly in the southeastern provinces of Belgium. (See article *Dutch and Flemish*.) They speak a dialect called the "Walloon." They are supposed to be descended from the Belgian Gauls of Cæsar, are tall and long-faced, and resemble the French of Normandy. The French Swiss constitute the greater part of the inhabitants of the western cantons of Switzerland. They belong to the short-headed Alpine race, are brunette, and much shorter in stature than the French Belgians. French Canadian (see) is an expression used to designate the inhabitants of Canada, especially those of the Province of Quebec, who are descendants of the French. They speak a dialect which possesses many peculiarities developed on Canadian soil. Their blood has been more or less mixed with that of the English-speaking Canadians and has had some infusion of the Indian, though to a much less degree than is generally supposed.

The term "French language" may be used in a broad or generic sense to include not only the modern literary French, but all the dialects of Old French still in use, as the Walloon, the Provençal, and the Catalan. In a narrower or restricted sense it means the "langue d'oïl," which is now the literary as well as the general and official language of France. Old French had two distinct and equally important dialects—the "langue d'oïl," spoken north of the Loire and eastward to Berne, Switzerland, and the "langue d'oc," in the south. The former is now spoken by about 22,500,000 persons in France. It is one of the two official languages of Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada. It is the diplomatic language of many countries. Owing to its clearness and precision it is the language par excellence of science and criticism. One of its dialects, the Walloon, is still used familiarly by about 3,000,000 persons living in Belgium and the northeastern part of France. This is especially characterized by a large number of Celtic and German elements. Though it once had a literature of its own, it is now assuming the character of a patois.

The Provençal, often called the "langue d'oc," is the native language of the southern half of France. With the closely related dialects, such as the Gascon, Limousin, Auvergnat, and Savoisin, it is spoken by over 12,500,000 persons in southern France and by several hundred thousand in Switzerland and Italy. The Catalan dialect, spoken on both sides of the Catalonian border, occupies a place between Provençal and Castilian. (See *Spanish*.)

Physically the French are not a homogeneous race. There has been much blending of racial elements even within historic times. At the present time France presents three distinct ethnic types, whose persistence depends in part on their geographical location and in part on more recent intrusions. France appears to have been once occupied quite generally by a broad-headed, rather brunette ("Alpine") race which still characterizes the central part of the country, especially among the Auvergnats, and is found in considerable numbers in Brittany among the Bretons. It is estimated by Brinton that this Alpine element forms fully three-fifths of the French race. A tall, long-headed, Teutonic type predominates in the northeastern part of France, especially in Normandy. Many of the inhabitants of this region are blond. In fact, it is said that northern France is more Teutonic than is southern Germany. (See *German*.) In the most southern part of France, especially along the Mediterranean coast, the inhabitants are of the long-headed brunette or "Mediterranean" type. These three types are fairly well amalgamated in the great cities of France into what is generally recognized as the typical Frenchman. His ethnic position is that of an intermediate between the northern and the

southern races. The Basques of southwestern France seem to be a peculiar modification of the Alpine race of central France.

France is thus seen to present great diversities in language and physique. It is the only place on the continent where a Celtic tongue is spoken—the Breton. With Spain it is the habitat of the Basques, who speak a non-Aryan tongue.

France has a population of 38,500,000. French, using the term in the broad sense, is spoken throughout France, except in four small districts—the western part of Brittany, occupied by the Bretons (1,350,000); a Flemish section (230,000) on the Belgian border; the extreme southwestern corner, occupied by Basques (150,000), and a district occupied by Italians (330,000) on the Italian border. Outside of France French populations are found in Belgium (nearly 3,000,000), in Germany (200,000), in Switzerland (730,000), and in the northwestern part of Italy (80,000). The total French population of Europe is, therefore, about 39,000,000. It is estimated that 4,000,000 more are found in Canada, the United States, and the Antilles. According to statistics of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the total French immigration to the United States in the twelve years 1899–1910 was 115,783. Of these, 63,348 came from France, 9,207 from Belgium, 4,668 from Switzerland, and 31,828 from British North America. The last number is considerably too small, for the reason that prior to 1908 little effort was made to record the number of immigrants coming to the United States from Canada.

FRENCH CANADIAN. That section of the French race or people which lives in Canada. According to the Canadian census of 1901 there were 1,649,371 persons of French race or origin in the entire Dominion and of these 1,322,115 lived in the province of Quebec, where they constitute a large majority of the population. (See *French* for general description.) It need only be further said here that the French language as commonly spoken in Canada has become considerably modified during the two hundred years or more of its exile. There is also some slight physical change going on in the race, although it is not widely intermingled with Indian blood, as some misinformed persons think. The French Canadians have been sending a large contingent to the States for a long period and already form an important part of the population in many New England towns. In 1884 Catholic statistics showed 326,000 to be living in New England. According to the census of 1890 there were 302,469 Canadian-born French persons in the United States and in 1900 the number had increased to 695,297. According to immigration statistics, 31,828 French immigrants were admitted to the United States from British North America in the twelve years 1899–1910. As stated in the article on the French, however, the statistics in this regard are incomplete.

GERMAN (incorrectly Dutch). The race or people whose mother tongue is the German language in the narrower sense of the word; that is, excluding the Dutch, Flemish, English, and Scandinavian divisions of the Germanic or Teutonic group of languages, but including the German dialects found in all other countries, as in Austria and Switzerland; the race which uses the modern literary German. Although this is the definition that tacitly underlies all emigration and immigration statistics and censuses of races as taken in various countries, the "race" so defined is a somewhat arbitrary or artificial division of mankind. Like many of the so-called "races" of Europe, it is not a unity from a physical point of view. Nor will it stand even the linguistic test adopted in this dictionary. (See *Introductory* and *English*.) For, if the mother tongue be the test, the Dutch and the Flemish are as much German as are other Frankish or Saxon populations. Merely the historical or political accident that Holland and Belgium have established by law another literary standard than that of Germany leads to their being considered non-German in race.

Some German scholars have no doubt been influenced by pan-Teutonism; that is, the ideal for a common bond of sympathy, if not of political unity, among all Teutonic peoples, to overstate the linguistic unity of the Germans with the Dutch, the English, and the Scandinavians. It is the same tendency which is found in much more exaggerated form among the panslavists farther east. English and the Scandinavian languages are often classified as divisions of the Low German. It needs but a moment's reflection to realize that though English may have been Low German in origin, it is now, especially in its vocabulary, more like French or other Romance tongues than like German. The ease with which an Englishman learns the former proves this. The physical anthro-

pologist recognizes a still greater difference in type, and therefore in origin, between the broad-headed and brunette southern Germans, "Alpine" in race, and the typical English or especially the Scandinavians, who are the extreme of the opposite type, long-headed and pure blonds. Some confusion may arise from the fact that certain ethnical terms are used in opposite senses in the English and the German languages. It has elsewhere been explained that the English word "Dutch" (see) is never properly applied to a German, although the latter calls himself by practically the same name, *Deutsch*. Again, English philologists generally employ the word "Teutonic," which comes from the latter word, *Teutsch*, in the broadest sense of all, to include the "German," while German philologists reverse the terminology and make "Germanic" (*Germanisch*) include the *Deutsch*.

The Austrians and the Swiss Germans can not be considered non-German in race by the test above applied to the Dutch. Although they may speak dialects very different from the modern literary German, they make the latter the legal language and really belong, themselves, to the High German division of dialects, from which the literary German takes its rise. In other words, the Austrian dialects are nearer the true German than are the North Saxon (Low German) dialects. On linguistic maps the Austrian and the Bavarian group of dialects are one in name and color. The difference in political affiliation and otherwise does not justify us in speaking of an "Austrian" race, distinct from the German, any more than we can speak of a "Swiss" race (see these). The Swiss Germans are one, linguistically, with the neighboring population in Germany, the Alemanni (Suabian). Their case is, therefore, the same as that of the Austrian, so far as language is concerned. Their case is stronger statistically, for they constitute two-thirds of the population of Switzerland, while the German Austrians number but little over one-third of the population of Austria, not including Hungary. But in the popular mind, as well as scientifically, the word Swiss may mean a Frenchman or an Italian as well as a German. The term "Austrian" may also properly apply to the 25 per cent of Czechs (Bohemians, etc.) or to the 35 per cent of other Slavs found in Austria.

Among the Austrian dialects are the Tyrolese, the Styrian, and the Carinthian. The Zips are certain Germans of northern Hungary. In eastern Hungary, in Transylvania, is a large population of Saxons. Other names applied to Germans on the ethnographical map of Austria are the Walser, the Alemanen, the Pinzgauer, the Pongauer, the Lungauer, and the Gottscheer. The Frisians, a Low German stock, live in northern Holland.

The many other dialects of the German language need no discussion, for the people speaking them are all admittedly German in race. They are confined mainly to Germany, that is, they are German in nationality as well as in race, with the exception of minor segments which have spread over into Bohemia or neighboring countries. Of course, all who speak these dialects call themselves German in race. Of such are the Saxons, already mentioned, the Franconians or modern Franks, the Hessians, the Suabians, the Thuringians, the Westphalians, the Limburgers, and the Luxemburgers. Other Germans bear names of purely political divisions, as the Hanoverians and the Pomeranians. The names of others are sometimes used in two senses. Thus the Prussian, as a term of nationality, is wider than the ethnical term Prussian, which applied to a people of non-German origin, related to the Lettish, in eastern Prussia. The Alsatian is properly a German dialect, as is the Tyrolese, yet Alsace, the province, has also a large French population, as Tyrol has of Ladins (Rhaeto-Romansh), and other Latins (Italians). Finally, the Silesians are those who gave their name to the two provinces called Silesia—the one on the Prussian side, the other on the Austrian side of the border. These, the Prussians, and all other divisions of the Germans living in the eastern part of Germany and in German Austria, are intermingled with non-German peoples to a degree that does not obtain in western Germany and on the southern border of the race, adjoining Italy. In the northeast the Poles and, to some extent, the Letts are pressing far over the German line, while the Germans, on the other hand, have scattered settlements far into Russian and Austrian territory.

Properly speaking, there is no German race from the point of view of physical characteristics. It is true that this name, or, better, the name "Teutonic," has been given to the so-called "Nordic" type, one of the three great races of Europe as described by physical anthropologists. But only a part of the people living in northern Germany, especially in the provinces nearest Denmark, are pure representatives of this extreme type, blond, with light hair and blue eyes,

tall, and very long-headed. The type is far better represented by the Scandinavians. The German race in Germany itself includes the most opposite extremes in type from the Nordic, just described, to the so-called "Alpine" race of Bavaria and Switzerland. Among these are some of the broadest-headed men in Europe, as in north Germany are found some of the longest-headed. A cranial index of 87 is found in Tyrol, as contrasted with one of 77 on the Danish border. The Alpine type, further, is brunette and short, although not so dark as the "Mediterranean" type of southern Italy. A unique census of school children by color of hair and eyes was taken some twenty years ago by four countries having a large German population. The results show the region in northwestern Germany already mentioned, and certain districts on the Baltic coast farther east, as the only parts of Germany in which 50 per cent are pure blond. Farther south from 20 to 40 per cent are pure blond; then from 16 to 20 per cent are pure brunette; and finally, among the Germans of the southern border and of Switzerland and Austria, 20 to 30 per cent are pure brunette. On the average, however, the German population is decidedly of the blond type.

Few of the so-called "races" of Europe include so many dissimilar elements, especially from the point of view of language, as the Germans. The Swiss, the Austrians, and the Mecklenburgers of northern Germany can not understand each other; and were it not for the written language they might be called different races as properly as the Dutch and Flemish. The Germans differ among themselves, as regards language, more than the great Slavic races. As has just been shown, they are also of different races physically. In many other respects they are far from being a homogeneous people. Germany lacks the unifying effect of a national religion, such as that of Russia. While the northern and most of the central portions of Germany are Protestant, the eastern border and the greater part of southern and western Germany are Catholic.

There is no need to speak of peculiarities in customs and the many important elements which determine the place of the German race in modern civilization. The German is too well known in America to necessitate further discussion.

The Germans of Europe number over 72,000,000 as against less than 40,000,000 English, Irish, and Scotch combined. They are larger in numbers than any other European race, if the Great Russian (55,000,000) be considered as separate from the Ruthenian or Little Russian (25,000,000), as is done in this dictionary. The Italian or the French race is only about half as large. The total German-speaking population of the world has been estimated at from 75,000,000 to 85,000,000 (see list below). It is exceeded only by the English-speaking population, which, however, includes nearly as many individuals non-English in race as there are English. The German is one of the most widely distributed of European races. As colonists, and especially as merchants, they are found in nearly every country in the world.

TABLE 8.—German population of the world.

[From Meyer's *Konversations-Lexikon*, 1909, Band 21.]

Geographic division.	German population.
Europe:	
German Empire.....	55,766,541
Austria.....	9,170,939
Hungary.....	2,135,181
Switzerland.....	2,312,949
Russia.....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	834,117
America:	
United States.....	11,000,000
Canada.....	309,741
Brazil.....	400,000
Miscellaneous.....	88,400
Summary:	
Europe.....	72,219,727
America.....	11,798,141
Australia and Oceania.....	110,035
Africa.....	61,577
Asia.....	58,687
Total.....	84,248,167

Austria has the largest German population of any European country outside of Germany itself, but the German population of America is still greater—in the foregoing estimate nearly 12,000,000. The United States census of 1900 gives the German-born population of the United States at 2,667,000, while the native-born of German-born parents number about 5,000,000 more. All of "Central Europe," as defined by Partsch to include Holland, Belgium, Austria proper, and all between, besides the greater part of Poland and Hungary, is predominantly German (51 per cent). In this territory the most numerous of the other races or peoples reach less than 7 per cent each. These are the Dutch and Flemish, the Serbo-Croatians, the Magyars, the Poles, the Czechs, and the Roumanians. This list, with the addition of the Italians and the French, indicates the ethnical boundaries of the German people. Outside of Germany itself no country is predominantly German by race, excepting Switzerland (69 per cent, or 2,300,000). Cisleithan Austria is 36 per cent German (9,000,000); Hungary, 12 per cent (2,000,000); the little independent principality of Luxemburg is 93 per cent German (220,000). Russia has a large German population, over 1,800,000 according to the Russian census, although this is only 1.5 per cent of the total population of that vast empire. Four-fifths of the Germans of Europe are found in Germany itself.

In Germany 94 per cent of the population is German in race. In the remaining 6 per cent the only race or people largely represented is the Polish. These number about 3,400,000, mainly in Prussia, while the Danes, the Lithuanians, and the Wends, number but little over 100,000 each.

During the period for which immigration statistics are available, 1820-1910, Germany furnished 5,351,746 immigrants to the United States. This is the largest number coming from any single country, although the United Kingdom as a whole furnished 7,766,330. The greatest immigration from Germany occurred in 1882, when 250,630 were admitted. The movement has decreased rapidly, however, and at the present time more German immigrants come from Austria-Hungary to the United States than from Germany itself—in 1907, 40,497, as against 32,276. In the same year Russia sent us rather more than two-fifths as many Germans as did Germany itself, and the little country Switzerland sent about 3,000 immigrants out of its 2,300,000 German people. The next largest source of German immigration to the United States was Canada, 1,121. The total for the year from all sources was 92,936, and that for the twelve years 1899-1910 was 754,375, which places the German fourth down the list of immigrant races or peoples.

GREEK (sometimes Hellenic). The modern Greek race or people is that which has descended, with considerable foreign admixture, from the famous race of ancient Greeks, one of the oldest branches of the Aryan group and the first to reach a high state of civilization. While the stock has changed much, physically and otherwise, the modern language is more nearly like the ancient Greek than Italian, for instance, is like the ancient Latin. The race is now one of the smaller and comparatively unimportant peoples of Europe, but it has recently developed a high rate of immigration to America.

Are the modern Greeks a different race from the ancient Greeks? Although ethnologists differ upon this question, the answer would appear to be that they are one and the same race when judged by their language, which is the test applied in this dictionary to all European races; but that they differ in part at least when judged by physical characteristics. Von Hellwald calls the ancient race the Hellenic (*Hellenen*) and the later race the modern Greek (*Neugriechen*). The ancient Greeks were of the so-called Mediterranean type, long-headed, and of classic regularity of features. While this type still prevails in Greece, the influence of admixture with alien blood has produced a type, indigenous to parts of the country, which differs materially from the ancient Greeks in that they are broad-headed, broad-faced, and more heavily built, although perhaps no darker than the ancients. Whether the latter were blond or brunette is still a mooted question, with the probability that they were like the "Mediterranean" race of the present day, deeply brunette. Amongst the Greeks of to-day are found two distinct physical types more sharply separated than in most nationalities: One, the ancient, long-headed type of Greece, with a cephalic index of 75; the other, the broad-headed type that comes from the Slavic, Albanian, or Turkish admixture, sometimes with the extremely high index of 88. These, however, must be regarded as extremes, and Ripley says that the cephalic index of the modern Greeks ranges with great constancy

about 81. All of the Greeks of Asia Minor are distinctly broad-headed, it is said, like the Turks among whom they live.

To what degree the ancient and the modern races of Greece differ in character and civilization may be still more difficult to determine than their physical type. The most contradictory accounts are given by partisans on this point. It can not be denied at least that the ancient Greeks were leaders in the civilization of their own day, and laid the foundations of modern civilization; while modern Greece is one of the weaker nations of Europe. The ancient Greeks were preeminent in philosophy and science, a position not generally accredited to the modern Greeks as a race, although there is no doubt as to their nimble intelligence. They compete with the Hebrew race as the best traders of the Orient. If there be a great difference between the ancient and the modern civilizations of Greece, the question still remains whether this change should be explained as simply the decadence of an ancient race or because of the debasement it has received, as did the civilization of the Roman, through the incursions of barbarian hordes, and, in recent history, through the long oppression of Turkish rule.

It is not generally understood that the language of the modern Greeks is really the language of the ancient Greeks. The difference is only dialectal. The literary language of to-day is but a continuation of the main literary dialect of ancient Greece, the Attic, as modified in passing through the Byzantine. It, or rather the modern vernacular, is sometimes called Romaic, a misleading term, which found its origin in the period of Roman supremacy. To this day the Greeks living in European Turkey are called *Romniks*. There are several dialects of the modern Greek or Romaic, such as the Mainot, the Phanariot, and the Cypriot, which need no further discussion in this connection. Of late there is a tendency among Greek authors to return more closely to the ancient form of the language. The spoken dialects of Greece vary more widely from the older language, although the so-called Tsaconic, which is spoken on the eastern side of lower Greece (Peloponnesus or Morea), closely resembles the ancient Dorian. The modern language is much closer to the ancient than any modern descendant of the Latin is to the ancient Latin. Greek is no longer spoken by the Greek colonists of southern Italy, nor even by many of the Greeks of Asia Minor. Crete is practically all Greek, and even southern Macedonia and the coast as far east as Constantinople itself, which has a larger population of Greeks than of Turks. As has been explained in the article "Turkish" (see), the Turks themselves form but a small minority of the population of Turkey.

The Greek race of to-day is intensely proud of its language and its history, and naturally wishes to be considered as genuinely Hellenic. The official title of the country is now the "Kingdom of Hellas," and any citizen, however mixed in race, styles himself a Hellenic. The people are wide-awake on political questions, are avid readers of newspapers, and, like the Greek of olden times, eager to learn some new thing. Generally speaking, in customs, superstitions, and folklore, the modern race is a continuation of the ancient. It shows in other respects, as in the clothing now worn, the influence of the mixture of races. As already intimated, the race is commercial rather than agricultural in its instincts, and in that respect differs from the Slavic, by which it is supposed to be modified. In religion it is Orthodox (Greek), which is also the national church of Russia and several other countries of eastern and south-eastern Europe. It is from this expansion of the Greek religion that much confusion has arisen in the use of the racial name. Even Ruthenians (see), or Little Russians, in America sometimes call themselves Greeks, apparently in contradistinction from their Slavic neighbors, who are Catholic. Statistics published by Greek partisans are said to exaggerate the number of Greeks found in Turkey by counting as such Bulgarians, Servians, and others who have become Hellenized and are members of the Greek Church.

How many of the inhabitants of Greece itself are really non-Grecian in race is a question difficult to answer. No statistics of the country are taken by race. It is well known, however, that eastern Greece, even in the Peloponnesus, has a large Albanian population, usually estimated at about 200,000. They are so fully Hellenized that but 40,000 now speak the Albanian language. This is perhaps the chief foreign element that is incorporated into the Greek race, although special account must be made also of the Slavic, the Turkish, the

Roman, and the Gothic, and even the Roumanian (Kutzo-Vlach, or Tsintsar). The last named is so recent in arrival that it is hardly yet incorporated into the race. It has come in largely since Greece was freed from Turkish rule, in 1830, and still forms large settlements extending from the central part of northern Greece into Macedonia. The Slavic element is the oldest that has profoundly modified the stock of ancient Greece. By the sixth century Greece had been overrun time and again by Slavic tribes, to the very southern extremity of the country.

It may not be commonly known that the greater part of the Greeks live outside of Greece. The total population of the country numbers but 2,600,000, much less than half the population of such small countries as Holland and Belgium. Ripley, Chisholm, and others say that the Greek race numbers above 8,000,000, although the more common estimates place it under 4,500,000 in Europe, or something over 5,000,000 in Europe and Asia Minor combined. Chisholm says that the Greeks living outside of Greece are twice as numerous as those in Greece. Ripley says that they form a third of the total population of the Balkan States. The latter number at least 20,000,000. Even the Statesman's Year-Book gives the total number of Greeks as 8,850,000, divided as follows: In Greece, 2,200,000; in European Turkey, 4,000,000; in Asia Minor, 2,000,000; in insular Greece, etc., 650,000. On the other hand von Hellwald says that of the population of Greece itself only about 1,300,000 are truly Greek in race.

In the twelve years 1899-1910, 216,962 Greeks were admitted to the United States, the race ranking twelfth in the number of immigrants furnished during that period.

GYPSY. A well-known wandering people scattered throughout western Asia, northern Africa, all parts of Europe, and even through parts of the Americas and Australia. As indicated by the language he speaks, which is closely related to Sanscrit, the Gypsy belongs to the Aryan race and is therefore Caucasian. In his own language the Gypsy calls himself "*Rom*," whence comes Romany as a name for the language. Special names are applied to Gypsies in the different countries where they are found. Some of these relate to the supposed origin of this singular people, as Gypsy or Egyptian in the British Isles, Bohémien in France, Gitano (Egyptian) in Spain, and Tatare in Scandinavia. In some countries they are known by a term of contempt, as Heiden (heathen) in Holland, Harani (robbers) in Egypt, and Tinklers in Scotland, but in most parts of Europe a local form of the word Zingani is used to designate them, as Zigeuner in Germany, Cygany in Hungary, and Zingari in Spain.

The Gypsy or Romany language is now considered to belong to the neo-Hindu group, on a level with Hindi and Marathi, but is full of foreign elements borrowed from the various peoples met by the Gypsies in their migration westward. Miklosich distinguishes thirteen Gypsy dialects in Europe: the Greek or Turkish, Roumanian, Hungarian, Moravo-Bohemian, German, Polo-Lithuanian, Russian, Scandinavian, Finnish, Anglo-Scottish, Italian, Basque, and Spanish. These dialects become more corrupt as a rule the farther they are removed from Turkey. Gypsies converse with strangers in the language of the vernacular of the people with whom they dwell. They have no alphabet, no written literature, only a few songs.

Physically the Gypsy is a very mixed people, the chief characters of which are too well known to need description here. They are supposed to have had their origin in northern India and to have entered Europe by way of Persia and Armenia in the early part of the fourteenth century. The exact relationship of the European Gypsies to certain tribes of Asia—the Nats and Doms of India, or the Luri and Karachi of Persia—has not been demonstrated by scientists.

Everywhere the Gypsy resents the restraint of a higher social organization. To him laws and statutes are persecutions to be evaded. He has no history, no tradition, no racial religion, nothing but a remarkable instinct of blood relationship which is manifested in the solidarity of race unequalled by even that of the Jews. The total population of Gypsies in the world is variously estimated at from 700,000 to 850,000, of whom three-fourths are in Europe. There are 200,000 in Roumania, 100,000 each in Hungary and the Balkan Peninsula, 50,000 each in Spain, Russia, and Servia, and 50,000 in Germany and Italy combined. The number in the British Isles is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000. There are thought to be 100,000 in Asia and 25,000 in Africa. Only a

few thousand are found in the Americas. They are included among "Other peoples" in immigration statistics. They are supposed to have first come to this country in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Simson says that many were banished from the British Isles to America in colonial times and that many more were sent to serve in the British army during the Revolution. He found a number of settled Gypsies in the eastern States, and suggests that many of the keepers of small tin shops and peddlers of tin, as well as many of the fortune tellers of the great cities of the United States, are in reality of Gypsy descent.

HEBREW, JEWISH, or ISRAELITE. The race or people that originally spoke the Hebrew language; primarily of Semitic origin. Scattered throughout Europe, especially in Russia, yet preserving their own individuality to a marked degree. Linguistically, the nearest relatives of the ancient Hebrew are the Syriac (see *Syrian*), Assyrian, and Arabic languages of the Semitic-Hamitic family. The last named constitutes one of the four great divisions of the Caucasian race. While the Hebrew is not so nearly a dead language as the related Syrian, Aramaic, or the ancient Assyrian, its use in most Jewish communities is confined mainly to religious exercises. The Jews have adopted the languages of the peoples with whom they have long been associated. More speak Yiddish, called in Europe "Judeo-German," than any other language, since the largest modern population of Jews borders on eastern Germany and has been longest under German influence.

Physically the Hebrew is a mixed race, like all our immigrant races or peoples, although to a less degree than most. This has been fairly well demonstrated by recent studies, notwithstanding the earlier scientific and present popular belief that they are of pure blood. In every country they are found to approach in type the people among whom they have long resided. The two chief divisions of the Jewish people are the Ashkenazim, or northern type, and the Sephardim, or southern. The latter are also called "Spaniards," after the country, Spain, from which they were expelled in 1492. They are now found mainly in the countries southeast of Austria. They consider themselves to be of purer race than the northern Jews and in some countries refuse to intermarry or worship with the latter. Their features are more truly Semitic. The "Jewish nose," and to a less degree other facial characteristics, are found well-nigh everywhere throughout the race, although the form of the head seems to have become quite the reverse of the Semitic type. The social solidarity of the Jews is chiefly a product of religion and tradition. Yet, taking all factors into account, and especially their type of civilization, the Jews of to-day are more truly European than Asiatic or Semitic. The classification of the Bureau of Immigration separates the Hebrews from the Semites and places them in the Slavic grand division of the Aryan family, although, as is explained above, they are not Aryan. Nine-tenths of our Jewish immigrants come, however, from Slavic territory.

The total Hebrew population of the world is estimated at 11,000,000. Only a remnant, less than 100,000, are found in Palestine; perhaps 250,000 in all Asia. About one-half of the Jews live in western Russia, about 2,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, and 250,000 in Roumania. About one-fourth of the Russian Jews live in Poland. The emigration from these countries during the last generation has been immense and has reached its culmination in the past five years. The primary causes have been a desire for better economic conditions, and the persecutions directed against the Jewish population.

Jewish immigration now exceeds in number annually that of any other race with the exception of the South Italians. It forms a large part of the total immigration from southern and eastern Europe, which now predominates to the same degree that immigration from northern and western Europe formerly did. (See article *Caucasian* for figures.) Jewish immigration in 1907 totaled about 150,000, or 12 per cent of the immigration to the United States. In 1906 it was more—153,000. In the twelve years 1899-1910, 1,074,442 Hebrews were admitted to the United States, a number exceeded by only one other race, the South Italian.

Of the 20 races or peoples now contributing the chief tide of immigration to America, the Hebrew and the Slovak stand at the head as regards the rate per cent of population at which they come. In 1907 each of these races sent about 18 immigrants to each 1,000 of its European population. The Croatian-Slove-

nian group came next with 13 per 1,000; then the Irish, the Norwegians, the Italians, and certain peoples of southeastern Europe with from 6 to 9 per 1,000. Future Hebrew immigration, however, could not long compete numerically with that from Italy, because there are less than 8,000,000 Hebrews left in Europe as against 35,000,000 Italians.

As is well known, Jewish immigrants settle almost altogether in the cities or towns. New York City has the largest Jewish population of any city in the world, now estimated by some at about 1,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of the total population. Large numbers are added annually. Among large cities, Warsaw and Odessa have a still larger ratio of Jewish population, namely, one-third. In London, on the contrary, only one-fiftieth of the population is Hebrew. The Jewish population of the entire United States is less than 2,000,000. Jewish estimates place Pennsylvania next to New York with a Hebrew population of 150,000; Illinois next, with 110,000; and Massachusetts next, with 90,000.

HERVAT, HORVATH, HRVAT, KHORBAT, CARPATH, KHROVAT, CROAT, or CROATIAN. Different forms of an old Slavic word meaning highlands or mountains (cf. *Carpathians*); hence not strictly an ethnical term, although some immigrants insist that Horvath, and not Croatian (see), is the proper name of their people. *Horvatok* is the name given Croatians on the Magyar ethnographical map.

HERZEGOVINIAN. A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

HINDU. In the broadest sense, any native of India; so defined for convenience in this dictionary. In the more ordinary religious sense this word applies only to the two-thirds of the population who are "Hinduized"—that is, who profess Hinduism and have a certain social organization based upon Brahmanism. Ethnologically often defined in a still different sense as signifying the three-fourths of the population in northern India who are of Aryan stock (see) whether professing Hinduism or Mohammedanism.

In immigration questions, where the immense population of India is beginning to arouse some concern, all natives of India are indiscriminately known as "Hindus." Perhaps a few, as the Sikhs, are known by name because of their prominence amongst the native troops. But it is not generally realized how great a number of races and tribes there are in India, many of them extremely low in civilization and approaching the Negro in physical characteristics. Such are some of the Dravidas and Mundas, who occupy all of southern India. In greatest contrast with these are the Aryan Hindus of the north, more closely related in language, if not in physical appearance, to our northern Europeans than are the Turks, Magyars, and various peoples of eastern Russia.

Hindi and Hindustani, the most widely spread modern languages or group of dialects of India, are variously defined. Thus, while Hindustani is generally understood in Europe to be the polite speech of all India, and especially of Hindustan, the name is limited by some philologists to certain subdivisions of the Hindi. Urdu is the form of the language which uses the Persian letters. Other forms use letters of Hindu origin. Hindi, in the wider sense of the term, is spoken by 97,000,000 of people, mainly of northern India.

The population of India is one of the densest on the globe, reaching even in agricultural districts 650 to the square mile. Including the 10,500,000 inhabitants of Burma, it amounts to nearly 300,000,000 souls, or one-fifth of the population of the world. The darker non-Aryans and Mongolians alone of India nearly equal the population of the United States. There are 147 peoples or tribes speaking different languages. The principal ones, as classified by the census of 1901, are shown in the table next presented.

TABLE 9.—Population of India, by language and geographical division.

Language.	Number speaking.	Principal location.
All languages.....	294,400,000	
Indo-European.....	221,200,000	Northern India.
Hindi and Bihari.....	97,000,000	Central part of northern India.
Bengali.....	44,600,000	Bengal.
Marathi.....	18,000,000	Western and central India.
Panjabi.....	17,000,000	Northwestern India.
Rajasthani.....	11,000,000	Western and central India.
Gujarati.....	10,000,000	Western India.
Oriya.....	9,700,000	Eastern India.
Jaiki or Labnda.....	3,300,000	Northwestern India.
Sindhi.....	3,000,000	Western India.
Pahari.....	3,000,000	Northern border of India.
Assamese.....	1,350,000	Eastern India.
Pashto.....	1,200,000	Western border of India.
Kashmiri.....	1,000,000	Northwestern border of India.
Bhil.....	750,000	Central and western India.
Others.....	300,000	
Dravido-Munda.....	59,700,000	Southern India.
Telugu.....	20,700,000	Eastern part of southern India.
Tamil.....	16,500,000	Southern India and Ceylon.
Kanarese.....	10,400,000	Western part of southern India.
Malayalam.....	6,000,000	Southern extremity of southern India.
Santali.....	1,800,000	Bengal.
Gono.....	1,130,000	Central India.
Kol.....	950,000	Béngal.
Others.....	2,220,000	
Indo-Chinese.....	11,700,000	Burma.
Miscellaneous.....	1,800,000	

As to religion, Hinduism predominates everywhere except in the northwest, where it shades off into the universal Mohammedanism of the countries farther west. The latter religion is found to some extent in all other parts of India as well, especially in the northeast. Christianity is nowhere strong except among the darker and more backward tribes of the extreme south. Buddhism is confined mainly to the Mongolian population of Burma. There are 8,500,000 who are still animists, that is, who worship the spirits of trees, of rocks, and of most common objects about them. Emigration from India is still small. (See *East Indian* for Hindu immigration and other details.)

HOLLANDER or **HOLLAND DUTCH.** (See *Dutch*.)

HUN. A people that overran eastern Europe in the middle ages, supposedly of Tataric origin. The modern Magyars or "Hungarians" are wrongly called "Hung" in America. (See *Magyar*.)

HUNGARIAN or **HUNKY.** (See *Magyar*.)

ICELANDIC. (See *Scandinavian*.)

IRISH. The principal race or people of Ireland; the race which originally spoke Irish, one of the Celtic group of Aryan tongues. The term Irish is generally understood in a wider sense to include also the Scotch-Irish and even the English who have settled in Ireland, with their descendants abroad; but this is a definition of nationality rather than of race. This dictionary considers those to be of the Irish race whose ancestral language was Irish even though English has been the medium of intercourse for generations.

No other race or people of its size has emigrated so extensively to this country. Like the English, the Irish come to the United States speaking our own language and imbued with sympathy for our ideals and our democratic institutions.

The difficulty in determining whether a given immigrant from Ireland is Irish or English, or even Scotch, has already been referred to in the article "English." The common understanding in America that the Irish race includes all of the Irish nationality—that is, all who live in Ireland—is probably not far wrong if we except Ulster Province, since the majority of the remaining population are descended from those who spoke Irish. This language is a branch of the Gaelic division of the Celtic group of the Aryan or Indo-

European family (see). It is fast going out of use as a medium of communication. It is said that not 5,000 persons throughout all Ireland are able to read a book in Irish; that not a single Irish newspaper is published; that no church services are conducted in the language, and that it is not taught in the elementary schools. Irish was spoken in 1851 by 1,500,000 persons, that is, by 23 per cent of the population. In 1901 only 640,000 persons, or 14 per cent of the population of Ireland, could converse in it—a loss of over one-half in absolute numbers in fifty years. Only 4 in 1,000 of Ireland's population are ignorant of English. Irish is now but little used except in the most western part of Ireland.

The Irish type is known to all Americans—tall, long-headed, with dark-blue or gray eyes, and hair more often dark than light. This type predominates throughout the greater part of Ireland. Beddoe considers the Irish of to-day to be at least one-third English or Scotch in blood, Teutonic ("Nordic") in type rather than "Celtic" (see), notwithstanding the opinion long prevalent among ethnologists.

From what has been said of the language and physique of the Irish, it will be seen that it is difficult to determine the population of the race. Reclus and Hanna have pointed out, however, that in Ireland the statistics of religious confession "bear a close affinity to those of the various racial elements of which the population is composed:" that the Roman Catholics represent approximately the Irish element; the Presbyterians, the Scotch or so-called Scotch-Irish; the Episcopalians, the English or Anglo-Irish. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 3,308,661—that is, 74 per cent of the population; and there were 443,276 Presbyterians and 581,089 Episcopalians. On the basis of the number of persons in England and Scotland who were born in Ireland, Ravenstein has estimated the number of Irish in these countries to be 2,000,000. If Ravenstein and Hanna be right, the Irish population of the United Kingdom is in the neighborhood of 5,000,000. It is generally given as less—that is, the number of the Celts in Europe is given as only about 3,000,000 by Brachelli and Hickmann. But they apparently count those only who speak Celtic languages. Longstaff estimates that 22 per cent of the population of Canada, or nearly 1,000,000, are Irish.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

The term "Scotch-Irish" does not necessarily indicate, as many Americans suppose, a mixed Scotch and Irish descent, although in many individual cases it could be properly so used. It is an appellation given to the American descendants of the Lowland Scotch, Presbyterians in religion, who emigrated in the early part of the seventeenth century to Ulster Province, in northern Ireland, and thousands of whom emigrated to America during the following century. At first they called themselves Scotch. They speak an English dialect with a peculiar accent closely akin to that of the northern part of England. Physically they are a mixed race descended from the ancient Britons with later Teutonic additions, especially of Scandinavian, Danish, and Anglian origin. It is claimed by some that difference in religion, strong racial prejudice, and the policy of the Government in land allotments, have all tended to keep the Lowland Scotch and the Irish of Ulster apart. There is a difference of opinion as to the proportion of intermarriages that take place; some say very few. Yet to the average American, an Irishman and a Scotch-Irishman as found in the United States look very much alike. The latter have contributed some of the greatest statesmen of American history.

The Irish were the first people to come to the United States in large numbers as immigrants. During the thirty years 1821-1850 Ireland contributed more than two-fifths of all immigrants, and more than one-third during the next ten years. They came most rapidly during the decades of 1841-1860. Since then they have fallen off both in absolute numbers and in relative proportion, dropping to the third place in rank—that is, below the German and the English, from 1861 to 1890. Since the rapid influx of immigrants from southeastern Europe (see articles *Slav* and *Caucasian*) the Irish have fallen to the sixth place down the list of immigrant races. The total number coming to the United States for the twelve years 1899-1910 was 439,724. Their rate of movement, however, is still high, being, in 1907, 8 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland. This rate was not equaled in that year by any other race from northwestern Europe except the Norwegian, but it was exceeded by some from eastern Europe,

for example, by the Hebrew and the Slovak, with 18 each per 1,000 of population, and the Croatian-Slovenian group with 13. It is equaled by the Polish and the Italian each with 8 per 1,000 of population.

The population of Ireland, about 4,500,000, is but little more than one-half what it was sixty years ago. It is too small, when compared with the great populations of the newer immigrating races, for Irish immigrants to ever again hold first rank numerically for any series of years. As against Ireland's population of 4,500,000, the Great Russians number 57,000,000, the Little Russians 25,000,000, the Poles 17,000,000, and the Italians 35,000,000. The census of 1901 for Ireland shows that there were 433,526 emigrants for the decade of 1891-1900, over 89 per cent of whom were destined to the United States, 4 per cent to England and Wales, 2.4 per cent to Scotland, 2 per cent to Australia, and 1.5 per cent to Canada.

The Irish are shown by the census of 1900 to hold second place among the foreign-born in the United States. There are, in fact, more Irish of the first and second generations alone in the United States than in Ireland—1,618,567 who were born in Ireland, and 3,220,110 native-born of foreign-born parents.

ITALIAN. The race or people of Italy. The Bureau of Immigration divides this race into two groups, North Italian and South Italian. These two groups differ from each other materially in language, physique, and character, as well as in geographical distribution. The former may be defined as including those Italians who are natives of the basin of the Po (compartimenti of Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia, and Emilia) and to the Italian districts of France, of Switzerland, and of Tyrol (Austria) and their descendants. All of the people of the peninsula proper and of the islands of Corsica, Sicily, and Sardinia are South Italian. Even Genoa is South Italian.

Linguistically, Italian is one of the grand divisions of the Romance group of languages descended from the Latin stock of the Aryan family. It has many dialects, the separation and preservation of which is favored by the geographical configuration of Italy. Hovelacque divides these dialects into three groups, the upper, the central, and the lower. The first includes the Genoese, Piedmontese, Venetian, Emilian, and Lombard dialects; the central group includes the Tuscan, Roman, and Corsican, and the lower group includes the Neapolitan, Calabrian, Sicilian, and Sardinian. These dialects diverge much more from each other than do the dialects of English or Spanish. In fact, it is said that it is difficult for a Neapolitan or a Sardinian to make himself understood by the natives of the valley of the Po. Perhaps in no other country do the educated classes cling so tenaciously to the familiar use of the local dialects in preference to the national literary form of the language. The latter is the Florentine dialect of Tuscany as embalmed in literature by Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in the fourteenth century. A number of the other dialects, however, have quite a considerable literature, especially the Venetian, Lombard, Neapolitan, and Sicilian. The last named is remarkably rich in poetry.

All the first group of dialects as defined by Hovelacque, except the Genoese, are North Italian. They contain many Gallic or Celtic elements and show affinities for the Provençal and the Rhaeto-Romansh (Ladin and Friulan) languages, which bound them on all sides except the south. The Genoese and the dialects of the central and lower groups are used by South Italians.

Physically the Italians are anything but a homogenous race. The Apennine chain of mountains forms a geographical line which corresponds to the boundary between two distinct ethnic groups. The region north of this line, the basin of the Po, is inhabited by a very broad-headed ("Alpine") and tallish race, the North Italian. The inhabitants of the eastern and western halves of this basin show slight variations due to some Teutonic admixture in Lombardy and to an infusion of Slavic blood in Venetia. All of Italy south of the Apennines and all of the adjacent islands are occupied by a long-headed, dark, "Mediterranean" race of short stature. This is the South Italian, supposed to be descended from the ancient Ligurians of Italy and closely related to the Iberians of Spain and the Berbers of northern Africa. Indeed, the foremost Italian ethnologist, Sergi, traces their origin to the Hamitic stock of North Africa. It must be remembered that the Hamites are not Negrotic or true African, although there may be some traces of an infusion of African blood in this stock in certain communities of Sicily and Sardinia, as well as in northern Africa. The Bureau of Immigration places the North Italian in the "Keltic"

division and the South Italian in the "Iberic." Comparatively little admixture has taken place between these two ethnic groups, although many North Italians have found their way around the eastern end of the mountain chain into middle Italy. Therefore, the line of demarcation between the Emilians and the Tuscans is much less sharp than it is between the Piedmontese and the Genoese.

An Italian sociologist, Niceforo, has pointed out that these two ethnic groups differ as radically in psychic characters as they do in physical. He describes the South Italian as excitable, impulsive, highly imaginative, impracticable; as an individualist having little adaptability to high organized society. The North Italian, on the other hand, is pictured as cool, deliberate, patient, practical, and capable of great progress in the political and social organization of modern civilization. Both North and South Italians are devoted to their families, are benevolent, religious, artistic, and industrious. Nearly all are Catholic in religion.

Most of the Italian immigration to the United States is recruited from the farming and the laboring classes of Italy. In America, however, they have not attained distinguished success as farmers, although as fruit and wine growers, especially in California, they rank among the foremost.

Bosco, the Italian statistician, admits that Italy still holds first place for the number of crimes committed against the person, although these have greatly diminished since the betterment of educational facilities and the large outflow of emigrants. After Italy in this respect come Austria, France, and, considerably farther down the list, Ireland, Germany, England, and Scotland. Niceforo shows from Italian statistics that all crimes, and especially violent crimes, are several times more numerous among the South than the North Italians. Gambling is common. The lottery is a national institution conducted to fill the state coffers. Brigandage is now quite extinct, except perhaps in some parts of the island of Sicily. The secret organizations of the Mafia (see *Sicilian*) and Comorra, institutions of great influence among the people, which take the law into their own hands and which are responsible for much of the crime, flourish throughout southern Italy. The chief difficulty in dealing with the crimes of Italians seems to be their determination not to testify in court against an enemy, but to insist on settling their wrongs after the manner of the vendetta.

It is significant that Italy is one of the most illiterate countries of Europe. In 1901, 48.5 per cent of the entire population six years of age and over could not read or write. In that year, in Calabria, the most southern compartmento of the peninsula, the illiterate amounted to 78.7 per cent of the population six years old or over. The smallest degree of illiteracy is found in the valley of the Po among the North Italians. The Lombards and the Piedmontese are the best educated of all Italians. Conditions, however, have been gradually improving since the Government made education free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 9 years in communes where only lower elementary schools are maintained, and 6 to 12 years where there are schools of a higher grade.

The geographical boundaries of the Italian race are wider than those of Italy. Considerable numbers are found in the adjacent countries of France, Switzerland, and Austria. The provinces of Tyrol and Istria, in Austria, are one-third Italian. Large numbers of them are found in the New World. Italy itself is nearly all Italian. It has a population of 34,000,000, and contains only small islets of other races—some 80,000 French in the western part of northern Italy, 30,000 Slavs in northeastern Italy, about 30,000 Greeks in southern Italy, some 90,000 Albanians in southern Italy and in Sicily, and 10,000 Catalans (Spanish) in Sardinia. There are a few Germans in the Italian Alps; perhaps fewer than 10,000. Nearly two-fifths of the population of Italy is found in the valley of the Po; that is, in less than one-third the length of Italy. Roughly divided by compartimenti, the population of this district, which is occupied by North Italians, is about 14,000,000. This includes the Friulans of northeastern Italy, who, although they speak a Latin language distinct from Italian, are hardly distinguishable from the North Italians in race. Their number has been variously estimated at from 50,000 to 450,000. The population of the South Italian districts is about 19,750,000, of whom 125,000 belong to other races. Most of the Italians of France, Switzerland, and Austria are North Italian in race. Those of Corsica, an island belonging to France, are South Italian.

TABLE 10.—*Estimated distribution of Italians: 1901.*

Geographic division.	Italian population.
Europe:	
Italy	33,200,000
France	350,000
Switzerland	200,000
Austria	650,000
Corsica	300,000
Other Europe	300,000
Total	35,000,000
Elsewhere: ^a	
Brazil	1,000,000
Argentine Republic	620,000
Other parts of South America	140,000
United States	1,200,000
Africa	60,000
Total	3,020,000
Total for the world (in round numbers)	38,000,000

^a Estimates mainly from Franceschini.

In certain years since 1900, more than half a million Italians a year have emigrated to different parts of the world. About one-half of this emigration is to other European countries and is temporary in character, being composed mostly of men. From 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 372,668 North Italian and 1,911,933 South Italian immigrants were admitted to the United States and a large number emigrated from Italy to South American countries. A large part of those who come to the United States return to their former homes. Masso estimates that the average time spent by Italians in this country is eight years. The net gain, however, especially in New York and other States of the East, is large.

The immense capacity of the Italian race to populate other parts of the earth is shown by the fact that they outnumber the Spanish race in Spanish Argentina and the Portuguese race in Brazil, a "Portuguese" country. (See *Spanish-American*.) Italian immigration to the United States is perhaps of more significance in the study of immigration than any other at the present time, not only because it is far larger each year than that of any other race, nor merely because it stands high in the rate per 1,000 of the population now coming to the United States. More significant still is the fact that this race has a larger population than most other races which rank high in their rate of immigration. In other words, out of its 35,000,000 population and the large birth rate that characterizes the race, it can continue to lead in immigration when the other races now contributing largely to the immigrant tide, the Hebrews (population 8,000,000), the Slovaks (2,250,000), and the Croatian-Slovenian group (3,600,000), are depleted, as, in fact, Ireland is to-day.

It is not generally realized that during the decade of 1890-1899 Italy was already one of the five nations which led as a source of American immigration. In the early eighties—that is, nearly thirty years ago—Italy had already begun to gain upon the northern European countries in this regard. Yet it was not until about 1890 that the United States forged ahead of South American countries as a destination for Italian immigrants. During the preceding decade or longer Brazil received more Italians than did the Argentine Republic, although the latter is wrongly supposed to have the largest Italian population in South America. In 1907 the United States received 294,000 out of 415,000 Italian emigrants to transatlantic countries. The total emigration to European countries for that year, mostly temporary, was 288,774.

The heaviest transatlantic emigration from Italy is chiefly from districts south of Rome inhabited by South Italians. They come especially from Sicily and Calabria, the least productive and most poorly developed portions of the country. Very few emigrate from Sardinia. The compartimento of Liguria, the home of the Genoese, also South Italian in race, contributes more emigrants than any other province in northern Italy. The total American immigration from certain compartimenti has reached phenomenal proportions, being several

times the natural increase of the population, with the result that some agricultural districts are already partly depopulated.

JAPANESE. The people of Japan. With the exception of the "Arctic group" the Japanese and Koreans form the easternmost group of the great Sibiric branch, which, with the Sinitic branch (Chinese, etc.), constitutes the Mongolian race. As was said in the article on Chinese, the Japanese and Koreans stand much nearer than the Chinese, especially in language, to the Finns, Lapps, Magyars, and Turks of Europe, who are the westernmost descendants of the Mongolian race. The languages of all these peoples belong to the agglutinative family, while Chinese is monosyllabic.

Although many people may mistake a Japanese face for Chinese, the Mongolian traits are much less pronounced. The skin is much less yellow, the eyes less oblique. The hair, however, is true Mongolian, black and round in section, and the nose is small. These physical differences no doubt indicate that the Japanese are of mixed origin. In the south there is probably a later Malay admixture. In some respects their early culture resembles that of the Philippines of to-day. Then there is an undoubted white strain in Japan. The Ainos, the earliest inhabitants of Japan, are one of the most truly Caucasian-like people in appearance in eastern Asia. They have dwindled away to less than 20,000 under the pressure of the Mongolian invasion from the mainland, but they have left their impress upon the Japanese race. The "fine" type of the aristocracy, the Japanese ideal, as distinct from the "coarse" type recognized by students of the Japanese of to-day, is perhaps due to the Aino.

The social characteristics and importance of the Japanese people are well known from recent history. It is generally well understood that Christianity makes very slow progress. Shintoism, a mixture of nature and ancestor worship, and Buddhism are the prevailing religions. The Japanese now number about 48,000,000. Only about 150,000 live outside of Japan. Since the Russian-Japanese war there are probably 40,000 or 50,000 Japanese resident in Korea. Some 10,000 are found in British lands. From 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 148,729 Japanese were admitted to the United States. By agreement with Japan, however, Japanese laborers are now excluded from the country.^a

JEWISH. (See *Hebrew*.)

KOREAN. The people of the Korean Peninsula. They and the Japanese (see) form a distinct physical group, and are linguistically more nearly related to European Mongolians than they are to the neighboring Chinese (see). Under the new leadership of the Japanese they may be expected to make rapid progress. They number about 10,000,000. From 1899 to 1910, 7,790 Koreans came to the United States, but at the present time Korean immigrants are practically excluded from this country.

LITHUANIAN, LITVA, or LETUVININKAI. The Aryan race of western Russia, which gave its name to the former principality of Lithuania, and which, with the related Letts, Jmouds, and Old Prussians, forms a distinct subdivision linguistically of the Aryan stock. This subdivision is variously called the Lettic, Baltic, Letto-Lithuanian, or, less properly, the Lithuanian group, using the last given name in the widest sense, and it is sometimes combined with the Slavic (see) under the designation "Letto-Slavic." For convenience Letts and Jmouds are counted as Lithuanians and are put in the "Slavic division" by the Bureau of Immigration. They will be considered together in this article. The Lithuanians are one of the three or four peoples now most active in immigration from Russia.

There is a marked opposition between the conclusions of the philologists and those of the physical anthropologists as to the relationship of the Lithuanians to the Slavs. While the former consider them to be the most closely related to the Slavs of all non-Slavic peoples, the anthropologists, as typified by Ripley, place them at nearly the opposite extreme from the Slavs in European ethnology. The latter are put in the brunette, broad-headed, and wide-faced "Alpine" or "Cello-Slavic" race, while the Lithuanians, and especially the more typical Letts, are said to be "pure blond" and to "approximate quite closely to our Anglo-Saxon model;" that is, to approach the extreme of the long-headed type, and therefore to belong to the "Nordic," or at least to the "Sub-Nordic" race. No doubt both are right. To-day they stand as close linguistically to their eastern neighbors, the Russians, as they do physically

^a See Vol. II, p. 534.

to their western neighbors, the Swedes. What they were originally is the question. Is their language or their physical type the last acquired? That it is not the language might be argued from the fact that the Lithuanian is older than perhaps any other Aryan tongue of Europe.

Leaving the ethnical center of the race in Courland, on the Baltic, it is found that it shades off in every direction into the types of the surrounding peoples. Toward the southwest, in Prussia, it has almost disappeared in the German, as the Old Prussian, formerly spoken by the Lithuanians in that region, has entirely disappeared—a dialect, by the way, which must not be thought from its name to be Teutonic; it is purely Letto-Slavic. On the southeastern border it is difficult to draw the line, except in language, between the White Russians and the Lithuanians. On the north, in the province of Livonia, there is clearly an approximation to the Finnish type through intermarriage with the Livs and Esths.

The Lithuanians are interesting historically. Although surrounded by aggressive races, they long retained their own independence, thanks to their impenetrable swamps and forests. But they retained also their pagan beliefs, traces of which may be found even in the peasantry of to-day. Not till the fourteenth century were they Christianized. Through their political union with Poland, the Lithuanians proper and the Jmouds became Catholic, and are to-day the northernmost people of that faith on the Continent. The Letts are divided among the Lutheran, the Catholic, and the Russian or Orthodox churches. The greater number (750,000), who adjoin the Protestant Finnish population on the north and were united politically with it, are Lutherans; toward the east 50,000 affiliate with the great mass of the Russian population in the Greek church; while farther south, in Vitebsk Province, which formerly belonged, like the Lithuanian provinces, to Catholic Poland, the Letts are mainly Catholic.

There are several divisions of the Lettic or Letto-Lithuanian group of languages. In the first place, Lithuanian is about as different from Lettish as Latin is from Italian. Then there are subdivisions. The Jmoud, Zmudz, Jemaitic, Samogitian, or Low Lithuanian is a dialect of the Lithuanian. The Lettish has three dialects, one of them called the Tahmian. Another people, considered by some to be Lithuanian, is the black-haired Yatvyags, farther south, who are probably a mixture of White Russians and Mazurs (Poles). These perhaps have been included in the count of Lithuanians in Suwalki and other Polish provinces by the Russian census. (See table.)

The Lithuanian is a small race numerically, only about 1 per cent of the total population of Europe, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the population of Russia. It does not exceed 4,000,000 in numbers, and is therefore only one-fourth the size of the Polish race, one-half that of the Hebrew, or one-fifteenth that of the Great Russian, and is about equal to that of the Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary, or of the Bulgarians. The Prussian census shows but little over 100,000 Lithuanians in that country. In the six Lithuanian provinces listed below, the total population is over 7,000,000. More than one-half therefore of the population is of outside peoples, mostly White Russian, Polish, Hebrew, and, along the Baltic, German. That the Letts come from quite different provinces from the Lithuanians proper is evident from the following figures taken from the Russian census of 1897:

TABLE 11.—Lithuanian and Lettish population of Russia.

Lithuanian-Lettish Provinces.	Letts.	Jmouds.	Lithuanians.	Total.
Northern:				
Livonia.....	563,829	100	6,594	570,523
Courland.....	505,994	1,517	16,531	524,042
Vitebsk.....	264,032	67	2,335	266,434
Central:				
Kovno.....	35,188	444,921	574,853	1,054,962
Southern:				
Vilna.....	471	157	279,720	280,348
Suwalki.....	74	54	304,548	304,676
Elsewhere.....	66,349	1,206	25,929	93,484
Total.....	1,435,937	448,022	1,210,510	3,094,469

In other words, the Letts are found mainly in the northern provinces of this region, the Jmouds in the center, and the Lithuanians, although more scattered, occupy the central and southern provinces. In Suwalki, a province of what is to-day called Poland, the Lithuanians number one-half of the population. In Kovno, adjoining it on the north, they constitute one-third, and the Jmouds, or Low Lithuanians, another third of the population.

While the Lithuanians are small in numbers, they have been among the more active races in immigration to America. In 1907 they stood tenth in rank as to the rate of immigration, 6 per 1,000 of population. In this respect they were surpassed by several Slavic peoples, the Poles, the Slovaks, and the Croatian-Slovenian group. The Ruthenians from Austria-Hungary came in about the same ratio, but the rate of Hebrew or Slovak immigration in that year was three times greater. During the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, a total of 175,258 Lithuanians were admitted to the United States, the movement being more than twice as great as the immigration of Russians proper, although the population of the latter race is fifteen times larger. As to the absolute number of immigrants, Lithuanians stood thirteenth in rank during the period last mentioned.

MACEDONIAN. (See *Bulgarian*.)

MAGYAR (pron. Mä-jär), Hungarian, Hun, or Hunyak in popular language. The race, of Finno-Tatar origin, that invaded Hungary about the ninth century and is now dominant there. Often called "Hungarian," although this is more properly a political than an ethnological term and may be applied also to that half of the population of Hungary which is not Magyar. "Huns" and "Hunkies" are names still more incorrectly applied to this race and to Slavs indiscriminately in some parts of America. The Huns, properly speaking, were a horde that overran parts of Europe in the middle ages and are supposed to be more closely represented by the modern Kalmuks or Turks than by the Magyars. The "Hunagars" and "Mogers" pushed later over the Asiatic border and absorbed the earlier Mongol and other elements of what is now Hungary. They became Christianized in the eleventh century, the earliest of all the Finno-Tataric tribes of Europe. Thus it is that the Magyars, together with the Finns, are the foremost branches of the Mongolian race, as measured by western civilization.

As has been said elsewhere (see *Finnish and Finno-Tataric*), the Magyars are related linguistically to the Turks and Japanese (see), all these belonging to the great Sibiric stock possessing agglutinative speech. But physically the Magyars and the Finns of to-day are not Mongolian so much as Caucasian. Because of mixture with Caucasian peoples, they have deviated more widely from the ancient type than have the Turks. While these latter are becoming southern European in type, the Magyars are often blonds, yet not so generally as are the Finns. In short, while the Magyars have imposed their speech and rule upon Hungary, they have taken on the physical characters and the civilization of the subject peoples. Ripley says that they are "perhaps one-eighth Finnic and seven-eighths Alpine" or "Cello-Slavic." They are not included in one of the five grand divisions of races by the Bureau of Immigration, but find a place with Turks and Armenians among "All others."

The Magyars form a compact population with but minor subdivisions, such as the Szeklers, of Transylvania. The race is confined to Hungary. Standing like an island in the Caucasian population that surrounds them, they steadily increase in numbers and spread their language among the peoples whom they rule. While they constitute only half the population of Hungary, Magyar is the language of three-fourths of the schools. The other principal peoples of Hungary proper—that is, exclusive of Croatia and Slovenia—are the Roumanians, Germans, and Slovaks, who constitute, respectively, 17, 12, and 12 per cent of the population. In the entire kingdom there were in 1900 about 8,500,000 Magyars. More than half of these are Catholic and one-fourth are "Evangelical." Magyar is also the language of 600,000 Jews.

From 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 338,151 Magyar immigrants were admitted to the United States. This number was exceeded by only nine other races or peoples during the period. In 1907 the rate of immigration among Magyars was 7 per 1,000 of the population.

MEXICAN. Any native of Mexico who is neither of Negro nor of Indian descent. Defined thus for immigration purposes, because Negroes and American Indians are listed separately regardless of nativity (cf. *Cuban* and *Spanish-American*). The Mexican population, unlike that of Cuba, is mainly of Indian

or mixed origin and is therefore largely excluded from this definition. While 70 per cent of the inhabitants of Cuba are white, less than 20 per cent of the people of Mexico are of pure white blood. About 40 per cent (5,000,000) are of pure Indian blood, to whom must be added 43 per cent of mixed blood. The total population is over 13,000,000. Mexico is Spanish as to official language, as to the greater part of its white population, and as to type of civilization, although the last named is perhaps influenced by the United States more than is true of any other Latin-American republic.

For many years there has been a considerable immigration from Mexico to the border States and Territories, but previous to 1908 statistics relative to the overland movement were not recorded by the Bureau of Immigration. In that year, 5,682 persons listed as "Mexicans" were admitted to the United States; in 1909 there were 15,591, and in 1910 17,760. The great majority of these were destined to Texas. A few immigrants of other races or peoples, including German, Spanish, English, and Syrian, are annually admitted from Mexico. The above figures do not include so-called "nonimmigrant aliens."

MONGOLIAN, MONGOL, MONGOLIC, MONGOLOID, ASIATIC, or YELLOW RACE. That grand division of mankind which is typically, as to color, yellowish, and as to origin, culture, and present habitat, Asiatic. An important subject in immigration. The Mongolian and the Caucasian (see) are the two largest "races" or divisions of mankind, the latter being somewhat the larger because it includes the greater part of the population of India. The term "Asiatic" may be used in a geographical sense to include India. In this sense the Asiatics are far greater in number than either the Mongolians or the Europeans.

Just as the Caucasian race extends into southwestern and southern Asia, so the Mongolian race extends far into Europe, embracing not only the Lapps of Scandinavia, the Finns, Cossacks, and many other peoples of Russia, and the Turks of southern Europe, but even the Magyars of Hungary, the most advanced of all the Europeans of the Mongolian stock. The main western branches of the Mongolians, although Europeanized in blood as well as in culture, still possess a Turanian speech.

The Mongolians have also extended from time immemorial over the Arctic coast of North America, if we accept the view most generally held as to the origin of the Eskimos. Indeed, many ethnologists so define "Mongolian" as to include the entire American and Malay races. Huxley's term "Mongoloid" includes not only these, but also the Polynesians and "Indonesians," who are considered by some to represent an ancient Caucasian element in the Pacific. Huxley therefore finds no race but the Mongoloid on or near the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of a "Negroid" element in Malaysia. The word "Mongolian" is sometimes used in a more restricted sense as equivalent to "Mongol," the name of a small group of Japanese-like people living northwest of China proper in Mongolia. The term "Mongolic grand division" is used by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the widest sense of all, to include the Malays, as well as the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans.

All of northern, central, and eastern Asia was originally occupied exclusively by the Mongolian race, if we exclude from this grand division the doubtful Eskimos near Bering Sea and the Ainós of northern Japan and the Malays and Negritos of the Malay Peninsula.

Brinton divides the Mongolian race into two great branches, the Sinitic and the Sibiric. The former is the more populous, and is confined to Asia, being subdivided into the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, and Tibetan groups. The Sibiric branch includes all the invaders into Europe above mentioned, who are therefore more closely related linguistically to the Japanese than to the Chinese. This branch includes, besides the Japanese, Arctic, and Tungusic groups, the Finnic, Tataric, and Mongolic. It is the three last-named groups that are represented in Europe; the Finnic by the Finns, Lapps, Esths, Livs, Mordvinians, and others of Russia and the Magyars of Hungary; the Tataric group by the Kirghiz-Kazaks, Turkomans, and kindred tribes in Russia and the Osmanlis, or Turks of Turkey, and the Mongolic group by the Kalmuks of eastern Russia.

Southwestern Asia is practically all inhabited by Caucasians, with the exception of the Turkish race in Anatolia (Asia Minor). West of the Hindus come their Aryan kinsmen, the Afghans, Beluchis, Persians, Armenians, and Kurds, many of whom are Mohammedan; then come the Semites, including the Jews, Arabs, and Syrians.

Among the many other definitions of "Mongolian race," which vary from those given above, it is most important to notice those illustrated in the usage

of Keane and Linnæus. These authors consider Blumenbach's Malay race to be only a branch of the Mongolian, while they do not put the American Indian into that category, as does Huxley. Furthermore, Keane, following De Quatrefages in having no Malay race into which he can place the "Indonesians" and Polynesians of the Pacific, considers these to be an aberrant Caucasian stock.

Friedrich Müller, the German ethnologist, considers the American (red) and Malay races to be distinct from the Mongolian, but separates from the latter a "Hyperborean" race, which includes the Eskimo and certain Siberian tribes. Far more reprehensible was the tendency, once widespread, to find "Lappic" skulls and vestiges of "Turanian" speech everywhere in Europe. Fragments of the latter speech were even detected in America. The word "Turanian" finally became discredited and was generally replaced by "Ural-Altai." It is sufficient at this point to say that this term denotes the agglutinative speech of the Sibiric branch of Mongolians, the latter including, as just said, the Magyars and others in Europe. The Sinitic branch, typified by the Chinese, possesses a monosyllabic speech. Both of these types of speech differ widely from the inflected tongues of western Europe and southwestern Asia. In this particular the Malays resemble the Sibiric branch.

Passing to physical characteristics, but little need be said. The Chinese type is well known. Close observation will show that the peculiarity of the "Mongolian eye" does not consist in its being set obliquely, but in having a fold of the upper lid at the inner angle of the eye, which covers the caruncle. The latter is exposed in the Caucasian eye and generally amongst the modified Mongolians of Europe. This fold is found also amongst Malays. Finally, the short, or brachycephalic, type of head is more characteristic of the Mongolian and Malay races than of any other. The eastern Eskimos, however, like most American Indians and Negroes, have long heads. The short-headed type of Europeans found in central Europe is traced by some to an Asiatic origin. If this view be correct, the type goes back to prehistoric times. It may be safely said that no considerable invasion of the Mongolian race into Europe can be proven except those of the Christian era, as above indicated.

The population of the Mongolian race will be best discussed in articles pertaining to its most important divisions, such as the Chinese. As already indicated, it rivals the Caucasian race in numbers, sometimes being estimated as larger, but generally as about 200,000,000 less. A safe estimate of the total Mongolian population is about 600,000,000. The population of Asia, however, is nearly 900,000,000. It will be remembered that nearly 300,000,000 of these are Caucasians, living mainly in India. While the density of the great populations of India and China is unparalleled in any equal area, it is only the Chinese that have shown a great tendency to emigrate. (See *Chinese*.)

MONTENEGRIN. A political division of the Serbo-Croatian. (See *Croatian*.)

MORAVIAN. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.)

NEGRO, NEGROID, AFRICAN, BLACK, ETHIOPIAN, or AUSTAFRICAN. That grand division of mankind distinguished by its black color and, generally speaking, by its woolly hair. While the black, like the white and yellow races, is accepted by practically all ethnologists as a primary division of mankind, there is the greatest difference of opinion as to what should be included in it. Some would put the Hottentots and Bushmen of South Africa into a separate grand division. Still more would set apart the "Oceanic Negroes"—that is, the Negritos of Malaysia and the Papuans of New Guinea, and especially the Australians. Some call these doubtful branches "Negroid," a name applied by Huxley to all Negroes excepting the Australians.

The only Negroes to whom practically all ethnologists are willing to apply the term are those inhabiting the central and western third of Africa, excluding even the Bantus, who occupy practically all Africa south of the Equator. The Bantus, well typified by the Zulu subdivision, are lighter in color than the true Negroes, never sooty black, but of a reddish-brown. From the Negroes proper of the Sudan have descended most American Negroes.

Excluding the 50,000,000 or more dark inhabitants of India, the Negro race numbers perhaps 150,000,000, or about one-quarter the population of the Mongolian race. The total number of Negroes in the Americas is estimated at 20,000,000. Brazil alone numbers in her population between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 Negroes and mulattoes, not much less than the colored population of the United States.

There is a bewildering confusion in the terms used to indicate the different mixtures of white and dark races in America. Thus, all natives of Cuba, whether colored or white, are called "creoles," as this word is loosely used in the United States; but creole, as more strictly defined, applies only to those who are native-born but of pure European descent. This is the use of the word in Mexico. In Brazil and Peru, on the contrary, it is applied to those possessing colored blood in some proportion, to negroes of pure descent in Brazil, to the issue of whites and mestizos in Peru. "Mestizo" is the Spanish word applied to half-breeds (white and Indian).

Immigration statistics count as Negro, or "African (black)," aliens whose appearance indicates an admixture of Negro blood, whether coming from Cuba or other islands of the West Indies, North or South America, Europe, or Africa. Only American-born immigrants of pure European blood are counted as Cuban, Spanish-American, Mexican, and West Indian (see).

The immigration statistics of the race are of no significance so far as Africa is concerned, for only 15 are recorded as having come from that continent in 1907. About nine-tenths of all Negro immigration in that year came from the West Indies, where the mulatto population alone, it is said, is three-fifths of the entire population. It may therefore be assumed that we get but few Negro immigrants of pure blood. Perhaps such come in largest numbers from Portuguese territory, including the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of Africa, which, next to the West Indies, send the largest number of Negro immigrants. This number, however, is of little consequence. During the twelve years 1899-1910, only 33,630 Negro immigrants from all sources were admitted to the United States.

NETHERLANDER and NETHERLANDISH. (See *Dutch and Flemish*.)

NORTH ITALIAN. (See *Italian*.)

NORWEGIAN. (See *Scandinavian*.)

PACIFIC ISLANDER. A native of those Pacific Islands which lie between the Philippines, the Celebes, and Australia on the west and America on the east. The Hawaiian Islands on the north are included. A loose geographical rather than an ethnographical term. It is defined in a narrower sense by Brinton to comprise only the Polynesians and Micronesians, excluding the Melanesians on the west. It is more convenient, however, for the present purpose to include in the term all islanders toward the west, with the exception of the Malaysians, who are called East Indians (see). The term then corresponds to Oceania as generally defined. But this latter term also is made by some to include Malaysia.

De Quatrefages has said that all the types of mankind, white, black, and yellow, are found in Oceania. It is possible at least to find types that resemble these. Malaysia has the yellow race as represented in its offshoot, the brown Malay. The Malayo-Polynesian speech, if not Malay blood, is found throughout the easternmost islands as well. The eastern Polynesians, called by some "Indonesians" or "Oceanic Caucasians," have, on the other hand, strong Caucasian features which are regular and light in color, and they are often tall. The Hawaiians and Samoans are good examples. Finally, the Melanesians, the people of New Guinea and the islands immediately east of it, are almost as black as Negroes, and have frizzled, though long, hair. Only the fast-named people possess languages that are not Malayo-Polynesian—that is, that are not related to Philippine tongues. Micronesia shows a mixture of these three racial types. All Pacific Islanders are put by the Bureau of Immigration into the "Mongolic grand division."

Pacific Islanders are the smallest in number of all the "races" that come to the United States as immigrants, only 357 having been admitted during the twelve years ending June 30, 1910. Their entire population is only 1,500,000, not counting the 40,000,000 "East Indians" of Malaysia. Hawaiians, like Filipinos, are not counted as immigrants on coming to the States.

PERSIAN. The Persian race or people is quite different from the Persian nationality. Linguistically, the Persian is the chief race of Persia speaking an Iranic language, that is, one of the Aryan tongues most nearly related to the Hindi (see these). Physically, the race is of mixed Caucasian stock. It is almost entirely composed of Tajiks. The small section known as "Parsis" or, incorrectly, "Fire worshipers," have for the most part emigrated to India. The Armenians are so closely related to the Persians linguistically as to be put with them by some into the Iranic branch. The Kurds, the Beluchis, and the Afghans also belong to the latter.

Of the 9,500,000 estimated population of Persia about two-thirds are true Persian or "Tajik." The other third is also Caucasian for the most part, including Kurds (400,000), Armenians (150,000), and other Iranians (820,000), and the non-Aryan Arabs (350,000). There are 550,000 Turks and 300,000 Mongols in the Empire. The only Christians are the Armenians and a small group of 25,000 "Chaldeans," "Assyrians," or "Nestorians," really eastern Syrians, about Lake Urmia, on the northwestern border.

In intellect, if not in civilization, the Persian is perhaps more nearly a European than is the pure Turk. He is more alert and accessible to innovation. Yet he is rather brilliant and poetical than solid in temperament. Like the Hindu he is more eager to secure the semblance than the substance of modern civilization.

POLISH (formerly called **LECH**; often incorrectly called **POLACK** in the United States). The West Slavic race which gave its name to the former Kingdom of Poland, now divided among Russia, Austria, and Germany. Of high interest in an immigration study, for the Poles have risen to the third place in point of numbers coming to the United States, being exceeded only by the South Italians and the Hebrews.

The Poles stand physically and socially, as they do geographically, between the Russian peoples of eastern Europe and the Teutonic peoples of western Europe. They are neither the one nor the other. In language they are Slavs. In religion they reject the Russian church and adhere for the most part to the Catholic. Politically and socially they look upon Russia as their enemy, but this is mainly a historical distinction. It must be said that their civilization has lacked some of the stable qualities shown by nations farther west. Finally, in their physical inheritance, they resemble the "Eastern" or Slavic race more than that of northwestern Europe, although probably modified by racial intermixture from the earliest times.

In more technical language, the Poles verge toward the "Northern" race of Europe, although still more closely related to the Eastern race, especially those speaking the Mazurian dialect. Deniker puts them in a race quite apart from both these and names them after their chief river, the "Vistulan." He finds them to be somewhat shorter than the Lithuanians and White Russians of the Eastern race, and not quite so broad-headed. While darker than the Lithuanians, the Poles are lighter than the average Russian. In other words, they show more of the Teutonic and little or none of the Asiatic element of eastern Europe. In temperament they are more high-strung than are the most of their neighbors. In this respect they resemble the Hungarians farther south.

The Poles are surrounded on the east by the White Russians and Little Russians or Ruthenians; on the south by the Slovaks and Moravians, both of them with languages more closely related to the Polish than is Russian; and on the west and north by the Germans, with the exception of the non-Slavic Lithuanians, who touch their territory on the northeast (see articles on these races). The Poles are now divided among Russia, Austria, and Germany. Once their proud kingdom extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea and rivaled Russia. At one time or another it included the territory of the Lithuanians, the Livs, the White Russians, the Slovaks, most of the Little Russians, the Moravians, and even the Bohemians and the Germans westward to the vicinity of Berlin. In 1795 came the final partition. Six-sevenths of Poland proper now belongs to Russia, and only one-seventh of this fraction is called Poland to-day. In this small territory reside nearly two-thirds of the Poles. The rest of the estimated population of 17,000,000 or more are divided as indicated below:

TABLE 12.—Number and distribution of Poles.

Country.	Number.	Census year.	Mainly in provinces of—
Russia.....	7,931,307	1897	Poland (6,621,497), White Russia (424,236), Little Russia (388,582), Lithuania (308,444), Galicia (3,988,702), Posen (1,162,539), Silesia (1,141,473), West Prussia (546,322).
Austria.....	4,259,152	1900	
Germany.....	a 3,394,134	1900	
Elsewhere in Europe.....	b 1,000,000	1900	
America.....	b 1,000,000	1900	

a Including 148,000 Mazurs, mainly in East Prussia, and 101,000 Kashoubs, mainly in West Prussia.

b Estimated.

The Polish language has four dialects—the Great Polish, the Mazurian, the Kashoubish, and the Silesian. The Great Poles live west of Warsaw province. The Mazurian or Masovian is said in Poland to be but a corrupt form of the Great Polish. It is spoken mainly in East Prussia and about Warsaw. The Kashoubs, who call themselves "Kaszebi," live still farther northwest on the Baltic. Those in West Prussia are Catholics; those farther west, in Pomerania, are Protestants. The Silesian dialect is spoken in the German and Austrian provinces of that name. The names Podhalians, Porals, and Gorals (that is, "mountain dwellers") apply more properly to the Poles living north of the Tatra Mountains, between Moravia and the main range of the Carpathians. This population approaches the Slovaks in physical type, as they do geographically. They are said to be in part of German blood, like their neighbors, the Gluchoniemy, or "Deaf Germans," who also speak Polish.

Other names applying to subdivisions of the Poles are the Bieloehrovats (the same as the Krakuses or Cracovianians), the Kuyevs, the Kuprikes, the Lublinians, and the Sandomirians. Podolian is apparently a geographical term applying to the Poles of Podolia, in southwestern Russia; and Polesian is the name of the mixed Polish population living farthest toward the east, in West Russia. Finally, the name Polak, or Podlachian, applies only to the mixed Poles living just west of the Polesians, in Grodno province. The Polabs are extinct. They were not Poles, but Wends; that is, of a related linguistic stock.

Of the population of Russian Poland only about two-thirds are Poles—that is, 6,621,497. Next come the very large Hebrew population of 1,287,000, numbering nearly as many as the four other principal peoples of that country combined, namely, the Germans, the Lithuanians, the Ruthenians, and the Great Russians. While the last named are rapidly increasing in Poland, the Poles themselves are gaining ground in Germany. The unusually large Jewish population of Poland is its most remarkable feature and had its origin in the early hospitality shown by the Polish government to this race. Warsaw was the chief Jewish city of the world until New York recently succeeded to that distinction.

It is significant to the student of immigration that the Jews and the Poles reside mainly in the same region. Excepting the Italian, these are the races now coming in greatest numbers to our shores. They are therefore largely representatives of the same type of civilization as well as the same expulsive causes. About 1885 the Russian Government prohibited all emigration except that of Poles and Jews. The Polish people may be supposed to be a more permanent factor than the Hebrew in future immigration, for although its rate of immigration per 1,000 of population is less than one-half that of the Hebrew, the number of Poles in Europe is twice that of Hebrews. The Polish is the largest race in Russia next to the Russian itself, although it forms only 7 per cent of the population. Russia furnishes the majority of Polish immigrants coming to the United States. During the twelve years 1899-1910, the number of Poles from all sources admitted to the United States was 949,064.

PORTUGUESE. The people of Portugal, including their descendants in America who are not of mixed Indian or Negro blood. (Cf. *Spanish-American and Mexican*.) They are put into the "Iberic division" by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, together with the Spaniards (see), to whom they are closely related in language. The language belongs to the Italic group of Aryan tongues. The primitive Iberians and Basques of Portugal early received a Celtic admixture. Later Arab and Hebrew blood is found largely present in central Portugal, and even Negro blood in the south, resulting from the introduction of many thousands of slaves. The people of northern Portugal, from which emigration chiefly proceeds, resemble those of Spanish Galicia or the Basques. The Portuguese are physically undersized, averaging 5 feet 4 inches in the south and 5 feet 5 inches in the north.

The population of the mother country is only 5,000,000. The emigration of the last fifty years to Brazil, to which important nation the Portuguese have given their language, was nearly 500,000. During the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, 72,897 Portuguese immigrants were admitted to the United States. A large part of this movement originated in the Cape Verde and Azores Islands, which belong to Portugal and are grouped with that country in Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization statistics showing sources of immigration. In New England, where a considerable number have settled, immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands are commonly known as "Bravas."

ROUMANIAN, DACO-ROUMANIAN, VLACH, or MOLDO-WALLACHIAN, including the Moldavians and Macedo-Vlachs ("Aramani, Tsintsars, or Kutzo-Vlachs") of northern Greece. The native race or people of Roumania; linguistically the easternmost division of the Romance (Italic) branch of the Aryan family tree; physically a mixed race, of Slavic or "Eastern" type in the west, but in the eastern part showing the influence of the old Roman colonies from which it has received its name and language. The Roumanians are the largest race numerically of southeastern Europe (not including the Russian), but have sent a very small stream of immigration to America as yet.

Like the Bulgarians south of them, the Roumanians are an exceptional people in being linguistically of one race and physically of another, at least for the most part. As in Bulgaria, also, it was apparently but a small body of invaders who gave their name to the Slavs who were found in occupation of this region. But while the Bulgarians, of Mongol origin, lost their language, exchanging it for a Slavic tongue, the Roman soldiers who settled on the Danube gave their speech to modern Roumania. The people are proud to call themselves "Rumans," but their civilization and history are part and parcel of those of the Balkan Peninsula. They are of the Balkan states, if not strictly in them. Some geographers place them in that group topographically, as well as politically. But strictly speaking, it would appear more logical to consider them as outside the peninsula, because they are north of the Danube. Like the Balkan states proper, Roumania was until a generation ago a part of Turkey. The race was, in fact, but little known until recently. It has even been supposed that their language belonged to the Slavic group, because it was written, like most of the latter, in the Cyrillic characters. This, with the fact that the greater majority of the people are Slavic in appearance and civilization, is, no doubt, what has led the Bureau of Immigration to place them, as it did the Hebrews, in the "Slavic division." (See *Slav and Caucasian*.) As an immigrant type, they may well be placed there; but in conformity with the principles of classification elsewhere explained (see Introductory), this dictionary, like all foreign censuses taken by race, places them in the Italic or Romance group. (See *Aryan*.)

Since the Roumanians have adopted the Roman alphabet, which they did recently, the language looks far more familiar to one acquainted with Romance or Latin languages. The chief peculiarity that strikes the eye is the annexation of the article to the end of the noun. This is but rarely found among the Aryan tongues. From the fact that it is found in the neighboring languages to the southwest, the Bulgarian and the Albanian, it would appear to be a survival of an ancient language common to all these, perhaps Dacian. The language has indeed undergone profound internal changes, although in some respects it reminds one forcibly of the ancient Latin. Two-fifths of the vocabulary, however, is now Slavic, borrowed, of course, from the tongue of the predominant element in the population. While only one-fifth of the words can be traced to the Latin, they are the words in most common use, the most significant fact in determining the earliest form of the language.

Since community of ideas and, ultimately, the type of social institutions and of the civilization itself, is profoundly dependent upon a community of speech, we should expect the Roumanians to be more in sympathy with the Latin races and civilization than with the Slavic. This will no doubt be more fully the case when the people are more widely educated. Already their leaders are found frequenting the universities of Paris and Rome. The progress of the country has of course been retarded, like that of all the Balkan states, by the generally unsettled condition of affairs in this region. Roumanians appear to compare favorably with the races of the Balkans, although some say that they are more backward. They are preeminently agriculturists, like the Slavs in general, but they are prominent also in commerce, even in the capitals of Austria and Hungary. In religion they are mainly Greek. In customs and traditions they show both their Latin and their Slavic origin. In temperament they are more emotional than the Slav, less stolid and heavy than the Bulgarian.

It is concerning the physical anthropology of the Roumanians that there is the greatest difference of opinion. They have not been as yet sufficiently studied on the field. There would seem to be little doubt, however, that in Roumania, as in Bulgaria, which adjoins them on the south, there are two distinct types. While that of the east reminds one of the Italian or "Mediterranean" type, long-headed, dark, and slender in build, that far in the west,

in Hungary, is typically Slavic or "Hungarian"—that is, broad of face and head, shorter, and lighter in complexion. Partisanship is bound to appear in this question as everywhere in Balkan ethnography. There are those who unduly emphasize the Roman element in the origin and present type of the Roumanians. Slavic writers, on the other hand, have been inclined to belittle this element. The medium position would seem more reasonable in recognizing both constituents of the race. It is improbable that the 240,000 Roman colonists who settled on the opposite bank of the Danube under Trajan could have peopled the territory now occupied by 10,000,000 Roumanians, half of which extends outside of Roumania itself into Hungary and Russia, especially since it seems to be the fact that these colonists withdrew to Macedonia in the third century and did not cross the Danube into Roumania until the thirteenth. It is, therefore, the theory of some writers that the Pindus is the real center of dispersion of the Roumanians. It is in this region, in the central part of northern Greece, that resides an important division of the race, the Kutzo-Vlachs or Tsinstars. These are sharper in feature, although they too have deviated from the Roman type through admixture with Albanians and Greeks. Even in the valleys of the Carpathians, the northern Vlachs or Roumanians are often dark and short and quite Roman in type of face. But the average cephalic index of the entire race is nearer that of the Slavic. They are not only broad-headed, but of medium height, as are the Northern and Eastern Slavs, much shorter than the Serbo-Croatian or Albanian type along the Adriatic.

A word of explanation may be given to the many names borne by the Roumanians. They indicate political divisions rather than linguistic. Thus the Moldavians and the Wallachians or Vlachs are found, respectively, in the former principalities of Moldavia, which now constitutes northern Roumania, and Wallachia, or its southern part. Combined they are called Moldo-Wallachians. Vlach is a familiar Slavic word, originally meaning horseman, and sometimes applied to people of entirely different stock, as the so-called "Walachs" of eastern Moravia. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.) The Morlaks, a Serbo-Croatian stock living on the Adriatic, were formerly considered by ethnologists to be Vlachs, whose name they appear to retain in another form. The Macedo-Vlachs call themselves Aramani, that is, Romans, but are called by others Tsinstars or Kutzo-Vlachs.

The Roumanians are the largest both in numbers (10,000,000) and in the extent of territory covered of all the many peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and Austria-Hungary combined, that vast territory which has been called "the whirlpool of Europe." They occupy more space than all the Serbo-Croatian peoples together (see *Croatian*), or than the Greeks, or the Bulgarians, or the Magyars. They are nearly half as large in numbers as the Little Russians who adjoin them on the north, nearly one-third as large as their linguistic kinsmen nearest them on the west, the Italians. The Roumanians occupy nearly one-half of Hungary and number one-third as many as the Magyars themselves. On the ethnographical map, the eastern point of Hungary and of the Carpathian range stands in the very center of Roumanian territory. Here is found the curious islet of eastern Magyars known as Szeklers, entirely surrounded by the expanding Roumanians. The latter number over 1,000,000 also in Russia, mainly in the province of Bessarabia, which was formerly a part of Moldavia. They extend across the Danube only near its mouth on the Black Sea into what is known as the Dobruja. With this exception the Roumanian territory is for the most part separated from the sea by Bulgarians, Little Russians, and a few Tatars. The Little Russians of Russia and Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary (one in race) border the Roumanians on the north; the Bulgarians border them on the south; the Servians on the southwest; and the Magyars, or "Hungarians," on the west.

These peoples, with the others found in the Balkan Peninsula, are the ones that typify the newer flood of immigration to the United States. As shown elsewhere (see *Slav and Caucasian*), they, with the Poles and other subject races of western Russia and the Italians, who may be designated as South-eastern Europeans in type, have replaced the Northwestern Europeans as our predominant and typical annual accession. The Roumanians, however, contribute a very small portion of this so-called Slavic flood. In this they resemble the Bulgarians who are located on the eastern side of the Peninsula. They stand almost the lowest of all the Slavs in their immigration rate per 1,000 of population, while the Slovenians and Croatians, on the western side of the Peninsula, together with the Slovaks and the Hebrews, lead all immigrant races in this respect. The Roumanian rate of immigration in 1907 was less

than 2 per 1,000 of the population; the Slovak and the Hebrew was about 18 per 1,000. The Roumanian immigration during the twelve years 1899-1910 was 82,704, placing it twenty-third in rank among immigrant races. The great majority of these came from Austria-Hungary, with comparatively few from Roumania and Turkey.

Nearly nine-tenths of the population of Roumania is Roumanian in race. Among the rest are to be noted in the following tables the predominance of Gypsies and Jews:

TABLE 13.—Population of Roumania: 1893.

[Estimates of Reclus.]

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
Roumanians.....	4,700,000	Turks and Tatars.....	3,000
Jews.....	300,000	Magyars.....	1,500
Gypsies.....	200,000	Foreigners.....	80,000
Bulgarians.....	50,000	Miscellaneous.....	434,500
Armenians.....	15,000		
Russians.....	16,000	Total.....	5,800,000

TABLE 14.—Distribution of Roumanians: 1900.

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Roumania.....	a 5,500,000	Turkey.....	} a 150,000
Hungary.....	b 2,800,000	Greece.....	
Austria.....	b 230,000	Elsewhere.....	a 60,000
Russia.....	a 1,170,000		
Servia.....	b 90,000	Total (approximate).....	10,000,000

a Estimated.

b Census.

RUSSIAN, GREAT RUSSIAN, VELIKO-RUSSIAN, MUSCOVITE. (See also *White Russian*, or *Bielo-Russian*, and *Black Russian* below.) This article will discuss, first, the Great Russian race, or the Russian proper; then all other divisions of the Russian (in the wider sense), excepting the Ruthenian or Little Russian, which is given a separate article (see), and, finally, the Russian Empire as a whole, to present a general or statistical view of the hundred and more other peoples and tribes who are Russian in nationality but not in race or language.

Russian may be defined in the wider sense as the largest Slavic group of Aryan peoples. Linguistically it belongs to the Eastern Slavic division and includes the Great Russian, the Little Russian, and the White Russian. Physically it may be placed in the "Eastern" (Caucasian) race, but it is extensively mixed with Finno-Tataric and other elements.

GREAT RUSSIAN.

The Great Russian, or simply "Russian" in the narrower sense of the word, is that division of the Russian group (see above) which is dominant in Russia and which is the largest Slavic race numerically. "Veliko-Russian" means Great Russian. "Muscovite" is a name sometimes applied to the Great Russian people, because they first prominently appear in history as the race of the early "Empire of Moscovy." Moscow was its capital until St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great. The people of Moscow are still the purest in stock of the Great Russian population.

The Great Russians, or Russians proper, emigrate to America to a smaller degree in proportion to their population than any other Slavic people. Space need not be taken here to repeat what has been said in the article on the "Slav" (see) as to temperament, character, civilization, language, physical type, and statistics of population and immigration, excepting so far as to point out in what the Russians differ from other Slavs. As is said in the article on the Ruthenian (see), the Great Russian has usurped to himself the name Russian from the so-called Little Russians, as he has succeeded to their dominion. He is perhaps of purer Slavic blood than they, although some claim that the Great Russian is more of a Finn than the Little Russian is of a Tatar. Both

have more of this Mongolian element in the race than has the White Russian. The most ancient race of Russia, that of the kurgans or mounds, was undoubtedly more long-headed than the present population. Indeed, according to current tradition, "the founders of the Russian nation were Norsemen." So wrote Nestor, the first historian of the race. At any rate, it is evident that the Asiatic element in the race is of a later intrusion, which continued far into the middle ages. As late as the fourteenth century Moscow was tributary to the Tatar rule which was set up in southern Russia.

The Russian race of to-day is consequently more broad-headed or Asiatic in appearance than the typical peoples of northwestern and southwestern Europe. It belongs mainly to the so-called "Alpine," "Eastern," or "Celts-Slavic" race, which penetrates somewhat westward of Russia into the highland region of Central Europe. As in the case of other Slavs (see), however, other European races, as the "Northern" and the "Cevenole," are found represented among the Russians. It is to the Northern or Teutonic race that the Western Finns belong physically, in spite of their Mongolian origin, and the Great Russians are more modified by the Finnic stock than by any other. They are therefore, especially in the north, more blond in type than are the Slavs farther south. Their neighbors on the west, the Lithuanians, and even the Poles, approach more nearly than they to the Northern type, and thus mediate between them and the western Europeans physically as they do in language and in political sympathies.

In temperament the Great Russians are more practical and persevering than are their racial brothers and competitors, the Ruthenians or Little Russians of southwestern Russia and of Austria. The Great Russians have been said to have approached the Finn in physical type but the Tatar in temperament, the latter not so much through racial admixture as through their struggle with the Tatar hordes of Asia. Their temper and their strength as a people have been developed by struggle. Russia is a buffer state, as the early Slavs were a buffer race between Europe and Asia. Little Russia was permanently weakened by the tribute of her best men, whom she offered up in the strife.

In language the Great and the Little Russians differ less from each other than do the High and the Low Germans. The Little Russian is sometimes said to be only a dialect of the Great Russian, but this may be regarded as a prejudiced statement. Philologists and anthropologists have often been drawn into the strife for supremacy and leadership between rival Russian and Slavic races. Pan-Slavism, or the aspiration for a united Slavic people and state, suffers from this cause. There can be no doubt that the primacy of the Slavs belongs henceforward to the Great Russians, whatever be the sentimental claims of the Little Russians, the Poles, or the Czechs. The supremacy of the Great Russian language and literature must go with the Empire; the power, the wealth, and the political expansion of the latter are the decisive factors. The Russians even force the use of their language into Little Russian and Polish territory.

In the religious world there is the same strife. The autocratic claims of the Russian-church have been successfully opposed by the Lutherans of Finland and the Catholics of Poland. Even the Little Russians have succeeded in establishing a church that is partly Russian and nominally Roman. Among the Great Russians themselves a large number are dissenters from the state church. "Raskolnik" is the name applied to the schismatics in general, but there is a great variety of minor sects. Of these sects the Dukhobors are perhaps best known in America. They have emigrated to Canada in considerable numbers and have gained notoriety by making pilgrimages without clothing about the country, and by refusing to use animals, preferring to hitch their womenfolk to the plow. The Dukhobors seem to have originated in central Russia, to have flourished for over a hundred years, and to have received the especial encouragement of Tolstoi.

Aside from the names of religious sects, such as Dukhobors and Mennonites—the latter not confined, by the way, to Russia—there is no such list of subdivisions of the Great Russians needing definition as is found among Little Russians and Poles. The Great Russian territory is a homogeneous whole from St. Petersburg to the Lower Don. Indeed, it extends north to the Arctic, a vast region 500 or 600 miles wide, separating the Finns of Finland from their kinsmen and the Tatars on the Asiatic border; and it extends east to Asia with the exception of the Finnic and the Tataric islets that dot the map of Eastern Russia. The greatest expanse of European Russia that is not Great Russian is southwestern Russia, and that is Little Russian. The "Cossacks of the Don" were Great Russian; those of the Dnieper, Little Russian.

The Great Russians number nearly half of the total population of European Russia, excluding from this term Finland, Poland, and Caucasia, as is done in the official census. Over 5,000,000 of them live in Asia. In the entire Empire there are 55,000,000 Great Russians out of a total population of 125,000,000 of all races.

The emigration of Great Russians is peculiar in that it is mainly from Europe to the Russian possessions in Asia, not to America. The movement is partly the result of the building of the great railway to the Pacific, but mainly because southern Siberia has been found to be a pleasant country and capable of supporting millions of population, while the Government is offering unusual inducements to attract Russian immigrants. Southern Siberia is a wheat country, resembling the Dakotas and western Canada. In its rapid development it resembles in many respects our own West.

In 1907, immigration from Russia to the United States reached a total of 258,943. Of this number only about 16,000 are reported as Russian by race. During the twelve years 1899-1910, 1,748,885 were admitted from Russia and of these 77,821 were true Russians, while the total immigration of the race from all sources was only 83,574 during the period, placing them twenty-second in rank among all immigrant races.

WHITE RUSSIAN AND BLACK RUSSIAN.

"Black Russia" is a historical term that may be disposed of in a brief paragraph. It appears on the fourteenth century map some distance north of the Black Sea, directly east of Kiev and the Dnieper, and southeast of White Russia. At that time it formed part of the important kingdom of Lithuania. It was afterwards embraced in Poland, and is now swallowed up in Little Russia. Ripley applies the term "Black Russian" to quite a different district, that of the Gorals, or "mountaineers," of the Austrian Carpathians, and finds that the name distinguishes the latter, as a very brunette stock, from the neighboring "Red Russians" or reddish blonds. The western Gorals, however, are of Polish speech.

The White Russian is one of the three distinct branches of the Russian language and race, although of far less importance numerically and politically than either of the other two. It is as much a "race" as the Great Russian ("Russian") or the Little Russian (Ruthenian), although usually considered simply as Russian in America. Unlike the term "Black Russia," "White Russia" is still found on the ethnographical map. It is a compact but small district roughly corresponding with what is now called "West Russia," though reaching somewhat nearer Moscow on the east. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Great Russian territory, on the northwest by Lithuanian, on the southwest by Polish, and on the south and southeast by Little Russian. The White Russians constitute over three-fourths of the population of Mogilef and Minsk provinces and about half of Vitebsk, Vilna, and Grodno. In Kovno and Courland they approach the Baltic.

The White Russians have long been in political subjection, first to Lithuania, then to Poland, and, finally, to the Great Russians, although their lot now appears preferable to that of all the other subject peoples of western Russia. For this reason, among others, we hear little of them as a distinct race. They are said by travelers to be a distinctly weaker stock than the Great Russian, and less prepossessing in appearance. They are usually considered to be of purer Russian stock than either the Great or the Little Russians. Both the latter are far more modified by Mongolian elements, Finnic and Tataric. The White Russians are naturally more influenced by their Lithuanian and Polish neighbors (see) on the west, and these, especially the former, as has been said elsewhere, approach the blond Teutonic type more than the Slavs in appearance. Yet the White Russians are truly Slavs in breadth of head. Their cephalic index is 82, which is but slightly below that of the Little Russians. They are, therefore, of the purest type of the so-called "Eastern" or "Celts-Slavic" race.

But few subdivisions of the White Russian need be mentioned. The Poliechuks (see *Ruthenian*) are a White Russian population much mixed with Little Russian and very broad-headed (cephalic index, 85). They live in Minsk and Volhynia provinces; that is, on the border of Little Russia and near Poland. The Zabludov, a transition dialect standing between the Little and the White Russian, is found in this district.

The White Russians number less than 6,000,000, or but little over one-tenth as many as the Great Russians. They are not counted separately as immigrants.

OTHER RACES OR PEOPLES OF RUSSIA.

The term "Russian" in the last United States census, and until recently in United States immigration statistics, included more persons who were not of the Russian race than those who were. In fact, not 5 per cent of the Russians of the census of 1900 are true Russians, as defined above. They are merely citizens of Russia. Probably over 50 per cent of them are Jews. Certain nationalities are grouped together to constitute the group of "Slavs," and New York is made to appear as their chief residence. On the contrary, they are largely Jews from Slavic countries, of whom it is estimated that 1,000,000 reside in New York City. The common use of the term "nationality" instead of "race" in public discussions has created an endless amount of confusion in the public mind, if not of absolute misinformation.

It is deemed wise to indicate what a variety of peoples go to make up the Russian nationality and which of them are the chief ones that come to America (see table following). About 100 races are listed in the Russian census of 1897, of which number perhaps 20 are confined almost entirely to Asia. In European Russia itself there are as many Mongolian as Caucasian "races" or languages represented. Of the Caucasians, most of the divisions speak, not Indo-European or Aryan languages, like the Russian, but the peculiar agglutinative tongues of the Caucasus, more different from ours than are the Semitic of Western Asia and the Hamitic of North Africa. The great majority (about 80 per cent) of the population, however, is Slavic, especially Great Russian (nearly 50 per cent), Little Russian (20 per cent), and Polish (7 per cent). Next in numbers come the Jews, Semites (5 per cent); then the Lithuanians, Aryans who resemble Teutons more than Russians physically, if not in language (3 per cent); then the Finns, Mongolian by language but Caucasian in appearance, especially those who have long intermarried with the Swedes (nearly 3 per cent); and finally the Tatars (also about 3 per cent).

The following table is taken from the only complete census of the Russian Empire, that of 1897. Finland has a separate census (total population, 2,592,864 in 1900). For most non-Russian races of Russia only the group totals are given. The peoples which are practically confined to Siberia naturally need no discussion in a dictionary of immigrant races.

TABLE 15.—Races or peoples of the Russian Empire, exclusive of Finland: 1897.

Race or people (linguistic).	European Russia with Poland.	Caucasus.	Asia.	Total.
Total.....	102,845,117	9,289,364	13,505,540	125,640,021
Aryans.....	89,635,187	4,901,412	5,794,917	100,331,516
Slavs.....	83,514,884	3,163,870	5,390,979	92,069,733
Russians.....	75,428,814	3,154,898	5,349,855	83,933,567
Great Russians.....	48,825,881	1,829,798	5,011,795	55,667,469
Little Russians.....	20,750,203	1,305,463	324,885	22,380,551
White Russians.....	5,832,730	19,642	13,175	5,885,547
Poles.....	7,865,437	25,117	40,753	7,931,307
Other Slavic languages.....	220,633	3,855	371	224,859
Lithuanians.....	3,077,436	6,687	10,346	3,094,469
Latins.....	1,132,858	8,955	1,187	1,143,000
Germans.....	1,719,462	56,729	14,298	1,790,489
Armenians.....	49,611	1,118,094	5,491	1,173,096
Other Aryans.....	141,036	527,077	372,616	1,040,729
Jews.....	4,982,189	40,498	40,469	5,063,156
Ural-Altayans.....	8,221,201	1,902,142	7,542,330	17,665,673
Ugro-Finns.....	3,417,770	7,422	76,955	3,502,147
Turko-Tatars.....	4,626,454	1,879,908	7,094,898	13,601,251
Samoyeds.....	3,946	.....	11,931	15,877
Tunguzes.....	1	.....	66,269	66,270
Mongols.....	173,030	14,812	292,286	480,128
Georgians.....	1,461	1,350,275	799	1,352,535
Other Caucasians.....	818	1,088,373	2,591	1,091,782
Chinese, Japanese, Koreans.....	53	15	86,045	86,113
Hyperboreans.....	.....	.....	36,996	36,996
Others.....	4,208	6,649	1,393	12,250

TABLE 16.—Races or peoples of Finland: 1900.

Race or people.	Number.	Race or people.	Number.
Finns.....	2,352,990	Lapps.....	1,336
Swedes.....	349,733	Others.....	639
Russians.....	5,999		
Germans.....	1,925	Total.....	2,712,562

RUTHENIAN (synonyms, Little Russian, Malo-Russian, South Russian, Yugo-Russian; in Austria, Russniak, Russine, Red Russian, Galician; in Russia, also Ukrainian, Cherkasi; in addition some call themselves simply "Russian" (*Rusny*) and, sometimes, in America, even "Greek"). The name Little Russian would seem most available of all this list at present for a clear and scientific definition. The Little Russian "race" or linguistic subdivision is that branch of the Russian, a "Southern Slavonic" division of Aryan tongues, which is found native throughout southwestern Russia and in Galicia (Austria). Physically Little Russians are Caucasian, infrequently modified by a Mongol element. The Little Russians (Ruthenians) furnish more immigrants than any other true Russian stock coming to America.

"Little Russia" is a literal translation of the term "*Malo-Rossiya*," "South Russian" and, less frequently, "Yugo-Russian," and even "Cossack" or "Cherkess" are among the many names which have been bestowed upon this people by their more powerful kinsmen of the north, the Muscovites, who have assumed to themselves the name "Russian" (see) and the hegemony of the race. For similar, that is for political, reasons, Austria has found it convenient to name her Little Russian subjects "Ruthenians," and this word is now commonly, but loosely, applied, even in scientific usage, to all Little Russians, including those of Ukraina, in Russia. Still the Galicians call themselves "*Rusny*," which is sometimes translated "Russine." "Russniak" is a less common equivalent of Ruthenian.

"Red Russian" is a historical term which still designates one of the three dialects of the Little Russian language, the western. It appears that "Ruthenian" comes from the same root, meaning "red." Upon immigrating to America, some refuse to acknowledge that they are Ruthenians, a name fastened upon them as a subject people. In some communities they are known as "Greeks" when they are of the United "Greek" Church, and thus distinguished from the Roman Catholic Poles and Slovaks of the community. Of course there is not a true Greek among them. Some American districts confer still other names upon them, lumping them together with Magyars (see) and perhaps with all Slavs under the title "Huns" or "Hunkies." The "Ruthenian (Russniak)" column of our immigration tables apparently includes all Little Russians, although but few are reported as coming from Russia. It is to be understood that all who bear the foregoing names are of one "race." They read one and the same language, which differs both from the White Russian and from the Great or true Russian. The Ruthenian alphabet itself is an earlier form of the Russian.

What has been said in the article on the Slavs and the Russians (see) applies in general to the Little Russians or Ruthenians so far as concerns their physical qualities, their intellectual and emotional make-up, their civilization, and the notable increase in their immigration. But little need be repeated here except to make clear in what respects they differ from other Slavs.

The Ruthenians are still more broad-headed than the Great Russians. This is taken to indicate a greater Tatar (Mongolian) admixture than is found among the latter, probably as does also the smaller nose, more scanty beard, and somewhat darker complexion. While hardly so muscular as the Great Russians, they are slightly taller. They are perhaps less practical, solid, and persevering than their competitors of the north, and therefore have been less successful as empire builders. But they often show a higher grade of intelligence and taste, and once led the Russians in scientific work. Their literature and their early history warrant them in claiming that they are the true Russian race rather than the northern stock which has usurped the name and the rule—the Great Russians. A large section of them have broken away from the Greek or Russian Church and have united with the Roman Catholic under a particular dispensation which allows them peculiar features of the Greek service and a married clergy. Hence the name "United Greek Church."

Although the Little Russians stand much closer to the Great Russians than do the Polish, Hebrew, Lithuanian, and German elements in Russia's population, nevertheless the use of their language has been discouraged and in a very remote sense they are a subject people in Russia as well as in Austria.

Their ethnical subdivisions and intermixtures are difficult to disentangle, as is the case with other Slavic peoples. The Boikos evidently belong to the Red Russian division of the Ruthenians. They live in the Carpathians of Galicia and Bukowina. The Huzuls or Guzuls, a very broad-headed people of Bukowina speaking a Red Russian dialect, have evidently grafted a Mongolian element upon the Ruthenian stock. This element may have come down from the extinct Uzes or Kumans (Tatars) who early penetrated this region, or it may be of Daco-Roumanian origin. The Huzuls are not friendly to the Boikos, their neighbors. The Tomholtses, Ruthenians of Galicia, are very broad-headed like the Huzuls. The Little Russian stock is also found mixed with the Roumanian in the Pokutis and the Nistrovinians; with the Polish in the Belsans; and with the White Russian in the Poliechuks.

The Cossacks of the Dnieper have been an important branch of the Little Russians historically. The Zaporogs, named from their geographical position on the river, and the Chernomorishes are divisions of these. Little Russian populations have often received names because of some natural location or social condition. Such are the Stepoviks (of the steppes), the Poliechuks (of the forest), the Werchowinci (of the mountains), the Haiduks (or "robbers"), and the Lemkes (so called because of their pronunciation). The last named, who live in the Beskids, call themselves "Rusnaky," that is, Ruthenians, although they resemble the Slovaks in language and physical type. Finally, there are the self-explanatory geographical terms by which certain Little Russians are known, as the Bukowinians, the Galicians, the Ukrainians, and the Bugans, or dwellers on the Bug. The Bugans are also known as the Lapotniki and are of a distinct type.

It must not be inferred that the majority of the inhabitants of Galicia, Bukowina, and the Ukraine are Little Russians. In Galicia they are surpassed in numbers by the Poles; in Bukowina nearly equaled by the Roumanians. In each of these districts the Germans stand third in population, with 210,000 and 160,000 souls, respectively. In the Ukraine many peoples are represented; the Great Russians, the present masters of Little Russia; the Poles, its former masters; large colonies of Germans, with some Bohemians and more Bulgarians; Tatar communities in the south; Roumanians annexed with their territory on the southwest; and multitudes of Jews, besides Armenians, Greeks, and Gypsies everywhere.

The Little Russians themselves are distributed geographically as follows:

TABLE 17.—Distribution of Little Russians (Ruthenians).

Country.	Number.		Chief location.
	Estimated for 1897.	Census.	
Total.....	25,000,000		
Russia.....	20,750,000	20,750,000 (1897)	
Little Russia.....	17,006,000	17,006,000 (1897)	Bessarabia.
Central Great Russia.....	2,180,000	2,180,000 (1897)	White Russia.
Elsewhere.....	1,564,000	1,564,000 (1897)	Poland.
Austria.....	3,285,000	3,375,000 (1900)	
Galicia.....		3,074,000 (1900)	
Bukowina.....		298,000 (1900)	
Elsewhere.....		3,000 (1900)	
Hungary.....	415,000	429,000 (1900)	North Central Hungary.
Elsewhere in Europe.....	50,000		
United States.....	500,000		

Roughly speaking, one-half of Russia south of the latitude of Moscow and eastward along the Black Sea as far as the Caucasus, the Kalmuks, and the Cossacks of the lower Don, is Little Russian. The race also covers all of eastern Austria—that is, Galicia and Bukowina—with the exception of a small district about Cracow (Polish), and spreads out far beyond the

pathians into Hungary. Among the Slavic peoples their total population is second only to that of the Great Russians. During the fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 147,375 Little Russians (or Ruthenians, as they are designated in immigration statistics) were admitted to the United States, and the race ranked sixteenth among all races in this regard. Of these, 144,710, or 98.2 per cent, came from Austria-Hungary, and only 1,034 from Russia, although, as will be noted from the preceding table, there are approximately 20,750,000 Little Russians in Russia and only 3,700,000 in Austria and Hungary. Their large population makes it appear probable that the Little Russians will be more largely represented in the Slavic immigration of the future.

SCANDINAVIAN (sometimes Norse), including the Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic races or peoples. The native, Teutonic, race or races of Scandinavia in the wider sense. The name "Scandinavia" is sometimes applied to the northern peninsula only—that is, to Norway and Sweden—but it is also properly applied to Denmark and Iceland. The Scandinavian is the most familiar in America of the older immigrant types from the continent of Europe, with the exception of the German; that is, it is the most numerously represented, especially in the North Central States.

The definitions of the subdivisions of the Scandinavian group are self-evident, to wit, the Teutonic races of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, respectively. The term "Norse" is applied only to themselves by the Norwegians, who are called "*Norsk*" in their own language. But it is better justified in international usage as a name of the entire Scandinavian group of languages. The Old Norse, or the early language of Iceland, was the predecessor of all modern Scandinavian languages. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that the term "Norsemen" or "Northmen" was applied during the middle ages to the viking rovers of all these countries, who established dynasties in England, Russia, France (Normandy), and Sicily, settled Iceland, and without doubt preceded Columbus to America. Nor is it necessary to remind the student of ethnology that the Scandinavian is considered to be the purest type of one of the three great races of Europe as divided from a physical point of view; that is, of the "Northern" or "Teutonic" race in contradistinction from the "Alpine" and "Mediterranean" races farther south. (See *Caucasian* and *Aryan*.)

If races be divided merely by physical characters, all Scandinavians form a homogeneous race more truly than any of the large populations or races south of them. The English, and especially the French and the German, are much more mixed in physical type. The typical Scandinavians average as the longest-headed and most purely blond, if not the tallest people of Europe. In height they appear to be surpassed only by the Scotch. Both the height and the cephalic index increase as we pass from Denmark to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway. The cephalic index in these countries rises in the order named from 77.8 to 78, then to 78.5; the height from 1.63 meters to 1.70 meters, and then to 1.72 meters. In English measures, the Norwegian average, the last named, is about 5 feet 8 inches, which the Scotch exceeds by one-half inch.

It must be remembered that the small population of Lapps, 30,000, in northern Scandinavia is of entirely different race, the very opposite of the Scandinavian, in fact, both in language and in physical type. The Lapps still speak a Mongol or Ugro-Finnic tongue—agglutinative in structure, instead of inflected, as is the Aryan family of languages, to which the Scandinavian belongs. Physically the Lapps are very short and indicate in their dark features and extremely broad heads their Asiatic origin. Very little intermixture has taken place with this stock considering the length of time the Scandinavians and Lapps have lived in neighboring districts, unless a broader-headed and darker type of Norwegians found in the extreme southwest indicates an ancient influence of this sort. Ripley prefers to think it a survival of an early "Alpine" element from Central Europe.

The character of the Norse element in America is well enough known to need no detailed description. In Norway the rate of illiteracy is the lowest in Europe. In religion the Scandinavians are Protestant almost to a man—over 99 per cent, according to the censuses of these countries.

NORWEGIANS.

The most difficult question that remains for discussion relates to the Norwegian race or people and language. Are the Norwegians to be considered a separate race or people from the Danes? Of course, as a nationality they are

different. In fact, there exists a separatist feeling among the three Scandinavian nationalities which persists to a degree even in America. But the literary language of Norway and that of Denmark are generally supposed to be one and the same. As has been repeatedly explained (see *Introductory, English, and German*), this dictionary adopts the test of race which is followed in all national censuses, namely, that of language; and it was found in the case of the Dutch and the Flemish (see *German*) that only the literary languages, and not a difference in spoken dialects, justified separating them from other "Germans."

A fair answer to the question just raised appears to be that the Norwegian can now be called, technically, a different race or people from the Danish, although this was not true a century ago. Of course, this is only an arbitrary distinction and is one of the most artificial distinctions we are called upon to make among the so-called European "races," as determined by language or by any other standard. Physically, as already shown, the Norwegians and the Danes are, to a remarkable degree, homogeneous. Furthermore, so far as dialectal differences are concerned, there is no more reason for separating them from one another than for dividing the Norwegians themselves into different races.

The fact is that from 1397 to 1814, when Norway regained her independence from Denmark, a modified Danish was not only the literary language of Norway but was generally used in the cities and among the educated classes. Since this date a new literary language, the "Dano-Norwegian," has been rapidly developed at the hands of Norway's greatest litterateurs, including Ibsen. While this language is based upon the Danish formerly in use, it has incorporated 7,000 words from the Norwegian dialects, enough to suffice almost for a language. Indeed, other writers, like Aasen, insist on using only Norwegian dialect forms. The Norwegian may, therefore, in accordance with the language test, be considered a separate people.

Norway has sent a larger per cent of its population to America than any other country excepting Ireland. Considering the smallness of its population, but little over 2,000,000, as compared with the 72,000,000 of Germans and 40,000,000 of English, Scotch, and Irish, it has done its full share in populating America. Although Scandinavian immigration has greatly diminished in its relative rank since 1885, the United States census of 1900 gives 336,985 of the population as of Norwegian birth and 452,896 as children of parents born in Norway. Counting these two generations only, the Norwegian population of the United States is already more than one-third that of Norway.

DANISH AND ICELANDIC.

The two smallest in extent of the Scandinavian peoples may next be considered, those of Denmark and her insular possession, Iceland. They are entirely different from each other in language, and therefore are distinct in race, according to the usual test. While Denmark gave its language in recent times to Norway, as has already been said, Iceland gave the Old Norse in written form to all Scandinavia. During that period of the northern literature; Norway took precedence of Denmark and of Sweden. The Sagas and the Eddas belonged in a sense to her as well as to Iceland and gave to Scandinavia the proud distinction of bequeathing to posterity an older and more famous literature than any of the German tongues farther south.

The population of Iceland is purely Scandinavian, but is so small in numbers (about 80,000) as to be of no importance in immigration. Icelanders do, however, come to the United States and also to Canada. In Denmark itself it is estimated that fully 97 per cent of the population is Danish, notwithstanding the closeness of its relations to Germany. On the other hand, there are at least 140,000 Danes living on the other side of the border in Germany. If one may contrast the three Scandinavian peoples in a slight degree, it might be said that the Norwegian is rather more of a democrat, slow, sturdy, and independent; the Swede, as he has been called, "the Parisian of the North;" and the Dane, the cosmopolite. The royal family of Denmark stands in extraordinary personal relations with those of a number of European powers. Members of the family of the late King Christian are now rulers or consorts of rulers in several European countries.

SWEDISH.

According to the language test the Swedes may be considered entirely distinct in race from the Danes and the Norwegians. Their language is so different that it can not be read by the Danes and Norwegians without some study. The Swedes have expanded in Europe more than their sister Scandinavians. For five hundred years Finland was ruled by Sweden. Although this rule ceased in 1809, Swedish is still the language of the higher classes of Finns and is used in official and scientific publications in that country. Fully 350,000, or 13 per cent, of the population of Finland is Swedish to-day. The Finns themselves, as found in Finland, show a large admixture of Scandinavian blood, for they are Teutonic in physical type, rather than Ugric. (See *Finnish*.) While there is no doubt that they are Asiatic, Mongol, in origin, they are to-day of entirely different type from the Finns of eastern Russia. In America they are often taken to be Scandinavians, but are to be distinguished by their mother tongue, which is absolutely different from any Aryan language, agglutinative rather than inflected in type.

The Scandinavian population of the world is about 13,000,000. Their approximate distribution is shown in the following table:

TABLE 18.—Scandinavian population and immigration.

Country.	Number.	Immigration (1907).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.
Population of—			
Denmark (1906).....	2,605,000	7,163	2.7
Norway (1905).....	2,311,000	22,043	9.5
Sweden (1907).....	5,377,000	20,534	3.8
Scandinavians in—			
Finland (Swedes, 1900).....	350,000		
Sleswick (Danes).....	200,000		
Iceland (1901).....	78,000		
United States (estimated).....	2,000,000		
Elsewhere (estimated).....	79,000		

It is interesting to note that the smallest of the continental Scandinavian peoples in numbers, the Norwegian, doubles or triples each of the others in its rate of immigration. This rate, 9.5 per 1,000 of the population in 1907, although much lower than it was twenty years ago, was surpassed in the year mentioned only by the Slovak, Hebrew, Croatian and Slovenian, and the South Italian. The Irish, which had nearly the same rate, resembles it also in the large total immigration it has sent out of a very small population. The Scandinavians, taken together, stood twice as far down the list of immigrant races in their rate of 5 per 1,000 of population. In absolute numbers, Scandinavian immigration is fifth in rank, 586,306 for the twelve years 1899-1910, being exceeded only by that from the much larger populations of the Germans, South Italians, and Poles, as also by the Hebrews. The English, Irish, and Scotch taken separately rank below it.

The Scandinavians differ from the British, naturally, in coming to the United States almost entirely to the neglect of the British colonies. It is probable that more Scandinavian farmers per year now emigrate from our own Northwestern States into Canada than come direct to Canada from Europe. It is possible for the Scandinavian element to increase in future American immigration more than, for instance, the Irish, for there are 11,000,000 Scandinavians in Europe as against only 4,500,000 Irish.

SCOTCH (including Highland Scotch or Gaelic). A term applied (1) in the wider sense to both races of Scotland, the Celts of the north (Highlanders) and the Anglo-Saxons of the south (Lowlanders); (2) in a narrower sense, only to the Celtic race of Scotland, the Highland Scotch. Gaelic is another name for the latter. The word "Scotch," as a linguistic term, means the language spoken by Scotchmen. When unqualified it means the dialect of English spoken by the Lowland Scotch. Highland Scotch is a synonym for Scottish Gaelic, the most northern branch of the Celtic group of Aryan, or Indo-European languages (see). The words "Scotch" or "Scotchmen," used as terms of nationality,

include all citizens of Scotland, and therefore other peoples besides the Highland Scotch and the Lowland Scotch. "Scots" is a synonym used in Scotland for Scotchmen generally. In deference to common usage this dictionary must deviate from the linguistic principle of classification elsewhere explained (see Introductory and *English*) and consider Scotch to include both the Highland and the Lowland Scotch. To avoid confusion, however, the term "Highland Scotch" will be generally used for the Celtic linguistic people of the Highlands and "Lowland Scotch" for the English-speaking population of the Lowlands.

HIGHLAND SCOTCH.

The Highland Scotch language, the modern Erse or Gaelic, is said to be a much more modern language than Irish. These two Celtic tongues are said to differ from one another no more than the English of the Lowland Scotch does from ordinary English. Highland Scotch is meager in its literature and is fast losing ground as a speech. English is rapidly replacing it in commerce, in church services, in the schools, and even in the home. It is only in the most western part of Scotland and in the islands of the Hebrides that Highland Scotch is still spoken by a majority of the population.

There are partisan views as to the origin and racial affinities of the Highland Scotch. Some contend that they are descended from the ancient Caledonian Picts; others that they are the descendants of the so-called "Scots" (Irish) who emigrated to Scotland from northern Ireland about the sixth century and gave their name and language to the new country as did the Angles to England. Perhaps the more reasonable view is that of the physical anthropologists, who say that the Highland Scotch are a mixed people, a product of Pict, Irish, and Scandinavian. The prevailing type, as among the Irish, is tall, long-headed, and harsh-featured. But there is a greater proportion of blonds, especially of the red-haired and freckle-faced type. Dark eyes, rare among the Irish, are quite common among the Highlanders. Contrary to the time-honored opinion of ethnologists of the linguistic school, physical anthropologists now state that the "Celtic" or "Alpine" (see) physical type, one of the three great physical divisions of the races of Europe, is rarely found in either Scotland or Ireland. Most of the brunette individuals found in these countries are long-headed and are thought to be representatives of the "Southern" or "Mediterranean" rather than of the broad-headed "Alpine" race.

Geographically the Highland Scotch originally occupied the northern islands and all the territory north of the southern firths of Scotland, the firths of Clyde, and of Forth; that is, the territory north of the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. But as Saxons and Danes pressed upon them from the south and Norwegians from the north they were driven into the Highlands of Scotland. These are generally understood to comprise all the territory northwest of a line drawn diagonally from the Clyde to Aberdeen on the eastern shore. This territory occupies more than half the area of Scotland, but is sparsely settled. And even the entire eastern part of northern Scotland has become Anglicized. Only about 5 per cent of the people of Scotland can now speak Gaelic, and of this small number, about one-half, or 112,000, live in three counties in the heart of the Highlands. Less than 500 persons of the Lowlands speak Gaelic only. Highland Scotch is practically extinct in the northern islands.

LOWLAND SCOTCH AND NORTHERN ISLANDERS.

The people of the Lowlands and of the northern islands bear certain resemblances to each other. Both have been Teutonic in language for centuries. Both have been much modified physically by Scandinavian elements. Both now belong to the English people (see) linguistically. The term "Lowland Scotch" is a name given to the people of the Lowlands of Scotland. They speak a dialect of English known to every schoolboy through the ballads of Burns. It is closely related to the Northumberland dialect of the northern part of England, but contains more Celtic and Scandinavian elements.

Physically the Lowland Scotch are very mixed, being descended chiefly from Scandinavians and Saxons, but also from Picts, Celtic-Scots, and Norman French. These various elements do not seem, however, to be as thoroughly amalgamated as in the case of the English. A type largely represented approaches that of the Englishman, long-headed, with light eyes, and with hair varying from light brown, but taller, heavier, and more muscular. The fea-

tures are rounder and the cheek bones less prominent than those of the Highland Scotch. This Lowlander is the type sometimes pointed out as the one toward which the American people is evolving. The chief racial elements of the mixture have been much the same in either case. The Norse type also has many representatives. It is tall (the tallest of all Europe, over 5 feet 8 inches), very long-headed, with light eyes and hair flaxen or sand colored. This type is found not only in the Lowlands, but is predominant in the northern islands, the Shetlands, and the Orkneys. It is also found in the Hebrides. So thoroughly did the Norwegians invade these islands that not only were they dominant there for centuries, but their language was in use in the Hebrides from the eighth to the fourteenth century, when it was replaced by Gaelic, and still longer in the northern islands, where it survived until superseded by the English, in the eighteenth century.

From what has been said it will be seen that the English-speaking populations of Scotland now occupy the entire lowlands, the islands of Shetland and Orkney, and the northeasternmost county of Scotland. They are bounded on the west by the Highland Scotch and on the south by the Northumberland dialect of English. The population of this territory is about 3,850,000, practically all of whom except some 50,000 (Highland Scotch) are English linguistically.

The Scotch, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, are too well known in other respects as American citizens to need further discussion here. Topographical conditions have had much to do in developing their differences. The Highlander, living in the unfertile mountains covered with rocks and heath and barren of mineral wealth, is given to sheep herding and cattle grazing. The Lowlander, having rich fields and mines of coal and iron, is an agriculturist, a miner, and a manufacturer. The population of his district is five times as dense as that of the Highlander.

The population of Scotland in 1901 was 4,472,103. Outside of Scotland, the Scotch, using the term to include both Highlanders and Lowlanders, are found in considerable numbers in Ulster province in Ireland (see *Irish*), in England, in the United States, and in the British colonies. There are 600,000 of the first and second generation only in the United States. Longstaff says that Canada is to a great extent a Scotch country. He estimated that there were (1881) about 700,000 Scotch in Canada. In religion the Scotch are for the most part Protestants. There are about 400,000 Catholics.

During the twelve years 1899-1910, 136,842 Scotch immigrants were admitted to the United States. This places them seventeenth on the list of immigrant races or peoples. Their rate of movement from Europe in 1907 was 4 per 1,000 of the population of Scotland. This was nearly four times that of the English, but only about half that of the Irish or the Norwegian, whose rate of movement was the greatest of all northwestern European peoples. It was, however, less than one-fourth that of the races having the highest rate of movement, the Hebrew and the Slovak (18 per 1,000 of the population in 1907).

SCOTCH-IRISH. (See *Irish*.)

SERB, SRP, SORB, or SERBO-HORVATIAN. Same as Croatian (see).

SERVIAN or SERB. Same as Croatian (see). A political and ecclesiastical division of the Serbo-Croatians.

SICILIAN. Not the name of a race and not used by the Bureau of Immigration. Any native or inhabitant of the island of Sicily. This is inhabited for the most part by South Italians, who speak a dialect peculiar to the island called "Sicilian." The population is very mixed physically, being at bottom Ligurian or Iberic, but much modified by the many invading peoples, including even North Africans.

The Sicilians are vivid in imagination, affable, and benevolent, but excitable, superstitious, and revengeful. Prior to 1860, when it became a part of United Italy, the island of Sicily was a part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It is now a *compartimento* of Italy. In 1901 Sicily had a population of 3,529,799, which was greater than that of any other *compartimento* except Lombardy.

The population of Sicily, excepting about 15,000 Albanians, is Italian. About 50,000 speak the Lombard dialect. The Albanians, locally known as "Greci," speak their own language, and observe special religious rites. The Sicilians proper are nearly all Catholic.

The population of the island is being rapidly depleted of its younger blood by voluntary emigration. As many as 100,000 in a single year have emigrated to the Americas. To what extent they are coming to the United States can not

be accurately determined, as they are listed as "South Italian" in immigration statistics. Immigrants are not listed by provinces.

SLAV (SCLAVE), SLAVIC, or SLAVONIC; sometimes wrongly called in the United States "Hun" (see *Magyar*). To be defined as that Aryan "race" or linguistic group which occupies the greater part of Russia and the Balkans. The Russian and the Polish (see) are its leading tongues. The Slavic, the Teutonic, and the Italic or "Latin" are the three great stocks that furnish the most of the population of Europe as well as of our annual flood of immigrants. Of these three, the Slavic and the Italic have been rapidly replacing the Teutonic in American immigration, and the Slavic is perhaps the most significant for the future because of its great population. (See also *Caucasian* and *Aryan* and cf. *Slovenian*.)

Physically, and perhaps temperamentally, the Slavs approach the Asiatic, or particularly the Tatar, more closely than do the peoples of western Europe. In language they are as truly Aryan as ourselves. Of course, languages do not fuse by interbreeding; physical races do. There is some truth in the old saying, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," especially if he come from southern Russia, where once lived the Mongol conquerors of the Russians. Yet the common conception of the Slav as dreamy and impractical does not seem to fit with the greatness of the new nation which impresses the imagination of the beholder more than any other in Europe. The fact is that we do not know the Slav. Unfortunately the unlikeness of the language to those of western Europe, perhaps even the unfamiliarity of the alphabet used, has delayed the study of what must soon be regarded as one of the great languages and literatures of civilization. Its spread, like that of the Russian Empire, has been more rapid than that of any other in the present century.

If the Slav be still backward in western ideas, appliances, and form of government, it is nevertheless conceivable that the time is not far distant when he will stand in the lead. The race is still young. Its history is shorter than that of any other important people of Europe.

As to the Slavic temperament and character, it will no doubt be safest to generalize what has been said of the Russian by a Russian sociologist, Novicow. Roughly condensing a chapter into a paragraph, the Slav may be said to be inequable or changeable in mood and in effort—now exalted, now depressed, melancholy, and fatalistic. Much goes with this: Fanaticism in religion, carelessness as to the business virtues of punctuality and often honesty, periods of besotted drunkenness among the peasantry, unexpected cruelty and ferocity in a generally placid and kind-hearted individual.

It will conduce to a clearer comprehension of the many-sided Slavic stock if we first analyze it into the numerous "races" which comprise it. The following classification is based upon that of Pypin:

Classification of Slavic tongues.

		Great Russian.....	Moscow. Novgorod. Don Kossack. Siberian.
		White Russian.....	
		Little Russian (Ruthenian).....	Ukranian. Galician. Carpathian.
Eastern and Southern Division.	Russian.....	Old Bulgarian (Church Slavonic). New Bulgarian.....	
		Servian.....	
	Serbo-Croatian.....	Croatian.....	
		Dalmatian.....	
		Syrmian.....	
	Slovenian.....	Carinthian.....	
		Styrian.....	
	Bohemian.....	Tsekb.....	
		Moravian.....	
		Slovak.....	
Mazurian.....			
Great Polish.....			
Western Division.....	Polish.....	Silesian. Kasubian.	
	Lusatian (Sorb).....	Upper Lusatian. Lower Lusatian.	
	Polabish.....	Polabish (extinct).	

Many variations from this scheme might be cited. We should recall first of all the system adopted for practical reasons by the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. In it the Serbo-Croatian group is increased by the Bosnian and the Herzegovinian, which are counted together with the Dalmatian, and by the Montenegrin, which is put with the Bulgarian and the Servian into one column. The Croatians and the Slovenians are counted together. Instead of "Bohemian" as a group name, the Bureau uses "Czech," and in this it has good scientific support. Serbo-Croatian is called by Miklosich "Serbo-Horvatian," which illustrates the identity of Croatian and Horvatian. "Macedonian" is recognized by others as a dialect of Bulgarian. "Wend" is another name for Lusatian.

All these languages are said to be more closely related to one another than are the Teutonic tongues. Difficulties have been made in their mutual study by the use of three different alphabets—the Roman, the Cyrillic, and the Glagolitic. The Cyrillic, which is a modified, or more properly a mutilated, Greek alphabet, is used by the largest population, namely, by the Russians, the Bulgarians, and the Servians, or at least by those Servians who belong to the Greek Church. The alphabet question is mainly a question of religion. The use of the Glagolitic has been encouraged by the Catholic Church in the Catholic parts of Servia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. It is said to be now used only in the liturgical writings of the Dalmatians. While this alphabet is losing ground, the use of the Roman is increasing. The Poles and the Bohemians have always used the latter.

The foregoing classification is of Slavic languages, not of physical races. The Bulgarians belong there only by adoption. They are mainly of a Mongol or "Turanian" stock which borrowed a Slavic tongue. Just the opposite is the case of the Roumanians (see) or "Moldo-Wallachians," who are mainly Slavs by blood but Latinized in speech.

Turning to the physical characteristics of the Slavs, it is found that there is not, properly speaking, a Slavic race. The "Alpine" type predominates; that is, the broad-headed, brunette type, which extends westward from Asia through the uplands of Central Europe. We find this type accentuated as we proceed from north to south in Russia. Deniker, with his more minute classification, says that no fewer than five European races are represented among the Slavs, besides Turkic and Urgic or Mongolian elements. These are the fair, but broad-headed and short, "Eastern" and "Vistulan" races, in Poland and White Russia especially; the dark, very broad-headed, and short "Cevenole" peoples among the Little Russians of the south, the Slovaks, and some Great Russians; and the taller, but still dark and broad-headed "Adriatic" and "Sub-Adriatic" races amongst the southwestern Slavs or Serbo-Croatians and some Czechs and Ruthenians. In the northwest the Russians have been modified by the blond or Teutonized Finns, in the northeast by the dark Finns, and in the southeast by the Tatars; but all such alike are broad-headed Mongolians in origin. With the exception of these Asiatic remnants and the related Magyars and Turks, and the Greeks, all of Europe east of Germany is filled with Slavs. They occupy more than one-half of the continent of Europe.

All these peoples of eastern and southern Europe, including the Greeks and the Italians, are the ones that give character to the immigration of to-day, as contrasted with the northern Teutonic and Celtic stocks that characterized it up to the eighties. All are different in temperament and civilization from ourselves and this difference is accentuated as we go south. Statistics have been given in the article *Caucasian* which compare Slavic immigration with that of the Teutonic and Italic races and throw into startling relief its changed character. Of the total immigration to the United States about one-fourth is now Slavic, over one-third comes from eastern Europe, over three-fourths comes from eastern and southern Europe.

It only need be added here that the Slavic race numbers over 125,000,000 as against about 130,000,000 of the Teutonic race (including Great Britain) and 110,000,000 Greco-Latins.

It is interesting to note that the Western and Southern Slavs and those associated politically with them—the Hebrews, Magyars, Lithuanians, and Finns—are making their descent upon America at the most rapid rate per 1,000 of population. All these emigrating multitudes are subject peoples, unless we except the Magyars, who have fallen at least into economic subjection

to their landlords. The Great Russian and the Hebrews, standing at the two extremes politically in Russia, are found also at the two extremes as to rate of immigration to the United States. During the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, Hebrews from Europe came to the United States at the rate of 11 per 1,000 of population, while the rate of immigration among the Great Russians was less than 1 per 10,000 of population. Compared with the regularity of migration among the Slavs, the remaining immigrant peoples of Europe show great dissimilarity in their rate of movement. (See table, page 214.)

SLOVAK (called *Totok*, that is, "Slavs," by Hungarian Magyars). The easternmost division of the Czechish-speaking peoples; the "race" occupying practically all of northern Hungary excepting the Ruthenian territory in the northeast; also densely settled in southeastern Moravia. A small population, but of considerable interest to America, since in their rate of immigration they outrun any other race or people.

"Slovakland" is a political dream and probably an unrealizable one. Unlike Bohemia or Moravia it has no definite boundaries. In physical type, also, no dividing line can be drawn between the Slovaks and the Moravians. Even in language it is often claimed that Slovaks speak only a dialect of Bohemian. It is only in their social and political condition that they are sharply distinguished from their Czech brothers on the west. Properly speaking, they are hardly a distinct "race" even in the sense in which the Germans and the Dutch of Holland are different races. They are merely those Moravians who were conquered by Hungary, says Colquhoun.

Much of what has been said in the article *Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)* applies here and need not be repeated at length. As there indicated, the eastern Czechs, including the Slovaks, are among the broadest-headed of all the peoples of Europe, not excepting the Asiatic Tatars and Turks. They are of medium stature, some rather low; but they are well built, and, like most Slavs, make excellent farmers. In their own country most are engaged in agriculture and herding.

There is much difference of opinion on the subject of their language. Here, as is often the case, scientific discussions have been influenced by religious and political considerations, it being denied in some quarters that the Slovaks are Bohemians or even Czechs. On the other hand, Protestant leaders, and philologists, even, have claimed that Slovak is merely Old Bohemian and have urged the use of Bohemian as the sole written language. To this day, it is said, the Bible has not been translated into any purely Slovak dialect. The connection of the Slovak Protestants, that is, of one-fourth of the population, with the Moravian and Bohemian Brethren is, therefore, close. On the other hand, Catholic writers have urged the literary development of various dialects spoken by the Slovaks. One fact is clear, that Slovak, as a distinct written language and literature, is not 50 years old. Even to this day where the population is uniformly Slovak, that is, over the western border in Moravia, Slovaks are taught only Bohemian in the schools, and all of the people use it in reading and writing.

In the Slovak districts of Hungary the Magyars have attempted to replace this Slavic tongue, distantly related to our own, with one of Asiatic or Mongol origin, agglutinative, totally different in type, the Magyar. Here, in three-fourths of the elementary schools, Magyar is taught; in one-half of them Magyar alone. One-eighth only of the schools of "Slovakland" are conducted entirely in the Slovak tongue. In the 200 or more higher schools the use of the Slovak tongue, even as a medium of conversation, is still more restricted. Forty per cent of the population of North Hungary are counted as Magyars because they use that language. The Slovaks say that in this way the census misrepresents their actual number.

Among a people so long and so largely deprived of a written language of their own, there is not only an extraordinary degree of illiteracy—50 per cent—but a great divergence of spoken dialects. To an unusual extent these dialects are modified by surrounding languages of the most opposite type. Thus we find in the west, Moravian-Slovak; in the north, Polish-Slovak, sometimes called *Sotak*; and in the east, Ruthenian-Slovak; all purely Slavic. But in the west, on the border of Austria, one finds the German-Slovak, a more heterogeneous composition, and in the south even Magyar-Slovak. These names indicate what languages border on the Slovak country. The Serbo-Slavic dialect is not so easily explained. Safarik, a competent linguist, although ultratriotic, finds

three chief groups of dialects: (1) The pure Slovak, (2) the Moravian-Slovak, and (3) the Polish-Slovak. He includes among Slovak dialects not only the Trpak, the Krekach, and the Zahorak, but the Hanak, the Wulach, and the Podhorak of Moravia. (See article *Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)* for these dialects and for a general view of Slovaks themselves in their linguistic relations.) Serres, an older writer, gives the name of Charvats to the "Slovaks of Moravia," including the Walachs, who, in turn, include the Chorobats and the Kopaniczars. As explained in the article on the Bohemians and Moravians, these Walachs are considered, on the authority of Czörnig, to be Moravians. The Charvats and Chorobats of Serres are probably fragments of the old Khroavts, or Carpaths, that is, "mountaineers," from whom the modern Croatsians (see) derive their name.

In civilization "Slovakland" lies, as it does linguistically, between the east and the west of Europe—between the Teutonic and the Slavic worlds. Its culture is rather primitive. Less advanced than Bohemia, its people partake of some of the solid qualities of that admirable branch of Western Slavs. They are industrious, but they are desperately poor, partly because of the character of their mountain home. In fact they have been called the poorest people of Europe.

Their rate of immigration, 18 per 1,000 of the Slovak population in 1907, surpassed even that of the Hebrews and was double that of any other race or people excepting the Croatian-Slovenian group (13 per 1,000) and the South Italian (12 per 1,000), and treble that of most Slavic peoples, although the last named are now among the chief contributors to the movement of population from Europe to the United States. Like the Irish population, however, the number of Slovaks that remain in the old country is small. They can not long continue coming at the present rate. There are less than 3,000,000 Slovaks in all, only 2,000,000 in Hungary, according to a census that is accused of partiality. The population is smaller than that of the Irish or the Flemish, perhaps nearly half that of Holland. There are said to be already one-fourth as many Slovaks in the United States as in Europe.

Slovak emigration affects its own country more than it does America. As in Italy, some villages are becoming depopulated; others are living largely on American money. In places wages have increased 100 per cent. And, finally, the Hungarian Government is taking steps to regulate, if not to restrict, the exodus. During the twelve years 1899-1910, 377,527 Slovaks were admitted to the United States. Although so small a people, the Slovak stands only eighth down the list as regards the total number of immigrants. (See article *Bohemian and Moravian* for other details, especially Slovak population statistics.)

SLOVENIAN; called also, in part, *Krain* and *Carinthian (Khorutan)*; by Germans, *Wind* or *Wend*; and by Magyars sometimes, but wrongly, *Vandal*; also sometimes called, together with the Croatian (see), *Illyrian*. The westernmost branch of the Southern or Balkan Slavs; located in southern Austria between Hungary and the Adriatic, especially in the province of Carniola (Ger. *Krain*). The Slovenians or Southern Winds are, with the exception of the Northern Winds of Germany, the smallest "race" in numbers of the Slavic (Slavonic) division of Aryan peoples, and are therefore of little consequence in American immigration although their rate of immigration is high.

There is considerable confusion of thought concerning the above terms and the relation of the Slovenians to other Slavs. In the first place, the Slovenians are not to be confounded with the Slovaks, an entirely different people. They are separated from the latter by the Magyars, the Slovenians living southwest of Hungary between the Magyars and the Adriatic, while the Slovaks live on the northern border of Hungary. In language they belong to different branches of the Slavs—the Slovenians to the Southern Division, with the Servians and the Croatsians, and the Slovaks to the Western Division, with the Poles and the Bohemians.

In America Slovenians are sometimes called Slavonians under the mistaken impression that they come from the neighboring province of Slavonia. The word Slavonian may be used in two senses. It may mean any inhabitant of Slavonia, but it is then a political term, denoting nationality, not an ethnographical term denoting race; and the Slavonians in this sense are Serbo-Croatsians (see *Croatian*), not Slovenians, although closely related to the latter. In the second and more usual sense, Slavonian is the equivalent of Slavic, and refers to the great race of eastern Europe of which the Russians and the Poles are the northern branches and the Slovenians, Servians, and Bulgarians are

the southern divisions. Of course, the words Slovenian, Slavonian, Slovak, and Slav all come from the same early name of the Slavic race. But the Slovenians are by no means to be taken as the best modern representatives of that race, although they claim to be one of the first branches of it to be introduced to western civilization in the middle ages.

It is, at the least, confusing to call the Slovenians Winds or Wends, as some scientific writers do. For this word is generally used to designate a distinct people of the Slavic group which belongs, with the Poles, to the Western Division, not to the Southern, as the Slovenian does. The Wend population is found only in Germany, where it is also called the Sorb, or, from its location, the Lusatian. It has dwindled to only a fragment. It is, of course, not Serb, that is, Servian. The name Illyrian is a still greater misnomer, although used in the last century by the Slavs themselves in this region. The name comes from that of the ancient province of Illyria and was given great vogue under Napoleon, when the national spirit of the Slovenians, in union with the Croats and the Dalmatians, received a great impetus. An older name, Corutani, corresponds to that of a modern province of Austria, Carinthia, which is now more German than Slovenian. In like manner the geographical or provincial name, Istrian, signifies an Italian more often than a Slovenian. Krain, as the Austrians call Carniola, is the only true Slovenian province. Except in southern Styria, Styrian, like Carinthian, means one of German descent.

These provinces are the only ones in Austria that can be called Slovenian even in part, if we except a small district which centers in Goritz, on the Gulf of Istria, at the head of the Adriatic Sea. Here also the Slovenians extend slightly over the border into Italy, as they do on the east somewhat into Hungary. Altogether the Slovenian territory is not over 150 miles in length by 100 in breadth. The only considerable linguistic "island" in it is that of the Gottshees, a curious German stock in southern Carniola near the Croatian border.

To sum up, the Slovenian territory is bounded on the north by the German of Austria, and on the south by the Croatian, while it touches the Magyar on the east and the Italian on the west, or, rather, its sister language, the Ladin of Friuli. In this territory, mainly Austrian, Slovenian is spoken by about a third of the population. German predominates in Carinthia and Styria, but in the central province of the Slovenians, Carniola, Slovenian is spoken by 95 per cent of the population. It is the language of only 32,000 inhabitants of northern Italy and of 95,000 in Hungary.

The linguistic position of the Slovenian is probably evident from the foregoing. Its nearest relative is the Serbo-Croatian speech. Together they constitute the Southern Division of the Slavic. Although distinct, they shade into each other on the border. Thus the language of a large portion of western Croatia, called the "Provincial," is considered by some to be Croatian, by others Sloveno-Croatian. The dialects of the Slovenian are numerous, and are differently named by different writers. Those spoken by the largest number are the literary dialect of the Krainer, of Carniola, together with the Gorenj and the Dolenci; next, the dialects of the so-called Winds, eight in number, found in Styria. Then come the dialects of the smaller Istrian groups, the Berkins, Savrins, and Polks, and those of the so-called "Vandals" of Hungary. The Resian is spoken on the Italian border.

In physique the Slovenians mediate between the Germans north of them and the Croats on the south. Perhaps the tall, broad-headed, and dark type to which the most of them belong should be called "Illyric," rather than Slavic. Deniker gives it a separate name, the "Adriatic." Broad-headed as the Slavs, the Illyrians are of greater stature than the latter. Their features often suggest an ancient Mongol element.

Notwithstanding their position on the western Slavic vanguard, the Slovenians have not attained so high a development as have the Bohemians or the Poles, perhaps because they are weaker and have had a greater burden to share with the Serbo-Croatian in the struggle against the Turk. Their literature has been overshadowed by that of the greater body of Serbo-Croatians. Being Catholics, they use the Roman alphabet, like the Croats, not the Cyrillic of the Orthodox Servians. In early days they were quite unique in the use of the Glagolitic letters, which were somewhat like the Cyrillic or Russian.

Perhaps the Slovenians are more distinct in character and custom than they are in physique. One of their marked traits is sociability, which leads them to

reside in villages more than on separate farms. They are said to have become Germanized and denationalized more rapidly than any other Slavic people of Austria. Even the use of the spoken Slovenian has been largely exchanged for German. Literature and science are at a low ebb. The population of about 1,200,000 is one of the smallest in Europe, less than one-third that of Bohemia or one-fifth that of Holland.

The rate of Slovenian immigration to the United States is probably very high, even for a subject Slav people. It can not be measured exactly, because in immigration statistics the Slovenians are counted with Croats. Together the Slovenians and Croats sent 335,543 immigrants to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910, placing them eleventh on the list of immigrant races or peoples. (See *Croatian* for further discussion.) Measured by the rate per 1,000 of population, the immigration rate of the Slovenians with the Croats (13, in 1907) was surpassed only by that of the Slovaks and the Hebrews.

SOUTH ITALIAN. (See *Italian*.)

SPANISH. The principal people of Spain, a branch of the Romance group of the Aryan family; in general usage and in the practice of the Bureau of Immigration, the people of Spain and their descendants of pure blood in other countries, with the exception of the Spanish Americans, Mexicans, West Indians, and Cubans (see these). Even Basques and Moors who have lived in Spain a long time are considered as Spanish for convenience. The national language, Spanish, is native to only a part of the Kingdom of Spain. Other native languages spoken by considerable numbers in Spain are the Basque, the Catalan, and a dialect of the Portuguese. As an ethnic group the people of Spain present a remarkable unity. They are descended from the ancient Celt-Iberians, with considerable infusion of other stocks, including perhaps even Teutonic elements (Visigothic) dating back to the middle ages. They resemble the South Italians in head form and in many psychical characters. They are for the most part Catholic in religion.

The term "Spanish language" may be used in a broad or generic sense to include several closely related native dialects of Spain—Castilian, Asturian, Leonese, Aragonese, and Andalusian. In a restricted sense it is the Castilian dialect which has been crystallized in literary form and is the cultured and court language of Spain. It is considered to be more closely related to Latin than is Italian, but contains a number of Teutonic and Moorish elements. It is the native language throughout Spain, with the exception of a narrow strip on the eastern coast (Catalan), the small Basque provinces in the north, and the provinces lying north of Portugal. It is the prevailing language in Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and the countries of South America, excepting Brazil, and among the cultured in the Philippines. In these islands, however, it is being rapidly replaced by English. It is estimated that Spanish is the mother tongue of about 50,000,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom live outside of Spain.

Of the other linguistic groups of Spain, the Basques, although smallest in numbers (500,000), are perhaps the most interesting. They are one of the most ancient stocks in Europe, if not the most isolated. They occupy a small district in the northern part of Spain in the Pyrenees on the French border. They speak a non-Aryan tongue totally different from any other in Europe. Although once thought to be related to the Mongolian Finnish, their language is now known to resemble the Berber of North Africa. They present a peculiar face form, very wide at the temples and narrow at the chin.

The Galicians and the Catalans have much larger populations. The former, also called "Gallegos," live in the provinces in the northwestern part of Spain north of Portugal. They speak a dialect of Portuguese (see) which is quite closely related to Spanish. Even Portuguese was once considered a dialect of Spanish, although it has now attained recognition as an independent idiom. The population of the Galician provinces is about 2,000,000. The Catalans occupy a narrow strip along the eastern coast of Spain and the Balearic Isles. Their language is unintelligible to the Castilian-speaking peasants. It is considered by some to be a separate Romance tongue on an equal with Spanish and Provençal, by others as an offshoot of the latter, which it resembles much more than it does Castilian, the neighboring dialect of Spanish. It has quite a rich literature of its own which is especially fostered by the people of Barcelona. It is the language of over 3,500,000 persons of eastern Spain and the Balearic Isles. The Moors (60,000) and the Gypsies (50,000) are scattered throughout Spain and are comparatively unimportant. The total population of Spain is nearly 20,000,000.

Physically the Castilians, Catalans, Galicians, and even Basques and Moors, of Spain, are quite homogeneous. The entire Iberian Peninsula is, in fact, one of the most uniform in physical type of any large region in Europe. The head form of the people of to-day is apparently that of their prehistoric ancestors, the ancient Iberians. They are among the most long-headed of all Europe. They resemble the South Italians more than the French, but are taller and less brunette than the former. The Catalans are the tallest of Spaniards and the Galicians are the heaviest. The typical Spaniard is long-headed, of medium stature (average, 5 feet 5 inches), rather brunette, and spare. Ripley places him in the "Mediterranean" group along with the South Italian, the Greek, and the Berber of North Africa. The Spanish are put in the "Iberic division" by the Bureau of Immigration.

The Spanish have long been an emigrating and colonizing people, but seem to have reached their zenith in this direction. Less than 100,000 emigrate annually. Most of these go to Spanish-speaking countries. Immigration to the United States from Spain has never been large, only about 69,000 for the entire period 1819-1910. A total of 51,051 immigrants of the Spanish race were admitted during the twelve years 1899-1910, but a large proportion came from Spanish-America. Immigration from Spain to the United States has increased somewhat since the Spanish-American war; 5,784 persons from Spain were admitted in 1907, while before the war the number rarely reached 1,000 annually.

SPANISH-AMERICAN. Defined by the Bureau of Immigration, "the people of Central and South America of Spanish descent." Those of Negro or of Indian descent are listed separately, as are also Mexicans, West Indians, and Cubans (see). The definition apparently excludes the chief people of Brazil, the Portuguese, as it does the Italians, Germans, and the like, of all South American countries. Like other terms applied to immigrants from the Americas, it does not connote, strictly speaking, a race, but a geographical subdivision set apart for practical convenience. The race, of course, is Spanish (see), although the language may have changed, as in Brazil, to Portuguese.

An extended discussion of the Spanish-American people is unnecessary, as their immigration to the United States is small, only 10,669 in the twelve years 1899-1910.

SWEDISH. (See *Scandinavian*.)

SWISS. The term Swiss simply means a native or inhabitant of Switzerland. It has no significance as to race. There is no Swiss race in the sense in which we use the terms Frenchman, German, Italian, but only a Swiss nation. The Swiss are represented by four linguistic groups, one Teutonic (German) and three Italic (French, Italian, and Romansh.) Two-thirds of the population of Switzerland are German, about one-fourth are French, and only one-fifteenth are Italian. Besides these large populations of German, French, and Italian there are about 40,000 Romansh. The total population of Switzerland is 3,465,000. The Romansh live in the sequestered valleys of the canton of Grisons, the Italians in the valleys of the Ticino, and the French in the western part of Switzerland. In the greater part of Switzerland the speech is German. About two-fifths of the Swiss are Catholics and three-fifths Protestants.

SYRIAN (not SIRYAN). The native Aramaic race or people of Syria. Not Arabian, although practically all Syrians to-day speak Arabic and a considerable part of the present population of Syria is Arabian. Most often distinguished from Arabs by their religion, Syrian immigrants generally being Christians, although many of their kinsmen in Syria are Mohammedan. The influence of American missionaries and schools in Syria evidently explains in part why our immigration from that country is of Syrians rather than of Arabs. Physically the modern Syrians are of mixed Syrian, Arabian, and even Jewish blood. They belong to the Semitic branch of the Caucasian race, thus widely differing from their rulers, the Turks (see), who are in origin Mongolian.

Linguistically they are not so closely related to the Aryans or Indo-Europeans as are their fellow-subjects of Turkey, the Armenians. Their ancient language, the Syriac, a form of the Eastern Aramaic, has Hebrew for its nearest relative. A little more distant is the Arabic tongue. Even the Abyssinian speech is more closely related to it than is the ancient Assyrian, with which it is sometimes confounded. These, with the Coptic dialects of Egypt, are the chief languages of the non-Aryan, Hamitic-Semitic stock of Syria. Chaldee, Chaldaic, and Syro-Chaldaic are other names applied to the form of this language which was spoken by Christ and His disciples. The Neo-Syriac, Palmyrene, and

Nabatean dialects are said to be the only modern forms of the Aramaic, and are spoken by only a small population of villagers under the stimulus of missionary zeal. These reside for the most part east of the main population of Syria.

Syria is an ancient rather than a modern term, although used, in a narrower sense, by the Turkish Government. It properly comprises all the region lying between the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the desert and is about 430 miles long by 100 wide. Palestine constitutes only one-tenth of it. Of the 3,000,000 (estimated) population of Syria, the Syrians probably outnumber the Arabs, Turks, and Jews, although there are more Mohammedans than Christians in Syria. The Christians number 900,000. The population of Palestine, 800,000, consists mainly of Arabs, notwithstanding the recent colonization of Jews in the Holy Land.

Among other inhabitants of Syria closely related to the Syrians, if not of the same blood, are descendants of the Phoenicians, inhabitants of the coast districts; the Maronites, Christians of the Lebanon; the Druses, half pagan and unfriendly neighbors of the Maronites; and the Nusarieh or Ansarieh, descendants of the Nazarini, who are called Fellahin in Syria, and who do not seem to be orthodox in their Mohammedanism.

The total Syrian immigration to the United States for the twelve years 1899-1910, was 56,909. The race stands twenty-fifth in rank among immigrant peoples.

TEUTONIC. A great branch of the Aryan (see) family of languages and "races," including all those of northwestern Europe excepting the Celtic (see). Its many subdivisions are shown in the following table from Keane, with the exception of Dutch and Flemish, which are variously classed as Low Frankish or Low Saxon:

The Teutonic group.				
LOW GERMAN.	NORSE.....	W. Branch.....	Old Norwegian.....	Icelandic. W. Dalecarlian. Jämtlandish. Faroic. Bornholm.
		E. Branch.....	Danish.....	Normanno-Jutish. Dano-Jutish.
	Swedish.....		E. Dalecarlian. Gothic. Scanian.	
	NIEDER-DEUTSCH.....	Frisic.....	W. Fr. Groningen. E. Fr. Saterland. N. Fr. Helgoland, Sylt, etc.	
		Continental Saxon.....	Old Saxon of the "Hel- land."	
		Anglo-Saxon (Eng- lish).....	Anglic (Northern).....	Westphalian. Hanoverian. Brunswick. Pomeranian, etc. Northumbrian. Lowland Scotch. Shetland, etc.
			Saxon (Southern).....	Lincoln. Yorkshire. Derby, etc. Cornish. Somerset. Dorset. Kent, etc.
	MITTEL-DEUTSCH.....	Selle Frankish (ex- tinct).		
		Riparian Frankish.....	Rhenish. E. Frankish. Hessian.	
		Thuringian.....	Upper Saxon. Erzgebirge. Transylvanian. Meissen.	
OBER-DEUTSCH.....	Burgundian.....	Swiss.....	Bernese. Haut. Appenzell.	
	Alemanno-Swabian.....	Neuhochdeutsch (lit- erary standard).		
		Alsation. Württemberg. Baden.		
Bavarian.....	Tyrolless Austrian.....	(Styrian. Carinthian. Zips, etc.		

TURKISH. In the narrow sense, the people now dominant in Turkey; called by themselves "Osmanlis," that is, Ottomans. Immigration statistics are to be understood in this popular sense of the word, although some ethnologists define the word "Turkic" in a much broader sense to include all the Tataric group of the Sibiric branch of the Mongolian division of mankind. In this sense it includes not only the Osmanlis of Turkey, but other peoples of eastern Russia, such as the Tatars, the Kirghiz-Kazaks, and the Turkomans, and also the older relatives of this group stretching across Asia from Turkey to central Siberia, such as the Yakuts. While we apply the name "Turks" only to the Osmanlis, they themselves apply it only to provincials; and we do not apply it to the Tatars, although the latter call themselves "Türki." With all the foregoing may be combined the Lapps, Finns, Magyars, and other non-Caucasian Europeans to make up the larger group variously known as the "Finno-Tatar," the "Turanian," or the "Ural-Altai."

The linguistic relationship of all these peoples is much closer to-day than the physical. The languages are agglutinative, like the Japanese, not inflected like the speech of the Arabs, Syrians, Armenians, and Hebrews subject to Turkey. Physically and in culture the Turks have become Europeanized, though to a less degree than the related Finns and Magyars. Instead of becoming blond, as the Finns, they have approached the brunette type of southern Europe, probably in part through their frequent intermarriages with the Circassian and other Mohammedan peoples of the Caucasus. In fact, to-day they are not so much Turkish by blood as Arabian, Circassian, Persian, Armenian, Greek, and Slavic. They prefer to be considered as Arabo-Persian in culture rather than as Turkish. In religion they are almost universally Mohammedan. They are not included in one of the five grand divisions of the Bureau of Immigration, but are put under the term "All others," along with the Magyars and Armenians. We may put under the term "All others" also the Tataric peoples of eastern Russia and other races of the Caucasus, who are rarely found among our immigrants. (See *Russian*.)

The Turks are in the minority in their own country, especially in the European part of Turkey, where the Turks, Greeks, Albanians, and "Slavs" (Bulgarians and Servians) are said by some writers to be found in nearly equal parts. The first three named have been estimated to constitute 70 per cent of the population. No census of Turkey has ever been taken. The following estimates are compiled from various sources. The entire Ottoman Empire, excluding states practically independent, has a population of about 24,000,000. Of these, 10,000,000 are Turks. In European Turkey, 1,500,000 out of a population of 6,000,000 are Turks. Here they are without doubt decreasing in numbers. In Macedonia, the geographical center of European Turkey, the Turks number about 500,000 out of a population of 2,200,000. Of the latter number, however, only about 1,300,000 are Christians. In the capital itself, Constantinople, the Turks constitute only about one-half of the population of 1,200,000. In Turkey in Asia, on the other hand, the Turkish race is in the majority. The Mohammedans number perhaps 10,000,000 in a total population of 13,000,000 in Asiatic Turkey and Armenia. There are about 500,000 Turks in Bulgaria out of a total population of 4,000,000. The Mohammedan population of Bosnia and Herzegovina—550,000 out of a total of 1,600,000—is mainly Slavic rather than Turkish. In Serbia and Greece there is practically no Turkish population.

Only 12,954 Turkish immigrants were admitted to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910. Only about 1 out of 5 of our Turkish immigrants comes from Turkey in Europe. Occasionally an immigrant from Turkey insists that he is a Macedonian rather than a Turk, Bulgarian, Greek, or Albanian; he may be a Tsintsar, Vlach, or Aromuni, names applied to those who speak a Macedonian dialect of the Roumanian. The Tsintsars number about 90,000, of whom about 3,000 are Mohammedans.

WELSH. The principal people of Wales; linguistically, a division of the Cymric branch of the Celtic group of Aryans (see); physically, a mixed race. The term "Welsh" is also used to mean any native or naturalized inhabitant of Wales, but thus used it is a term of nationality, not an ethnical one.

The Welsh language is the most important member of the Cymric division of Celtic tongues (see). It is an ancient and distinct tongue so far as history carries us, and since the eighth century has had a literature nearly, if not quite, as rich as that of the Irish, which is the most important division of the other branch of Celtic tongues, the Gaelic. In modern literature the Welsh excels all other Celtic languages, for there are several quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies

printed in it, some of which have thousands of subscribers. It is the fireside speech of nearly half the population of Wales, and is used in the churches and the church schools. The Welsh eisteddfod, or musical and literary meeting, is very popular, not only in Wales, but in large Welsh colonies in the United States and in Australia. Nevertheless, the Welsh language, like all other Celtic tongues, is losing ground. Its nearest kinsman, the Cornish, became extinct a little over a century ago. Ravenstein says that 70 per cent of the population of Wales for 1871 could speak Welsh. The census of 1901 shows only about 50 per cent of the population able to speak Welsh.

Yet, as compared with other Celtic tongues, Welsh is still quite vigorous. For, while less than 1 per cent of the populations of Scotland and Ireland can speak a Celtic tongue only, 15 per cent of the population of Wales speak Welsh only. Only in Brittany, France, is another Celtic language, the Breton, so extensively used.

Physically, the Welsh are anything but homogeneous, for Beddoe finds at least two physical races in Wales not yet thoroughly amalgamated. One is the "Northern," whose representatives are tall, long-headed, light-eyed, darkish haired—a type that reminds one of the Irish (see). The other presents quite a contrast. It is short, compactly built, broader-headed, of dark complexion, with dark eyes. This type is thought to belong to the "Alpine" race, called by some, perhaps hastily, the "Celtic" (see) physical type. Here again is a difference between the Cymric people of Wales and the Gaelic peoples of Ireland and Scotland, for in the latter physical anthropologists fail to find evidence to warrant an "Alpine" origin. In religion the Welsh are, for the most part, Protestants, dissenters from the Church of England.

Geographically, the Welsh are found in Wales and in that part of England immediately adjoining Wales, especially in Monmouthshire. The population of Wales in 1901 was 1,720,600 and that of Monmouthshire was 230,800. Not all of these, however, are Welsh, for many of English blood now reside in Wales. Nearly 1,000,000 persons speak the Welsh language.

The Welsh do not form numerically an important element in American immigration. Only 20,752 came to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910. This places them near the end of the list of immigrants. Their rate of movement is low, 1.4 per 1,000 of the population of Wales in 1907.

WEST INDIAN. Defined by the Bureau of Immigration thus: "'West Indian' refers to the people of the West Indies other than Cuba (not Negroes)." Those of Indian blood also are counted separately. (Cf. *Indian, Negro, Cuban, Mexican, Spanish-American*.) "West Indian" is therefore rather a geographical term than strictly ethnological. It does not include the original West Indian aborigines but only the native whites or "creoles" of the islands, and does include such dissimilar ethnical elements as Dutch, English, French, and Spanish colonists. The last named have given the dominant character to the civilization of this tropical country, and have left their language not only in the islands which until recently belonged to Spain, as Cuba and Porto Rico, but also in Santo Domingo and portions of the Lesser Antilles. English, French, and Dutch are spoken in some of the smaller islands. Reclus says that three-fifths of the population of the West Indies are mulattoes. Excluding the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico, the rest of the West Indies contain about 3,000,000. Nearly one-half of these are in the three English islands of Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados. Naturally the white immigration to the United States from these populations is small. Only 11,569 West Indians were admitted to the United States as immigrants in the twelve years 1899-1910.

WHITE RUSSIAN. (See *Russian*.)