

Chapter 1 : Irish American Journey: Irish Ships to America: Famous Ships of Irish Immigrants

History of English Immigration to America: British Ancestry According to the United States Census, % of the total population of the United States, consisting of over 49 million Americans, claimed English ancestry.

Immigration to New York and other ports. Irish immigration to America after was predominantly Catholic. The vast majority of those that had arrived previously had been Protestants or Presbyterians and had quickly assimilated, not least because English was their first language, and most but certainly not all had skills and perhaps some small savings on which to start to build a new life. Very soon they had become independent and prosperous. More about pre immigration here. Irish immigration to America: The Famine years The arrival of destitute and desperate Catholics, many of whom spoke only Irish or a smattering of English, played out very differently. Suspicious of the majority Anglo-American-Protestants a historically-based trait that was reciprocated , and limited by a language barrier, illiteracy and lack of skills, this wave of Irish immigrants sought refuge among their own kind. The Dunbrody is a replica of an emigrant ship that sailed in the s between New York and New Ross, Co Wexford, where the replica is moored. The arrival of destitute and desperate Catholics, many of whom spoke only Irish or a smattering of English, played out very differently. At this time, when famine was raging in Ireland, Irish immigration to America came from two directions: Ireland was also part of Britain, and fares to Canada were cheaper than fares to the USA, especially after Those that survived the journey often had just one thought on their minds: While many chose to settle in Canada, substantially more managed to find the physical and financial resources to reach America. Irish immigration to America - Discrimination Notwithstanding the lack of trust between the predominantly Protestant America-born middle class and the impoverished Catholic immigrants who arrived in the midth century, the main problem for the Irish immigrant was a lack of skill. Of course, there were some who were blacksmiths, stonemasons, bootmakers and the like, but the majority had had no formal training in anything. On passenger manifests the men claimed to be labourers; women said they were domestic servants. In most cases, they had little or no previous experience in these roles; these positions were the limit of their aspirations. Being unskilled, uneducated and typically illiterate, they accepted the most menial jobs that other immigrant groups did not want. They were forced to work long hours for minimal pay. When the economy was strong, Irish immigrants to America were welcomed. But when boom times turned down, as they did in the mids, social unrest followed and it could be especially difficult for immigrants who were considered to be taking jobs from Americans. Being already low in the pecking order, the Irish suffered great discrimination. Steamship competition After , the tide of Irish immigration to America levelled off. However, the continuing steady numbers encouraged ship builders to construct bigger vessels. Conditions onboard began to improve -not to a standard that could even remotely be called comfortable today, but improved, all the same. By iron steamships of over tons were becoming increasingly common, and competition was growing. So much so that steerage fares on steamships were often lower than on sailing ships, and voyage time was considerably quicker at less than two weeks. This reduction of voyage time was a two-fold blessing. As the size of emigrant ships grew, so it became increasingly common for Irish emigrants to travel to Liverpool, across the Irish Sea in Northwest England, to catch their boat to a new life in America. This huge port could accommodate the larger ships more easily than the small Irish harbours.

Chapter 2 : Swedish emigration to the United States - Wikipedia

*Emigrants to America: indentured servants recruited in London, - [John Wareing, Wareing] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. In the record office of the City of London is a register containing the names of 3, servants bound out for service in the American colonies and the West Indies.*

Immigration from Europe and Africa to America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries created the population that existed at the time the United States came into existence. The groups that made up this original population contributed greatly to the events and traditions that would shape the nation throughout its history. Late nineteenth century depiction of Peter Minuit negotiating with Algonquian Indians to purchase the island of Manhattan in Niglutsch The colonies that became the United States were founded as British outposts, and most of the European immigrants to those colonies were from Great Britain. However, the early British settlers came as distinct groups to different geographic areas. In addition, early American immigrants included people from other places in northern Europe, as well as involuntary immigrants from Africa. Early English Immigration to New England, Jamestown, in Virginia, was founded in and is generally regarded as the first permanent English settlement in North America. However, the establishment of Plymouth Bay Colony in Massachusetts by the religious immigrants known as the Pilgrims may be regarded as the beginning of large-scale migration from Europe to the territory that would eventually become the United States. The Pilgrims came from English dissenters against the Church of England, known as Separatists, who believed that they should separate themselves from the state Church entirely. In order to follow their separate faith without persecution from English authorities, communities of Separatists went into exile in Holland. However, it was difficult for the English religious refugees to find any work other than in the hardest and lowest-paying occupations, and their economic situations were often precarious. Also, the intensely religious exiles were suspicious of Dutch culture, and they worried about their children losing their English customs. On September 16, , the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth, England, with emigrants, forty-one of whom were Separatists. Two months later, they arrived at Cape Cod in modern Massachusetts. They had a difficult struggle to establish themselves, but eventually, with new arrivals, the colony at Plymouth became one of the bases of the new American population. An even greater contribution to the American population, in sheer numbers, began with the Puritans, who believed in purifying the established church, a decade after the voyage of the Mayflower. In , seventeen ships left England for America. The most famous of these was the Arabella, on which the Puritan leader John Winthrop sailed. Mainly stemming from the area of East Anglia in England, the Puritans left during a time when Archbishop William Laud was attempting to eliminate Puritan influences from the Church of England and King Charles I was attempting to rule without calling Parliament into session. Hill The years to are known as the Great Migration. The largely Puritan immigrants from England settled in New England, north of the settlement at Plymouth Bay, in a stretch of land known as the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The major centers of the new colony were the eastern coastal Massachusetts towns of Boston and Salem. During the Great Migration, an estimated two hundred ships reportedly carrying approximately 20, people arrived in Massachusetts. Although migration to New England dropped dramatically after the Great Migration, the descendants of the people who entered Massachusetts in those years settled much of the northeastern region of the United States and later spread westward throughout the country. English Settlement in Virginia, In the South, the tiny Virginia colony that had barely maintained its existence during the years that Massachusetts became a center of European settlement began to expand rapidly just as the Great Migration ended in the North. In , only 8, colonists lived in Virginia. At the beginning of that year, Sir William Berkeley became governor of Virginia, a post he would hold until This campaign was assisted by the rise of the Puritans to power and the execution of King Charles I in Many of the future leaders that Virginia provided to the United States and to the Confederacy were descendants of these aristocratic immigrants. About three-quarters of the new arrivals in Virginia during the middle to late seventeenth century came as indentured servants, people bound to serve masters without wages for specified periods of time for the price of their passage. The early immigration patterns of Virginia, then, made it a highly unequal society from the very beginning. By , Virginia

had a population of about 30, people. Neighboring Maryland, also populated largely by indentured servants, held about 4, in that year. Quaker Immigration, The Society of Friends, popularly known as the Quakers, is a Christian religious group that emphasizes the inward experience of faith and the equality of people. Soon after the denomination was established, Quaker immigrants were arriving in America. In , large-scale migration began when the first ship of Quaker passengers reached Salem in West Jersey. Other ships followed, docking in Delaware Bay. The number of Quakers arriving in the Delaware Valley was so great that by they made up the third-largest religious denomination in the American colonies. In , he managed to obtain a charter from King Charles II for 45, square miles, which the king dubbed Pennsylvania. In , Penn arrived in his colony on the shipWelcome. Under his leadership, Pennsylvania drew not only Quaker immigrants but also members of other persecuted religious groups attracted by the policy of religious toleration. Scottish, Scotch-Irish, and English Immigration, People from the north of England, Scotland, and northern Ireland made up much of the migration to the western frontier regions of the early American colonies, especially to the rugged mountainous areas. The northern Irish migrants were mainly Scotch-Irish, descendants of people from Scotland who had moved to Ireland in earlier centuries. Most of the Irish in America before the nineteenth century were actually Scotch-Irish. Most of the Scots migration took place from to , when about 25, new arrivals came to the colonies. The counties of North England, bordering Scotland, experienced a series of crop failures that were especially severe in , , and Each of these crop failures resulted in famine that sent successive waves of immigrants to America. Together, the Scottish, Scotch-Irish, and North English immigrants probably made up 90 percent of the settlers in the back country of America. Arriving after the lands along the eastern coast had been taken, these hardy individuals made up the original American frontier folk. Dutch, Swedish, and German Immigration, The most significant groups of European immigrants to the colonies of North America before the revolution came from the northern lands of Holland, Germany, and Sweden. During the mid-seventeenth century, officials in Holland began actively encouraging migration to their colony, so that the population of New Netherland grew from about 2, people in to about 10, in Only about half of these were actually Dutch, though, and the rest consisted mainly of Belgians. People with Dutch names and ancestry continued to make up a small but important part of the New York population, particularly among the elite of the area. Swedes arrived on the northeastern coast in and founded a colony on Delaware Bay in Peter Minuit, a former director-general of the Dutch colony of New Netherland who had been born in the German state of Westphalia, led this initial Swedish settlement. Tensions with New Netherland led to a Dutch takeover of New Sweden in , but the Dutch continued to recognize the colony as a selfgoverning settlement of Swedes. In , following the British takeover of all the northeastern lands, William Penn received a charter for Pennsylvania, ending the distinctly Swedish identity of the region. By the time the United States won its independence, Germans made up the largest national origin group in the country, aside from the groups stemming from the British Isles. In the year , Dutch and German people in religious minorities purchased land in Pennsylvania, north of Philadelphia, and founded Germantown. One of the largest migration waves from the lands of Germany began when Protestants from the Palatine area of Germany fled political disorder and economic hardship in their homeland in During the early eighteenth century, other German colonists settled in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, though, became the main center of German settlement, in part because the Quaker tradition of the state offered religious tolerance to German Lutherans, Mennonites, Amish, and other religious movements. Probably about half the Germans who arrived in Pennsylvania between and the American Revolution came as redemptioners, who paid for their passage by working for a certain number of years. In all, an estimated 84, Germans reached the thirteen American colonies between and After the revolution, an estimated 5, German mercenary soldiers, mostly from the state of Hesse, who had been fighting for the British and been taken prisoner by the Americans, remained in the new country. African Involuntary Immigration, African immigration to North America dates back to the time of the first European arrivals. During the entire period of American colonial history, involuntary immigrants arrived as slaves from Africa, mainly West Africa. Between and , an estimated , Africans reached the original thirteen colonies that became the United States. Slave importation to the coastal states of the South grew rapidly during the late seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth century because of the growth of the tobacco and rice economies.

By the time of the first U. Census in , as a result of involuntary immigration and the increase of native-born slaves, people of African ancestry made up one-fifth of the American population. *Four British Folkways in America*. Oxford University Press, Intended to trace the cultural contributions of different segments of British society to America, this book is also one of the best general works on the places of origin and settlement of people from Britain in America during the colonial period. *University of Pennsylvania Press*, Excellent account of colonial German migration that divides its attention between the lands left behind in Europe, explaining why the Germans left, and the new world they found in America. It also contains informative tables on colonial immigration in general, as well as German immigration in particular. *New World Settlers and the Call of Home*. Yale University Press, Through looking at the life histories of the approximately one-third of English immigrants to America from to who returned to England, this book looks at motives for both migration and return. General work on how European colonization of other lands transformed world economy and society. *British immigrants; Canadian immigrants; Constitution, U.*

Chapter 3 : A List of Emigrants from England to America, ,

In the record office of the City of London is a register containing the names of 3, servants bound out for service in the American colonies and the West Indies.

As one of the earliest immigrant groups to North America, the British were responsible for some basic American cultural features, including language, laws, religion, education, and administration. They were also responsible for developing forms of trade and for creating strong American political and cultural links with Great Britain that have survived into the twenty-first century. British immigration to what is now the United States has run in an unbroken line from into the twenty-first century. However, it has gone through major transformations over the centuries: The earliest British settlers were the first major immigration group, imposing their culture on newly settled territory; modern British immigrants have become an almost invisible group, whose members assimilate quickly into American culture. Never been culturally homogeneous, British immigrants have been made up of several subgroups. Scotland remained a separate country for the first hundred years of British immigration, and Scottish immigrants developed their own distinctive patterns. In contrast, what is now the independent nation of Ireland was part of the United Kingdom until the early twentieth century, and its immigrants also developed their own immigration patterns, which should be considered separately. Even Welsh immigration had somewhat different features, though statistically these are much more difficult to disentangle from the predominant English patterns. Lastly came the Georgia settlement. British emigration was not confined to the colonies that would later become the United States, however. Newfoundland was settled unsuccessfully by the second Lord Baltimore, who then moved on to Maryland in an attempt to found a Roman Catholic settlement. However, the majority of British emigrants preferred Bermuda and colonies in the West Indies, especially Barbados, and Providence Island, off the coast of Central America, followed by Jamaica, Antigua, and other small islands that the British had wrested from the Spanish. The main colonies of Virginia and New England developed quite differently in that they attracted very different types of immigrants. The first settlement that became permanent was founded in in the Jamestown area of Virginia. This was overseen by the Virginia Company of London, and was largely a commercial venture. In the hope of earning quick profits, many settlers who had little experience in farming or building came to Virginia. To these were added convicts whose sentences were commuted to "transportation. After the company finally went bankrupt in , the English crown took over the running of the colony directly. Meanwhile, new immigrants kept coming. The indenture system was instituted in which young men and women effectively sold themselves into servitude for fixed periods, at the end of which their masters were to give them capital and, at first, some land. New England Colonies In contrast, British colonies in New England were founded by more principled immigrants, many of whom left England for religious reasons. In practical and organizational terms, these settlers were highly self-sufficient and quickly began making commercial profits through fishing and furs, then lumber products and even staple foodstuffs. They created their own legal and electoral systems. They were fortunate to have a continuity of good leadership under men such as John Winthrop. In , it is estimated that Massachusetts had only 14, English settlers; Virginia had 8,, and Connecticut, Maryland, and New Hampshire each had fewer than 2, Backcountry settlements stretched barely one hundred miles inland from the coastal towns. Immigration from the United Kingdom, Source: Figures include only immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident status. Place-Names It generally falls to the first inhabitants of a land to name its features. Place-names consequently provide valuable evidence about the identities of early inhabitants and particularly whence they originated. Most place-names adopted by English settlers fall into four categories: Names expressing hopes and beliefs include Providence divine guidance , Salem peace , and Philadelphia love. However, the fourth categoryâ€”names borrowed from homelandsâ€”is most informative about the origins of the earliest British settlers. Nearly all such names in the early British colonies were taken from names of English places. The majority of such borrowings, however, were simply the names that were used in England. The early settlers also brought their English county system with them and used distinctly English names for their new American counties. Many county names were borrowed from

the names of counties in eastern England. Such county names are especially evident in the New England colonies. Other borrowings come from southwestern England: Bristol, Gloucester, Somerset, and Barnstaple—the later a major port of exit, as were Plymouth and Weymouth. Another major grouping of names comes from London and southeastern England. The absence of Scottish-derived place-names is significant. Welsh place-names are also rare, with only Bangor, Newport, and Swansea being well known. Welsh immigrants tended to prefer settling in colonies in the West Indies, and the Scots did not face the same religious pressures that drove the Puritans out of England. Only a few Scottish names in South Carolina suggest later immigration there. However, a cluster of Welsh names around Philadelphia suggests significant early Welsh settlement there. However, the Commonwealth period and the subsequent Restoration period produced large numbers of disaffected emigrants. One of the disaffected groups was the rapidly growing Quakers, who were fiercely persecuted in England. Large numbers of English and Welsh Quakers took the chance for religious freedom. Penn laid out Philadelphia as a city of toleration. His idealistic hopes were similar to those of the Puritans, but unlike them, he was willing to accept adherents of other faiths, especially persecuted Christians from Europe. For the first time, English immigrants mixed with people from Germany and mingled with previous immigrants from the Netherlands and Sweden. English immigration continued to all existing twelve colonies, which were soon to be joined by a thirteenth, Georgia. Though some went to Boston and the newly founded Charleston in South Carolina, Philadelphia and its surrounding areas became the most popular. Indenture was still a main means of settling in the colonies, though as slavery grew in the southern plantations, the need for indentured servants lessened there. Transportation of felons still continued, but it was becoming unpopular. During the eighteenth century, one estimate suggests as many as 40,000 prisoners were transported, the growing majority to Maryland. A significant number of immigrants—especially children—were actually kidnapped in Britain and sold in the United States. In 1700, the British population of New England was about 80,000, the middle colonies had some 40,000 immigrants, not all of whom were British; and the southern colonies more than 80,000. By 1750, immigrant numbers had increased to some 100,000 in Virginia alone, plus some 200,000 African slaves. Other colonies saw similar increases, but immigration into New York was hampered by the large estates owned by early Dutch and English grandees. However, in New England especially, the increase in population was mainly by natural increase, the flow of immigrants declining considerably. One estimate suggests that natural population increases doubled every twenty-five years. Revolutionary War The colonies all evolved forms of self-government some were more democratic than others. In the end, the colonies revolted over these demands. An inept British government was unable to compromise and the Revolutionary War ensued, beginning in New England, and then working its way down all the British colonies. Voluntary immigration into British North America virtually stopped during this period; however, large numbers of British soldiers were sent there to fight. At the cessation of hostilities, a number of settlers who remained loyal to Britain decided to go to Britain or to Canada, which remained under British rule since being wrested from the French in 1763. Estimates of the numbers of postwar emigrants range from 80,000 to 100,000. For a short period of time, therefore, there was a net outward flow of people from the former colonies. By the early nineteenth century, an inward flow had returned, though initially not on the same scale as before the war. Transportation of British felons was diverted from North America to the newly settled Australia, and indenture was ended in 1807. Figures from the U. S. Census of 1850 suggest that people of English descent made up 60 percent of the total U. S. population. Massachusetts and Virginia each had more than 1,000,000 of English and Welsh residents, followed by North Carolina with 1,000,000. As lands in Tennessee, Ohio, and the Midwest opened to settlers and lands even farther west enticed, more British settlers followed. George Keats and his wife returned to England eventually, after losing most of their money to no less a trader than the famous naturalist John James Audubon. The early Industrial Revolution was also absorbing large numbers of landless British workers into growing British cities, restricting the flow of British emigrants. Profile of British immigrants.

Chapter 4 : Emigration and emigrants - The National Archives

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Other immigrants from European powers such as the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries joined the adventurous men and women in the perilous journey across the Atlantic Ocean to begin new lives and establish new colonies and cultures in America. The American colonies were seen as an extension of the European homelands and were responsible for the basic American cultural features such as law and language which are still evident today. History of European Immigration to America: The Reasons for European Immigration to America Why did the Europeans want to leave their homes and undertake the dangerous mile journey to an unknown life in America? The reasons for the first waves of European Immigration to America were at first based on obtaining profit from the new lands but quickly changed as people decided to move from Europe to escape religious and political prosecution. The prospect of starting a new life and owning some land was also a major reason for the first European immigration to America. Spain controlled the south Atlantic coast, Mexico and the islands of the Caribbean. The Spanish established religious missions, military installations presidio and founded towns the pueblos. For additional facts, history and stats refer to Spanish Immigration to America. In several shiploads of English colonists to America settled on Roanoke Island where Virginia Dare, the first child born of European parents, was born in America. These first English immigrants mysteriously disappeared and Roanoke was given the nickname of "the Lost Colony". Other English colonies were soon established by the Pilgrims and the Puritans. The Jamestown settlement was established in the Virginia Colony in and the Plymouth Colony was founded in by the Mayflower Pilgrims. In a religious group of Puritans left England in search of religious freedom in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The colonies need cheap and plentiful labor. The British controlled the northern Atlantic coast of America. For additional facts, history and stats refer to English Immigration to America. France concentrated its efforts in gaining the Northern lands of the New World and established its dominance via the areas surrounding the St. Lawrence river, eventually claiming the entire Mississippi River Valley. The massive area claimed by the French in New France eventually covered over 3 million square miles but ended with the Treaty of Paris in when all New France east of the Mississippi, except the area surrounding New Orleans, was ceded to Great Britain. For additional facts, history and stats refer to French Immigration to America. Due to trading alliances immigrants from Scandinavia joined the Dutch immigrants and travelled across the Atlantic Ocean on Dutch ships and settled among the Dutch in the lands of New Netherland. The Dutch in New Netherland chose the island of Manhattan as its capital and its major port was named New Amsterdam which would later be changed to New York. For additional facts, history and stats refer to Dutch Migration to America. Conflicts developed between the colonies of New Netherland and New Sweden and in both the colonies fell to the English but the original colonists were allowed to remain. For additional facts, history and stats refer to Swedish Migration to America. The early German immigrants were search of religious freedom and the opportunity for trade. For additional facts, history and stats refer to German Migration to America. Many of the Scots settled in South Carolina and Virginia and worked in the tobacco trade. For additional facts, history and stats refer to Scottish Immigration to America. The Immigration of the Scots-Irish to America was prompted by the Irish linen trade as Scots-Irish immigrants introduced flax growing and the production of linen to America. For additional facts, history and stats refer to Scots-Irish Immigration to America. The Irish Immigrants The reasons for the early Immigration by the Irish to America started with the forced migration of the Irish race as involuntary indentured servants which lasted for a period of between 7 and 20 years. From to , over , Irish people were sold as virtual slaves as a form of punishment to the first 13 colonies lasting from 7 to 20 years. The next major wave of Irish immigration was due to the devastation of the Irish Potato Famine During the period of the Irish Potato Famine the population of Ireland dropped from 8 million to 6 million due to death from starvation or immigration. The final great wave of Irish immigration was prompted by the beginning of the Industrialization of America and the age of steam power and many Irish gained employment working on the

railroads, in construction and in the coal mines. For additional facts, history and stats refer to [Irish Immigration to America](#). [History of Eastern European Immigration to America for kids](#): The Eastern European Immigrants The late 19th Century and the early 20th century saw immigration trends change from immigrants from Western Europe to immigrants mainly from Southern and Eastern Europe. The numbers of immigrants rocketed and the United States began to pass laws restricting entrance to the country and the immigration center at Ellis Island was opened. Western Europeans were readily accepted as "Old Immigrants" because they shared the cultural heritage, history, language and ancestry of the immigrants who had initially populated America. The Dillingham Commission report on immigration had stated that the "New Immigrants" to the US were inferior, unskilled and uneducated workers who failed to integrate with Americans. For additional facts, history and stats refer to [Italian Migration to America](#). A helpful educational resource for kids on the subject of European Immigration to America.

Chapter 5 : English Immigration to America: 's, 's, 's and 's ***

Melle Emigrants to America family names (surnames) of emigrants from the Melle area (Groenenberg) List of Emigrants from the Village of Buer and Surrounding Villages (Landkreis Melle, district Osnabrueck, Niedersachsen).

Artist-researcher Rachael Flynn is currently working on an arts project through which people will be able to submit the names of their female Irish ancestors in order to build up a record that seeks to pay honour to their struggles and successes. There was the question of her first name – would she be listed as Annie, Anne, Anna, or Ann? It had appeared in each form in some official document or another. And she emigrated to the United States around , along with hundreds of thousands of other people! I lucked out and found Annie on a passenger list not long after I began the search. I had not expected the departure port to be Glasgow, and I was a bit surprised that the list said Annie came from Kilkenny Kildare was her home county but I was certain I had located the right Annie when I read that her passage was paid by her brother-in-law Mr. Clontarf was a tiny town, this had to be my great-grandmother. This morning I came across the following posting on a RootsWeb message board from From the London Times of April 21, comes this ad: Furnesia, 5, tons, April 27; Ethiopia, 4, tons, May Groves, 14, Rue du Helder, Paris; T. The following comes from the NY Times shipping news: On May 22, however, she is listed as expected that day. Southeast of Fire Island at 5: Ethiopia Thank you Marj Kohli of Canada! Adventure on the high seas? Click here to read more about Annie. It is really a very easy process – take a few minutes and honor your Irish relatives! Who will you submit? I have some more Irish ladies to get to – a couple more great-grandmothers, some great-great-grandmothers, and a few great-grand-aunts. I better get busy!

Chapter 6 : Calvin College - Heritage Hall

Manual for emigrants to America and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Famine in Ireland leads the list of reasons for the increase in the number of emigrants in that year. However, if one reads newspapers of the day other facts soon come to light. These vessels were on their way to Ireland. On April 24, , the vessel Morea was leaving Boston for Scotland with food stuffs for relief of the starving. There is also a report of the French government buying up thousands of pounds of food to alleviate the situation in that country. Reports also came from Holland, Germany and Switzerland about fever and hunger. A report from England stated that the emigration of would probably go to , or , from Ireland alone. Government agents in other countries were also reporting large increases in the number of people heading to the port cities of the continent. Ships were being hired at an every increasing pace and Captains were carrying full compliments of passengers, some exceeding the legal limits. Some 6, Germans, the papers reported, were already at the ports of Bremen, Harve and Antwerp preparing to sail. Just to add to the misery, the northern U. There are reports of gales and of vessels being stuck in the ice for weeks. The Albion , from Greenock, for example, sailed on March 25, and on April 10 hit the ice about 40 miles off Cape Ray. The vessel did not arrive in Quebec until June 4, ! Even knowing that they were to receive more emigrants than in former years did not prepare the agents in the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Saint John, Quebec, and others for what was to come. By May 5, New York stated that they had already received 17, emigrants since the 1st of April. Boston had turned away a vessel, the Mary , carrying 46 passengers from Cork, Ireland because, "the city authorities would not suffer them to be landed, owing to their destitute condition, unless the master gave bonds that they should not become a burthen to the city. In New Orleans they reported they were, "doing all in their power to make them [the emigrants] comfortable. Lawrence river and ships were able to make their way up to the city. Grosse Isle, the quarantine station, began to feel the strain within the first few weeks of May. On May 11, Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, reported that "From the above statement it appears there are now on their way to this port, 31 vessels, having on board 10, passengers. The Virginus, from Liverpool on May 28, had passengers on board but, by the time she reached Grosse Isle, " The fever they spoke of was Typhus Fever, more commonly known as "ships fever. By the fifth day, a dark-red rash with elevated spots would appear on the trunk and shoulders, spreading to the rest of the body. Delirium would often set in by the second week. If the patients survived to the third week, they would often recover but would soon have a relapse with high fever, from which they would recover very quickly. The death rate was often as high as percent of those infected. The Irish were in the worst condition upon arrival at Grosse Isle. One cabin passenger described the difference between the Irish and German immigrants: There was no sickness amongst them, and each comely fair-haired girl laughed as she passed the doctor, to join the group of robust young men who had undergone the ordeal As we repassed the German ship, the deck was covered with emigrants, who were singing a charming hymn, in whose beautiful harmony all took part; spreading the music of their five hundred voices upon the calm, still air that wafted it around As the distance between us increased, the anthem died away until it became inaudible. It was the finest chorus I ever heard,--performed in a theatre of unrivalled magnificence Although it was pleasing to see so many joyous beings, it made me sad when I thought of the very, very different state of my unfortunate compatriots; and I had become so habituated to misery, disease and death that the happiness that now surrounded me was quite discordant with my feelings. As the emigrants continued to cross the ocean the US ports began to reject vessels thus forcing them to make their way to Quebec or New Brunswick ports. It was not just the passengers who suffered as Boston reported the arrival of the Jas. Shepherd from Liverpool with passenger of which 26 died on the voyage and were ill upon arrival. They also reported that, " Others lost their parents, or remaining parent, at the quarantine station or on the way inland. Due to conditions on Grosse Isle, those in good health were removed by steamboats to Quebec and Montreal as quickly as possible, often leaving behind sick members of the family. This became such a problem that the emigrants began to remain at Montreal and Quebec instead of moving on to their destination.

Buchanan, the Emigrant Agent at Quebec, took over some facilities to house these emigrants as they awaited word from Grosse Isle about loved ones and ads, such as this one, began to appear in the newspapers. Some of the orphans remained in the province of Quebec partial lists but some were sent on to Upper Canada. A list of orphans and widows was kept by the Asylum in Toronto, set up specifically to care for the widows and orphans of Quebec immigration increased from 32, in 1847, to 97, in 1848; New Brunswick reported 9, immigrants in 1847 and 16, in 1848; while that to New York increased from 97, in 1847, to 100, in 1848. New Orleans went from 22, emigrants in 1847 to 40, in 1848. The Ocean Plague, published in *Between* and the number of emigrants to America from the British Isles increased from 32, in 1847, to 97, in 1848. Will there be no enquiry into the causes, mediate or remote, which produced all this loss of human life? Out of 2, who embarked for Canada in those wretched hulks, called emigrant vessels, not more than five hundred will live to settle in America. We are told that from 15 to 16 hulks are stationed off the port for the reception of the refugees from Ireland, who, when sick or doubtful looking, are transferred to them from the Irish steamers and from whence, after a short probation, shipped on board vessels destined for Canada; and that, too, as may be naturally conceived, in a worse state than if allowed to proceed on their voyage at once. The passengers in the *Triton* were of this class, among whom disease appeared the day they left the docks. Her deaths before reaching Grosse Isle numbered 83, including all the officers of the ship and several of the crew; the master, also, being very sick. The imputation is boldly made, and if untrue, an immediate contradiction is necessary. In the same period of last year, 24, settlers reached the port, showing an increase this year of no less than 32. It contains a vivid and painful picture of the emigrant catastrophe in Canada. The letter is dated from the barque *Bridgetown*, lying off Grosse island, in front of Quebec, which, it appears, was converted to a vast burial place: I regret to tell you that fever broke out, and that seventy passengers and one sailor were committed to the deep on the voyage. There are several more ill. We buried six yesterday on shore. The carpenter and joiner are occupied making coffins. There are six more dead after the night. I cannot say when we can go to Quebec, as we cannot land the remainder of the sick at present, there being no room in the hospitals for them, though the front of the island is literally covered with sheds and tents. The accounts from the shore are awful, and our condition on board you can form no idea of—helpless children without parents or relatives, the father buried in the deep last week, and the mother the week before, their six children under similar unfortunate circumstances, and so on. I trust God will carry me through this trying ordeal—I was a few days sick, but am now recovered. Captain Wilson was complaining for a few days. It is an awful change from the joyous hopes with which most of us left our unfortunate country, expecting to be able to earn that livelihood denied us at home—all—all changed in many cases to bitter deep despair. September 17, *Cork Examiner* On the following pages you will find the daily shipping reports from several papers. Items on the events of the time have been added to these reports to help keep things in perspective.

Chapter 7 : German Americans - Wikipedia

Early emigration from Britain, Search a variety of early emigration records, largely of emigrants to North America and the West Indies, covering intermittent year ranges between the 17th and early 19th centuries.

Contact Irish Immigration to America: Hamstrung by English trade restrictions, mostly Protestant Irish from the North boarded ships in search of greater opportunity on the other side of the Atlantic. After nineteenth century industrialism took hold, legions of agrarian laborers abandoned American farms in favor of factory work in the cities. Cities grew rapidly, and the mode of connecting cities and expanding trade routes became a priority. The Irish who landed on American soil found ample opportunity in factories and along canals and railroads. The famine Irish were not the Protestant, relatively well-to-do immigrants who had assimilated seamlessly into American society for nearly a century. The new Irish immigrants were largely poor, unskilled, unfamiliar with urban life, and Catholic. These Irishmen were not welcome. Many Americans came to believe that an excess of foreigners and Catholics would destroy the fabric of a blossoming democracy. Anti-foreign and anti-Catholic mobs attacked convents and Catholic schools throughout the Northeast. Riots erupted in Philadelphia and New York. Irish Catholics were shunned by landlords and shop owners and denied work in the factories. An unfavorable reception, coupled with immigrant loneliness and yearning for Ireland, intensified the growth of Irish slums. Filth, disease, crime, and alcoholism prevailed in the Irish ghettos. Ex-peasant Irishmen battled a debilitating sense of inferiority and yearned for respectability. Irish Struggle for Independence Irish Republican Army Back in Ireland in the early part of the twentieth century, Ireland suffered great bloodshed as Irish Catholics made a concerted push for self rule. In , a secret organization was formed with one primary objective in mind: The Irish Republican Army, financed heavily by Irish Americans, fought a protracted guerilla war against British forces in Ireland, bombing police stations, convoys, and any outposts of British control. A brief cease-fire was extinguished by months of bloody civil war. In , England finally established the Irish Free State among the twenty-six counties of the South, granting financial, judicial, political and educational independence to Ireland. Third Wave of Irish Immigration Poor Irish in Dublin in s Centuries-old problems continued to plague Ireland in the early 20th century as a majority of its people lived and died with agriculture. As agricultural exports sagged, many young Irishmen flocked to the cities for work, but low industrial wages and the condition of urban slums made life unbearable. Facing little opportunity on the farms and squalid conditions in the cities, the young people of Ireland continued their mass exodus to other lands of opportunity. For most Irish emigrants, departure for America would be preceded by a gathering of friends and family. It was called the American wake, because so often those left behind would be saying their final goodbyes. Irish American Golden Age Legendary Irish American Al Smith In America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Irish immigrants in America began to rise from the depths of despair, finding salvation in their only political capital: Throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century, in cities across the Northeast, Irish immigrants banded together in support of political leaders who championed their causes. Labor unions became inundated with Irishmen who ensured good paying jobs for Irish immigrants. Numerous Irish social groups and Irish organizations sprang up and gave Irish immigrants a sense of belonging. The Catholic Church expanded to become a major force in representing Irish values socially and politically. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Irish had permeated American culture. Irishmen like John L. Comiskey built baseball empires in New York and Chicago, respectively. And the "Fighting Irish" were fast becoming the preeminent name in football. Within a few decades, the Irish held firm control over Tammany Hall, the Democratic Party political machine that controlled much of New York politics. For the Irish immigrant who anchored in New York Harbor in the first decades of the twentieth century, no longer were prejudice, hatred and aggression there to spurn them. In their place was a new Irish-American identity, confident, proud, and irrepressible, ready to be assumed by the next greenhorn to step down from the deck of an Irish steamship.

Chapter 8 : An overview of Irish immigration to America from the s

During the Swedish emigration to the United States in the 19th and early 20th centuries, about million Swedes left Sweden for the United States of America. While the virgin land of the U.S. frontier was a magnet for the rural poor all over Europe, some factors encouraged Swedish emigration in particular.

Pauper emigration We hold records of the Poor Law Commission and related bodies. These records include material about pauper emigration under the terms of the Poor Law Amendment Act of Use the registers of correspondence in MH 20 to locate items of correspondence in MH The registers, as with the correspondence itself, are arranged by government department so to have an idea of where to look for records of emigration you will need to determine which departments the Poor Law Commission would be corresponding with on that subject â€” the departments listed in section 2 would be a good start. Child emigration Child emigration schemes operated in Britain from to About , children were sent to the British colonies and dominions during this time, with numbers peaking between the s and when approximately 80, children were sent to Canada alone. Many of them were pauper children, often in the care of voluntary organisations in the midth century around one in three of all paupers was under The enormous strain on poor law authorities meant they could not find apprenticeships for all pauper children. The Poor Law Amendment Act provided a response, allowing Boards of Guardians to send children under 16 overseas for the first time. The majority of schemes began in We hold few emigration records for child paupers and those that we do hold tend to record only statistical information on the numbers of children sent overseas, though they sometimes include poor law union posters giving notice of the names and ages of children being sent abroad. See section 9 for advice on how to search for records of pauper emigrants, including children, in general. The following archives may provide a better chance of finding details of individual children: Evacuation stopped on 17 September when SS City of Benares was torpedoed with the loss of 77 Canada-bound children on board. All future CORB sailings were cancelled, but the Board remained active until its disbandment four years later. However, you can also find: Contemporary newspapers in the destination countries provide accounts and photographs, especially of the arrival of evacuees in the summer of Additional records about child migrants may be held in the archives of the recipient countries see section 3. Search the broader Home Office policy files in MH for policy documents on child emigration. Some files are closed for 75 or years but can be requested under the Freedom of Information Act. The relevant documents are mainly policy and correspondence files relating to the emigration of children under the Children Act They include information about schemes for the emigration of children to Canada and Australia. Other possible sources for records of emigration to the colonies The work of the larger departments of central government inevitably involved issues of emigration from time to time. It is therefore worth searching among the records of some departments not primarily concerned with emigration. However, searching among these records will be speculative and time-consuming. Much colonial business was handled by the Treasury and its records contain references to people in or travelling to the colonies. The best place to begin a Treasury records search is in the Treasury Board papers and in-letters kept in series T 1. For advice on locating these records read our guide to Treasury Board records. Alternatively, try browsing or searching by year in the following series: Calendar of Treasury books and papers , multiple volumes London Privy Council registers include petitions and letters regarding people going to or already resident in English and British colonies. They are in PC 2 and are supplemented by the papers in PC 1. To find documents use the calendars in the Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial series, London, , together with all the register entries from Plantation books, , include letters to colonial governors and other officials and warrants for the appointment of colonial councillors. To find documents use the calendars in the Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial series, London, The records of Chancery pleadings in series C 2 to C 11 can include disputes with people living in or trading in America and the West Indies. Search each series by name of plaintiff. Find information about British emigrants to Argentina and Uruguay in the 19th and 20th century at argbrit. Domestic Records Information

Chapter 9 : Irish American Journey: Irish Immigration to America: How America Became Irish

The Transatlantic Crossing on a Scandinavian America Line steamship - In progress now is a web page describing life and conditions aboard the Scandinavian America Line steamships which brought such a great number of Scandinavian emigrants across the Atlantic.

A small, short-lived colonial settlement, New Sweden contained at its height only some Swedish and Finnish settlers Finland being part of Sweden. It was lost to the Dutch in New Netherland in 1655. Nevertheless, the descendants of the original colonists maintained spoken Swedish until the late 18th century. Barton has suggested that the greatest significance of New Sweden was the strong and long-lasting interest in America that the colony generated in Sweden. America was seen as the standard-bearer of liberalism and personal freedom, and became an ideal for liberal Swedes. Their admiration for America was combined with the notion of a past Swedish Golden Age with ancient Nordic ideals. Supposedly corrupted by foreign influences, the timeless "Swedish values" would be recovered by Swedes in the New World. This remained a fundamental theme of Swedish, and later Swedish-American, discussion of America, though the recommended "timeless" values changed over time. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Swedes who called for greater religious freedom would often refer to America as the supreme symbol of it. The emphasis shifted from religion to politics in the 19th century, when liberal citizens of the hierarchic Swedish class society looked with admiration to the American Republicanism and civil rights. In the early 20th century, the Swedish-American dream even embraced the idea of a welfare state responsible for the well-being of all its citizens. Underneath these shifting ideas ran from the start the current which carried all before it in the later 20th century: America as the symbol and dream of unfettered individualism. Emigration was illegal and population was seen as the wealth of nations. In the 1700s, the laws against emigration were repealed. Akenson says the state wanted to keep its population high and: The severe economic hardship of the "Great Deprivation" of 1709-11, finally overcame the reluctance and the floodgates opened to produce an "emigration culture" [7] European mass emigration: That was followed by a rising wave after from most Northern European countries, and in turn by Central and Southern Europe. Research into the forces behind this European mass emigration has relied on sophisticated statistical methods. Jerome found that fluctuations in emigration co-varied more with economic developments in the U. Nordic mass emigration started in Norway, which also retained the highest rate throughout the century. Swedish emigration got underway in the early 1800s, and had the third-highest rate in all of Europe, after Ireland and Norway. Denmark had a consistently low rate of emigration, while Iceland had a late start but soon reached levels comparable to Norway. Finland, whose mass emigration did not start until the late 1800s, and at the time part of the Russian Empire, is usually classified as part of the Eastern European wave. With the advent of the age of steam, an efficient transatlantic passenger transport mechanism was established at the end of the 1800s. It was based on huge ocean liners run by international shipping lines, most prominently Cunard, White Star, and Inman. The speed and capacity of the large steamships meant that tickets became cheaper. There they would board ships to the British ports of Southampton and Liverpool and change to one of the great transatlantic liners bound for New York. The majority of Swedish emigrants, however, travelled from Gothenburg to Hull, UK, on dedicated boats run by the Wilson Line, then by train across Britain to Liverpool and the big ships. Much of this promotional material, such as leaflets, was produced by immigration promoters in the U. Propaganda and advertising by shipping line agents was often blamed for emigration by the conservative Swedish ruling class, which grew increasingly alarmed at seeing the agricultural labor force leave the country. They conclude that neither advertisements nor pricing had any decisive influence on Swedish emigration. While the companies remain unwilling, as of [update], to open their archives to researchers, the limited sources available suggest that ticket prices did drop in the 1800s, but remained on average artificially high because of cartels and price-fixing. Barton states that the cost of crossing the Atlantic dropped drastically between 1800 and 1850, encouraging poorer Swedes to emigrate. Descriptions of life in America were unvarnished, and the general advice to emigrants brief and factual. Newspaper advertising, while very common, tended to be repetitive and stereotyped in content. Swedish mass migration took off in the spring of

with the departure of Uppsala University graduate Gustaf Unonius together with his wife, a maid, and two students. This small group founded a settlement they named New Upsala in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and began to clear the wilderness, full of enthusiasm for frontier life in "one of the most beautiful valleys the world can offer". The rising Swedish exodus was caused by economic, political, and religious conditions affecting particularly the rural population. Europe was in the grip of an economic depression. In Sweden, population growth and repeated crop failures were making it increasingly difficult to make a living from the tiny land plots on which at least three quarters of the inhabitants depended. The inexpensive and fertile land of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin was irresistible to landless and impoverished European peasants. It also attracted more well-established farmers. The political freedom of the American republic exerted a similar pull. Swedish peasants were some of the most literate in Europe, and consequently had access to the European egalitarian and radical ideas that culminated in the Revolutions of 1848. Dissenting religious practitioners also widely resented the treatment they received from the Lutheran State Church through the Conventicle Act. Conflicts between local worshipers and the new churches were most explosive in the countryside, where dissenting pietist groups were more active, and were more directly under the eye of local law enforcement and the parish priest. Before non-Lutheran churches were granted toleration in 1850, [19] clampdowns on illegal forms of worship and teaching often provoked whole groups of pietists to leave together, intent on forming their own spiritual communities in the new land. The largest contingent of such dissenters, 1, followers of Eric Jansson, left in the late 1840s and founded a community in Bishop Hill, Illinois. Agents recruiting construction builders for American railroads also appeared, the first in 1852, scouting for the Illinois Central Railroad. Seen as depleting the labor force and as a defiant act among the lower orders, emigration alarmed both the spiritual and the secular authorities. Many emigrant diaries and memoirs feature an emblematic early scene in which the local clergy warns travellers against risking their souls among foreign heretics. The conservative press described emigrants as lacking in patriotism and moral fibre: The liberal press retorted that the "lackeys of monarchism" failed to take into account the miserable conditions in the Swedish countryside and the backwardness of Swedish economic and political institutions. Steam-driven threshing machine near Hallock, Minnesota, Swedish emigration to the United States reached its height in the 1850s era. The size of the Swedish-American community in 1855 is estimated at 25,000 people, a figure soon to be surpassed by the yearly Swedish immigration. By 1860, the U. S. The great majority of them had been peasants in the old country, pushed away from Sweden by disastrous crop failures [28] and pulled towards America by the cheap land resulting from the Homestead Act. Most immigrants became pioneers, clearing and cultivating the virgin land of the Midwest and extending the pre-Civil War settlements further west, into Kansas and Nebraska. The iconic "America-letter" to relatives and friends at home spoke directly from a position of trust and shared background, carrying immediate conviction. At the height of migration, familial America-letters could lead to chain reactions which would all but depopulate some Swedish parishes, dissolving tightly knit communities which then re-assembled in the Midwest. According to historian H. The new immigrants were increasingly younger and unmarried. With the shift from family to individual immigration came a faster and fuller Americanization, as young, single individuals with little money took whatever jobs they could get, often in cities. Large numbers even of those who had been farmers in the old country made straight for American cities and towns, living and working there at least until they had saved enough capital to marry and buy farms of their own. More characteristic among the newer arrivals, however, was the young, unmarried woman. As domestic servants in America, they Working conditions were far better than in Sweden, in terms of wages, hours of work, benefits, and ability to change positions. The young women usually married Swedish men and brought with them in marriage an enthusiasm for ladylike, American manners and middle-class refinements. Many admiring remarks are recorded from the late 19th century about the sophistication and elegance that simple Swedish farm girls would gain in a few years, and about their unmistakably American demeanor. There was no significant anti-Swedish nativism of the sort that attacked Irish, German and, especially, Chinese newcomers. The Swedish style was more familiar: Montgomery in 1855; "they do not seek the shelter of the American flag merely to introduce and foster among us A number of well-established and longtime Swedish Americans visited Sweden in the 1850s, making comments that give historians a window on the cultural contrasts involved. A group

from Chicago made the journey in an effort to remigrate and spend their later years in the country of their birth, but changed their minds when faced with the realities of 19th-century Swedish society. Uncomfortable with what they described as the social snobbery, pervasive drunkenness, and superficial religious life of the old country, they returned promptly to America. He visited Sweden in 1869 to recruit settlers on behalf of the Minnesota Immigration Board, and again in the 1870s to recruit for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Viewing Swedish class snobbery with indignation, Mattson wrote in his *Reminiscences* that this contrast was the key to the greatness of America, where "labor is respected, while in most other countries it is looked down upon with slight". He was sardonically amused by the ancient pageantry of monarchy at the ceremonial opening of the Riksdag: It was claimed by them that all was humbug in America, that it was the paradise of scoundrels, cheats, and rascals, and that nothing good could possibly come out of it. The laboring classes, in their turn, appeared to him coarse and degraded, drinking heavily in public, speaking in a stream of curses, making obscene jokes in front of women and children. Skarstedt felt surrounded by "arrogance on one side and obsequiousness on the other, a manifest scorn for menial labor, a desire to appear to be more than one was". This traveller too was incessantly hearing American civilization and culture denigrated from the depths of upper-class Swedish prejudice: Sweden underwent a rapid industrialization within a few years in the 1870s, and wages rose, principally in the fields of mining, forestry, and agriculture. The pull from the U.S. No longer growing but instead settling and consolidating, the Swedish-American community seemed set to become ever more American and less Swedish. The new century, however, saw a new influx. This escalated to a point where its priests even were persecuted by the church for preaching sobriety, and the reactions of many congregation members to that contributed to an inspiration to leave the country which however was against the law until