Emigrants coming to the "Land of Promise," 1902

Emigrants coming to the "Land of Promise," Copyright by William H. Rau, 1902. **Courtesy of Library of Congress**

Sivell Family Passengers' Contract Ticket, August 20, 1852

PASSENGERS' CONTRACT TICKET.

1. A Contract Ticket in this Form must be given to every Passenger engaging a Passage from the United Kingdom to North America.
2. All the Blanks must be correctly filled in, and the Ticket must be legibly signed with the Christian Names and Surname and Address in full of the Party issuing the same.
3. The Day of the Month on which the Ship is to sail must be ~~inserted in~~ Words and not in Figures.
4. When once issued this Ticket must not be withdrawn from the Passenger, nor any Alteration or Erasure made in it.

No. 374 — 16 day of August 1852

Ship Margaret Evans of 1200 Tons Register Burden, to sail from London for New York, on the nineteenth day of Augt 1852

NAMES.	Ages.	Equal to Statute Adults.
John Sivill	48	1
Elizabeth do	46	1
John do	24	1
Elizabeth do	23	1
Elizabeth do	Infant	
William do	23	1
Stephen Dean	20	1
Thomas Crawford	49	1
Martha do	53	1
George do	22	1
Mary do	15	1
John do	12	½
Ann do	9	½
John Hagerty	27	1
Jeremiah do	20	1
15 Souls...		13

I engage that the Parties hereinnamed shall be provided with a Steerage Passage to NEW YORK, in the Ship Margaret Evans with not less than Ten Cubic Feet for Luggage for each Statute Adult, for the Sum of £ 48.15. including Government Dues before Embarkation, and Head Money, if any, at the Place of landing, and every other Charge; and I hereby acknowledge to have received the Sum of £ 13 in — Payment.

In addition to any Provisions which the Passengers may themselves bring, the following Quantities, at least, of Water and Provisions will be supplied to each Passenger by the Master of the Ship, as required by Law, and also Fires and suitable Places for cooking:—

3 Quarts of Water daily.

Per Week:
- †5 lbs. of Bread or Biscuit, not inferior in Quality to Navy Biscuit.
- †1½ lb. of Wheaten Flour.
- †½ lb. of Oatmeal.*
- 2 lbs. of Rice.*
- ½ lb. of Sugar.
- ½ lb. of Molasses.
- 2 oz. of Tea.

* 5 lbs. of good Potatoes may, at the Option of the Master of the Ship, be substituted for 1 lb. of Oatmeal or Rice, and in Ships sailing from Liverpool or from Irish or Scotch Ports, Oatmeal may be substituted in equal Quantities for the whole or any part of the Issues of Rice.

† The above in lieu of 2½ lbs. Biscuit, 1 lb. Flour, and 5 lbs. Oatmeal, as hitherto given.

Phillipps, Shaw & Lowther,
2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

Deposit ..... £ 13 . 0 . 0

Balance ..... £35 . 15 . 0 to be paid at London before Embarkation.

Lewis Verdon

TOTAL ... £48 . 15 . 0

Jetty, London Docks.

Received Balance 20 day of Augt 185 2 L Verdon

N.B.—This Contract Ticket is exempt from Stamp Duty.

Passengers to be on Board for Medical Inspection, on 19th at 11 o'Clock.

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

Sivell Ship's Manifest, 1852

Thomas Kennight	6		M		England	United States	
Charles Kenright	4		F		Do	Do	
Emma Kenright	2		F		Do	Do	
Elizabeth Kenright		4	F		Do	Do	
Hannah Barnes	20		F		Do	Do	
Charles Goodyear	21		M	Laborer	Do	Do	
Robert Rice	29		M	Do	Do	Do	
William Carter	33		M	Do	Do	Do	
Ann Ryans	37		F		Ireland	Do	
Catharine Ryan	12		F		Do	Do	
Thomas Ryan	35		M	Laborer	Do	Do	
Patrick Ryan	8		M		Do	Do	
Edward Grinsford	30		M	Shoe Maker	United States	Do	
George Grinsford	28		M	Do	Do	Do	
James Annett	34		M	Engraver	England	Do	
James Annett	3		M		Do	Do	
Mary King	40		F		Ireland	Do	
John Sivill	48		M	Shoe Maker	England	Do	
Elizabeth Sivill	46		F		Do	Do	
John Sivill	24		M	Do	Do	Do	
Elizabeth Sivill	25		F		Do	Do	
Elizabeth Sivill		3	F		Do	Do	
William Sivill	23		M	Do	Do	Do	
Stephen Dean	30		M	Do	Do	Do	
Thomas Crawford	49		M	Laborer	Do	Do	
Martha Crawford	53		F		Do	Do	
George Crawford	22		M	Do	Do	Do	
Mary Crawford	15		F		Do	Do	
John Crawford	11		M		Do	Do	
Ann Crawford	9		F		Do	Do	
John Flaherty	27		M	Shoemaker	Ireland	Do	
Jeremiah Flaherty	20		M	Tailor	Do	Do	
Stephen Elphick	47		M	Labour	England	Do	
Henry Lock	24		M	Clerk	Do	Do	
Catharine Barry	49		F		Ireland	Do	
Margaret Baty	7		F		England	Do	
William Dawson	22		M	Tailor	Do	Do	
Margaret Driscoll	50		F		Ireland	Do	
Catherine Driscoll	15		F		Do	Do	
Johanna Driscoll	15		F		Do	Do	
Timothy Driscoll	13		M		Do	Do	
Johanna Donovan	15		F		Do	Do	
Catherine Griffey	50		F		Do	Do	
Patrick Griffey	14		M		Do	Do	
Michael And Manus	35		M	Laborer	Do	Do	
Bartholomew Sullivan	50		M	Painter	Do	Do	
Bridget Sullivan	42		F		Do	Do	
John Sullivan	21		M	Do	England	Do	
Bartholomew Sullivan	19		M	Do	Do	Do	
William Sullivan	17		M	Do	Do	Do	
Herbert Gamman	39		M	Tailor	Do	Do	

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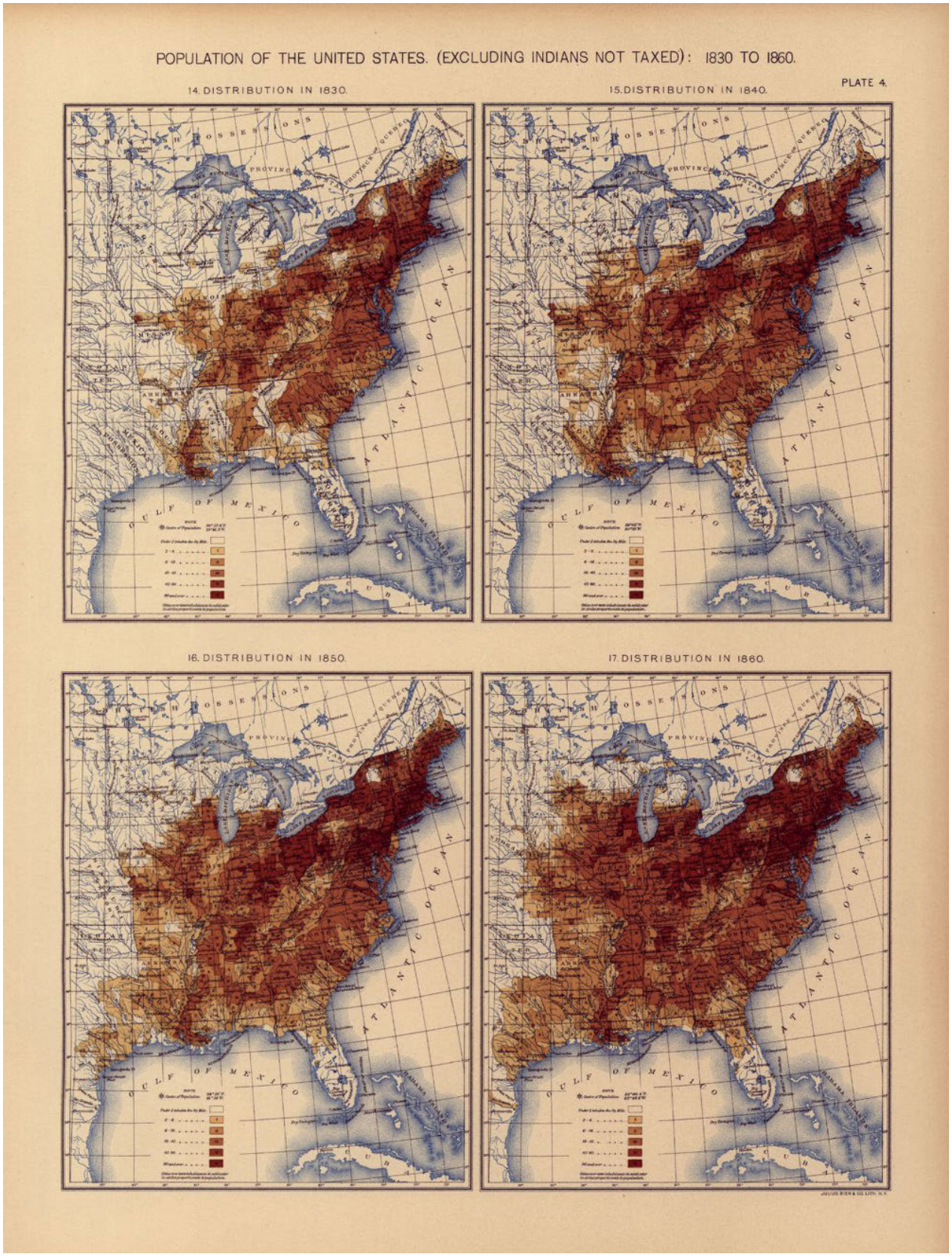
Courtesy of Ancestry.com, New York : Passenger Lists, 1820-1957 for John Sivell

Statistical Atlas of the United States' Population (excluding Indians not taxed), 1898



United States Census Office, 11th Census (1890), and Henry Gannett. Statistical atlas of the United States, based upon the results of the eleventh census. Washington, 1898. **Courtesy of Library of Congress**

The Great Bartholdi Statue, Liberty Enlightening the World: The Gift of France to the American People, 1885

The great Bartholdi statue, liberty enlightening the world: the gift of France to the American people. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 1885. **Courtesy of Library of Congress**

Immigration figures for the United States, 1903

ILLITERACY.

Number of persons in each hundred immigrants over fourteen years of age who cannot write or cannot read and write their own language, from those races (*not nations*) which contributed upwards of 2,000 immigrants to the United States during any of the past four fiscal years:

Western Europe.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Scandinavian	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
Scotch	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
Bohemian and Moravian	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
English	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.6
Irish	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.8
Finnish	2.7	2.2	1.4	2.2
French	3.9	3.9	4.8	3.8
German	5.8	4.1	5.4	4.6
Dutch and Flemish	9.6	7.8	7.6	6.9
Italian (North)	11.2	15.7	14.4	12.7
Average of above	**4.2**	**5.6**	**4.4**	**3.9**
Eastern Europe (with Spain and Portugal).				
Spanish	—	—	—	8.9
Magyar	16.8	7.5	13.3	10.5
Roumanian	—	—	28.3	21.5
Slovak	27.9	30.7	25.9	21.6
Greek	17.1	25.9	30.0	27.7
Russian	—	—	—	31.9
Polish	31.2	37.5	38.4	32.1
Croatian and Slovenian	37.4	39.7	42.2	35.2
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	—	—	—	44.7
Lithuanian	31.7	49.8	54.1	46.6
Ruthenian	49.0	53.2	50.0	49.4
Italian (South)	54.6	59.1	56.4	51.4
Portuguese	59.9	63.8	71.6	73.2
Average of above	**39.8**	**46.0**	**44.3**	**39.7**
Other Races.				
Cuban	6.8	—	8.0	4.2
Chinese	—	6.9	—	12.9
Hebrew	22.9	23.6	28.6	26.5
Japanese	8.9	6.7	1.2	27.0
African (black)	—	—	—	32.5
Syrian	55.9	56.1	51.0	53.8

U. S. Commissioner-General of Immigration, Immigration figures for 1903. From data furnished by the Commissioner-General of Immigration. Comparison of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903.
Courtesy of Library of Congress

Immigrants' Landing at Ellis Island, New York, between 1910 and 1920

New York, N.Y., immigrants' landing, Ellis Island, Detroit Publishing Company, between 1910 and 1920. **Courtesy of Library of Congress**

Inspection room, Ellis Island, New York, between 1900-1915

Inspection room, Ellis Island, New York, N.Y., Detroit Publishing Company, between 1900 and 1915. **Courtesy of Library of Congress**

Language Proclamation Concern Letter, 1918

C. A. Gavert
Pastor
Swedish Ev. Luth. Mission Church
1111 Seventh Street

Auto Phone 1848

Sioux City, Iowa,
June 6th, 1918

Governor W. L. Harding
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Governor:-

Forgive me for writing to you in regard to the proclamation regarding the language question here in Iowa.

My church here, the Swedish Mission church in Sioux City, has a membership of 290 about. The church is intensly loyal, and always has been. We have bought Liberty Bonds all of us, and W.S.S., and have an auxiliary Red Cross that meets every Wednesday to saw for our dear soldier boys. Our church have invested this years building fund, which is approximately $1500, in Thrift Stamps, and we are very proud of it. In every way possible have we helped the country, and will till our dying day.

My members have mostly imigrated when at an advanced age. They are therefore incapacitated to understand a sermon in English, i.e. most of them. It is very pathetic to see them weeping in there homes because they can not gather in church any more to hear the Word of God in their language. Now, my dear Governor I appeal to you, if it would be possible for me to use the Swedish language in the Sunday forenoon services. But Sunday evenings use the English, and thereby get used to the change. I feel so sorry for my members. It is very pathetic, and, therefore, I appeal to you as a man of justice to grant us this favor.

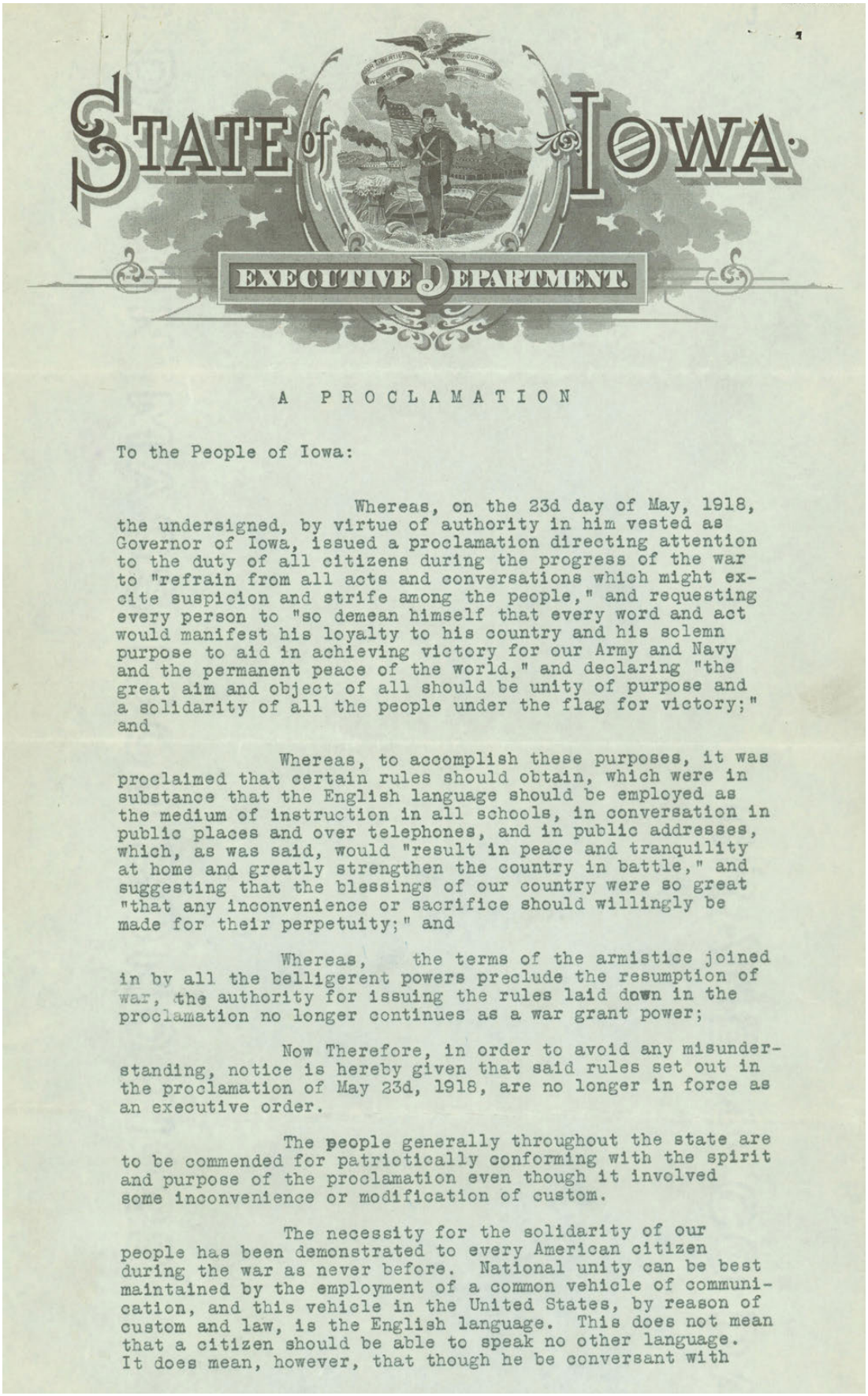
Would you please answer me before Sunday. If the time does not allow to send it by mail, please wire at my expense.

Your humble fellow-citizen,

C. A. Gavert

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

Revocation of Babel Proclamation, 1918 (Pg. 1)



STATE of IOWA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A PROCLAMATION

To the People of Iowa:

Whereas, on the 23d day of May, 1918, the undersigned, by virtue of authority in him vested as Governor of Iowa, issued a proclamation directing attention to the duty of all citizens during the progress of the war to "refrain from all acts and conversations which might excite suspicion and strife among the people," and requesting every person to "so demean himself that every word and act would manifest his loyalty to his country and his solemn purpose to aid in achieving victory for our Army and Navy and the permanent peace of the world," and declaring "the great aim and object of all should be unity of purpose and a solidarity of all the people under the flag for victory;" and

Whereas, to accomplish these purposes, it was proclaimed that certain rules should obtain, which were in substance that the English language should be employed as the medium of instruction in all schools, in conversation in public places and over telephones, and in public addresses, which, as was said, would "result in peace and tranquility at home and greatly strengthen the country in battle," and suggesting that the blessings of our country were so great "that any inconvenience or sacrifice should willingly be made for their perpetuity;" and

Whereas, the terms of the armistice joined in by all the belligerent powers preclude the resumption of war, the authority for issuing the rules laid down in the proclamation no longer continues as a war grant power;

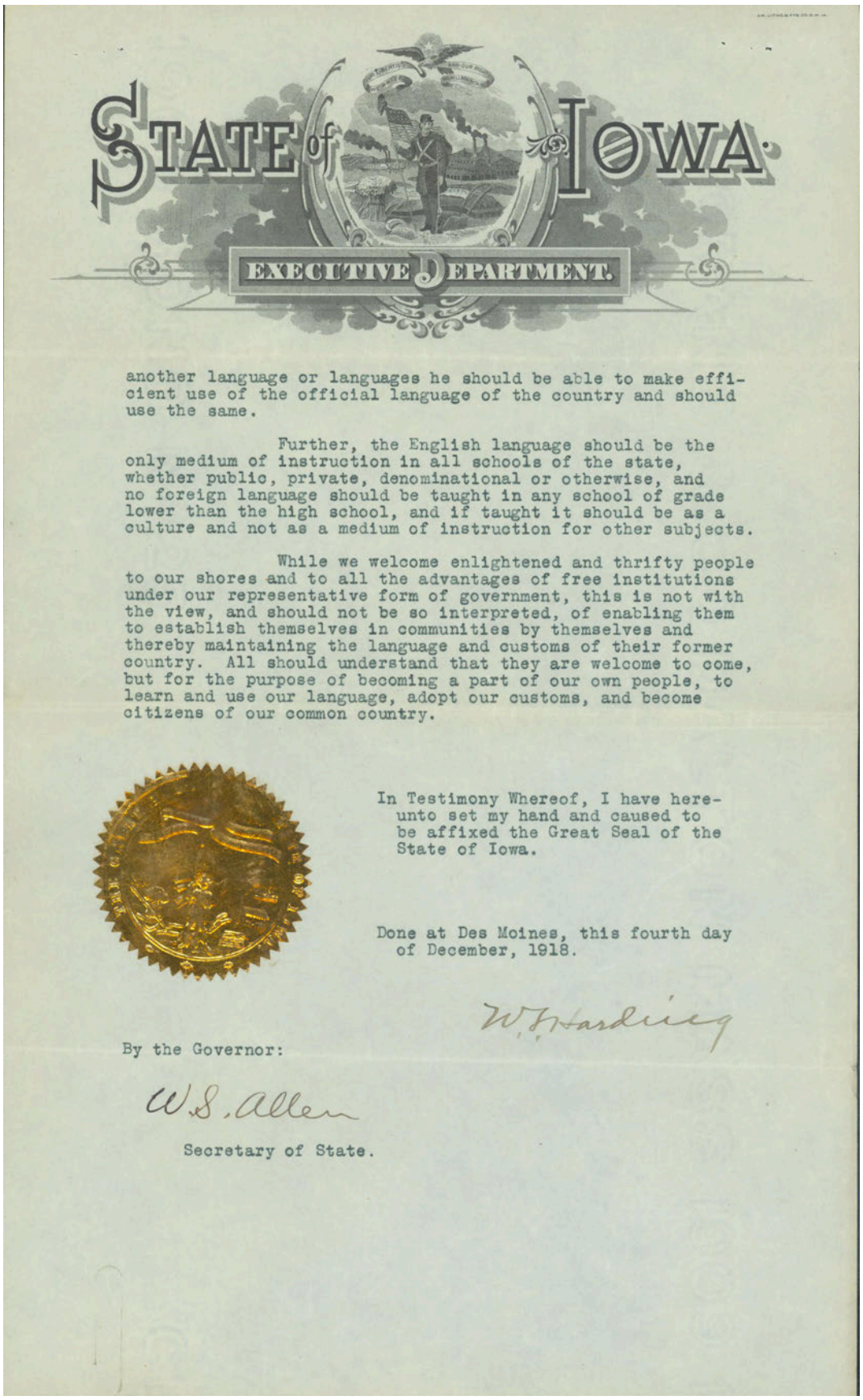
Now Therefore, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, notice is hereby given that said rules set out in the proclamation of May 23d, 1918, are no longer in force as an executive order.

The people generally throughout the state are to be commended for patriotically conforming with the spirit and purpose of the proclamation even though it involved some inconvenience or modification of custom.

The necessity for the solidarity of our people has been demonstrated to every American citizen during the war as never before. National unity can be best maintained by the employment of a common vehicle of communication, and this vehicle in the United States, by reason of custom and law, is the English language. This does not mean that a citizen should be able to speak no other language. It does mean, however, that though he be conversant with

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

Revocation of Babel Proclamation, 1918 (Pg. 2)



STATE of IOWA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

another language or languages he should be able to make efficient use of the official language of the country and should use the same.

Further, the English language should be the only medium of instruction in all schools of the state, whether public, private, denominational or otherwise, and no foreign language should be taught in any school of grade lower than the high school, and if taught it should be as a culture and not as a medium of instruction for other subjects.

While we welcome enlightened and thrifty people to our shores and to all the advantages of free institutions under our representative form of government, this is not with the view, and should not be so interpreted, of enabling them to establish themselves in communities by themselves and thereby maintaining the language and customs of their former country. All should understand that they are welcome to come, but for the purpose of becoming a part of our own people, to learn and use our language, adopt our customs, and become citizens of our common country.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this fourth day of December, 1918.

W. Harding

By the Governor:

W. S. Allen

Secretary of State.

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

Italian Immigrants in Iowa, April 15, 1942

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

Sauerkraut Day, September 7, 1912

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

Sokol Festival, July 4-6, 1911

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

Sudanese Immigrants in Iowa, late 1990s

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa