



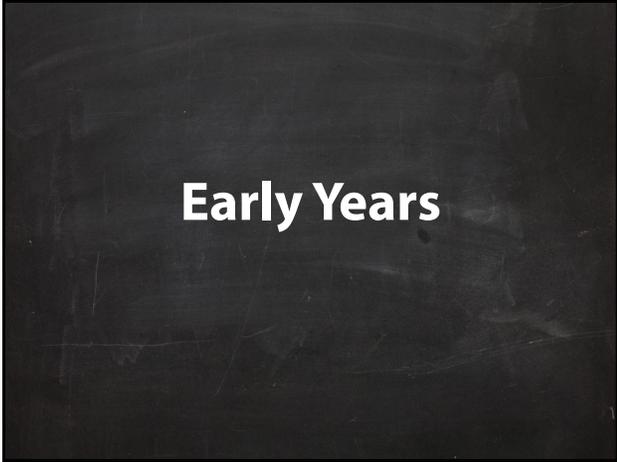
1



2



3



4

1600s

- This century sees the earliest of immigrants to what would become America:
 - St. Augustine, Florida - 1565
 - Jamestown, Virginia - 1607
 - Plymouth, Massachusetts - 1620

5

Why did they come?

- Some came for religious reasons
- Some were motivated by wanderlust
- Some looked forward to a great adventure
- Some were looking for a better life
- Some weren't given the choice, but were sent as a penalty for their crimes in England

6

Show Me the Lists

- There are no passenger lists, as we know them, in existence for this early period.
- There are compiled records that show lists of individuals who immigrated to these early settlements and others.
- Throughout the 1600s and 1700s the majority of records proving someone immigrated to the American Colonies come from the countries they left or from other records upon their arrival in the colonies.

7

1700s

- There wasn't a United States of America, but that didn't mean there weren't naturalizations.
- As colonies of the British monarch, all records declaring allegiance were to the King of England.
- After the American Revolutionary War, steps would be put in place that would have a lasting effect on naturalization through the centuries.

8

American Independence



9

Come to America

- European governments began to impose restrictions
- Normal hazards of the Atlantic crossing
- War conditions prevailing after 1793.



10

1783-1815

- Estimate of arrivals for this time period are 250,000 (no passenger lists were kept until 1820).
- 1783-1793 averaged about 6,000 immigrants per anum.
- 1793-1803 averaged over 10,000 immigrants per anum.
- Napoleonic Wars (1803-15) – dropped to about 3,000 per anum.
- War of 1812 – virtually no immigrants.

11

But Still They Came

- Ships that carried indentured servants and redemptioners were still arriving.
- Vile conditions existed on emigrant vessels.
- It wasn't until 1818 that Congress decided to do something about it.

12



Age of Lists

13

Act of March 2, 1819

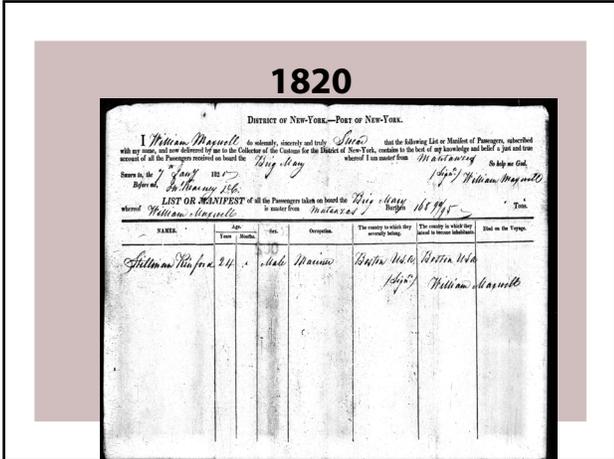
- “An act regulating passenger ships and vessels” was the result of the especially high mortality rates on these vessels. Epidemics of typhus, cholera, and smallpox motivated Congress.
- The act limited the number of passengers a ship could carry.
- For those ships leaving the U.S. it outlined the provisions required for each passenger.
- It established the manifesting of all passengers on board.

14

The first steps taken...

- These early issues with immigration and naturalization were the building blocks for subsequent laws.
- Two major steps were created during this time:
 - The option to deport an undesirable immigrant
 - The requirement to list on a manifest all persons on board a ship docking at the United States.

15



16

Statistics

- With the advent of the recording of passenger lists, the United States could now keep track of the number of immigrants arriving.
- From 1815 to 1915 there was a total of 30 million immigrants, most during one of the major waves.
- The *Democratic Review* (July 1852) remarked that there was nothing to compare to in appearance “since the encampments of the Roman Empire or the tents of the crusaders.”

17

Three Waves of Immigration

- 1815-1860: 5 million immigrants, primarily from the British Isles, Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, and Switzerland
- 1860-1890: 10 million immigrants, primarily from the same countries
- 1890-1914: 15 million immigrants, primarily from Austria-Hungary, Greece, Italy, Romania, Russia, and Turkey.

18

Settlement Patterns

19

Settlement Patterns

- Southern states had very few immigrants.
- Though there were some large groups of immigrants who went to the Pacific and Great Plains states, the bulk of the foreign-born were still primarily east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River and Mason and Dixon's line.
- Four states contained almost half the total foreign-born population.

20

Four States

- New York: nearly 2.75 million
- Massachusetts: more than 1 million
- Pennsylvania: more than 1 million
- Illinois: more than 1 million



21

Differences in Distribution

- Germans:
 - Middle West (esp. Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota)
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania
 - New Jersey



22

Differences in Distribution

- Norwegians, Swedes and Danes:
 - Minnesota
 - Illinois
 - Wisconsin
 - The Dakotas
 - Washington



23

Differences in Distribution

- Finns
 - Michigan
 - Minnesota
 - Massachusetts



24

Differences in Distribution

- Canadians:
 - Almost half in New England
 - New York
 - Michigan
 - Other states along the Great Lakes



25

Differences in Distribution

- Irish
 - Middle Atlantic states
 - New England
 - Illinois
 - California



26

Differences in Distribution

- Italians
 - Middle Atlantic states
 - New England
 - Illinois
 - California



27

Differences in Distribution

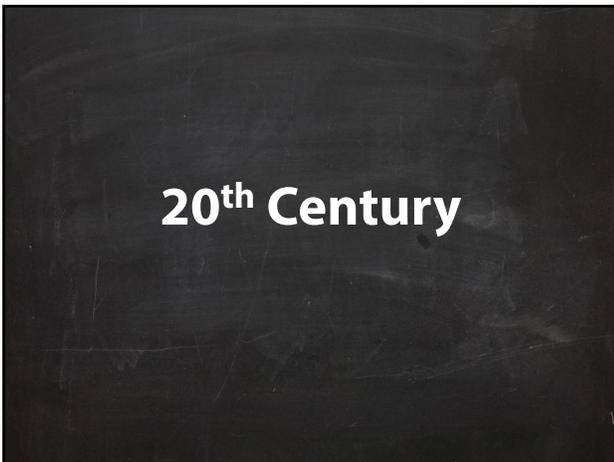
- Russians and Austrian-Hungarians:
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania
 - New Jersey
 - Illinois
 - Massachusetts



28



29



30

Immigration in the 20th Century

- By the 1900s, immigration was running at an all-time high
- The influx of those who looked and dressed differently from the Anglo-Saxons was beginning to cause concerns among some
- Settlement patterns were suggesting a sense of isolation among certain ethnicities

31

Why Head to America?

- Unskilled laborers could find many types of jobs in a growing urban community
- Abject poverty in certain countries
- Chain migration of families
- Improved methods of travel, faster ships
- Pogroms against the Jewish population continued to escalate

32

Come to America

- Letters
- Emigrant Guidebooks
- Newspaper articles
- Promotional brochures
- Steamship lines & their advertisements
- Railway lines & their advertisements

33

“New” Immigrants

- Appeared less likely to assimilate into American life, preferring to congregate together apart from others in America
- Came from southern and eastern Europe with new religions, manners, style of dress
- Unskilled men who often came, not to settle, but to work a few months to make money
- Concentrated in industrial centers

34

Too Many Immigrants

- A closing of the “Golden Door” has begun:
 - Immigration Act of 1882
 - Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
 - Alien Contract Labor Laws of 1885, 1887
- Third Major Immigration Wave, 1890-1914
- Inception of INS Service in 1906
- Dillingham Commission, 1907-1910

35

Dillingham Commission

- Act of Congress, 20 February 1907, created a commission, headed by William P. Dillingham, to examine the “immigrant question.”
- The commission consisted of three senators appointed by the President of the Senate; three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; and three persons appointed by the President of the United States.

36

Dillingham Commission

- Senators:
 - William P. Dillingham, chairman
 - Henry Cabot Lodge
 - Asbury C. Latimer (d. 20 Feb. 1908)
 - Anselm J. McLaurin (appt. 25 Feb. 1908; d. 22 Dec. 1908)
 - Le Roy Percy (appt. 16 March 1910)
- House of Representatives:
 - Benjamin F. Howell
 - William S. Bennett
 - John L. Burnett
- Appt. by President:
 - Charles P. Neill
 - Jeremiah W. Jenks
 - William R. Wheeler

37



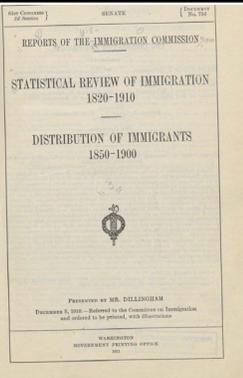
William Paul Dillingham



Henry Cabot Lodge

Dillingham Commission

38



Dillingham Commission Report

- Officially submitted to the Committee on Immigration – December 5, 1910
- Printed in 1911

CONTENTS.

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF IMMIGRATION, 1820-1910.

Statistical review of immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910.....	Page.
Number of immigrants, 1820 to 1910.....	3
Immigration by sex, 1820 to 1910.....	4
Country of origin, 1820 to 1910.....	5
Immigration by race or people, 1820 to 1910.....	44
Sex and race of immigrants, 1820 to 1910.....	47
Country of last permanent residence and race of immigrants, 1820 to 1910.....	51
Efficiency and cost of immigration, 1820 to 1910.....	54
Age and sex of immigrants, 1820 to 1910.....	55
Occupation and race of immigrants, 1820 to 1910.....	56
Distribution of immigrants in the United States, 1820 to 1910.....	58
Financial condition of immigrants, 1820 to 1910.....	59
Immigrants who have been in the United States previously, 1820 to 1910.....	59
Payment of expenses of immigrants, 1820 to 1910.....	59
Immigrants going to join relatives or friends, 1820 to 1910.....	59
Aliens detained at United States ports, 1820 to 1910.....	59
Aliens during the United States, 1820 to 1910.....	59
Sex, age, period of residence, and occupation of immigrant aliens.....	214
Immigration and immigration controlled, 1820 to 1910.....	285
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted and nonimmigrant aliens deported, 1820 and 1910.....	285
Increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, 1820 to 1910.....	292
Index of facts tables.....	493

39

©New England Historic Genealogical Society, AmericanAncestors.org; produced by The Brue Family Learning Center

13

Class 1: Researching Immigrant Ancestors to America, 1620-1965

TABLE 38.—Number of immigrants whose passage was paid by self or relative, during years 1908, 1909, and 1910, by [Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	1908.			1909.			1910.		
	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.
African (black).....	3,456	961	209	2,365	863	139	3,831	994	141
American.....	2,301	971	27	2,339	539	19	4,678	811	19
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5,319	4,993	50	2,923	2,891	98	5,493	9,948	45
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	17,232	957	37	4,662	539	13	14,177	965	46
Chinese.....	788	431	26	1,903	879	111	838	854	39
Czech and Slovenian.....	10,721	3,452	119	17,159	2,937	94	35,939	3,391	153
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2,614	628	41	2,549	511	29	2,106	1,199	26
Dutch and Finnish.....	3,363	106	13	1,656	169	7	4,997	394	19
East Indian.....	3,445	3,952	99	4,795	3,319	89	7,994	4,785	223
English.....	1,441	18	11	312	15	7	1,623	127	27
French.....	31,172	16,947	1,237	20,285	12,629	1,967	35,004	17,997	1,297
German.....	2,809	2,043	379	9,725	2,907	399	19,637	4,671	529
Germanic.....	5,206	833	110	10,959	8,838	145	11,917	8,650	620
Greek.....	49,465	29,331	1,694	29,266	41,454	1,496	67,428	27,262	644
Irish.....	26,125	63,689	15	15,697	1,356	37	37,919	2,078	38
Italian, North.....	27,719	15,211	507	19,343	12,679	403	23,241	14,393	543
Italian, South.....	18,115	9,777	207	19,985	5,618	162	26,714	4,722	379
Japanese.....	41,322	429	125,473	88,947	828	147,763	44,992	218	51
Korean.....	7,969	9,262	63	848	2,374	21	497	2,266	36
Lithuanian.....	19	2	14	4	7
Magyar.....	7,967	5,639	114	19,692	4,492	302	14,094	8,238	172
Mexican.....	17,453	6,841	144	21,993	6,746	61	19,905	2,335	64
Pacific Islander.....	9,729	1,821	128	8,441	8,988	199	9,438	8,129	339
Polish.....	44,083	23,814	256	56,629	99,383	84	66,517	99,121	80

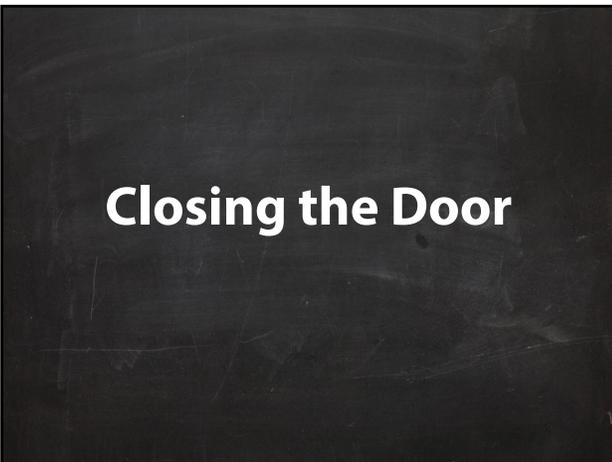
Dillingham Commission Report

40

Immigrant Restriction League

- Founded in 1894 in Boston by Charles Warren, Robert DeCourcy Ward, and Prescott F. Hall
- All three were Boston Brahmin Harvard alumni of the class of 1889
- Warren & DeCourcy Ward were Mayflower descendants while Hall's ancestors arrived from England in the 1600s
- Believed that immigrants from southern and eastern Europe were ethnically inferior to Anglo-Saxons

41



42

Chinese Exclusion Acts

- Act of 5 July 1884: excluded all Chinese regardless of which country they emigrated from
- Act of 1 Oct 1888: Denied re-entry to Chinese laborers who had not returned by that date
- Act of 5 May 1892: Extended all previous Chinese exclusion laws by 10 years
- Act of 29 April 1902: Extended again previous Chinese exclusion laws for another 10 years

43

Chinese Exclusion Acts

- The exclusion acts prompted Chinese to create “paper sons.”
- Strict and detailed interrogations resulted in the “paper sons” having to study complete family trees, information about hometowns, and more.



44

Angel Island (San Francisco)

- Opened in 1910
- Approximately 175,000 Chinese came through here
- Average detention was 2-3 weeks
- Some were held for a few months
- A few were forced to remain here for nearly 2 years

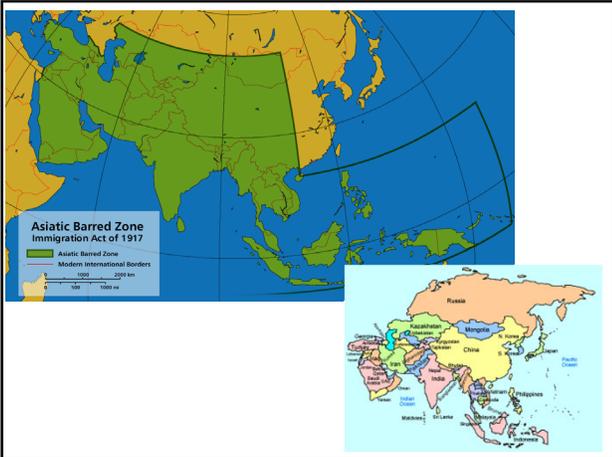


45

Immigration Act of 1917

- First to include a literacy test
- Described as the “most stringent general immigration law the country ever passed”
- Expanded the Chinese Exclusion Act, included countries in area called “Asiatic Barred Zone”
- Extended deportation window from one year to five years

46



47

Literacy Tests

- 1891 was the first time that a literacy test was suggested
- Recommended with each act that followed
- Eventually included in the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917
- The Immigration Restriction League heavily lobbied for the changes in the Immigration Act of 1917

48

Class 1: Researching Immigrant Ancestors to America, 1620-1965

Class No. 4 Serial Number **0730** Italian

Io dico: Che cosa è l'uomo, che tu ne abbi memoria? e che cosa è il figliuolo dell'uomo, che tu ne prenda cura?
 E che tu l'abbi fatto poco minor degli Angeli, e l'abbi coronato di gloria e d'onore?

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?
 For thou hast made him a little lower than angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor.

(Ps. 8:4,5)

Class No. 4 Serial Number **3638** Italian

Per la bocca de' piccoli fanciulli, e di quelli che poppano, tu hai fondata la tua gloria, per cagione de' tuoi nemici, per far restare il nemico e il vendicatore.

Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger.

(Ps. 8:3)

Literacy Test

49

The Beginning

- December 1920, House passes a bill to close immigration for two years
- Senate does not support this bill
- Senator Dillingham proposes a compromise
- Became the Immigration Act of 1921

50

First Attempt at Quota

- Act of May 19, 1921
- Annual quota for each nationality group, 3% of the number of foreign-born persons of that national origin as enumerated in the 1910 census
- Overall cap of 355,000
- Asiatic barred zone immigrants still denied
- Exempted certain classes of aliens

51

Excluded from Quota, Or Not?

- Aliens returning from temp visit abroad
- Professional:
 - Actors, Artists, Singers
 - Lecturers, Nurses, Ministers
 - Professors
 - Learned professions
- Domestic servants
- Allowed in if quota had already been met for the month (20% of total for that specific origin)
- COUNTED toward 20% of total if arriving before the cap had been met

52

Preference Also To:

- Wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under 18 years of age, and fiancées of:
 - U.S. Citizens
 - Aliens of the U.S. who have applied for U.S. citizenship
 - Persons eligible for U.S. citizenship who served in U.S. military/naval from anytime between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, who were honorably discharged

53

Quota Act of 1921

- Considered an emergency measure
- Supposed to last a year
- Extended May 11, 1922
- Set to expire June 30, 1924
- Prompted new bills to replace it

54

The Problems?

- Coming up with a formula that everyone could accept
- Business leaders were afraid of losing their “cheap labor”

55

68th Congress

- Met 1923-1925
- Urged modifications of immigration policy
- 6 bills suggested suspension of immigration
- 15 bills suggested additions to the classes of aliens subject to deportation
- At least 8 bills regarding the Quota Act of 1921

56

Albert Johnson



- Chair of the House Immigration Committee
- Congressman from Washington state
- 1920 – proposed closing immigration for 2 years
- Co-author of approved act of 1924

57

David Aiken Reed



- Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, 1922-1935
- Lawyer
- Served as a major in field artillery in WWI
- Co-author of approved act of 1924

58

Immigration Act of 1924

- Legislative history:
 - 1 Feb 1924: H.R. 6540 Introduced (Johnson)
 - 20 Feb 1924: S. 2576 Introduced (Reed)
 - 17 Mar 1924: H.R. 7995 Introduced (Johnson)
 - 12 Apr 1924: H.R. 7995 Passed the house
 - 18 Apr 1924: Senate suspends indefinitely S. 2576, requests conference with House on H.R. 7995
 - 19 May 1924: H.R. 7995 presented to President for signing
- Signed into law 31 May 1924 by Calvin Coolidge

59

Country or region of birth	Estimated quotas based on 2 per cent of census plus 100	
	Census of 1890	Census of 1910
Albania.....	104	292
Armenia (Russian).....	117	253
Austria.....	1,050	4,994
Belgium.....	609	1,142
Bulgaria.....	100	302
Czechoslovakia.....	1,973	11,472
Danish, Free City of.....	323	369
Denmark.....	2,882	3,846
Estonia.....	202	598
Finland.....	245	2,714
France, Free State of.....	110	148
France.....	3,078	3,920
Germany.....	45,229	40,172
Great Britain and North Ireland.....	41,772	34,508
Irish Free State.....	20,886	17,254
Greece.....	135	2,142
Hungary.....	688	3,652
Iceland.....	136	159
Italy.....	4,659	28,138
Latvia.....	217	1,125
Lithuania.....	402	1,822

Estimates per H.R. 7995

60

Where Are the Americans?

- Early drafts focused only on immigrants
- Pivot to the “origins” theory
- Required inclusion of those born in America
- Would require a great deal of time to compile statistics

61

Defining National Origins Quota

1. Attempt to trace the genealogies of 120,000,000 Americans to determine ethnic background
2. Determine weight of each nationality to the American population by statistical process
 - a) This took as its basis the 1790 census
 - b) Traced the additions by subsequent immigration

62

Census Bureau's estimates from available data

	Population	Immigrants preceding decade	Per cent increase of population
1600.....	200	No data.
1620.....	2,499	No data.	1000.0
1680.....	5,700	No data.	128.1
1690.....	37,847	No data.	593.3
1695.....	41,700	No data.	88.0
1700.....	154,800	No data.	34.0
1750.....	114,500	No data.	25.0
1800.....	158,000	No data.	25.9
1850.....	213,500	No data.	27.2
1700.....	275,000	No data.	28.8
1750.....	357,000	No data.	30.0
1780.....	474,388	No data.	33.7
1790.....	654,800	No data.	38.1
1795.....	850,000	No data.	33.7
1798.....	1,267,000	No data.	53.8
1799.....	1,610,000	No data.	33.4
1799.....	2,260,000	No data.	37.0
1799.....	2,751,000	No data.	26.1
U. S. CENSUS FIGURES			
1790.....	3,929,825	No data.	41.3
1800.....	5,298,403	50,000	35.1
1810.....	7,283,881	100,000	26.4
1820.....	9,624,413	100,000	33.1
1830.....	12,590,039	141,424	33.5
1840.....	17,069,454	599,125	32.7
1850.....	23,191,876	1,753,274	33.9
1860.....	31,443,324	2,477,036	35.6
1870.....	38,458,271	2,877,078	22.5
1880.....	50,189,209	2,852,191	30.2
1890.....	62,679,269	3,046,613	23.5
1900.....	75,938,287	3,687,044	21.2
1910.....	91,472,266	3,850,000	21.0
1920.....	106,710,000	3,988,817	14.9

National Origins Computation

63

National Origins Act of 1924

- Heavily weighted to limit the southern and eastern Europeans from gaining entry
- The “national origins” system became fully operational in 1929
- Capped total immigration outside of Western Hemisphere to 150,000
- Averaged out to 5 northwestern Europeans to 1 southeastern European

64

Initial 1924 Quotas

Nationality or country	Present law	2 per cent of 1890 with minimum of 100	National origins under the 150,000 limit proviso
Albania.....	288	100	100
Armenia.....	230	100	100
Austria.....	7,342	990	1,840
Belgium.....	1,563	869	200
Bulgaria.....	302	100	100
Czechoslovakia.....	14,357	1,873	1,320
Danish.....	301	223	100
Denmark.....	6,419	2,782	1,092
Estonia.....	1,348	102	221
Finland.....	8,621	145	498
Fiume.....	71	100	100
France.....	8,729	3,878	2,763
Germany.....	67,607	50,120	22,018
Great Britain and Ireland.....	77,342	62,458	91,111
Greece.....	3,951	100	539
Hungary.....	5,747	488	1,259
Iceland.....	75	100	100
Italy.....	42,637	3,889	5,878
Latvia.....	1,540	117	253
Lithuania.....	2,621	302	444
Luxemburg.....	97	100	100
Netherlands.....	3,602	1,637	2,669
Norway.....	12,295	6,453	2,433

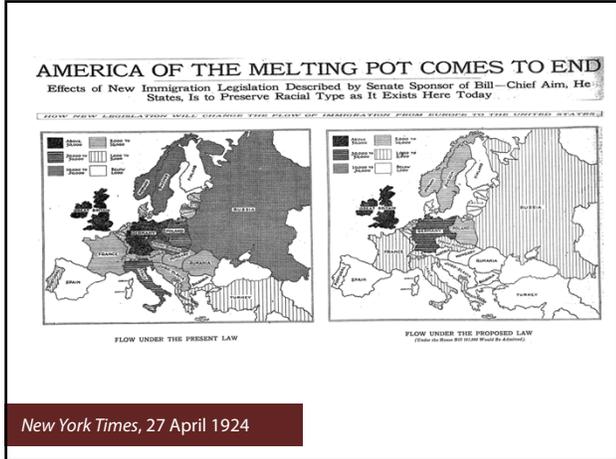
65

Initial 1924 Quotas

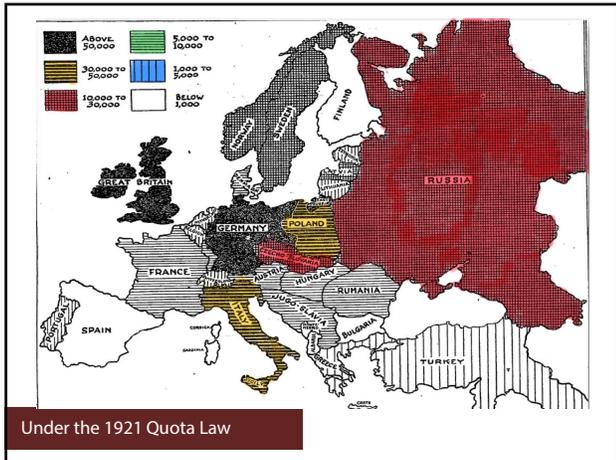
Nationality or country	Present law	2 per cent of 1890 with minimum of 100	National origins under the 150,000 limit proviso
Poland.....	28,979	8,872	4,509
Portugal.....	2,465	474	275
Rumania.....	7,419	631	385
Russia.....	24,895	1,792	4,002
Spain.....	922	124	148
Sweden.....	20,642	9,561	3,707
Switzerland.....	5,722	2,081	781
Yugoslavia.....	6,486	735	803
Other Europe.....	86	125	100
Palestine.....	57	100	100
Syria.....	852	100	100
Turkey.....	2,654	100	119
Other Asia.....	92	100	100
Africa.....	104	100	100
Egypt.....	15	100	100
Atlantic Islands.....	121	100	134
Australia.....	279	100	100
New Zealand.....	80	100	100
Total.....	347,801	161,990	150,903

66

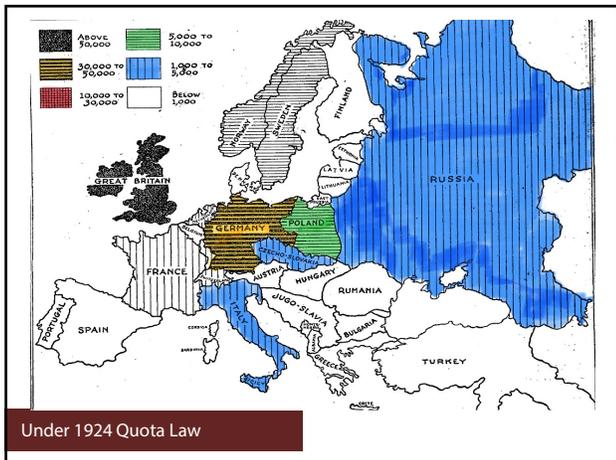
Class 1: Researching Immigrant Ancestors to America, 1620-1965



67



68



69



70

Depression Decade

- “Under conditions of current unemployment it is obvious that persons coming to the United States, seeking work would likely become either direct or indirect public charges. As a temporary measure the officers issuing visas... have been ... instructed to refuse visas to applicants likely to fall into this class.”



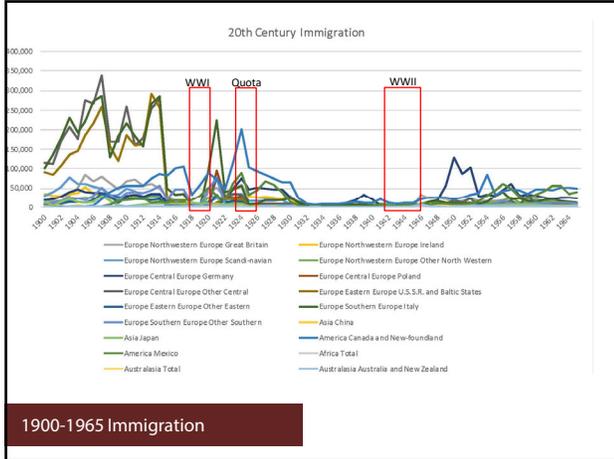
71

Depression Decade

- Early 1930s, those Europeans immigrating were usually relatives of someone already in U.S.
- Beginning 1933, many immigrants were refugees of Nazi Germany
- Refugees all still fell under the quota system – with 250,000 coming 1934-1941
- Refugees, largely Jewish, middle-class, often white-collar workers (included 12 Nobel Prize winners)

72

Class 1: Researching Immigrant Ancestors to America, 1620-1965



76

Chinese Immigration

- Act of December 17, 1943 repealed all prior Chinese Exclusion Acts
- It also allowed Chinese to become naturalized citizens
- Was the result of how World War II saw a change in how the Chinese were viewed by America

77

War Brides Act

- December 28, 1945
- Established brides and children of veterans as non-quota status immigrants
- For the purpose of the Act, established that WWII began December 7, 1941 and ceased “upon the termination of hostilities as declared by the President or by a joint resolution of Congress”
- Race could not bar an alien spouse from entry

78

Truman's Comments

Alien Act of 1798

- Gave the Attorney General many powers in determining what immigrants could come into the country.
- "Seldom has a bill exhibited the distrust evidenced here for citizens and aliens alike..."

Act of 1952

- Gave the President power to deport any alien deemed "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States."
- "Aliens were ... frightened and citizens much disturbed by that threat to liberty."

85

Walter-McCarran Act - 1952

- Established a preference system that determined which ethnic groups were desirable immigrants
- Placed great importance on labor qualifications
- Defined 3 types of immigrants:
 - Immigrants with special skills or relatives who were U.S. Citizens
 - Average immigrants (number not to exceed 270,000)
 - Refugees

86

Imm. & Nat. Act of 1965

- October 3, 1965
- Eliminated the national-origins quotas that began in 1924
- Also known as the Hart-Celler Act
- Established a new immigration policy based on reuniting immigrant families and attracting skilled labor to the U.S.

87

Hart-Celler Act - 1965

- Policies put into effect in 1965 would dramatically change the demographic makeup of the American population
- Three decades following passage saw more than 18 million legal immigrants enter the U.S.
- That was more than three times the number admitted the previous 30 years

88

End of the 20th Century

- Hart-Celler Act of 1965 changed the face of the American population
- In the 1950s more than half of all immigrants were European and 6% were Asians
- In the 1990s only 16% were European and 31% were Asian
- Between 1965-2000 highest number of immigrants (at 4.3 million) came from Mexico

89

Immigration Reform & Control Act

- Became law 6 November 1986
- Was intended to address illegal immigration
- Made it illegal to hire illegal immigrants
- Legalized certain seasonal undocumented migrants who had entered the U.S. before 1 January 1982
- Did not appear to curb illegal immigration

90

Homeland Security Act of 2002

- Created the Department of Homeland Security
 - Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) fell under new DHS
 - INS became U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Service (USCIS)
- Still allows two legal methods of immigration:
 - Temporary (non-immigrant) admission
 - Permanent (immigrant) admission (gets a green card)

91

QUESTIONS?

Hire Research Services
research@nehgs.org

Chat with a Genealogist
AmericanAncestors.org/chat

92

Consultations

Book a one-on-one consultation with a genealogist and receive help with your family history research!

AmericanAncestors.org/Expert-Help/Consultations



SCAN ME

93

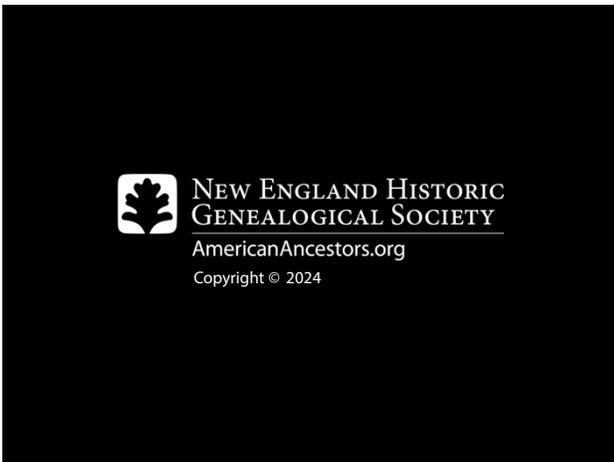
Class 1: Researching Immigrant Ancestors to America, 1620-1965



94



95



96
