

## IMMIGRATION OF NON-ENGLISH STOCK

1624. Walloon settlement of New Amsterdam (p. 41).

1624-64. Dutch settlement of New Netherland (pp. 41, 42); on the Delaware, 1657-64 (pp. 42, 43). Dutch cultural decline in N.Y.C. noted by 1763, when an invitation was extended to Rev. Archibald Laidlie, English-speaking Scottish minister, to preach in the Dutch Reformed Church. In Hudson and Hackensack valleys Dutch language persisted until 1835-41.

1637-55. Swedish settlement on the Delaware (p. 42).

1682. First Welsh settlement near Philadelphia.

1683-84. Settlement of **Germantown** (13 families from Crefeld, Germany) by Rhinelanders and Palatines under **Francis Daniel Pastorius** (1651-c.1720) and **Johann Kelpius** stamped Pennsylvania-Dutch settlement with cultural and linguistic persistence down to the 20th century.

1685. **FRENCH HUGUENOT** settlement following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (18 Oct.), chiefly to New York (N.Y.C. and New Rochelle), Mass. (Boston, Salem, and Oxford), and S.C. (Charleston and along Santee River).

1689. Beginning of sizable emigration from Scotland of Covenanters (opposing Anglican Church rule) and Jacobites (supporters of Stuart cause), and from Northern Ireland (Ulster) of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians (est., 1607-09); especially significant after Act of Parliament, 1704, barring Presbyterians from public office. English Navigation Acts caused economic deterioration in Ireland and the exaction of tithes for the support of the Church of England was resisted.

1709. Passage of Parliamentary Act of 1709 (Whig) extended the privilege of natural-born subjects to strangers who took the oath of allegiance and partook of the Sacrament (naturalizing German

Protestant refugees); repealed by Tories, 1711. More liberal naturalization laws had been passed in the colonies beginning with the 17th century.

1710. Over 3,000 **GERMAN PALATINES**, given temporary refuge in England (1709) from devastations of War of Spanish Succession and severe winter, 1708-09, were transported to N.Y. to produce naval stores in Hudson Valley. Unfavorable economic conditions caused their migration under **Conrad Weiser** (1696-1760) to Schoharie Valley (1713), then to the Mohawk Valley, and ultimately in some instances to Bucks (1723) and Berks Counties, Pa. (1728-29).

Settlement of 650 Palatines by **Baron de Graffenried** at New Bern, N.C.; attacked and nearly destroyed by Indians in Tuscarora War, 1712, and colonists scattered throughout southeastern N.C.

1714-20. Start of **MAIN EXODUS OF SCOTCH-IRISH** (including Jacobites after suppression of revolts of 1715 and 1745 on behalf of the 2 Stuart Pretenders), spurred by expiration, beg. 1717, of leases and increased rent demands by landlords in Ireland. A small portion went to New England but the bulk settled the counties of western Pa., between the Susquehanna and Allegheny Mts., moving down the Shenandoah Valley (1732) into Va., the Carolinas, and Ga. The famines, 1740-41, and the decline of the Irish linen industry, c.1771, assured the continuance of this emigration momentum.

1727-75. **HEAVY GERMAN MIGRATION** continued, including settlers from the German-Swiss cantons of Bern and Zurich, with substantial Pietist representation.

1735-53. **MORAVIAN COLLECTIVIST EXPERIMENTS**, under the leadership of **Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg** (1704-92), at Savannah (1735), Bethlehem, Pa. (1744), and vicinity of Winston-Salem, N.C. (1753).

1740. Act of Parliament specifically provided for naturalization in the colonies, with 7-yr. residence provision, and the usual oaths not to be required of Jews or Quakers.

1768. 1,400 settlers from **Minorca, Leghorn, and Greece** established by Dr. An-

drew **Turnbull** at New Smyrna, East Florida, the 2nd largest mass migration to the colonies. After an insurrection (p. 517), the colony was eventually abandoned (by 1777), and Turnbull lost his holdings.

NATIONAL OR LINGUISTIC STOCKS IN THE U.S., 1790  
(Based upon nomenclature, Census of 1790, as computed in Amer. Hist. Assn., *Ann. Rep.*, 1931, I), 1

| State                             | English | Scotch | Irish  |            | German | Dutch | French | Swedish | Spanish | Unassigned | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|---------|------------|-------|
|                                   |         |        | Ulster | Free State |        |       |        |         |         |            |       |
| Maine                             | 60.0    | 4.5    | 8.0    | 3.7        | 1.3    | 0.1   | 1.3    | ....    | ....    | 21.1       | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire                     | 61.0    | 6.2    | 4.6    | 2.9        | .4     | .1    | .7     | ....    | ....    | 24.1       | 100.0 |
| Vermont                           | 76.0    | 5.1    | 3.2    | 1.9        | .2     | .6    | .4     | ....    | ....    | 12.6       | 100.0 |
| Massachusetts                     | 82.0    | 4.4    | 2.6    | 1.3        | .3     | .2    | .8     | ....    | ....    | 8.4        | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island                      | 71.0    | 5.8    | 2.0    | .8         | .5     | .4    | .8     | 0.1     | ....    | 18.6       | 100.0 |
| Connecticut                       | 67.0    | 2.2    | 1.8    | 1.1        | .3     | .3    | .9     | ....    | ....    | 26.4       | 100.0 |
| New York                          | 52.0    | 7.0    | 5.1    | 3.0        | 8.2    | 17.5  | 3.8    | .5      | ....    | 2.9        | 100.0 |
| New Jersey                        | 47.0    | 7.7    | 6.3    | 3.2        | 9.2    | 16.6  | 2.4    | 3.9     | ....    | 3.7        | 100.0 |
| Pennsylvania                      | 35.3    | 8.6    | 11.0   | 3.5        | 33.3   | 1.8   | 1.8    | .8      | ....    | 3.9        | 100.0 |
| Delaware                          | 60.0    | 8.0    | 6.3    | 5.4        | 1.1    | 4.3   | 1.6    | 8.9     | ....    | 4.1        | 100.0 |
| Maryland and District of Columbia | 64.5    | 7.6    | 5.8    | 6.5        | 11.7   | .5    | 1.2    | .5      | ....    | 1.7        | 100.0 |
| Virginia and West Virginia        | 68.5    | 10.2   | 6.2    | 5.5        | 6.3    | .3    | 1.5    | .6      | ....    | .9         | 100.0 |
| North Carolina                    | 66.0    | 14.8   | 5.7    | 5.4        | 4.7    | .3    | 1.7    | .2      | ....    | 1.2        | 100.0 |
| South Carolina                    | 60.2    | 15.1   | 9.4    | 4.4        | 5.0    | .4    | 3.9    | .2      | ....    | 1.4        | 100.0 |
| Georgia                           | 57.4    | 15.5   | 11.5   | 3.8        | 7.6    | .2    | 2.3    | .6      | ....    | 1.1        | 100.0 |
| Kentucky and Tennessee            | 57.9    | 10.0   | 7.0    | 5.2        | 14.0   | 1.3   | 2.2    | .5      | ....    | 1.9        | 100.0 |
| Area enumerated                   | 60.9    | 8.3    | 6.0    | 3.7        | 8.7    | 3.4   | 1.7    | .7      | ....    | 6.6        | 100.0 |
| Northwest Territory               | 29.8    | 4.1    | 2.9    | 1.8        | 4.3    | ....  | 57.1   | ....    | ....    | ....       | 100.0 |
| Spanish, United States            | 2.5     | .3     | .2     | .1         | .4     | ....  | ....   | ....    | 96.5    | ....       | 100.0 |
| French, United States             | 11.2    | 1.6    | 1.1    | .7         | 8.7    | ....  | 64.2   | ....    | 12.5    | ....       | 100.0 |
| Continental United States         | 60.1    | 8.1    | 5.9    | 3.6        | 8.6    | 3.1   | 2.3    | 0.7     | 0.8     | 6.8        | 100.0 |

1 W. S. Rossiter, *A Century of Population Growth* (1909), had previously estimated English and Welsh stock at 82.1% of total; Scotch and Irish, 8.9%, and the Germans, 5.6% (1790).

**IMMIGRATION TO U.S., 1790-1820** (8th Census, 1860, Prelim. Report, based upon a "survey of the irregular data previous to 1819"—a deduction of 14.5% for transients should be made from the following approximations): 1790-1800, 50,000; 1800-10, 70,000; 1810-20, 114,000.

1798. Alien and Sedition Laws (p. 129) providing for the deportation of subversive aliens.

1819-60. **IMMIGRATION LAWS.** State immigration laws, continuing colonial practices (Pa., head tax, 1729), generally required a bond upon entry of passengers deemed likely to be a public charge. Federal laws, 1819, 1847, 1848,

1855, were designed to protect immigrants from overcrowding and unsanitary conditions of the Atlantic crossing which had led to heavy mortality rate; largely ineffective.

1827-38. Beginning of **GREAT IRISH AND GERMAN MIGRATION** to the U.S. Causes included (1) cold winter, 1829-30; (2) restrictive legislation against German Jews; (3) economic distress in Northern Ireland; (4) increasing factionalism in Southern Ireland.

1843-82. **"OLD IMMIGRATION"**—Scandinavian, Irish, and German. (1) **Scandinavian:** Although the settlement of 53 Scandinavians in western N.Y., 1825, marked the beginning of the in-



## IMMIGRATION TO U.S., 1820-1950

(U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Hist. Statistics of the U.S., 1789-1945; Statistical Abstract, 1946-50.*)

| Year | No. of persons <sup>1</sup> | Year | No. of persons <sup>1</sup> | Year | No. of persons <sup>1</sup> |
|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1820 | 8,385                       | 1864 | 193,418                     | 1908 | 782,870                     |
| 1821 | 9,127                       | 1865 | 248,120                     | 1909 | 751,786                     |
| 1822 | 6,911                       | 1866 | 318,568                     | 1910 | 1,041,570                   |
| 1823 | 6,354                       | 1867 | 315,722                     | 1911 | 878,587                     |
| 1824 | 7,912                       | 1868 | 138,840                     | 1912 | 838,172                     |
| 1825 | 10,199                      | 1869 | 352,768                     | 1913 | 1,197,892                   |
| 1826 | 10,837                      | 1870 | 387,203                     | 1914 | 1,218,480                   |
| 1827 | 18,875                      | 1871 | 321,500                     | 1915 | 326,700                     |
| 1828 | 27,332                      | 1872 | 404,806                     | 1916 | 298,826                     |
| 1829 | 22,520                      | 1873 | 459,803                     | 1917 | 295,403                     |
| 1830 | 23,322                      | 1874 | 313,339                     | 1918 | 110,618                     |
| 1831 | 22,633                      | 1875 | 227,498                     | 1919 | 141,132                     |
| 1832 | 60,482                      | 1876 | 169,986                     | 1920 | 430,001                     |
| 1833 | 58,640                      | 1877 | 141,857                     | 1921 | 805,228                     |
| 1834 | 65,365                      | 1878 | 138,469                     | 1922 | 309,556                     |
| 1835 | 45,374                      | 1879 | 177,826                     | 1923 | 522,019                     |
| 1836 | 76,242                      | 1880 | 457,257                     | 1924 | 706,896                     |
| 1837 | 79,340                      | 1881 | 669,431                     | 1925 | 294,314                     |
| 1838 | 38,914                      | 1882 | 788,992                     | 1926 | 304,488                     |
| 1839 | 68,069                      | 1883 | 603,322                     | 1927 | 335,175                     |
| 1840 | 84,066                      | 1884 | 518,592                     | 1928 | 307,255                     |
| 1841 | 80,289                      | 1885 | 395,346                     | 1929 | 279,678                     |
| 1842 | 104,565                     | 1886 | 334,203                     | 1930 | 241,700                     |
| 1843 | 52,496                      | 1887 | 490,109                     | 1931 | 97,139                      |
| 1844 | 78,615                      | 1888 | 546,889                     | 1932 | 35,576                      |
| 1845 | 114,371                     | 1889 | 444,427                     | 1933 | 23,068                      |
| 1846 | 154,416                     | 1890 | 455,302                     | 1934 | 29,470                      |
| 1847 | 234,968                     | 1891 | 569,319                     | 1935 | 34,956                      |
| 1848 | 226,527                     | 1892 | 579,663                     | 1936 | 36,329                      |
| 1849 | 297,024                     | 1893 | 439,730                     | 1937 | 50,244                      |
| 1850 | 369,980                     | 1894 | 285,631                     | 1938 | 67,895                      |
| 1851 | 379,466                     | 1895 | 258,536                     | 1939 | 82,998                      |
| 1852 | 371,603                     | 1896 | 343,267                     | 1940 | 70,756                      |
| 1853 | 368,645                     | 1897 | 230,832                     | 1941 | 51,776                      |
| 1854 | 427,833                     | 1898 | 229,299                     | 1942 | 28,781                      |
| 1855 | 200,877                     | 1899 | 311,715                     | 1943 | 23,725                      |
| 1856 | 200,436                     | 1900 | 448,572                     | 1944 | 28,551                      |
| 1857 | 251,306                     | 1901 | 487,918                     | 1945 | 38,119                      |
| 1858 | 123,126                     | 1902 | 648,743                     | 1946 | 108,721                     |
| 1859 | 121,282                     | 1903 | 857,046                     | 1947 | 147,292                     |
| 1860 | 153,640                     | 1904 | 812,870                     | 1948 | 170,570                     |
| 1861 | 91,918                      | 1905 | 1,026,499                   | 1949 | 188,317                     |
| 1862 | 91,985                      | 1906 | 1,100,735                   | 1950 | 249,187                     |
| 1863 | 176,282                     | 1907 | 1,285,349                   |      |                             |

<sup>1</sup> From 1820-67, figures represent alien passengers arrived; 1868-91 and 1895-97, immigrant aliens arrived; 1892-94 and 1898 to present, immigrant aliens admitted.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS  
(8th Census, 1860, Prelim. Rep.)

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| Laborers  | 872,317 |
| Farmers   | 764,837 |
| Mechanics | 407,524 |
| Merchants | 231,852 |
| Miners    | 39,967  |

## IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820-1950

(U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Hist. Stat. of the U.S., 1789-1945; Statistical Abstract, 1946-50.*)

(Figures are totals, not annual averages, and were tabulated as follows: 1820-67, alien passengers arrived; 1868-91 and 1895-97, immigrant aliens arrived; 1892-94 and 1898 to present, immigrant aliens admitted. Data below 1906 relate to country whence alien came; since 1906, to country of last permanent residence.)

| Countries   | 1820-1900         | 1901-1910            | 1911-1920        | 1921-1930        | 1931-1940      | 1941-1950        | 1820-1950         |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Europe: Albania</b> <sup>1</sup>                     |                   |                      |                  | 1,663            | 2,040          | 85               | 3,788             |
| Austria <sup>2</sup>                                    | 1,027,195         | 2,145,266            | 453,649          | 32,868           | 3,563          | 24,860           | 4,172,104         |
| Belgium   | 62,161            | 41,635               | 33,746           | 15,846           | 4,817          | 12,189           | 170,394           |
| Bulgaria <sup>3</sup>                                   | 160               | 39,280               | 22,533           | 2,945            | 938            | 375              | 66,231            |
| Czechoslovakia <sup>1</sup>                             |                   |                      | 3,426            | 102,194          | 14,393         | 8,347            | 128,360           |
| Denmark   | 192,768           | 65,285               | 41,983           | 32,430           | 2,559          | 5,393            | 340,418           |
| Estonia <sup>1</sup>                                    |                   |                      |                  | 1,576            | 506            | 212              | 2,294             |
| Finland <sup>1</sup>                                    |                   |                      | 756              | 16,691           | 2,146          | 2,503            | 22,096            |
| France  | 397,489           | 73,379               | 61,897           | 49,610           | 12,623         | 38,809           | 633,807           |
| Germany <sup>2</sup>                                    | 5,010,248         | 341,438              | 143,945          | 412,202          | 114,058        | 226,578          | 6,248,529         |
| Great Britain: England                                  | 1,824,054         | 388,017              | 249,944          | 157,420          | 21,756         | 112,252          | 2,753,443         |
| Scotland  | 368,280           | 120,469              | 78,357           | 159,781          | 6,887          | 16,131           | 749,905           |
| Wales   | 42,076            | 17,464               | 13,107           | 13,012           | 735            | 3,209            | 89,603            |
| Not specified <sup>4</sup>                              | 793,741           |                      |                  |                  |                |                  | 793,741           |
| Greece  | 18,685            | 167,519              | 184,201          | 51,084           | 9,119          | 8,973            | 439,581           |
| Hungary <sup>2</sup>                                    |                   |                      | 442,693          | 30,680           | 7,861          | 3,469            | 4,172,104         |
| Ireland   | 3,873,104         | 339,065              | 146,181          | 220,591          | 13,167         | 25,377           | 4,617,485         |
| Italy   | 1,040,479         | 2,045,877            | 1,109,524        | 455,315          | 68,028         | 57,661           | 4,776,884         |
| Latvia <sup>1</sup>                                     |                   |                      |                  | 3,999            | 1,192          | 361              | 4,952             |
| Lithuania <sup>1</sup>                                  |                   |                      |                  | 6,015            | 2,201          | 683              | 8,899             |
| Luxembourg <sup>1</sup>                                 |                   |                      |                  | 727              | 565            | 820              | 2,112             |
| Netherlands   | 127,681           | 48,262               | 43,718           | 26,948           | 7,150          | 14,860           | 268,619           |
| Norway <sup>5</sup>                                     | 474,684           | 190,505              | 66,395           | 68,531           | 4,740          | 10,100           | 814,955           |
| Poland <sup>6</sup>                                     | 165,182           |                      | 4,813            | 227,734          | 17,026         | 7,571            | 422,326           |
| Portugal  | 63,840            | 69,149               | 89,732           | 29,994           | 3,329          | 7,423            | 263,467           |
| Rumania <sup>7</sup>                                    | 19,109            | 53,008               | 13,311           | 67,646           | 3,871          | 1,076            | 158,021           |
| Spain   | 41,361            | 27,935               | 68,611           | 28,958           | 3,258          | 2,898            | 173,021           |
| Sweden <sup>5</sup>                                     | 771,631           | 249,534              | 95,074           | 97,249           | 3,960          | 10,665           | 1,228,113         |
| Switzerland   | 202,479           | 34,922               | 23,091           | 29,676           | 5,512          | 10,547           | 306,227           |
| Turkey in Europe  | 5,824             | 79,976               | 54,677           | 14,659           | 737            | 580              | 156,453           |
| U.S.S.R. <sup>8</sup>                                   | 761,742           | 1,597,306            | 921,201          | 61,742           | 1,356          | 548              | 3,343,895         |
| Yugoslavia <sup>3</sup>                                 |                   |                      | 1,888            | 49,064           | 5,835          | 1,576            | 58,363            |
| Other Europe  | 1,940             | 665                  | 8,111            | 9,603            | 2,361          | 5,573            | 28,253            |
| <b>Total Europe</b>                                     | <b>17,285,913</b> | <b>8,136,016</b>     | <b>4,376,564</b> | <b>2,477,853</b> | <b>348,289</b> | <b>621,704</b>   | <b>33,246,339</b> |
| <b>Asia: China</b>                                      | <b>305,455</b>    | <b>20,605</b>        | <b>21,278</b>    | <b>29,907</b>    | <b>4,928</b>   | <b>16,709</b>    | <b>398,882</b>    |
| India   | 696               | 4,713                | 2,082            | 1,886            | 496            | 1,761            | 11,634            |
| Japan <sup>9</sup>                                      | 28,547            | 129,797              | 83,837           | 33,462           | 1,948          | 1,555            | 279,146           |
| Turkey in Asia <sup>10</sup>                            | 29,088            | 77,393               | 79,389           | 19,165           | 328            | 218              | 205,581           |
| Other Asia  | 5,883             | 11,059               | 5,973            | 12,980           | 7,644          | 11,527           | 55,076            |
| <b>Total Asia</b>                                       | <b>369,669</b>    | <b>243,567</b>       | <b>192,559</b>   | <b>97,400</b>    | <b>15,344</b>  | <b>31,780</b>    | <b>950,319</b>    |
| <b>America: Canada &amp; Newfoundland</b> <sup>11</sup> | <b>1,051,275</b>  | <b>179,226</b>       | <b>742,185</b>   | <b>924,515</b>   | <b>108,527</b> | <b>171,718</b>   | <b>3,177,446</b>  |
| Central America   | 2,173             | 8,192                | 17,159           | 15,769           | 5,861          | 21,665           | 70,819            |
| Mexico <sup>12</sup>                                    | 28,003            | 49,642               | 219,004          | 459,287          | 23,319         | 60,589           | 838,844           |
| South America   | 12,105            | 17,280               | 41,899           | 42,215           | 7,843          | 21,831           | 143,133           |
| West Indies   | 125,598           | 107,648              | 123,424          | 74,899           | 15,502         | 43,725           | 496,096           |
| Other America <sup>13</sup>                             |                   |                      |                  | 31               | 25             | 29,276           | 29,332            |
| <b>Total America</b>                                    | <b>1,219,154</b>  | <b>361,888</b>       | <b>1,143,671</b> | <b>1,516,716</b> | <b>160,037</b> | <b>354,804</b>   | <b>4,756,270</b>  |
| <b>Africa</b>   | <b>2,213</b>      | <b>7,368</b>         | <b>8,443</b>     | <b>6,286</b>     | <b>1,750</b>   | <b>7,367</b>     | <b>33,427</b>     |
| Australia & New Zealand                                 | 19,679            | 11,975               | 12,348           | 8,299            | 2,231          | 13,805           | 68,337            |
| Pacific Islands   | 7,810             | 1,049                | 1,079            | 427              | 780            | 5,437            | 16,582            |
| Countries not specified                                 | 219,168           | 33,523 <sup>14</sup> | 1,147            | 228              |                | 142              | 254,208           |
| <b>Total all countries</b>                              | <b>19,123,606</b> | <b>8,795,386</b>     | <b>5,735,811</b> | <b>4,107,209</b> | <b>528,431</b> | <b>1,035,039</b> | <b>39,325,482</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Countries added to list since beginning of World War I are theretofore included with countries to which they belonged. <sup>2</sup> Data for Austria-Hungary not reported until 1861. Austria and Hungary recorded separately after 1905. Austria included with Germany 1938-45. <sup>3</sup> Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro first reported in 1899. Bulgaria reported separately since 1920. In 1920, separate enumeration for Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes; since 1922, recorded as Yugoslavia. <sup>4</sup> For United Kingdom. <sup>5</sup> Norway included with Sweden 1820-68. <sup>6</sup> Included with Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia 1899-1919. <sup>7</sup> No record of immigration until 1880. <sup>8</sup> Since 1931, U.S.S.R. has been broken down into European Russia and Siberia (Asiatic Russia). <sup>9</sup> No record of immigration until 1861. <sup>10</sup> No record of immigration until 1869. <sup>11</sup> Includes all British North American possession 1820-98. <sup>12</sup> No record of immigration 1886-93. <sup>13</sup> Included with "Countries not specified" prior to 1925. <sup>14</sup> Includes 32,897 persons returning in 1906 to their homes in U.S.



flow to the U.S., a more substantial Swedish inflow began c.1841 with a settlement of a small group at Pine Lake, Wis., and the main Scandinavian migration setting in, 1843, with a total of 1,777 in that yr. The number rose to 4,106, 1852, and then leveled off until the post-Civil War period, with peak immigration, 1868-83 (1882, 105,326), again leveling off to 29,391 by 1914. Settlement primarily in Wisconsin and Minnesota. (2) **Irish:** Although substantial Irish immigration began in 1809 and was resumed at the close of the War of 1812, the main flow started in the 1820's, representing 44% of the total immigration, 1830-40. Irish immigration (largely Roman Catholic) reached its peak after the great famine of 1846, constituting 49% of the total, 1841-50. Such emigration was in part assisted by British and Irish authorities. The emigrants were employed on canal and railroad construction projects. All-time peak year, 1851, 221,253. Highest post-Civil War year, 1883, 81,486. (3) **German** emigration amounting to 30% of the total, 1830-40, was augmented by bad farm conditions in the 40's and by political refugees from the Revolution of 1848 (e.g., **Carl Schurz**), with German colonies formed in N.Y., Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and a completely Germanized Milwaukee (by 1850). Peak German migration, 1853-54, 356,955 for the two years, with revival beginning 1866, reaching 149,671 in 1873, and setting a pre-World War I peak in 1882 of 250,630.

**1854-68.** Chinese immigrant labor (largely employed on transcontinental railroad projects, but in at least 1 case in a New England textile mill) totaled 75,000 in this period.

**1865-85. CONTRACT LABOR.** Office of Commissioner of Immigration established 4 July 1864; authorized to admit contract laborers under agreements based on a maximum of 12 mos. labor for the immigrant's passage to the U.S.

**1866.** Most Southern states, notably South Carolina, attempted to attract European immigrants to take the place of Negro workers, but without success.

**1868-82. CHINESE EXCLUSION.** The Burlingame Treaty, 1868, gave Chinese

the right to immigrate to the U.S., but anti-Chinese sentiment on the Pacific coast ("Sandlot Riots," San Francisco, July 1877) resulted in the enactment by Congress, 1879, of a bill abrogating the provision; vetoed by President Hayes, who appointed a commission to negotiate a new treaty. The result was the Treaty of 17 Nov. 1880 permitting the U.S. to "regulate, limit or suspend" but not to prohibit the entry of Chinese laborers. Chinese immigration in this period, 160,000, with 1882 the peak year, of 39,579. In 1882 a bill to prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers for a period of 10 years received the signature of President Arthur. New treaty, 1894, recognized a 10-yr. exclusion period. Upon China's termination of this agreement, 1904, an exclusion act of 1902 was reenacted without terminal date. By Act of Congress, 17 Dec. 1943, Chinese immigration was permitted within the strict limitations of the quota system, with an annual quota of 105.

**1882, 18 Aug.** Federal Act excluded criminals, paupers, the insane, and other undesirables, and imposed a head tax of 50 cts. upon those entering; subsequently raised to \$2 (1903) and to \$4 (1907).

**1885-1914. "NEW IMMIGRATION"** from Eastern and Southern Europe developed in the middle and late 80's as prosperity dried up the source of German immigration. Heavy inflow now developed from Russia, Russian Poland, Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and Italy. The persecution of the Jews in Russia also contributed to large migrations.

**1901-05:** from Italy, 959,763; Russia, 658,735; Austria-Hungary, 944,239; Germany, 176,995; Great Britain and Ireland, 385,469. Concentration of sizable foreign-born blocs appeared in the larger cities: Chicago (Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians), New York (Italians and Jews), Boston (Irish). **1905-14:** zenith of U.S. immigration, with the million mark exceeded in 6 separate years. In the peak year, 1914, 73.4% of the total immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe as against 13.4% from Northern and Western Europe.

**1885, 26 Feb. CONTRACT LABOR ACT** forbade the importation of contract

laborers, but exempted professional, skilled, and domestic labor; modified, 1891, with respect to certain professional categories; again in 1907 and 1917.

**1903, 3 Mar.** Act providing for U.S. inspection of immigrants at European ports of departure, with the U.S. government given the right to deport any immigrant illegally entering. Anarchists and prostitutes added to the list of excluded persons.

**1906.** Establishment of the Bureau of Immigration to keep records and statistical data.

**1906-24. JAPANESE EXCLUSION.** No significant Japanese immigration appeared until the decade 1891-1900, during which period 25,942 Japanese entered the U.S., a total which rose to a peak of 129,797 in the following decade. By the 1st "Gentlemen's Agreement" (Aug. 1900) Japan agreed to inaugurate a policy of voluntary limitation of emigration through refusal to issue passports to emigrant laborers. On 7 May 1905 the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League was organized on the West Coast. On 11 Oct. 1906 the San Francisco School Board ordered that Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children attend a separate public school. As a result of a conference with President Theodore Roosevelt the Board rescinded this action (13 Mar. 1907), and in a series of notes, 1907-08 (the "Gentlemen's Agreement"), Japan affirmed her intention of stopping the emigration of laborers. This arrangement continued until superseded by the Immigration Act of 1924, excluding Japanese immigrants as "aliens ineligible to citizenship." Meantime, state laws, notably in California, had limited the right of the Japanese to own (1913) and then to lease (1920) farm lands; upheld by the Supreme Court, 1923. The result was "Humiliation Day" in Tokyo, 1 July 1924, marked by "Hate American" mass meetings.

**1917-20. LITERACY TEST AND FURTHER BARS.** Bills imposing a literacy test were voted by Cleveland (1896) and Taft (14 Feb. 1913). On 28 Jan. 1915 President Wilson vetoed such a bill on the ground that it constituted a fundamental reversal of historical

policy without popular mandate. Again, on 29 Jan. 1917, Wilson vetoed a similar measure on the ground that it was "not a test of character, of quality, or of personal fitness." The Act, passed over the President's veto, required aliens over 16 years of age to read "not less than 30 nor more than 80 words in ordinary use" in the English language or some other language or dialect. As a war measure, an Act of 16 Oct. 1918 excluded alien anarchists and others advocating the overthrow of the government. An Act of 10 May 1920 provided for the deportation of alien enemies and anarchists.

**1921, 19 May. 1ST "QUOTA LAW"** limited immigration in any year to 3% of the number of each nationality according to the **Census of 1910**, with a maximum quota of 357,000.

**1924, 26 May. NEW QUOTA LAW** halved 1921 quota (1923, 357,803; 1924-25, 164,447) and limited immigration in any year to 2% of the **Census of 1890** (in order to reduce quotas from Eastern and Southern Europe); to remain in force until 1927, when an apportionment on the basis of 1920 distribution of "national origins" would serve as the basis for a maximum quota of 150,000 per annum. Owing to opposition this law did not go into effect until 1 July 1929, since which date the annual quota of any nationality for each fiscal year has been a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in 1920 having that origin bears to the total number of inhabitants in the U.S. in 1920. Under an Act of 1929 consuls were empowered to refuse visas to all applicants who may become "public charges." The quota laws did not apply to immigration from Canada or Latin America, and provided a few minor exceptions for ministers, professors, and bona fide college students.

**1945-52. DISPLACED PERSONS.** Under directive of President Truman, 22 Dec. 1945, measures were taken to facilitate the entrance under quota of displaced persons. Under the directive 42,000 persons were admitted to the country. By Act of 25 June 1948, visas were authorized for the admission of 205,000 European displaced persons, in-



cluding 3,000 nonquota orphans; the number of visas authorized was increased by Act of 16 June 1950 to 341,000 to be issued by 30 June 1951. Certain discriminatory provisions were eliminated and new categories of expellees and war orphans added with total visas of 54,744 and 5,000 respectively to be issued by 30 June 1952. By Act of 28 June 1951, issuance of visas to displaced persons was extended to 31 Dec. 1951.

**1952, 30 June. McCARRAN-WALTER ACT**, passed over the veto of President

Truman (House vote, 278-133; Senate, 57-26), codified U.S. immigration laws and generally retained the provisions of the 1924 Act on maximum immigration and the quota system, but removed the ban against immigration of Asian and Pacific peoples. Screening measures to keep out "subversives" and other undesirables were incorporated and the Attorney General empowered to deport immigrants for "Communist and Communist-front" affiliations even after they acquired U.S. citizenship.