

ELLIS ISLAND

A Historical Perspective

Andrea Temple
June F. Tyler



Americans All®

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Contents

	Page
Preface	iv
The History of Ellis Island	1
Ellis Island Immigration Museum Directory	6
The Immigration Process	7
Student Background Essays	9
The Ellis Island Photograph Collection	10
The Augustus Sherman Photograph Collection	16
Sherman's Life	17
Significance of the Photograph Collection	17
Technical Information on the Collection	17
Categorization of the Photographs	17
Information on the Augustus Sherman Photograph Collection	17
Family Groups	17
Nonfamily Groups	18
Children	19
Individual Portraits	19
Miscellaneous	19
The William Williams and Lewis W. Hine Photograph Collections	23
William Williams	23
Lewis W. Hine	23
Information on the William Williams and Lewis W. Hine Photograph Collections	23
Bibliography	25
Photo Credits	26
Front Cover	26
Back Cover	26
Text	26
The Ellis Island Photograph Collection	26
The Augustus Sherman Photograph Collection	27
The William Williams and Lewis W. Hine Photograph Collections	28
Map and Aerial View Showing Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty	Back Cover

Today's youth are living in an unprecedented period of change. The complexities of the era include shifts in demographics, in social values and family structures as well as in economic and political realities. A key to understanding young people's place in both the present and the future lies in history. History is so much more than a collection of facts. When appropriately studied, it is a lens for viewing the motivations, beliefs, principles and imperatives that give rise to the institutions and practices of people and their nations. As our nation's schools reform their curricula to reflect the diversity of our school-age population, a major challenge arises. Is it possible to teach United States history as a history of diversity without evoking feelings of anger, bitterness and ethnic hatred? Is it possible to diversify classroom resources without generating feelings of separatism and alienation?

Americans All® answers "yes" to both these questions. The Americans All® program has proven that not only is it possible, it is preferable. By choosing to chronicle the history of six diverse groups—Native Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, European Americans, Mexican Americans and Puerto Rican Americans—the program provides a frame upon which an inclusive approach to education on a nationwide basis can be built.

Nomenclature, regional differences, language and the demands of interest groups will always challenge an evolving diversity-based approach to education. These challenges are by-products of the freedoms that we treasure and strive to protect. This reality necessitates a process that becomes part of the product, however. Americans All® has integrated feedback from a diverse group of scholars in developing this program and maintains open lines of communication for continuous input from educators, parents and community members. The program's emphasis on six groups is based on historic patterns of migration and immigration. These six groups provide an umbrella under which many other groups fall. By developing 51 customized, state-specific resource packages, the continuing saga of diversity in the United States can and will be told.

Americans All® has succeeded in avoiding the land mines found in victim/oppressor approaches to our diverse history by using a thematic approach. The theme focuses on how individuals and families immigrated to and migrated through the United States (voluntarily and by force). Carefully planned learning activities engage teachers and students in comparative critical thinking

about all groups simultaneously. These activities ensure sensitivity to the previously untold stories of women, working-class people and minority and majority groups. Results from the program's implementation in ethnically and culturally diverse school systems confirm the efficacy of this approach.

We have answered "yes" to the frightening questions about teaching diversity without teaching hate. Our nation's leaders must now answer even more frightening questions: Can we afford not to teach history that is diverse and inclusive when school dropout rates range from 25 percent to 77 percent among Native American, African American, Asian American, Hispanic and foreign-born youth? Can we afford to continue preparing so many of our nation's youth for a future of exclusion from the economic mainstream—a future that mirrors a history curriculum that excludes them?

To compound the problem, we must add the very real constraint of urgency. The future of our nation is characterized by computer technology and global interdependence. All students, regardless of their gender or their socioeconomic, ethnic or cultural status, must be helped to see themselves as participants in this human continuum of scientific and mathematical development to both visualize and actualize a place for themselves in our future.

Students need to be challenged to think critically and examine how today's technology grew out of yesterday's industrial era, an era spawned by the agricultural accomplishments of prior generations. They need to understand that even the simple tasks of weaving fabric and making dyes from fruits or plants required mathematical and scientific understanding; that today's freeways grew out of yesterday's hand-hewn trails; that ancient tribal herbs from many cultures formed the basis of many of today's wonder drugs; and that it took the agricultural skills of many different peoples to produce the nucleus of today's complex farming and food industries. Students must also see the relationship between citizenship responsibilities and privileges and understand their own importance in that dynamic.

The Americans All® materials provide diverse and inclusive images of history that can be a catalyst for this type of understanding. Not only is it wise to teach about diversity, using an inclusive approach as modeled in the Americans All® program, it is essential.

Gail C. Christopher
January 1992

The History of Ellis Island

June F. Tyler

Before 1890 each state handled immigration according to its own rules. After that date the federal government assumed this responsibility. Ellis Island became the first immigration station, opening for business in 1892. Through the first quarter of the twentieth century, it handled nearly three-fourths of all immigrants to American shores. For these individuals, Ellis Island was the first American experience.

Originally Ellis Island was only about three acres and was barely above water at high tide. The Indians called it “Kioshk,” or Gull Island. Through the years many different names were attached to it. Finally, it became Ellis Island, named after its eighteenth-century owner, Samuel Ellis.

Fortifications to protect the harbor in case of war were built at Ellis Island beginning in the late 1700s. Not until

after the federal government purchased the island in 1808 were these completed. During the War of 1812, the island had a battery, a powder magazine and a barracks. It was called Fort Gibson in honor of a soldier who was killed in the war.

Fort Gibson served many purposes during the early 1800s, including the execution of pirates. New York State even tried to use it for convalescing immigrants in 1847 but without success. For a time both the Army and the Navy used the island as a military post, but after the Civil War it was used by the military solely for munitions storage. At this time *Harper's Weekly* and the *New York Sun* campaigned to have the munitions removed because they were a threat to surrounding communities. The powder magazine remained until 1890, however, when new uses were found for Ellis Island.



First immigration station at Ellis Island in 1892

During the 1880s there had been a gradual movement toward federal control of immigration. Beginning in 1882 a head tax of 50 cents per immigrant was collected to defray the cost of examination and to help those who needed funds or other services on arrival. Gradually during this decade, more and more people became concerned about the corruption at Castle Garden, the New York immigration reception center through which most immigrants passed, and about the threat posed to American labor by the new foreign workers. Finally Secretary of the Treasury William Windom notified New York State that as of April 16, 1890, Castle Garden must be closed because the federal government was going to assume control of immigration.

Windom wanted to build a separate, isolated immigration station. He decided that the best location for this New York station would be Bedloe's Island. Immediately a hue and cry arose. Just a few years before, the Statue of Liberty had been dedicated there. Many people, including Frédéric Bartholdi, who designed the Statue, thought it would be a sacrilege to turn this island into an immigration station. Windom was forced to accept the decision of a congressional committee on immigration to locate the new station on Ellis Island. This allowed Congress to rid itself of the perpetual problem of the powder magazine without irritating anyone.

Ellis Island was not without problems as a site for an immigration station. The water was too shallow for even most small boats. Out of the \$75,000 appropriated by Congress for the station, Windom first had to make a channel suitable for landing boats and to build necessary docks. A main building was constructed in addition to a hospital group, a boiler house, a laundry and an electric light plant. Wells were dug for a water supply and were supplemented by cisterns. Obviously, this construction took time. The new immigration station was not ready until 1892.

New York State was so miffed by the cancellation of its contract that it would not allow the use of Castle Garden while the new buildings were being constructed. Therefore, temporary facilities were set up at the Barge Office in Battery Park. Here everything was crowded together at a time when immigration was on the rise. As a result, corruption flourished. Approximately 75 percent of all immigrants to the United States were coming through New York City, and there simply were not enough officials to cope.

During the first years, immigration was handled directly by the federal government only at New York City. At other ports of entry it continued to be handled by local authorities under contract to the United States government. By 1892, however, all immigration fell into the hands of federal officials because people were becoming



New York ferry terminal

more and more concerned about the flow of immigrants into the country.

The first superintendent in New York, John B. Weber, headed a commission to examine the problems in Europe. In 1891 the commission looked at the difficulties with contract laborers (people brought in by industry on contract), other ways in which immigrants were assisted to come to the United States and why anyone came here at all. Some Americans thought that criminals and other undesirables rather than suitable new citizens were coming from Europe. Weber found that many of the supposed abuses were not true and did not recommend major changes in immigration procedures. He did discourage the examination of immigrants in their own countries as a system that would prove too costly.

When Ellis Island opened, the island's land area had been nearly doubled in size by adding landfill. The new Main Building had a baggage area capable of storing and handling the baggage of 12,000 people. In fact, the whole plant was designed to serve 10,000 immigrants each day. The station opened for business January 1, 1892. The first immigrant to go through was a young Irish girl who was presented with a \$10 gold piece by Commissioner Weber in honor of the occasion. At first immigration was heavy—mostly from the eastern and southern European countries. Toward the end of that first year, there was a decline, partially as a result of a cholera scare in Europe.

The first immigration station buildings were built of wood. Unfortunately, a great fire burned the place to the ground on June 14, 1897. Although the fire removed the old buildings that were considered by many to be firetraps, it also destroyed many irreplaceable records. This loss has been a continuing handicap ever since, because not only Ellis Island records but also Castle Garden records were destroyed.

During the period of reconstruction at Ellis Island, immigration officials again returned to work at the Barge Office. There was insufficient space, so nearby houses also were used during the interim. Again, corruption became part of the problem, even though in 1896 immigration inspectors had become part of the federal Civil Service.

In 1900 the new Ellis Island buildings were opened. The new fireproof buildings were designed to handle fewer immigrants. Only 5,000 could be seen each day, though the bathing structure was designed to accommodate 8,000. Award-winning buildings, however, did not end the ways in which both the immigrants and government were cheated. Corruption had followed the immigrants from the mainland to the island.

By 1901 a scandal broke. It was discovered that ships' officers and immigration officials working in concert had supplied false papers to steerage passengers in return for a fee averaging \$5 per person. These papers allowed the new immigrants to enter the United States immediately on landing instead of going through Ellis Island procedures. Many people thought that the practice had been in effect for years. President Theodore Roosevelt selected

William Williams, a Wall Street lawyer, to clean up the mess. During Williams' first year as administrator, he uncovered and corrected much of the corruption.

Under Williams the approach to the immigrants in most cases was one of kindness, rather than one of cheating and mistreatment. Williams remained for only three years, but the changes he wrought continued under his successor.

Ellis Island continued to be controversial, and Williams soon returned for another term as commissioner. He found that the number of inspectors was inadequate for the task, particularly if first- and second-class passengers were to receive the same scrutiny as steerage immigrants. Not until 1912 did he get enough help to do the job properly.

World War I had an inevitable effect on immigration. In fact, the number of immigrants was reduced more than 75 percent between 1914 and 1915. By 1918 only 3 percent of the number that had come in 1914 were arriving. This inevitably led to a reduction in staff, including many of Williams' carefully trained workers. It did improve the medical examinations for those who were seen. It was during this period that Frederic C. Howe took over as



Main Building ready to open in 1900

commissioner. Howe tried to further humanize the treatment of immigrants at Ellis Island. In 1916 there was a series of tremendous explosions near Ellis Island that rained destruction on it. As a result, some renovations were undertaken during the slack war years. After the United States entered the war, the Army and the Navy took over much of the island for their own purposes. During this time, inspection was conducted on board the ships or at the piers. The Red (Communist) Scare led to the island being used for the detention of people to be deported by the Justice Department.

After World War I there was an increase in the number of immigrants, and Ellis Island once again was returned to its former work, though a special deportation section continued to exist. Examination procedures were strengthened, and fewer immigrants were processed each day. Conditions on the island were again bad, particularly for detainees, and the number of staff was insufficient. Even though there was great controversy, Congress did not act on any of the suggested remedies.

Instead, Congress decided to change the immigration laws to cut down the number of immigrants. A new quota became effective June 3, 1921, and significantly reduced the flow. Complaints about Ellis Island's conditions continued to be investigated. Some people blamed the immigrants themselves for the conditions. Finally, even more stringent laws were passed in 1924, limiting immigrants to just 164,000 per year.

Although the limitation on the number of immigrants naturally affected Ellis Island, the most important condition of the legislation provided for the selection and examination of immigrants in their country of origin. This would eliminate the need for any inspection once they reached the United States, effectively ending the traditional role of Ellis Island. Only doubtful cases were sent to Ellis Island for further scrutiny, as all others were completed prior to landing in New York. The reduced load allowed for the renovation of Ellis Island, but it also led to staff reductions. Within a few years the island's primary purpose had ceased to exist.

By the 1930s Ellis Island was used for the examination and hospitalization of foreign seamen and for the detention of deportees. During these years everything possible was done to discourage the immigration of workers who might compete with Americans for the few available jobs during the Great Depression. Edward Corsi, himself an Italian immigrant as a boy, became commissioner in 1931. Corsi tried to improve conditions on the island for the deportees detained there. He also improved relations with the press and the federal government in Washington, D.C. As a result, many improvements were made during this time, but this was the last major building program. As war clouds began to gather in Europe,



Main Building during reconstruction in 1986

there was pressure to relax immigration laws, but Congress would have none of it.

With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, some of the unused buildings on Ellis Island were turned over to the Coast Guard. With the United States' entry into the war in 1941, the island became a center for the detention of enemy aliens. At the same time, disintegrating records were copied on microfilm for preservation.

After the war ended, the island continued to be used for the detention of a few aliens, but it was mostly abandoned as the Coast Guard left for other places. In the early 1950s, there was a brief flurry of activity as the government sought to exclude Communists from the country. For a limited period, the Coast Guard took over some of the island. Finally, in 1954, new detention policies closed Ellis Island because the need for it no longer existed. It was declared surplus property in 1955.

Since that time a variety of proposals have been made for its use. Some people suggested it be used for an educational institution. Others wanted to convert it to a park; still others wanted it to become a treatment center for the mentally retarded. None of these plans came to fruition. In 1965 Ellis Island became part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, administered by the National Park Service.

On limited tours led by National Park Service interpreters through protected areas, visitors from 1976 to 1984 viewed the great size and the majesty of the Ellis Island buildings and learned their fascinating history. Inevitably, they also saw terrible decay as wind, rain and snow pulled down roofs, blew in windows and loosened plaster. Vegetation grew to 15-foot tall inside buildings and wild fowl nested in the rafters in great numbers as nature relentlessly reclaimed the island. To protect visitors from being

injured by falling debris, the National Park Service erected many barriers and overhead protectors.

The National Park Service closed Ellis Island to the public in September 1984 to restore the Main Building and create a museum there of Ellis Island history. The completed renovations include restored rooms commemorating medical examinations, legal examinations and dormitory life; an oral history recording studio; a library with reading rooms and oral history listening rooms; exhibits detailing immigrants' processing experiences; two movie theaters; a gift shop; and a restaurant.

Taking more than six years, the extensive physical restoration of the Main Building required the complete replacement of plumbing, heating, electrical and telephone

systems and the partial replacement of walls, floors and ceilings. Several proposals for the private development and reuse of the rest of the buildings and land of Ellis Island are being considered.

No matter how the buildings are ultimately used, the American people have shown a commitment to Ellis Island as a symbol of our immigrant history. The United States was developed by ambitious and fearless people from around the globe. As a nation, we are now ready to look back at their brave efforts and to look forward to a future together as one people united by the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. These two symbols of our immigrant past represent the freedom and hope that the United States of America means to so many people in the world today.

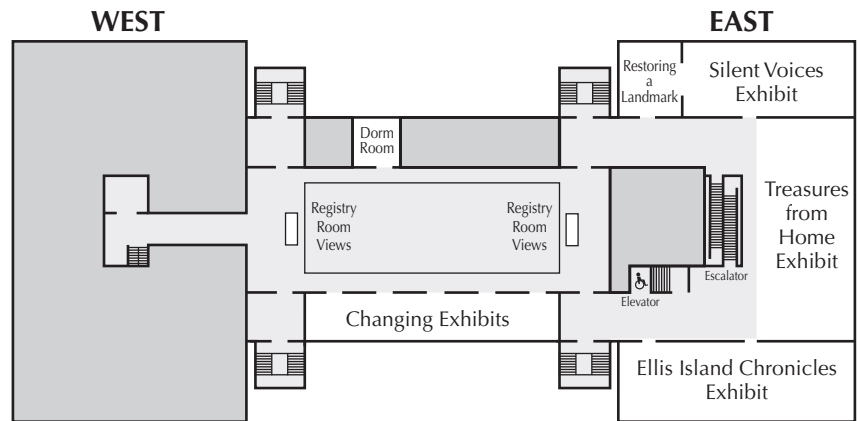


Ellis Island rededication, September 9, 1990

Ellis Island Immigration Museum Directory

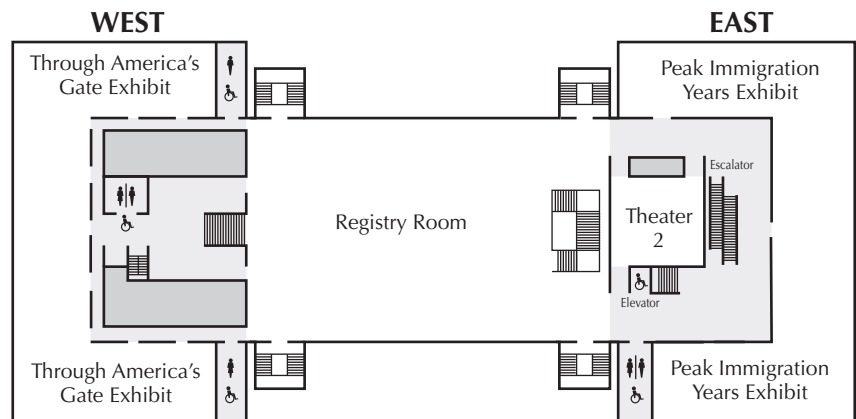
Third Floor

- East **Treasures from Home**
Cherished objects brought from the homeland
- East **Ellis Island Chronicles**
300-year overview of the island's history
- East **Silent Voices**
The immigration station abandoned
- East **Restoring a Landmark**
Transforming a ruin into a national museum
- Center **Dormitory Room**
c. 1908
- Center **Changing Exhibits**



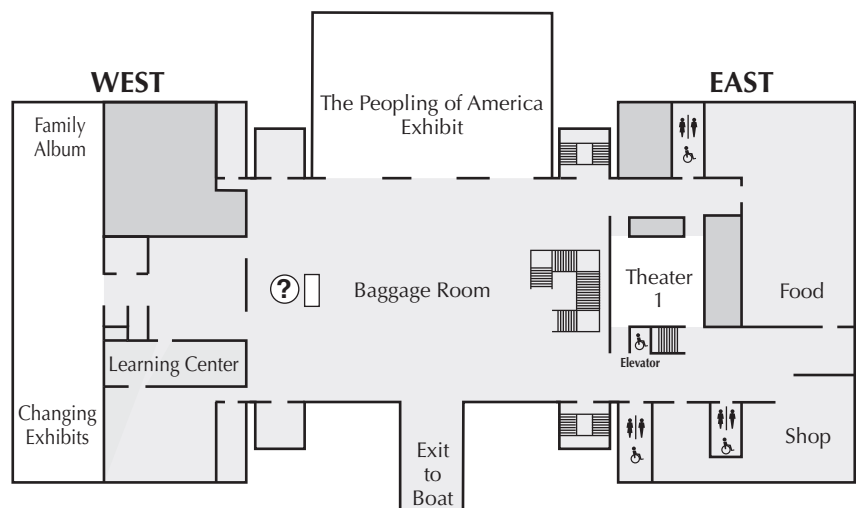
Second Floor

- Center **Registry Room**
The historic Great Hall
- West **Through America's Gate**
Processing immigrants at Ellis Island 1892–1924
- East **Theater 2**
- East **Peak Immigration Years**



First Floor

- Center **The Peopling of America**
400 years of United States immigration history
- West **Changing Exhibits**
- East **Theater 1**
- Center **Information**
- East **Food and Shop**



The Immigration Process

June F. Tyler

When Ellis Island opened in 1892, a rather simple process was envisioned. The steerage passengers would be brought to the island on ferries or barges.* They would go to the second floor for medical examinations and interrogations. Some of them would be kept for further physical examinations. The others would proceed down 10 lines to answer the questions the law required the “pedigree clerks” to ask. If the immigrants passed, they would be separated according to destination, those going to New York or New England in one area and those going elsewhere in another. Finally, they would use other services, such as the Money Exchange, before leaving the island for their new lives.

By the mid-1890s there were procedural changes as the United States sought to decrease the number of immigrants. Steamship lines had to query the immigrants in many ways and attest to the detailed information on their manifests. Then immigration inspectors at Ellis Island compared the information given in response to their questions with the information on the manifests and checked for accuracy. Any immigrant whose answers did not jibe was detained for a Board of Special Inquiry.

Boards of Special Inquiry tried to determine the truth. However, they were hardly ever conducted according to constitutional guarantees of civil liberties. The immigrants were not allowed attorneys, nor were they allowed to confer with American friends or relatives. If a decision went against the immigrant, he or she was allowed to appeal, and both counsel and conferences with friends or relatives were permitted.

Before William Williams became commissioner at Ellis Island, many abuses existed. The feeding and care of the immigrants were often provided by private contractors. Under these contracts, fraud and maltreatment occurred. For example, Williams found that the food contractor did not clean the dining room and fed the immigrants without furnishing utensils or washing the dishes between groups. Immigrants leaving the island often were forced to buy food at extortionate prices.

Some were made to work in the kitchens without pay. This was just one area in which Williams achieved immediate improvement by destroying old contracts and writing new ones.

As the immigrants shifted from being mostly northern Europeans to being mostly southern and eastern Europeans, more and more Americans felt that the “new immigrants” were of poorer quality. Although Williams insisted that every immigrant receive equal treatment, he also felt that the present immigrants were not as good as the earlier ones. Even the social services societies often tried to exclude those who were not of their own background.

The Boards of Special Inquiry, often the target of special criticism, were defended by Williams as being of high quality. Although the immigration inspectors rotating on these boards did not have legal training, they had to be fully cognizant of immigration laws. Final decisions on appeals from these boards rested with the commissioner.

In 1909 Williams tried to enforce the laws strictly. To reduce the flow of immigrants and prevent them from



Immigrants going to the second floor for medical examinations and interrogations

*A barge was a small boat bringing immigrants directly from the ships in the harbor; a ferry was a small boat bringing immigrants from the shore at Battery Park and returning them to New York or New Jersey.

becoming a drain on the public purse, the law required each immigrant to have a minimum of \$25 and a railroad ticket to enter. Unfortunately, this was such a large sum for most immigrants that it prevented not only steerage but other classes of passengers from entry. In one instance, 215 out of 301 second-class passengers off one ship did not meet this criterion. The protest was so violent that the rule was soon cancelled.

Observers of the immigration process during the peak years wrote that the process was stringent and an ordeal for those who participated, but that it was probably not any more difficult than was required. Most had more criticism for the steerage decks of the steamship companies than for the process. The procedures may have been dehumanizing, but they were not intentionally so.

Although the medical examinations may have seemed very brief, actually they were designed to be quite revealing. As passengers walked up the stairs to the Registry Room carrying their baggage, doctors could check to see if they showed evidence of breathing difficulties that might indicate heart disease, had abnormalities such as lameness or other physical handicaps inhibiting their progress, or had abnormal posture. At the top of the stairs, the immigrants' hands, eyes and throats were carefully checked. In addition, their identification cards were checked and their eyesight again examined as they looked at their cards. As the people took right-angle turns, they were observed from both sides. This helped distinguish people who had abnormal expressions. After these brief examinations, any immigrants who were marked with possible problems would receive thorough examinations on which there was no time limitation. There were three divisions of physicians at Ellis Island: a boarding division checked cabin passengers as their ships entered the harbor, a hospital division ran the wards on Ellis Island and a line division checked the immigrants as they came through the immigration procedures.

If the immigrant passed the medical inspection, he or she then would join one of the lines for the remaining questions. At one time there were as many as 22 of these lines in the Main Hall. The inspector usually had about two minutes to decide whether to admit the immigrant to the United States. In the rush period from early spring through late summer, the inspectors would work from nine in the morning to nine in the evening.

Although 80 percent made it through the first day, some were detained until a friend or relative provided sufficient money for them to leave. These people were mostly women and children, and they seldom waited more than five days. At the end of that time, if they had not been sent funds, the detainees were turned over to one of the societies or were deported.



Inspectors examining the eyes of immigrants

Boards of Special Inquiry were held for many reasons. Governments might notify the United States that the immigrant was a wanted criminal. The immigrants might be suspected of being contract laborers, in the country to take jobs as a result of excursions abroad by industrial representatives. The vast majority, however, were suspected simply of being too poor to support themselves without becoming public charges.

Quite often the information used during this process or obtained from the immigrants was false. For example, the information on the manifest usually stated that the immigrant had paid his or her own way; in fact, almost all were assisted in some way. The immigrants themselves might give false information as to where they would be staying in the United States. Sometimes the immigrants would claim skills they did not have, though they were often required to demonstrate claimed skills if the Board of Special Inquiry had reason to be suspicious.

Although many changes were made in the process over the years, most were minor, and the actual process remained the same. Immigrants were often at the mercy of the contractors who brought them to the island, removed them from it or fed them while there. Yet most of the commissioners tried to make the experience as humane as possible within the strictures of the ever-tightening immigration laws. After 1924 the procedures were mostly performed in the country of origin. Therefore, the process described here refers to the peak years of immigration from 1892 to 1924.

Student Background Essays

The Americans All® student essays provide background information on Native Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, European Americans, Mexican Americans and Puerto Rican Americans, as well as on Angel Island, Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. Adapted from the Americans All® resource texts, the student essays have been created to meet both

the language and social studies requirements of grades 3–4, 5–6 and 7–9. These essays are in blackline-master format and appear in their respective grade-specific teacher’s guides. Learning activities found in each teacher’s guide encourage the use of these student essays both in the classroom and at home.

The Ellis Island Photograph Collection

39. Ellis Island was once a three-acre mud flat. This little island in New York harbor saw many uses. Native Americans, Dutch, English and then colonial European Americans fished and hunted there. About the time of the American Revolution, a shopkeeper named Samuel Ellis owned the island. In 1890 the federal government, which began using the land for military purposes in 1794, chose the island as the site for an immigration station. This first station, built of wood, was completed in 1892 and burned to the ground in 1897.
40. The second immigration station on Ellis Island. Built of brick and stone, it went into operation December 17, 1900. Costing \$1.5 million, it was designed to be fireproof. Landfill from New York City's subway tunnels and ballast from ships were used to enlarge the island. The tunnels were dug out with immigrant labor, and the ships carried immigrants to the United States.
41. Map showing major areas of origin for immigrants coming to Ellis Island between 1892 and 1924. Up to 5,000 immigrants per day moved through Ellis Island during these peak years.
42. (top) A steamship typical of those that carried European immigrants to America. Most immigrants could afford only third-class passage, called "steerage." Their tickets entitled them to the space at the bottom of the ship where the steering mechanism was located. (bottom) Passengers traveling in steerage. Crowded together with stale air, little light and no space to move, the immigrants found the voyage a test of endurance.
43. Steerage passengers gathered on the deck. Fresh air and light gave welcome relief from the wretched conditions below. By 1900 it took steamships an average of 10 to 15 days to cross the Atlantic.
44. Immigrants queue up to board the ferries that will take them from their ship's dock to the immigration station on Ellis Island. In New York City, immigrants like this group of Slavic women disembarked from the ship and waited to board the ferries that would take them to Ellis Island.
45. Ferries crisscrossing New York harbor. These ferries carried immigrants to and from Ellis Island. Ferries leaving Ellis Island took immigrants to Hoboken and Jersey City, New Jersey, and Manhattan, New York City, New York.
46. This family of Italian immigrants is going to Ellis Island. Sometimes so many immigrants were ready to be transferred that they had to wait for several days before the little ferry could take them to Ellis Island.
47. Immigrants waiting in line for processing by Immigration Service officials. The immigration process was over in four hours for immigrants who passed inspection without problems. Ninety-eight percent of immigrants who came through Ellis Island entered the country successfully.
48. An inspector tags a family of German immigrants. A tag included a person's name and country of origin. Such information was available from each ship's manifest, a list of all its passengers.
49. Men mounting the steep stairs that led to the Registry Room. Officials watched immigrants to detect such obvious physical disabilities as limping, coughing or shortness of breath. These conditions alerted the inspectors to possible medical problems that could affect admission.
50. An inspector checks an immigrant's eyes for signs of trachoma, a then-incurable and contagious disease that could cause blindness. Detection of this disease was cause to deny an immigrant admission and possibly reason to send the person back to Europe. To those turned away from Ellis Island for medical or legal reasons, it became known as the "Island of Tears."
51. (top) An immigrant looks off into the distance. The "K" mark in chalk on the shoulder of his coat means an immigration health inspector has determined that this immigrant has an infectious disease. Other letters used were "L" for lameness, "H" for heart trouble and "X" for suspected mental defects. (bottom) Although 80 percent made it through the first day and another 18 percent made it in the next few weeks, about 2 percent were denied admission. The "X" on this man indicates that he was considered undesirable.
52. A women's hospital ward on Ellis Island in the early 1920s. Immigrants with medical problems stayed in the wards until their illnesses were cured.

- Immigration officials did not want people with communicable diseases entering the United States.
53. The great Registry Room on the second floor. Here immigrants waited on long benches while inspectors called them in turn to medical, legal and mental examinations. The cavernous room was loud with conversations in many languages.
 54. Immigrants await the legal examination. Inspectors asked questions about an immigrant's background, looking for a criminal record, political anarchism or moral unfitness. These were reasons to deny entry.
 55. An immigrant woman appears before the Board of Special Inquiry. This board examined more closely those immigrants whose answers did not satisfy the legal examiner. Women arriving in the United States alone often were held until a male relative could be found. Immigration officials thought unaccompanied women might be victimized.
 56. One of the final stops in the immigration process was the Money Exchange, where immigrants traded in their currency for American dollars.
 57. The snack bar at Ellis Island listed its offerings in four languages. Because immigrants could spend anywhere from a day to a year on Ellis Island (most were out in a day), the immigration station maintained such services.
 58. In the peak years 1892 to 1924, only 2 percent of immigrants were detained on the island for legal or medical reasons. The immigration station served them simple but nourishing meals in dining halls like this one.
 59. (top) Just before leaving Ellis Island, most immigrants stopped at the Railroad Ticket Office. There they bought tickets to places they had never seen, with names they found hard to pronounce. (bottom) Immigrants sleep in their coach seats as they continue their trip from various eastern railroad stations to destinations in other regions of the United States.
 60. Immigrants filing out of Ellis Island after having successfully completed the admission process.
 61. The United States Immigration Service ferry *Miss Ellis Island* transported immigrants from the island to Manhattan, New York City, a 30-minute ride. Approximately one-third of the immigrants took this ferry. The other two-thirds boarded boats that took them the quarter-mile to Hoboken or Jersey City, New Jersey.
 62. (top) Immigrants view the New York City skyline from the deck of a ferry. (bottom) Passengers ready themselves to board a ferry bound for New Jersey. From Hoboken and Jersey City, they could board trains that would take them to Pennsylvania, Ohio and destinations beyond.
 63. A view of the New York terminal, a popular spot for immigrants to meet waiting family and friends. From there they might board trains to upstate New York or New England.
 64. A street scene in the Lower East Side of New York City. Immigrants congregated in neighborhoods where they shared a common language and culture with those who had arrived before them. These neighborhoods, where people lived and worked, offered familiar foods, goods, services and institutions.
 65. Immigrants found many ways to make a living. (top) Selling merchandise from street stalls, pushcarts and horse-drawn wagons was one way to establish oneself. (bottom) Taking in work in their tenement flats gave families the chance to put all members to work. Sewing pieces of garments, making paper flowers, rolling cigars, shelling nuts and hundreds of other jobs requiring patience and perseverance were means to earn a living.
 66. (top) A view of the Main Building on Ellis Island, 1984. The island celebrated its centennial in 1992. After a century of use and abuse, this brick-and-stone building still stands, a lasting testimony to the workmanship, much of it done by immigrants, that went into its construction. (bottom) A message carved into the wall. Before the renovation the buildings carried the crude markings of uncaring visitors.
 67. (top) Before the restoration, visitors could examine the Baggage Room where immigrants stored their belongings. A woman's hat, once the property of an immigrant, remained as evidence of Ellis Island's immigration history. (bottom) Once a source of entertainment for immigrants, music from this piano filled the Recreation Hall. During years of peak migration, Ellis Island was always under construction with new rooms to accommodate the immigrants and the staff.
 68. A scene of deterioration. The buildings suffered decay between 1924, when the federal government introduced the new visa system, and 1976, when the National Park Service was budgeted to spruce up the immigration station in preparation for the nation's bicentennial. Beginning in 1924 potential immigrants were approved for entrance into the United States through American consulates abroad.

69. Visitors view the cavernous Registry Room from benches where immigrants once sat. Peeling plaster, chipping paint and a dangling ceiling fixture are just a few signs of neglect in this room.
70. (top) The Money Exchange stands empty. This cash register once rang with the transactions of immigrants wanting to trade their currency for American money. The federal government enacted reforms in 1902 based on complaints that the exchange agents were giving immigrants cigar wrappers and play money rather than American currency. (bottom) Before the restoration, office furniture was a reminder of the Immigration Service's large staff on Ellis Island. Many clerks, stenographers, interpreters and other office personnel were needed to keep the volumes of records generated by immigrants' applications. In 1907 immigration figures peaked at 1 million.

71. Reconstruction efforts under way on the Main Building in 1986. Extensive physical restoration of the plumbing, heating, electrical and communications systems brought new life to the immigration station.
72. The Special Inquiry Room was the last place immigrants could appeal the decision to return them to their homeland. Restored in 1990, its clean walls make it less imposing than it was to many who argued to remain in the land of freedom.
73. After the restoration visitors can examine the room where immigrants waited.
74. The restored front of the Main Building at Ellis Island stands ready to greet visitors.
75. After the massive reconstruction effort, Ellis Island is ready to greet the world. More than one-third of all Americans are descended from the people who came to the United States through Ellis Island.

39



Aerial view of Ellis Island

40



New building opening in 1900

41



Major nations in peak wave

42



Steamship and steerage passengers

43



Steerage passengers on deck

44



Waiting on the dock

45



Ferries in New York harbor

46



Italian family on the ferry

47



Immigrants in line

48



Inspector tags German family

49



Men climbing stairs

50



Health inspection—trachoma

51



Immigrants with medical problems

52



Contagious ward

53



Registry Room with bars before 1911

54



Legal examination

55



Board of Special Inquiry

56



Money Exchange

57



Waiting room with snack bar

58



Immigrants' dining room

59



Ticket lines and sleeping on train

60



People leaving Ellis Island

61



Ferry, *Miss Ellis Island*

62



New York skyline and ferry boarding

63



New York ferry terminal

64



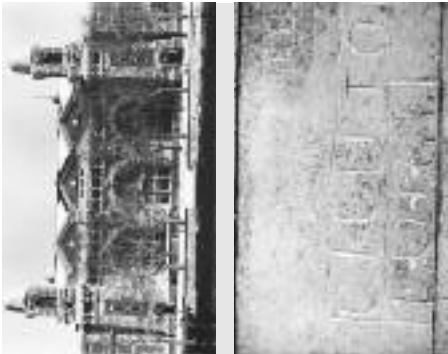
Lower East Side, New York City

65



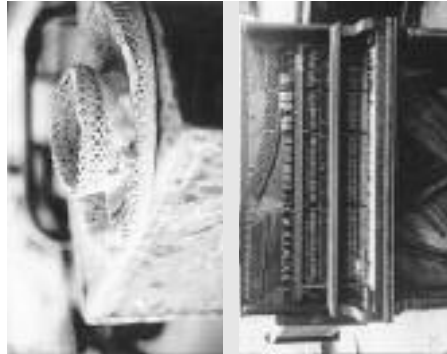
Working in New York

66



Main Building at Ellis Island, 1984

67



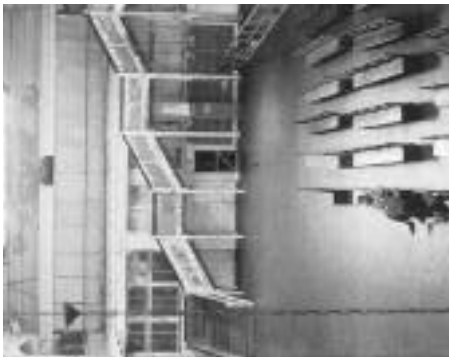
Abandoned hat and piano

68



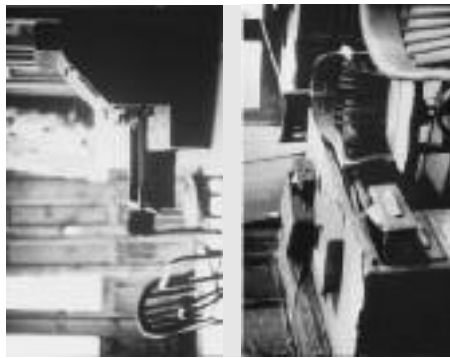
Debris in corridor

69



Registry Room (Main Hall), 1984

70



Old cash register and desk with chairs

71



Main Building, 1986

72



Special Inquiry Room, 1990

73



Registry Room (Main Hall), 1990

74



Ellis Island, 1990

75



Ribbon-cutting ceremony, 1990

The Augustus Sherman Photograph Collection

Andrea Temple

It is April 12, 1908, the peak of American immigration. The hour is late and a mother and her four daughters are weary. They arrived from Romania earlier in the day, boarded the barge that brought them to Ellis Island and were physically and mentally examined. They endured, waited and finally were given entrance cards. They now sit on a bench waiting for the husband and father (who had immigrated earlier to secure a job and housing) to come and take them to their “New World.”

As they wait, a little drowsy, a little nervous, a man approaches and introduces himself as Augustus Sherman. He tells them that he would like to take their picture, to photograph them—a concept they are not sure they understand. They follow him anyway. Perhaps if they refuse, it would not be a good idea. Perhaps it is yet another part of the entry process. He brings them into a room with a screen positioned in front of the window blocking the light. “Now, mother, stand here,” he suggests. He moves the children gently into place around her. “Do you have a special shawl that you would like to wear?” he asks. The woman’s eyes brighten as she says, “Yes.” Her most prized possession is a shawl given to her by her mother. She unfolds it and drapes it around her shoulders.

The man then sets up a strange-looking box on legs, with a cloth draped over the back. In his right hand is an even stranger-looking device that he holds aloft. “Look at the camera,” he intones, and it is rapidly translated into their native tongue. A flash, a blink of the eyes—something has happened for which the stranger is eternally grateful and the family, more than just a little puzzled, returns to the bench to wait for entry into a new life.

For Augustus Sherman, Chief Clerk at Ellis Island, this little scenario was played out daily. Sherman, an avid photographer, was fascinated by the faces and clothing that crossed his path every day. A microcosm of the world, these questioning eyes and dignified faces would soon melt into the community at large. Their clothing would change, their manners would change, and they, in turn, would change the face of the society they were about to enter.

Workers at Ellis Island knew that Battery Park, at the tip of Manhattan, New York City, where many immigrants began their journey into the “New World,” was often “a sea of clothing.” The old clothes were discarded by the arriving immigrants and exchanged for “New World” garments. This was at the insistence of their newly assimilated relatives who felt that looking foreign by wearing strange clothing was not a good way to begin life in a new country.

“Gus” Sherman knew this and wished to capture the immigrants before the changes began, before they left Ellis Island. His was a simple request to the staff who worked in the Main Building where the immigrants were processed: “If you see an interesting face, an arresting costume, contact Gus Sherman immediately!” There could never be too many to photograph or anything too strange or exotic to capture on plate.



Augustus Sherman

Sherman's interest reflected the same curiosity as those who came to the visitor's gallery at Ellis Island. They just wanted to watch and marvel at the diversity of faces and the national dress of the new arrivals or "greenies."

Sherman's Life

Not so much is known about the private life of Augustus Sherman. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1866. He came to New York in 1892 and began work at Ellis Island. One worker remembered him as being "very well dressed and mannerly." A daughter of a close friend recollected that he was "full of fun and mischief," as evidenced in the song lyrics he penned at the time of her birth. A dedicated bachelor, he cherished the children of his close friends, who remembered him fondly as "Uncle Gussie."

Sherman's photographs give us a hint of the man. A sense of curiosity kept him interested in taking pictures of immigrants for more than 25 years. His early documentation was used not only in official government reports but also in articles in *National Geographic*. He noted that immigrants came from Africa and Asia as well as Europe, a fact that many of today's seekers of popular photographic documentation during the peak immigration period seem to ignore.

Significance of the Photograph Collection

Augustus Sherman died in 1925 and his photographs were forgotten. It was not until the mid-1960s, when they reemerged as a gift to the National Park Service from his relative, Mary Sherman Peters, that their historical significance was realized.

As Ellis Island's role in the history of the United States became more well known, Americans began researching and taking pride in their immigrant forebears. They gathered stories, anecdotes of what it meant to be an immigrant arriving on these shores with nothing but the hope for a new life in a "New World."

Perhaps that is why Sherman's photographs are so moving. The hopes, aspirations, anxieties and fears of the immigrants can be seen in their eyes. They had nothing to return to if rejected. Their "Old World" was changing rapidly (war, famine and annexation); the "New World" was forging ahead; and the immigrant was caught in the middle.

Sherman captured these people as they would never look again, as they might want to forget they had ever looked. Two generations later, we are reliving the experience of the immigrants through the brilliance of his photographs.

Technical Information on the Collection

When the Sherman Collection was received, the photographs were mounted on black paper in a brown leather photo album. The original photographs measured from 4" \times 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

The first step that the National Park Service took was to remove the photographs from the album and to take Polaroid pictures of them to be used as working prints.

In 1972 the photographs were sent to a conservator. Harmful chemicals that were used in the original developing bath were neutralized. Touch-up work was done on some of the photographs.

In 1974 to 1975, two sets of 4" \times 5" negatives were made. One set was stored and not used. The other became the master set for making prints to meet visitor requests.

In 1984 the Sherman photographs were reshot to obtain the best images. The deterioration caused by the early photographic techniques had not been entirely arrested and enhanced images were required. It is this set of negatives that was used to produce the images in this collection. Although the best images possible have been used, some photos are not as good as would be possible with modern equipment.

Categorization of the Photographs

Interesting individuals, family groups, nonfamily groups, village groups and those who traveled together as friends, relatives and neighbors—Augustus Sherman photographed them all. From his photographs we see that he was particularly fond of the individual portrait, the arresting face, the piercing eyes. The 35 photographs in this collection have been selected from a broader collection. They have been arbitrarily divided into the following categories: Family Groups, Nonfamily Groups, Children, Individual Portraits and Miscellaneous. Sherman often wrote or typed the identities of the subjects on the original prints. These identifications are used here.

Information on the Augustus Sherman Photograph Collection

Family Groups

Sherman was fond of photographing family groups and included many in his personal album. Many Europeans lived in extended families with grandparents,

aunts and uncles and were able to emigrate together. Some people, for economic, health or other reasons, were forced to leave elderly family members behind.

100. Jewish family from England. Immigration from Great Britain reached its peak in 1888. Immigrants from Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) formed the third largest group of arrivals.
101. John D. Third and family, natives of Scotland, arriving on the S.S. *Caledonia*, September 17, 1905. They went to a friend, John Fleming, in Anniston, Alabama.
102. Mother and son wearing a ship's manifest tags. The number corresponded to the line for each person on the ship's manifest.
103. A family of Gypsies from Serbia.
104. Hungarian mother and daughters. As industry expanded and the economy of the region broke down, many once-prosperous peasants lost their land and work. It was not unusual for the residents of an entire village to emigrate together.
105. English family, arriving on the S.S. *Adriatic*, April 17, 1908.
106. Romanian shepherds.

Nonfamily Groups

It was not unusual for young men from the same village or young women in search of work to emigrate in groups. Some men undoubtedly came first to find work and to set up households for their wives and children,

who would arrive later. Other young men, unable to inherit the family land because too many brothers vied for too little land, came to the United States to seek their fortunes and to buy land of their own.

Young women, lacking work opportunities in their homeland, would travel together to the United States, where they would be sponsored by religious and other organizations that would provide shelter and the opportunity for employment. Young single women were not allowed to leave Ellis Island without sponsorship for fear that they had entered the country for the purpose of prostitution or that they would become prey to procurers once they stepped off the boat.

107. Three Africans. Boran people of the Galla group from southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya (latter identification not provided by Sherman).
108. Russian soldiers with rifle cartridges in their breast pockets. Russia lost a war with Japan in 1905, and many soldiers and sailors mutinied while factory workers went on strike. When the resistance failed, many Russians emigrated.
109. Two women, the one on the right being Dutch.
110. Four Moroccans.
111. Three Romanian men. More than 161,000 Romanians have immigrated to the United States since 1830.
112. Guadalupe women (French West Indies). Arrived April 6, 1911, on the S.S. *Korona*. More than 200,000 immigrants from the West Indies came between 1892 and 1924.



John D. Third and family, natives of Scotland, arriving on the S.S. Caledonia, September 17, 1905

Children

Sherman was a confirmed bachelor who enjoyed being with the children of his friends. Many people saw immigrant children as potential new citizens who would grow up to contribute greatly to society. Others saw them as a problem to be dealt with in terms of education and employment. Still others saw them as cheap labor to be exploited for their quickness, fearlessness and youth.

- 113. Northern European children.
- 114. Eight Russian orphans. Their mother was killed in a *pogrom*, an organized attack on Jews, October 1903.
- 115. Italian brothers.
- 116. Dutch brother and sister holding religious pamphlets.
- 117. Children in roof garden. The roofs of the two wings of the Main Building were only two stories high until 1911. In 1904 one of the two “roof gardens” was converted into a playground for detained children. It had wagons, a tricycle, a rocking horse and a swing.

Individual Portraits

Individual portraits gave Sherman the chance to focus on the one face that seemed so different from the others and the one piece of clothing that was unusual and colorful. It appears that most of his portraits showed individuals whom he culled from groups traveling together. Not only were the details of their clothing important, but also the details of their faces, which often presented a clue as to how they felt about where they were.

- 118. (left) Shepherd with pipe. (right) Romanian man.
- 119. Unidentified man with beard.
- 120. (left) Swedish girl. (right) Finnish girl.
- 121. Greek *evzone* (soldier) wearing the traditional uniform of the palace guards.
- 122. Thumbu Sammy, 17, Hindoo. He arrived April 14, 1911, on the S.S. *Adriatic*.
- 123. Young woman from Alsace-Lorraine.
- 124. Greek woman.
- 125. (left) Ruthenian woman. Ruthenians came from Galicia in Austria-Hungary. (right) Lapp woman.
- 126. John Postantzis, Turkish bank guard, who arrived February 9, 1912. He probably belonged to the Greek minority in the deteriorating Turkish Ottoman Empire.
- 127. Sikh man.



Shepherd with pipe

- 128. (left) Peter Meyer, 57, from Denmark. Arrived April 30, 1909, on the S.S. *Mauretania*. (right) Enrico Gardi, Italian soldier. He arrived May 10, 1919, on the S.S. *Patria*. He had been awarded the Croix de Guerre by General François. He had been wounded three times. He captured three German prisoners and was known as the “Little Corporal.” He was adopted by the 40th Engineers Camouflage, United States Army, and made an honorary sergeant.
- 129. Guadeloupe woman who arrived from the French West Indies April 6, 1911, on the ship S.S. *Korona*.

Miscellaneous

Sherman was interested in the seemingly endless variety of faces and clothing that passed daily through Ellis Island and in the out-of-the-ordinary immigrants who came through. The stowaways, the performers on their way to American circuses, the pugilists, the anarchists and the enormous families—all of these were part of the daily life of Ellis Island, and hence became subjects for Augustus Sherman.

- 130. Two tattooed German stowaways deported in May 1911. Stowaways were legally entitled to enter the United States if they could pass the inspections. Commissioner Williams, however, ordered most of them deported as he viewed them as likely to become public charges.

100



Jewish family from England

101



Family from Scotland

102



Mother and son

103



Gypsies from Serbia

104



Hungarian mother and daughters

105



English family

106



Romanian shepherds

107



Three Africans

108



Russian soldiers

109



Two women (one is Dutch)

110



Four Moroccans

111



Three Romanian men

112



Guadeloupe women

113



Northern European children

114



Eight Russian orphans

115



Italian brothers

116



Dutch brother and sister

117



Children in roof garden

118



Shepherd with pipe and Romanian man

119



Unidentified man with beard

120



Swedish girl and Finnish girl

121



Greek *evzone* (soldier)

122



Thumbu Sammy

123



Young woman from Alsace-Lorraine

124



Greek woman

125



Ruthenian woman and Lapp woman

126



John Postantzis

127



Sikh man

128



Peter Meyer and Enrico Gardi

129



Guadaloupe woman

130



Tattooed German stowaways

The William Williams and Lewis W. Hine Photograph Collections

Although Augustus Sherman's photographs form one of the largest published collections that directly deal with the Ellis Island experience, other collections recorded the people and events of that era. Two of them were the William Williams and Lewis W. Hine collections.

William Williams

William Williams was Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island from 1902 to 1905 and 1909 to 1913. In 1947 The New York Public Library received as a gift from his estate a collection of bound books, pamphlets, scrapbooks, manuscripts, posters and photographs. Forty-nine of those photographs have been made available to the public in the United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division of The New York Public Library in New York City.

The photographs are divided into two categories: portraits of immigrants at Ellis Island and interior and exterior views of various Ellis Island structures and surroundings. The photographs were numbered arbitrarily from 1 through 49. Edwin Levick, a commercial photographer working in New York City, took the first 32. The remaining photographs appear to have been taken by the same photographer, but they are unsigned.

Lewis W. Hine

Lewis W. Hine was one of the nation's first photojournalists. He not only captured the immigrants in his camera as they arrived at Ellis Island but also as they established new lives and careers in America.

Hine began his career as a freelance photographer for the National Child Labor Committee in 1906 and supplied many of his early photographs to a journal, *The Survey*. In 1918 he became a staff photographer for the American Red Cross in Europe to help document the devastation and need for relief work.

Although widely appreciated today, Hine's photographs did not receive acclaim when they were first published. One reason was that relatively few people saw them. Printing of photographs in journals was costly, and his work appeared in journals with relatively limited public circulation. Also, at the turn of the century, the American

public had not accepted photography as a medium of good taste. To some, it was a violation of privacy.

Hine's works are now available in various collections, three of which—The New York Public Library, the Albin O. Kuhn Library & Gallery, and the Library of Congress—made prints available to the Americans All® Photograph Collection.

Information on the William Williams and Lewis W. Hine Photograph Collections

131. This Lithuanian immigrant carried all of her possessions in a wicker basket. She arrived at Ellis Island in 1926 wearing a colorful shawl. Shawls of this type were frequently passed from one generation to another.
132. Jewish immigrants to the United States did not come from a single country. Because sanitary and dietary practices prescribed by their religion helped protect them against some diseases, their population increased in Europe, putting at least as much pressure on them as on their neighbors. In addition, Jews were outsiders in Christian Europe, and they came under pressure to renounce their religion. The heavy exodus from Russia occurred when *pogroms*, organized attacks on Jews, broke out in the early 1900s.
133. Some immigrants passing through Ellis Island were apparently from well-to-do families. Although he carried all his possessions in a suitcase and bundle, this elderly man appears to be quite dignified and from an established base in his home country.
134. This Albanian woman arrived at Ellis Island in 1905. She is wearing native clothing, as did many of the arrivals at that time. The Registry Room often looked like a costume ball because of the multicolored, many-styled national clothing worn by those waiting for their turn to enter the United States.
135. Slavs were the largest ethnic group that passed through Ellis Island and stayed in the United States. Between 1899 and 1924, approximately

2.3 million Slavs immigrated to the United States. They left Europe for essentially the same economic and political reasons as the Italians and Jews. This woman, carrying all her possessions in a bundle on her back, is a typical traveler of that era.

136. This Syrian woman was detained on Ellis Island in 1925. Hine's notes indicated she had tattoo marks on her face and hands (a sign of marriage) that did not show in the photographs. She may have had a medical problem, for only 1 percent of those arriving in New York after 1924 were detained at the island for further examination.

137. This group of immigrants surrounds a large vessel that is decorated with the star-and-crescent symbol of the Muslim religion and the Ottoman Turks. They are wearing tags that identify their mode of transportation, so they are ready to leave the island.

138. The heads of these German immigrant families are farmers, scholars, professionals and possibly a butcher. Their modern clothing and sturdy luggage show they are all fairly prosperous. They have passed inspection and wear tags that indicate their mode of transportation, so they are ready to leave the island.

131



Lithuanian woman with shawl

132



Russian Jew

133



Unidentified man, 1900

134



Albanian woman

135



Slavic woman

136



Syrian woman

137



Immigrants wearing fezzes

138



German immigrants

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Note: These entries are from a bibliography compiled by Sheridan Harvey and Karen E. Belanger, Telephone Reference, Correspondence, and Bibliography Section, General Reading Rooms Division and published in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, June 23, 1986. Library of Congress call numbers have been provided.

The authors are grateful to the following for their aid in the search for unusual and interesting photographs with which to illustrate the text. In some instances, the same photograph was available from more than one source. When this occurred, both sources have been listed and the reference number is included for the photograph supplied by each organization.

Front Cover

- top left Aerial view of Ellis Island.
National Archives, photo 90-G-2178
- top right Health inspection of immigrants.
Library of Congress, photo
LC-USZ62-40103
- bottom left Shepherd with pipe.
Statue of Liberty National Monument,
photo 99
- bottom right Opening ceremonies after Ellis Island
renovation.
Statue of Liberty National Monument,
photo 182, Klaus Schnitzer

Back Cover

- top The Portfolio Project, Inc., photo 37
- bottom Library of Congress, photo
LC-USZ6-600

Text

- page 1 The First Experience, Inc., photo 107
- page 2 The First Experience, Inc., photo 153
- page 3 The First Experience, Inc., photo 203
- page 4 Ira W. Yellen, photo 175
- page 5 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo
182, Klaus Schnitzer
- page 6 The Portfolio Project, Inc., photo 217
- page 7 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States
History, Local History and Genealogy
Division, The New York Public Library, Astor,
Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo
3; Lewis W. Hine Collection, Special
Collections Department, Albin O. Kuhn
Library & Gallery, University of Maryland,
Baltimore County Campus, identification
number unknown

- page 8 Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-7386
- page 16 Statue of Liberty National Monument,
photo 123
- page 18 Statue of Liberty National Monument,
photo 77
- page 19 Statue of Liberty National Monument,
photo 99

The Ellis Island Photograph Collection

- 39 National Archives, photo 90-G-2178
- 40 Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-29337
- 41 Portfolio Project, Inc., photo 126
- 42 (top) The First Experience, Inc., photo 128;
(bottom) The First Experience, Inc., photo 129
- 43 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo STLI
1173, Joseph Byron
- 44 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History,
Local History and Genealogy Division, The New
York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden
Foundations, Unit 5, photo 56
- 45 The First Experience, Inc., photo 132
- 46 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History,
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Foundations, Unit 1, photo 2
- 47 William Williams Collection, United States History,
Local History and Genealogy Division, The New
York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden
Foundations, Unit 1, photo 7, Edwin Levick
- 48 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History,
Local History and Genealogy Division, The New
York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden
Foundations, Unit 1, photo 10
- 49 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History,
Local History and Genealogy Division, The New
York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden
Foundations, Unit 1, photo 3; Lewis W. Hine
Collection, Special Collections Department, Albin
O. Kuhn Library & Gallery, University of
Maryland, Baltimore County Campus,
identification number unknown
- 50 Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-7386

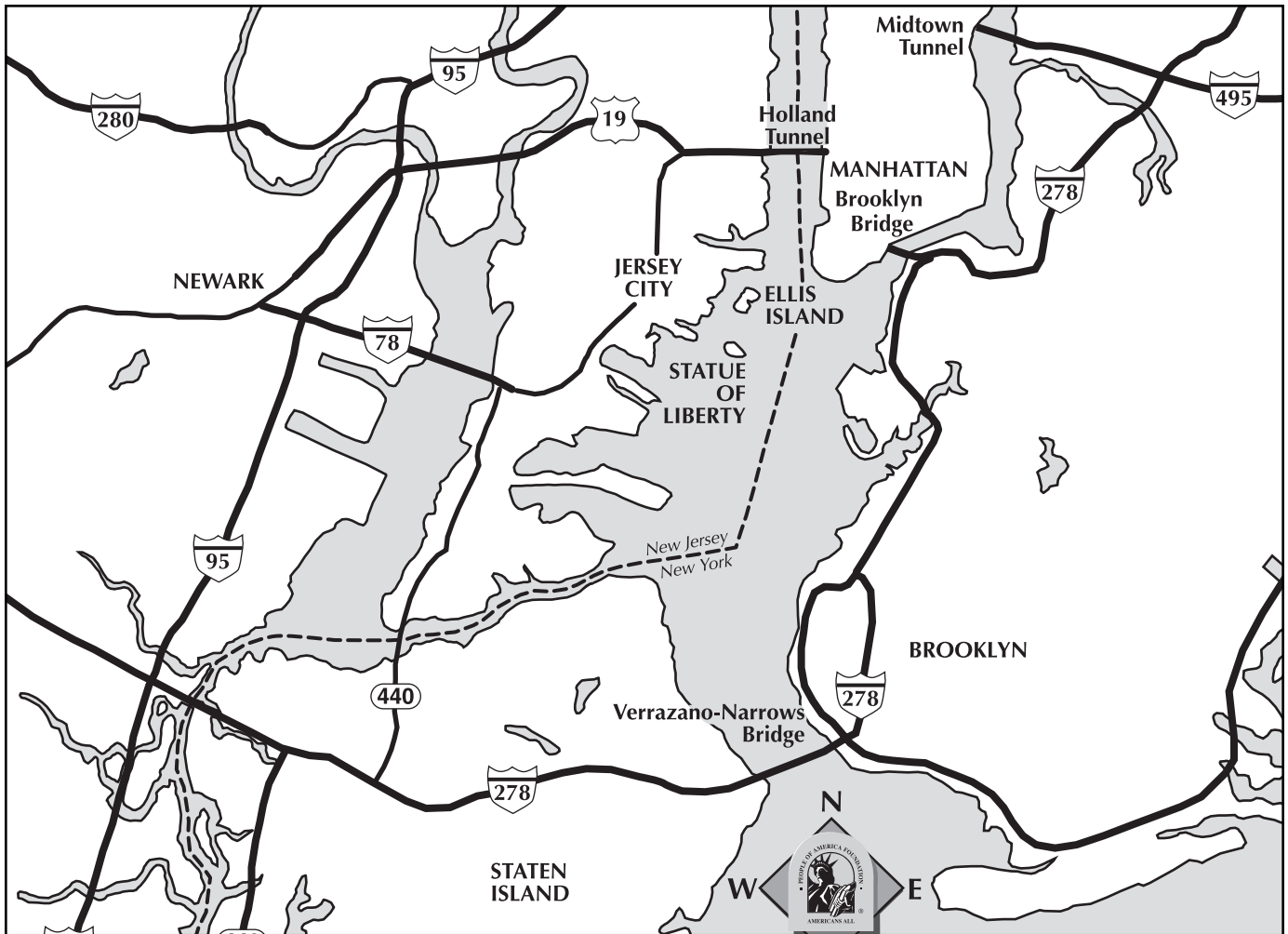
- 51 (top) Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 23; (bottom) The First Experience, Inc., photo 145
- 52 National Archives, photo 90-G-937
- 53 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 140
- 54 The First Experience, Inc., photo 141
- 55 The First Experience, Inc., photo 142
- 56 William Williams Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 4, Edwin Levick
- 57 The Catholic University of America, Powderly Collection, identification number unknown
- 58 Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-24762
- 59 (top) The First Experience, Inc., photo 149; (bottom) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 155
- 60 Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-40105
- 61 William Williams Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 42
- 62 (top) The First Experience, Inc., photo 152; (bottom) Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-11203
- 63 The First Experience, Inc., photo 153
- 64 Library of Congress, photo LC-B-401-12426
- 65 (top) The First Experience, Inc., photo 156; (bottom) Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-42207
- 66 (top) Ira W. Yellen, photo 160; (bottom) Ira W. Yellen, photo 170
- 67 (top) Ira W. Yellen, photo 162; (bottom) Ira W. Yellen, photo 168
- 68 Ira W. Yellen, photo 163
- 69 Ira W. Yellen, photo 165
- 70 (top) Ira W. Yellen, photo 169; (bottom) Ira W. Yellen, photo 172
- 71 Ira W. Yellen, photo 175
- 72 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 179, Brian Feeney
- 73 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 180, Brian Feeney
- 74 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 181, Brian Feeney
- 75 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 182, Klaus Schnitzer

The Augustus Sherman Photograph Collection

- 100 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 76
- 101 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 77
- 102 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 78
- 103 William Williams Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 44
- 104 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 80
- 105 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 81
- 106 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 82
- 107 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 83
- 108 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 84
- 109 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 86
- 110 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 88
- 111 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 89
- 112 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 90
- 113 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 91
- 114 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 92
- 115 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 93
- 116 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 94
- 117 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 95
- 118 (left) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 99; (right) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 100
- 119 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 102
- 120 (left) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 103; (right) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 109
- 121 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 104
- 122 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 105
- 123 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 107
- 124 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 108
- 125 (left) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 110; (right) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 111
- 126 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 113
- 127 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 114
- 128 (left) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 115; (right) Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 116
- 129 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 117
- 130 Statue of Liberty National Monument, photo 120

The William Williams and Lewis W. Hine Photograph Collections

- 131 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 27
- 132 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 20
- 133 Library of Congress, photo LC-USZ62-22338
- 134 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 12
- 135 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 21
- 136 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 26
- 137 William Williams Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 46
- 138 Lewis W. Hine Collection, United States History, Local History and Genealogy Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Unit 1, photo 8



Aerial view showing Ellis Island (top right) and the Statue of Liberty (bottom).