



# AMERICANS ALL®

*The Peopling of America*



▲ Guadalupe women



▲ Filipino students



▲ Angeline, Duwamish Indian



▲ Bill Pickett



▲ Girl from Alsace-Lorraine



▲ Women and children on Angel Island



▲ Members, Juarez Patriotic Society



▲ Peter Meyer from Denmark



▲ Japanese family



▲ Puerto Rican family

▲ Dr. Susan LaFlesche Picotte, Omaha Indian



## AMERICANS ALL® POSTER 538

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112. Guadeloupe 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.
123. Young woman from Alsace-Lorraine.
- 128L. Peter Meyer, 57, from Denmark. Arrived April 30, 1909, on the S.S. *Mauretania*.
237. Dr. Susan LaFlesche Picotte received her degree from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1889. Dr. Picotte, who finished at the top of her class, was the first Native American woman to become a licensed physician. She was the daughter of Joseph LaFlesche or Iron Eye, the last of the great chiefs of the Omaha tribe. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Nikuma, princess of the Iowas. After obtaining her degree, she returned to her birthplace, the Omaha Indian Reservation, where she devoted her life to the interests of her tribe and helped the Omahas build a better, more healthy future. Her contribution to her people was so significant that she became a leader of the Omahas, though traditionally they had never followed a woman. She was a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society, served on the board of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and was an active lobbyist at the state level for improved health laws for all people. (Information for this caption provided by the National Women's History Project.)
239. Angeline, a Duwamish Indian. Her father was Chief Seattle, after whom the city in Washington was named.
273. Japanese immigrants wore traditional *kimonos* in their quarters and around the plantation camps, but work clothes had to protect field laborers against the sun and rain, the sharp leaves of the sugarcane and the stinging insects, such as centipedes, scorpions and yellow jackets, that made their homes in the fields. For the men, western-style *ahina* (denim) was prized for its durability and was used to make shirts and trousers. Straw hats and raincoats were regular parts of the outfit.
284. Most Filipinos immigrating from the Philippines from 1906 to 1934—the second wave of Filipino immigration to the United States—left home and loved ones because they wanted to go to school. These two students, members of the *ilustrado* (well-to-do), came to the United States in the early 1920s.
319. These three men (from left to right), José Lopez, Jacinto Arros (from Mexico) and Julian Valdez (of California), were members of the Juárez Patriotic Society in 1870. Not much is known about their activities other than they were part of what would later be called the *mutualistas*, or mutual-aid associations. In the 1890s Mexican Americans formed organizations to protest racial policies, especially school segregation. The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) was born in the 1920s to defend Mexicans from racism and to help them gain economic and political power.
400. Bill Pickett, the son of formerly enslaved African Americans, was born near Austin, Texas, in 1870. He worked as a cowboy on several different Texas ranches and, during the 1890s, developed a method of throwing and holding steers by biting into their lower lips.
- 440R. Many Puerto Ricans were attracted to the United States by the promise (or hope) of a better life, a life like the one they perceived other American citizens had. They were also pulled by connections to family already in the United States. Family pride is evidenced in this New York City portrait, c. 1950s.
757. Women and children wait on Angel Island while the Immigration Service decides whether they have a legitimate claim to United States citizenship.

