

9 Tips to Research Immigrant Ancestors

1

SEARCH US RECORDS FOR CLUES ABOUT THE IMMIGRANT.

Look for information such as place of origin, birth year, year of arrival (or length of residence in America), port of arrival and whether naturalized. These details will help you search for and identify the person on passenger lists. Records holding these clues include censuses, burial records, obituaries, military records, citizenship records and passports.

4

SEARCH WITHOUT A LAST NAME IF YOU KNOW THE ARRIVAL PORT AND/OR YEAR.

Instead, enter other terms, such as birth year, arrival port and year of arrival.

7

USE THE ONE-STEP WEBPAGES BY STEPHEN P. MORSE.

The site <www.stevemorse.org> for a more-flexible way to search immigration data on sites such as Ancestry.com <www.ancestry.com> (where you must be a subscriber to see matching records) and EllisIsland.org <www.libertyellisfoundation.org>. Morse's Ellis Island "Gold" form, for example, lets you add a town name and ethnicity, and uses a Soundex system that works well for Eastern European names.

2

LOOK FOR YOUR ANCESTOR'S BIRTH NAME IN PASSENGER LISTS.

This pre-immigration name may not be the name he or she used after arriving in America.

**From 1836 to 1914,
over 30 million
Europeans migrated
to the United States.**

5

TRY SPELLING VARIANTS AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WILDCARD SEARCHING.

Usually, an asterisk (*) stands in for zero or more letters, and a question mark (?) stands for one letter.

8

CHECK EVERY PAGE.

Towns often immigrated together, so examine your ancestor's passenger list for people from the same place. They're potential research targets.

3

SEARCH FOR WOMEN BY THEIR MAIDEN AND MARRIED NAMES.

If you can't find a female ancestor, try searching for her children.

6

STUDY THE ORIGINS OF YOUR ANCESTORS' RELATIVES AND NEIGHBORS.

Find these folks in censuses and land records, and named as witnesses on marriage records and naturalizations. Folks from the same towns often migrated together and settled together in the United States.

9

KNOW THE PORT AND ARRIVAL DATE.

This is especially true if you're using microfilmed records. Find microfilm at National Archives and Records Administration facilities <www.archives.gov>, the FamilySearch Family History Library <www.familysearch.org> in Salt Lake City, and major genealogical libraries.

tip

The National Archives has microfilm for more than 100 US ports of entry along the nation's coasts and borders. Immigrants' most-used ports were New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

IMMIGRATION TIMELINE

- 1620** The “Great Migration” begins, with more than 20,000 immigrants arriving in New England in 20 years
- 1790** Free white persons can become citizens after two years’ residence in the United States
- 1795** Naturalization Act increases citizenship applicants’ residency requirement to five years, with three years’ notice of intent to file for citizenship
- 1798** Residency requirement increases to 14 years, with five years’ notice of intention
- 1802** The Naturalization Act of 1798 is repealed
- 1807** Congress bans importing slaves, curbing the forced immigration of Africans (illegal importation of slaves continued)
- 1820** Laws requiring ships’ captains to submit passenger lists go into effect
- 1845** Ireland’s Great Potato Famine begins, prompting a million Irish to migrate to the United States over five years
- 1855** Castle Garden immigration depot opens on Manhattan’s Battery
- 1868** Burlingame Treaty encourages Chinese immigration
- 1870** Laws state that African-Americans could become citizens; Asians could not
- 1875** US immigration law excludes criminals and women “brought for lewd and immoral purposes”
- 1881** German immigration peaks over the next four years, with a million settling mostly in the Midwest
- 1882** Chinese Exclusion Act is passed; other laws exclude lunatics, “idiots,” convicts and those likely to become public charges
- 1892** Ellis Island opens and remains a key immigrant processing center until 1924 (except 1897 to 1900, due to a fire)
- 1894** US immigration restrictions are extended to arrivals at Canadian ports
- 1900** Ellis Island reopens in December
- 1906** The federal government assumes control over citizenship process
- 1907** Ellis Island processes a record number of immigrants in April
- 1910** Angel Island immigration station opens in San Francisco Bay, processing many Asian immigrants
- 1918** President Woodrow Wilson issues a proclamation requiring passports for international travel
- 1921** The Emergency Quota Act sets annual admission of certain ethnic groups based on a percentage of those nationalities in the 1910 census
- 1922** A woman’s citizenship becomes independent from that of her husband
- 1924** National Origins Act sets the annual admission of certain ethnic groups to 2 percent of those nationalities’ populations in the 1890 census; American Indians are declared citizens
- 1933** Immigration and Naturalization Service is formed
- 1940** Resident noncitizens must register with the government
- 1943** The United States repeals the Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1945** US GI’s war brides are exempted from immigration quotas
- 1947** Congress relaxes immigration restrictions for WWII displaced persons, particularly those from Eastern Europe.

The Ellis Island Name-Change Myth

Despite popular belief, immigrants’ names weren’t changed on Ellis Island. Immigrant processing didn’t allow for it: Ships’ passenger lists were compiled at the port of departure, as passengers purchased their tickets. A ship’s clerk wrote down the name and other information the passenger provided, and upon arrival in the United States, the captain turned this list over to customs officials.

Arriving immigrants were interviewed by registry clerks. These clerks, each of whom spoke several languages, questioned immigrants in their native tongues, asking the same questions from the passenger list. If the answers differed from the list, the clerk could detain the person. Ellis Island clerks were instructed not to change information on the passenger list, unless the inspection revealed the original information was erroneous.

IMMIGRATION RECORDS QUICK GUIDE

RECORD	ERA	DESCRIPTION	INFORMATION PROVIDED
Early customs lists	pre-1820	Only a handful of passenger lists for ships arriving before 1820 are known to exist.	varies
Customs passenger lists	1820–1891	Starting in 1820, the United States required arriving ships to turn over passenger lists to customs officials. These early lists vary by the port and have sparse information.	passenger name, age, occupation, sex and nationality; ship name; port of departure; date and port of arrival
Immigration passenger lists	1891–onward	The US government provided forms for passenger lists after assuming responsibility for immigrant processing. Information requested increased over time.	the above, plus literacy, money carried, name of person who paid passage, last place of residence and more (detail increases in later lists)
Oaths of allegiance	Colonial era and onward	The colonies of Pennsylvania and New York required foreigners to swear an oath. Continental Congress required the oath in 1778.	name of person, ship name, date, allegiance being renounced
Declarations of intent (also called declarations of intention)	1790–onward	Potential citizens had to file these “first papers” after living in the United States a proscribed amount of time (this varied with current law). They then had to wait a minimum length of time before filing a petition to naturalize.	name, names of spouse and children, birth date and place, address, nationality; detail increases with later records
Petitions to naturalize	1790–onward	The second step in the naturalization process involved filing a petition or “second papers” in court. A judge could grant or deny the petition.	name, date of naturalization and witnesses’ names
Alien case files	1940 and onward; most are 1944 and later	These document Immigration and Naturalization Service (now US Citizenship and Naturalization Services or USCIS) investigations into citizenship applicants.	varies, but may include depositions, witness testimony, correspondence, documents submitted as proof of identity and more
Visa files	1924–1944	Visa files document immigrants admitted for permanent residence after July 1, 1924. They’re available through March 31, 1944.	visa application; birth, marriage and military records; health certificate; criminal background check from the person’s home country; affidavit of support
Alien registrations	1940–1944	The Alien Registration Act of 1940 required noncitizen residents age 14 and older to register with the government.	name, other names used, residence, birth date and place, date and port of arrival in the United States, marital status, height, weight, occupation, criminal history and more
Passport applications	1795–onward	Until 1952, passports weren’t required for foreign travel except for brief periods during wartime. Many citizens obtained them for easier traveling.	increases in later records and may include name, residence, citizenship status, immigration details, intended destination, reason for and expected length of travel
Passenger and Immigration Lists Index (PILI)	1500s–1900s	This book series indexes a wide range of immigration records for the United States and Canada.	varies, often including name, immigration/emigration date, place of origin, port, and the source providing the information
Emigration records	1500s and onward	These records may include departing passenger lists or names of departing emigrants who registered with their local police.	varies, often including name, immigration/emigration date, place of origin and ports of departure and arrival

ONLINE CLASSES	MICROFILM, BOOKS AND REPOSITORIES	NOTES
Find digitized books listing arrivals by searching Ancestry.com < www.ancestry.com >, FamilySearch Books < www.familysearch.org > and Google Books < books.google.com >.	NARA has microfilm of transcribed arrivals to New Orleans (1813–1819) and Philadelphia (partial, 1800–1882). Find published indexes by searching WorldCat < www.worldcat.org > for the place and early passenger lists.	The Passenger and Immigration Lists Index (see below) indexes many early immigration sources.
Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org have a range of indexes and images; find some on ImmigrantShips.net < www.immigrantships.net >. New York records are indexed at Castle Garden < www.castlegarden.org >.	Find at the Family History Library (FHL); National Archives (NARA) in Washington, DC; and NARA regional offices and large genealogical repositories covering the location of the port of arrival.	Search with the birth name of the immigrant. Microfilmed lists are arranged by port, arrival date and ship name.
Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org have a range of indexes and images; find some on ImmigrantShips.net. New York records are at EllisIsland.org < www.libertyellisfoundation.org >.	same as for immigration passenger lists	Passenger information on most lists spans two pages; check both.
Early oaths are in digitized books and transcribed lists at Ancestry.com and Hathi Trust < www.hathitrust.org >. Later oaths were part of naturalization records.	Search for oaths of allegiance on WorldCat to find published sources, and check state archives and historical societies for the area.	Before 1778, a “foreigner” in the American colonies was anyone not British.
Ancestry.com, Fold3 < www.fold3.com > and FamilySearch.org have a variety of digitized records and indexes. Also see digitized county court records on FamilySearch.org.	Until 1906, these could be filed in any court. Search the FamilySearch catalog by place and check state archives for microfilm and published indexes. Request copies from the court where records were filed. After 1906, order through the USCIS Genealogy Program < www.uscis.gov/genealogy >.	A declaration of intent expired if the immigrant didn’t file a petition to naturalize in a timely manner. Therefore, you might find multiple declarations for one person.
same as for declarations of intent	same as for declarations of intent	Numbers written on a person’s passenger list entry may indicate he later filed for naturalization.
not available	Find records at NARA’s regional facilities in Kansas City or San Francisco (especially for West Coast immigrants).	See < www.archives.gov/research/immigration/aliens > for information.
not available	Order online through the USCIS Genealogy Program.	Request post-1944 files under the Freedom of Information Act. Instructions are at < www.uscis.gov/aboutus > (click Freedom of Information and Privacy Act).
not available	same as for visa files	The person’s alien registration number (A-number) may be on naturalization documents if he or she later became a citizen.
Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org have collections spanning 1795 to 1925; Fold3’s dates from 1795 to 1905.	Records from 1795 to 1925 are on microfilm at the FHL, NARA facilities in the Washington, DC, area, and many of NARA’s regional facilities.	A man’s passport covered family traveling with him. Starting in 1920, wives got their own passports. Photos are first included in the 1910s.
Search various versions of this periodically updated resource on genealogy sites such as Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest Online.	Look for volumes in print at libraries with large genealogy collections.	Always try to locate the source record for the indexed information.
Findmypast.com < www.findmypast.com > has Liverpool departures (1890-1960). Search surviving Bremen departures at < www.passengerlists.de >. Search Liverpool; Gothenburg, Sweden; and Hamburg departures on Ancestry.com.	Search for the keyword emigration in the FamilySearch online catalog and narrow by place.	PILI indexes many emigration records, so a search may lead you to these sources.

CLUES IN IMMIGRATION RECORDS

1922 PASSENGER ARRIVAL LIST, PORT OF NEW YORK

List **2021**

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE

ALL ALIENS arriving at a port of continental United States from a foreign port or a port of the insular possessions of the United States, and all aliens arriving at a port of said insular possessions from a foreign port, a port of continental United States, or a port of another insular possession. This (white) sheet is for the listing of STEERAGE PASSENGERS ONLY.

S. S. Orduna Passengers sailing from Hamburg Southampton Cherbourg, July 26th, 1922, 19 Arriving at Port of NEW YORK

No. on List	HEAD-TAX STATUS (This column for use of Government which only)	NAME IN FULL (Family name, Given name)	Age	Sex	Married to	Calling or occupation	Abilities	Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject)	Race or people	Last permanent residence (Country, City or town)	Name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came	Final destination (State, City or town)	No. on List	By whom was passage paid?	Whether ever in United States when ad- mitted	
1		Berhard Friedrich	19	M	Single	Callor	yes	Austrian	German	Hungeland Willersdorf	Parents: Ladislaus Berhard Willersdorf 60, Rosenlund, Austria	Ill. Chicago	1	yes	Brother	205, no. 111111
2		Yotko Andrej	27	M	Single	Famer	yes	Cs.Slovak	Cs.Slovak	Kisanoovnik	Wife: Anna Yotko Kianaw v s. p. Upor, Cs Slovakia	N. J. Trenton	2	yes	Brother	no
3		Kaiser Karoly	30	M	Single	Hilbertson	yes	Hungarian	Hungarian	Tolna	Fathers: Josef Kaiser Tolna, Kereszt. St. Hungary	Ill. Chicago	3	yes	Brother in law	no
4		Hamer Karl	19	M	Single	Butcher	yes	Austrian	Austrian	Straden	Uncle: Anton Trats, Isstem, F. Ischen Gyrr, Father: Josef Hamer	Ill. Chicago	4	yes	Father	no
5		Heterova Anna	22	F	Single	Clerk	yes	Czechoslov	German	Prague	Marlanski, Praha, II. Guardian: Josef Pasoput, Kralup, Cs. Czechoslovakia	Pa. Pittsburgh	5	yes	Cousin	no
6		Struss Walter	14	M	Single	Scholar	yes	Czechoslov	Hebrew	Kalinik	Sisters: Trestyak Kinky	Ill. Chicago	6	no	Mother	no
7		Yap Jos Mary	62	F	Widow	work	yes	Hungarian	Hungarian	Hungary	Wife: Maria, Hungary	Conn. Bridgeport	7	yes	Daughter	no
8		Yapp (nee Yaglos) Adelaide	39	F	Widow	work	yes	Hungarian	Hungarian	Hungary	Wife: Maria, Hungary	Conn. Bridgeport	8	yes	Sister	no
9		Yapp Ladislaus	6	M	Single	work	no	Hungarian	Hungarian	Hungary	Wife: Maria, Hungary	Conn. Bridgeport	9	yes	Aunt	no
10		Keyer Caroline	17	F	Single	work	yes	German	German	Practical	Wife: Maria, Hungary	Kans. Lucas	10	yes	Uncle	no

Immigration officials made notations during immigrant processing; other notations were made later, when court clerks researched arrival claims of those seeking citizenship. Find a key to these notations at www.jewishgen.org/InfoFiles/Manifests.

These numbers indicate the person later applied for naturalization.

1837 PASSENGER ARRIVAL LIST, PORT OF NEW YORK

Augusta Zoppin	14	1 girl		
Carl Adams	18	1 male James	1 chest	
Georg Kronberger	34	1 male James	1 chest	
Philipp Hoffmann	36	1 male James	1 chest	
Georg Hoffmann	36	1 male James	1 chest	
Carl Hoffmann	28	1 male Hermann	1 chest	
Georg Hoffmann	28	1 male August	1 chest	
Anna Hoffmann	20	1 female		
Philipp Hoffmann	24	1 female	1 chest	
Anna Hoffmann	24	1 female	1 chest	
Georg Hoffmann	20	1 male Peter	1 chest	
Carl Hoffmann	32	1 male Peter	1 chest	
Philipp Hoffmann	27	1 male Hermann	1 chest	
Georg Hoffmann	22	1 female	1 chest	
Anna Hoffmann	44	1 female James		
Wilhelm Hoffmann	44	1 female	2 chests	
Carl Hoffmann	33	1 male James	1 chest	
Carl Hoffmann	21	1 male James	1 chest	
Carl Hoffmann	19	1 male Hermann	1 chest	
Carl Hoffmann	27	1 male James	2 chests	

Turn to the first page of the list for ship name, arrival date, and column headings.

Early passenger lists vary in format and give scant detail. This one lists name, age, sex, occupation and baggage, leaving blank the columns for country of origin, destination country and "whether died" during the voyage.

Citation for this record: "New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957," Year: 1837; Ship: Tiber, Arrival: New York, New York, digital images, Ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 24 January 2014), citing National Archives microfilm publication M237, roll 32, list No. 59.

Q HOW CAN I TRACE IMMIGRANTS BEFORE PASSENGER LISTS BEGIN IN 1820?

A The Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, searchable via Ancestry.com <www.ancestry.com> and HeritageQuest Online (available through many libraries), indexes a variety of resources naming early immigrants. Use the source information to locate a copy of the original record, if possible. Some sources listed in this cheat sheet's immigration records chart predate 1820, and obituaries, newspaper arrival lists or court papers may serve as substitutes.

Q WHERE CAN I FIND OUT ABOUT MY ANCESTOR WHO IMMIGRATED TO CANADA, THEN CROSSED THE BORDER INTO THE UNITED STATES?

A The United States began recording border crossings in 1895, at a time when almost half of immigrants to Canada went on to the United States. More than four million arrivals from 1895 to 1956 are named on these "St. Albans lists" (they were stored in St. Albans, Vt.). They're on Ancestry.com, with index cards on FamilySearch.org <www.familysearch.org>. Ancestry.com also has Canadian passenger arrival lists from 1865 to 1935.

Q WHAT ABOUT IMMIGRANTS COMING NORTH FROM MEXICO?

A At least 3.5 million people crossed the US-Mexican border between 1903 and 1957. Ancestry.com has the lists in a database called "Border Crossings: From Mexico to U.S., 1895-1964"; these names are indexed on the FamilySearch.org website and available on FamilySearch microfilm.

Q WHY DO I FIND MULTIPLE PASSENGER LIST ENTRIES FOR MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER ON DIFFERENT DATES?

A If you're sure all the entries are for your great-grandfather, it's likely he was a "bird of passage." Male immigrants often would go to America to earn money for their families, then return home. They might travel back and forth several times before finally settling in America.

Q DO PASSENGER LISTS NAME PEOPLE WHO WERE BORN OR DIED ON BOARD?

A You may find notations near the name of a passenger who died or gave birth, and/or at the end of the passenger list.

Q I BELIEVE MY ANCESTOR "AMERICANIZED" HIS NAME AFTER IMMIGRATING. WHERE CAN I FIND THE NAME HE USED ON A PASSENGER LIST?

A Look for your ancestor's birth name in home sources (such as letters or a family Bible), naturalization documents, alien registration records, obituaries (including from foreign-language newspapers) and church records (which may contain baptism details).

Q DO IMMIGRATION RECORDS EXIST FOR PEOPLE WHO FLEW TO THE UNITED STATES?

A Several passenger lists databases on Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org include air arrivals to ports such as New York, Baltimore and San Diego. You also can use the National Archives' NATF Form 81 <www.archives.gov/genealogy/immigration> to order arrival manifests for air-planes through 1959.

Departing migrants must have a visa from the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The agency's fee-based Genealogy Program <www.uscis.gov/genealogy> lets you order visa files from July 1, 1924, to March 31, 1944. You can request later files under the Freedom of Information Act. For request instructions, see <www.uscis.gov/about-us/freedom-information-and-privacy-act-foia/how-file-foia-privacy-act-request/how-file-foiapa-request>.

RECORDS WITH IMMIGRATION CLUES

Wondering where your immigrant ancestor came from and when he arrived in the United States? These US resources are most likely to provide those details:

- **Cemetery records:** tombstone or on the burial record may provide biographical details
- **Censuses, including:**
 - » **1820-1840:** number of aliens/persons not naturalized
 - » **1870:** birthplace, whether parents were foreign-born
 - » **1880:** birthplaces of the person and his or her parents
 - » **1890** (only fragments exist): birthplaces of the person and his/her parents, number of years in the United States, naturalization status
 - » **1900:** birthplaces of the person and his/her parents, immigration year, number of years in the United States, naturalization status
 - » **1910:** birthplaces of the person and his/her parents, immigration year, mother tongue, naturalization status
 - » **1920:** birthplaces and mother tongue of the person and his/her parents, immigration year, naturalization status
 - » **1930:** birthplaces and mother tongue of the person and his/her parents, immigration year, naturalization status
 - » **1940:** birthplace, citizenship of the foreign-born; for 5 percent of respondents, parents' birthplaces and mother tongue
- **County histories:** may profile early and prominent residents
- **Home sources:** old letters and family Bibles
- **Death records:** may give birthplace of person and/or parents
- **Naturalization/alien registration records:** may name immigration port, year and ship
- **Newspapers:** sometimes name recent arrivals
- **Obituaries:** may give birthplace, year of immigration and more

Websites

Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation <www.aiisf.org>

Castle Clinton (Castle Garden) <www.nps.gov/cacl>

Cyndi's List <www.cyndislist.com>: Check categories for Ports of Entry, Ships and Passenger Lists, Immigration and Naturalization, Ports of Departure and Societies & Groups>Ethnic Heritage.

Ellis Island <www.libertyellisfoundation.org>

Emigration and Immigration Records and Resources
<germanroots.com/ei.html>

FamilySearch Wiki: US Emigration and Immigration
<www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Emigration_and_Immigration>

The Great Migration: A Survey of New England, 1620–1640
<www.greatmigration.org>

Immigrant and Passenger Arrivals: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications <archives.gov/publications/genealogy/microfilm-catalogs.html#immigrant>

Immigrant Arrivals: A Guide to Published Sources
<www.loc.gov/rr/genealogy/bib_guid/immigrant>

Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild
<www.immigrantships.net>

In Motion: The African-American Migration Experience
<www.inmotionaame.org>

Library and Archives Canada: Immigration Records
<www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration>

The Mayflower Passenger List
<mayflowerhistory.com/mayflower-passenger-list>

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA): Chinese Immigration
<archives.gov/research/chinese-americans/guide.html>

NARA: Colonial-era Passenger Lists <archives.gov/research/immigration/passenger-arrival.html#colonial>

NARA: Immigration Records
<archives.gov/research/immigration>

NARA: Passenger Lists Data Files
<aad.archives.gov/aad/series-list.jsp?cat=GP44>

New Orleans Ship Passenger List Online Index
<www.sos.la.gov/HistoricalResources/Research/HistoricalRecords/Pages/PassengerManifests.aspx>

On the Trail of Our Ancestors: Passenger Ships' Lists, Pennsylvania <www.trailofourancestors.com/shipind.htm>

One-Step Web Pages by Stephen P. Morse <stevemorse.org>

Passport Records, 1828–1836: Mexican Records from the Port of Entry at Santa Fe, New Mexico Territory
<www.nmgs.org/artpass.htm>

TheShipsList <www.theshipslist.com>

US Ports of Arrival and Their Available Passenger Lists, 1820–1957 <www.genesearch.com/ports.html>

USCIS Genealogy Program <www.uscis.gov/genealogy>

Books

American Immigration by Maldwyn Allen Jones (University of Chicago Press)

American Passenger Arrival Records by Michael Tepper (Genealogical Publishing Co.)

The Atlantic Migration, 1607–1860, reprint edition, by Marcus Lee Hansen (Simon Publications)

A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538–1825; Being a Guide to Published Lists of Early Immigrants to North America, 3rd edition, by Harold Lancour and Richard J. Wolfe (New York Public Library)

Coming to America: A History of Immigration and Ethnicity in American Life, 2nd edition, by Roger Daniels (HarperCollins Perennial)

Crossings: The Great Transatlantic Migrations, 1870–1914 by Walter Nugent (Indiana University Press)

Ellis Island and the Peopling of America: The Official Guide by Virginia Yans-McLaughlin and Marjorie Lightman (New Press)

The Family Tree Guide to Finding Your Ellis Island Ancestors by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack (Family Tree Books)

Forgotten Doors: The Other Ports of Entry to the United States edited by M. Mark Stolarik (Associated University Presses)

Galveston: Ellis Island of the West by Bernard Marinbach (State University of New York Press)

A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Immigrant and Ethnic Ancestors by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack (Betterway Books)

The Great Migration: The Atlantic Crossing by Sailing-Ship Since 1770 by Edwin C. Guillet (Jerome S. Ozer Publishing)

Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives, 3rd edition, edited by Anne Bruner Eales and Robert M. Kvasnicka (NARA)

La Storia: Five Centuries of the Italian American Experience by Jerre Mangione and Ben Morreale (HarperCollins)

Oaths of Allegiance to the United States by Nellie Protsman Waldenmaier (Genealogical Publishing Co.)

Ships of Our Ancestors by Michael J. Anuta (Genealogical Publishing Co.)

They Came in Ships, 3rd edition, by John Philip Colletta (Ancestry)