

Immigrants



Emigrant vs. Immigrant

- An emigrant is leaving (exiting)
- An immigrant is coming in
- Of course, emigrant and immigrant often refer to the same person—people who are emigrating are also immigrating (if they leave, they go somewhere).

Immigrants:
They came to
America on crowded
ships.

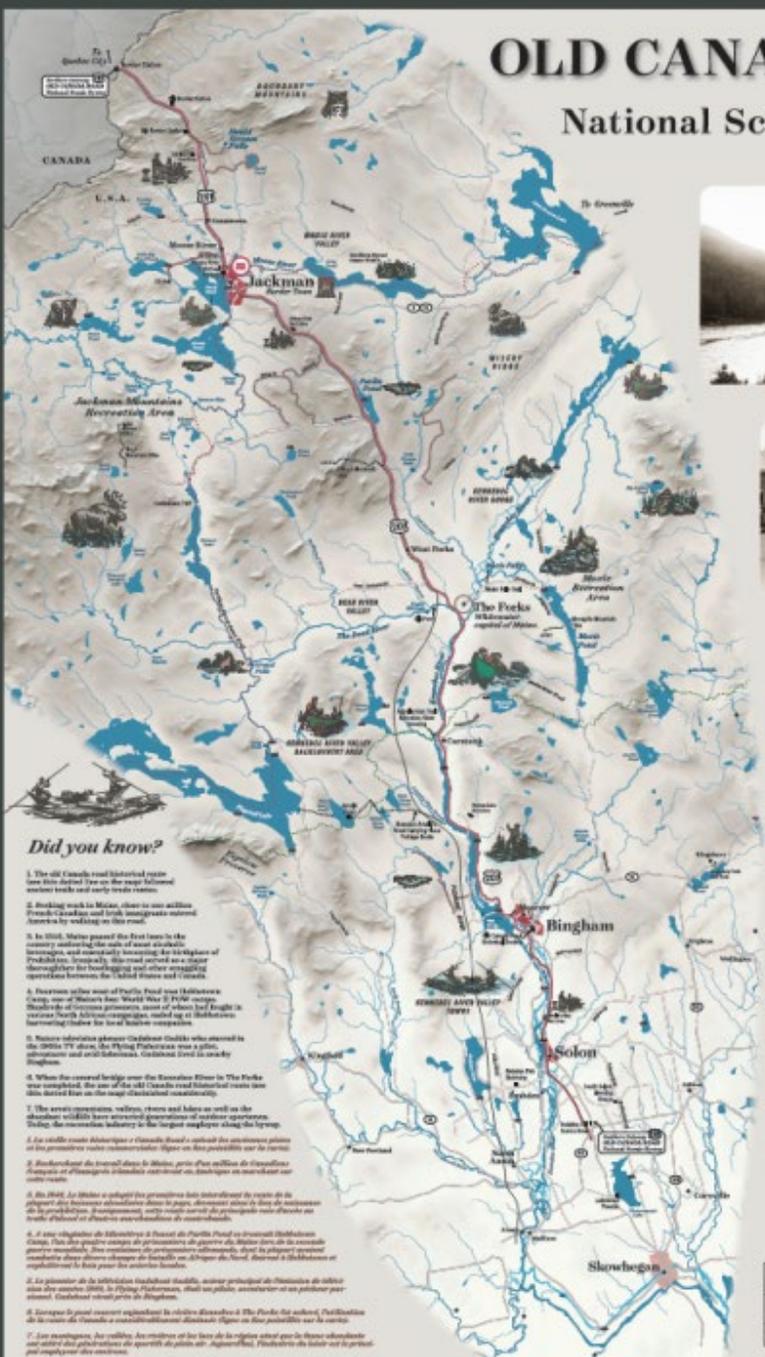


1870 Emigrants Coming to the "Land"

Immigrants:
They came to
America from
Quebec in horse-
drawn wagons along
Old Canada Road.

OLD CANADA ROAD

National Scenic Byway



Did you know?

- The Old Canada road historical route was first defined by the early 18th-century settlers and early trade routes.
- Working with in Maine, close to one million French-Canadian and Irish immigrants entered America by walking on this road.
- In 1810, Major General Sir John B. Sevier passed the first laws in the country authorizing the sale of land in western Maine, and eventually forming the Kingdom of Franklin, Vermont. This road served as a major thoroughfare for logging and other agricultural operations between the inland forest and the coast.
- Decisions after most of the French-Canadian Camp, one of the first World War I POW camps. Thousands of French-Canadian men of military age in various North American campaigns, including the Battle of Vimy Ridge, were held in this area.
- Nature education program in the Jackman Mountains area, including the Jackman Mountains State Park, and the Jackman Mountains State Park.
- When the covered bridge over the Kennebec River in The Forks was completed, the use of the Old Canada road historical route was discontinued.
- The area's mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes as well as the abundant wildlife have attracted generations of outdoor enthusiasts. Today, the recreation industry is the largest employer along the byway.
- The route is a scenic and historic route that is a testament to the spirit of the pioneers and the rugged terrain of the region.
- Historical sites and landmarks, including the Jackman Mountains State Park, and the Jackman Mountains State Park.
- In 1810, the Maine Legislature passed the first laws in the country authorizing the sale of land in western Maine, and eventually forming the Kingdom of Franklin, Vermont. This road served as a major thoroughfare for logging and other agricultural operations between the inland forest and the coast.
- In the planning of the settlement of the Jackman Mountains area, the Jackman Mountains State Park, and the Jackman Mountains State Park.
- Since the first settlers established in the Jackman Mountains in the Forks of the Kennebec, the Jackman Mountains State Park, and the Jackman Mountains State Park.
- The mountains, the valleys, the rivers and the lakes as well as the abundant wildlife have attracted generations of outdoor enthusiasts. Today, the recreation industry is the largest employer along the byway.



The Old Canada Road near Bangor, ME in 1810



Main Street, Bangor, ME in 1910



The Jackman Road in 1910

What is the "Old Canada Road"?

The Canada Road was created as a travel and trade route to connect Boston to Quebec City. Captain James Jackman was hired by the state in the 1830s to turn what was a wagon trail into a road.

La route du Canada a été créée pour établir une voie de communication et de commerce entre Boston et la ville de Québec. Vers 1830, l'état a chargé le capitaine James Jackman de transformer cette piste à chariots en route.

Scale

0 1 2 Miles

0 1 2 Kilometers

0 1 2 Miles

0 1 2 Kilometers



N
W OCB E
S

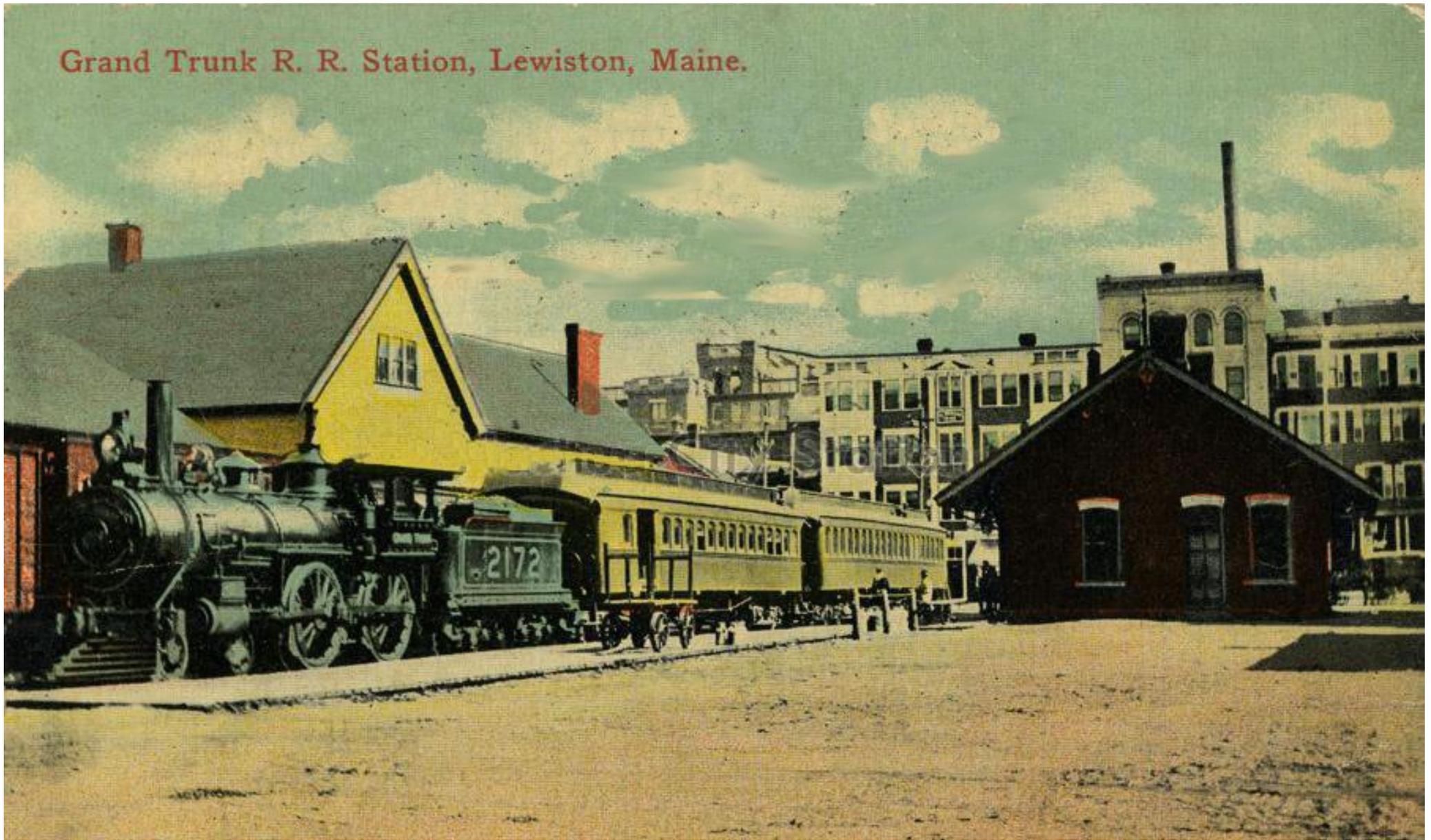


Recreation Opportunities
The Old Canada Road is a scenic and historic route that is a testament to the spirit of the pioneers and the rugged terrain of the region. The route is a scenic and historic route that is a testament to the spirit of the pioneers and the rugged terrain of the region.



MAINE
VIBRANT OPPORTUNITY

Grand Trunk R. R. Station, Lewiston, Maine.



Grand Trunk Railroad and Depot, Lewiston, Maine

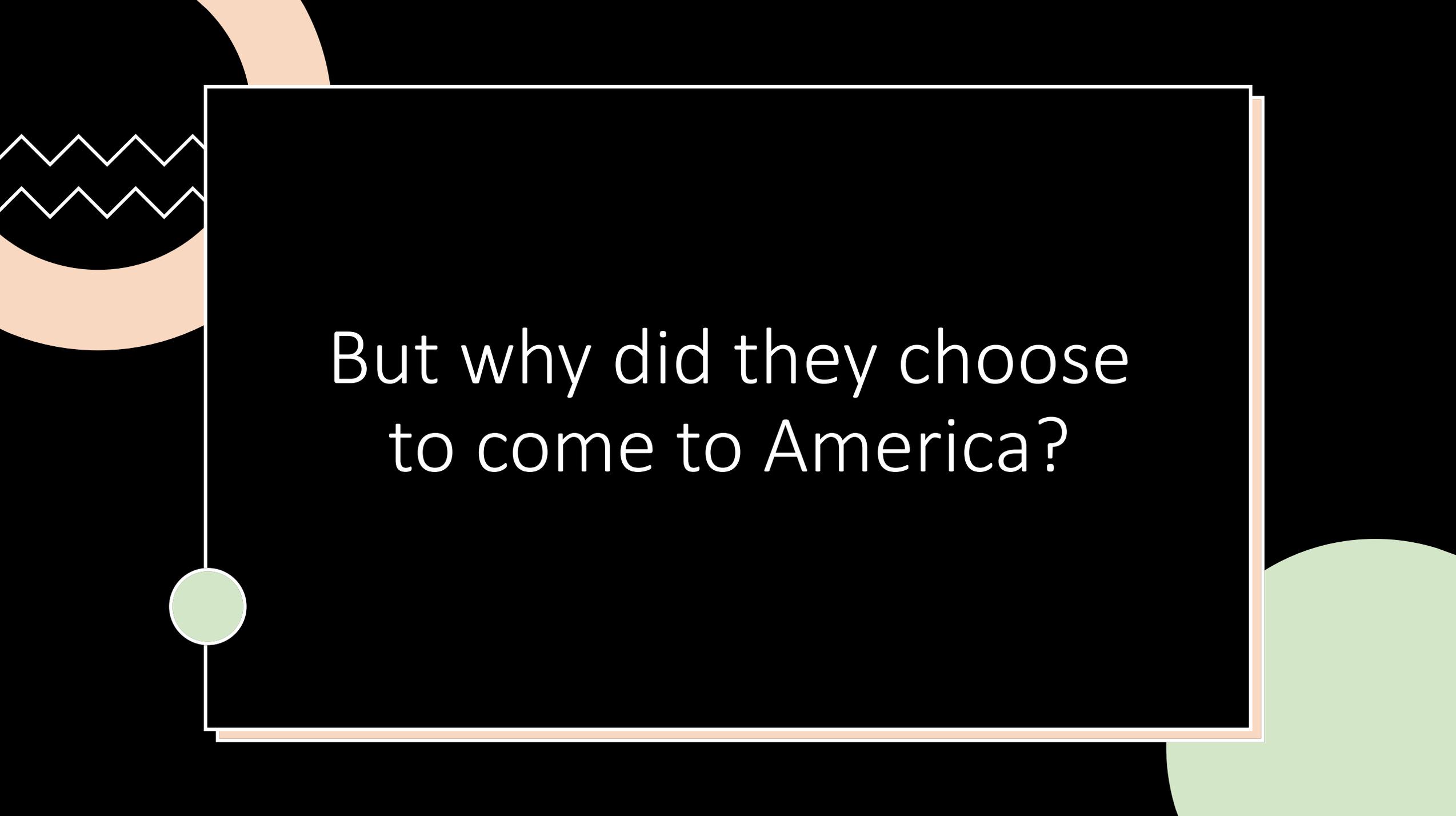
What would you pack if you could only bring the clothes you were wearing and whatever fit in your backpack? You won't be going back home.





Why did immigrants leave
their homelands?

- Crop failure which led to famine
- Land shortage
- Job shortage
- Government imposing higher taxes
- America "Land of Opportunity"

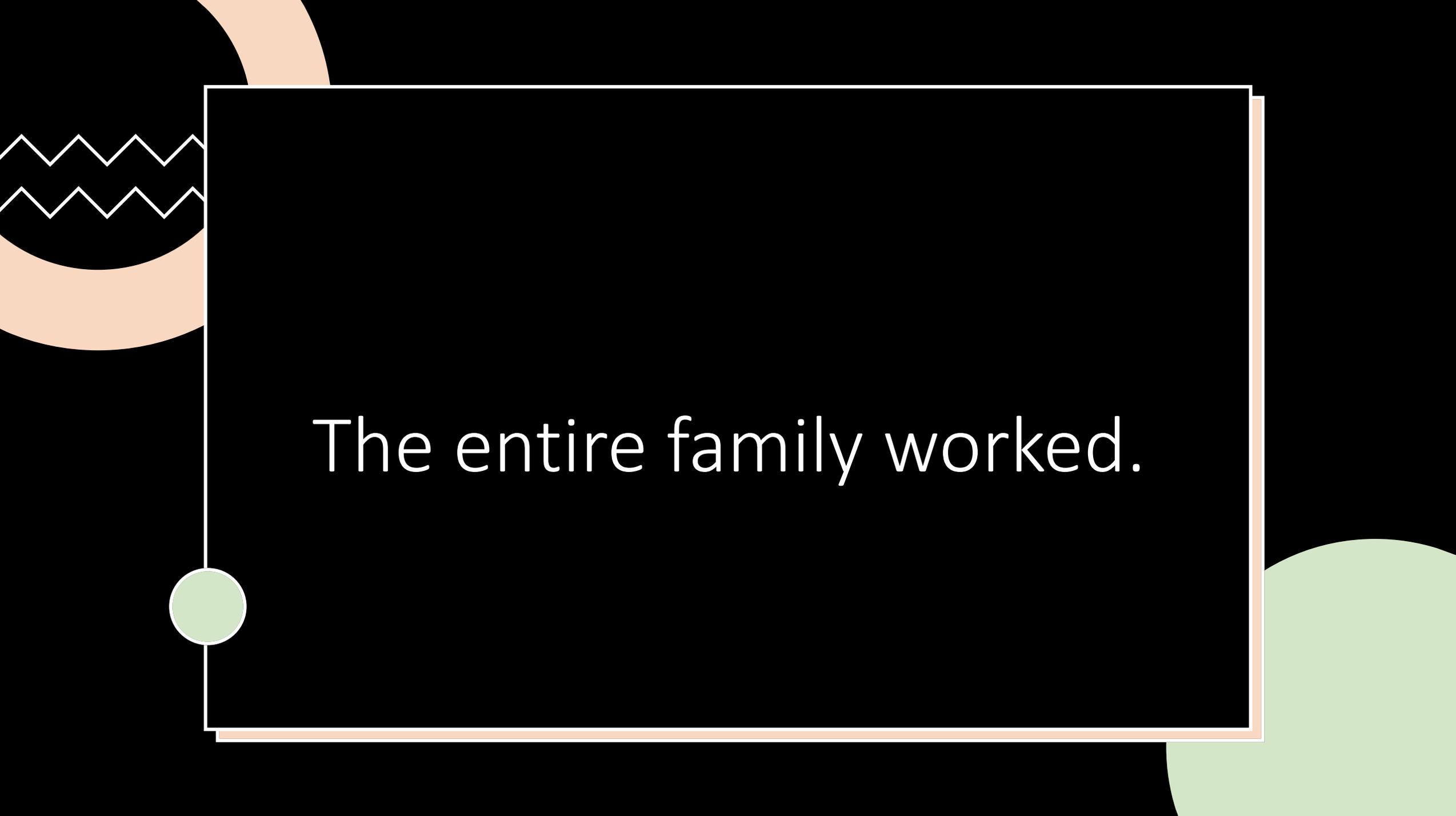


But why did they choose
to come to America?

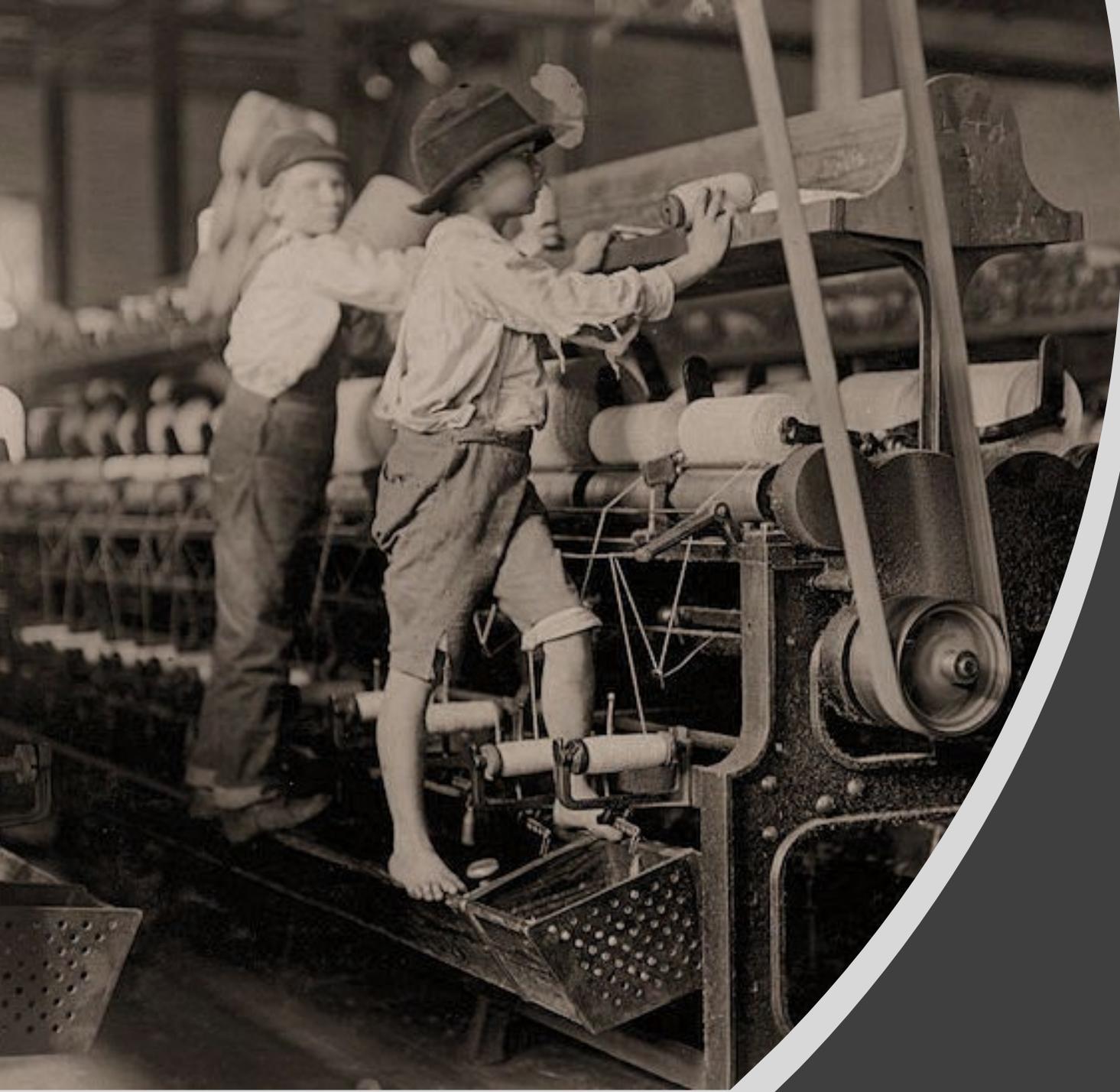
America was viewed as
the land of golden (economic) opportunity.

The Industrial Revolution created an
abundance of jobs.

Many immigrants hoped to make money in the
mills and factories that they could send back
home.



The entire family worked.



Child Labor in America
1908-1912
photos by Lewis W. Hine,
Photographer

In mills and factories

In the 1850s, children were lucky to finish 1st grade. They had to work for pennies each week and give all their money to their parents.



In fisheries and canneries





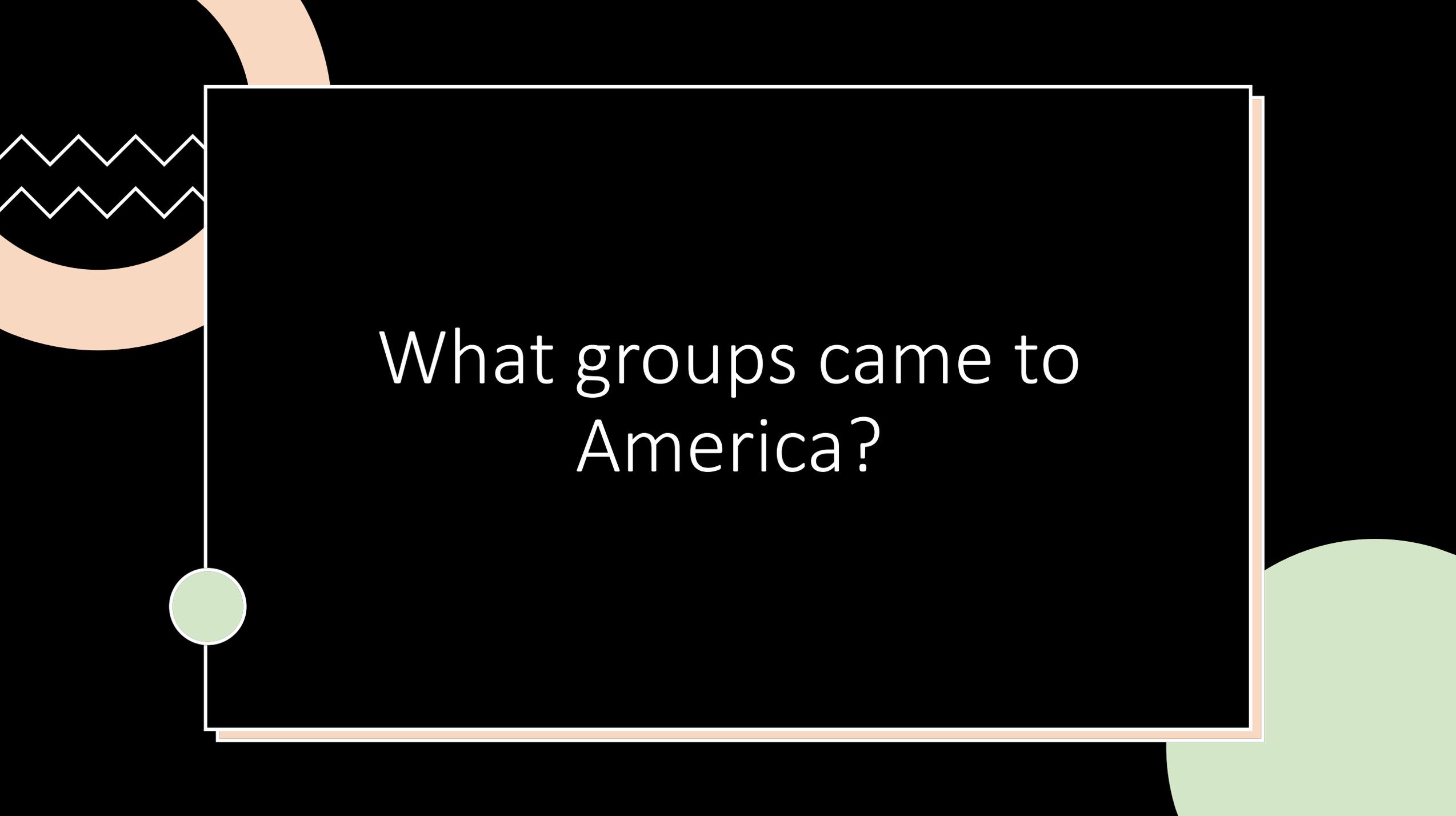
Selling newspapers from sunrise to
midnight.

Work in the mines



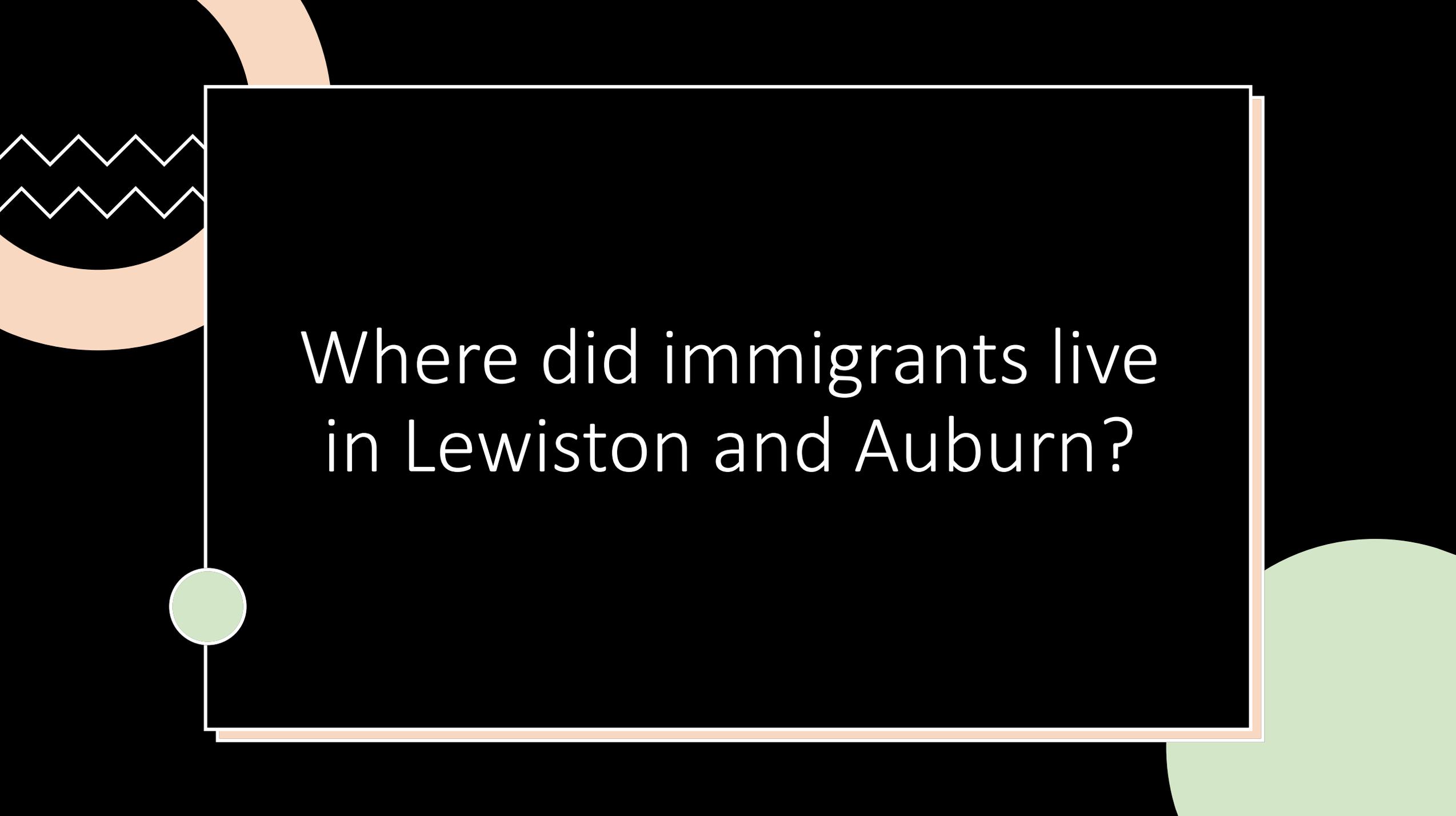
Work on farms





What groups came to
America?

- **Irish** 1855-1921: Potato Famine, poverty, came for work
- **French** 1840-1930: crop failure, lack of land, high taxes, came for work
- **Chinese** 1870-1890: came for work
- **Greeks** 1906-1920s: came for work, better economy
- **Germans & Austro-Hungarians** 1860-1902: war, economic problems, crop failures
- **Lithuanians** 1900-1913: Russian occupation and war; planned to earn money and return home
- **English** 1877-1930: came for work
- **Scottish & Welsh** 1886-1910: famine, poverty, came for work
- **Italians** 1902-1920s: came to preserve their way of life
- **East European Jews** 1919-1924: political refugees, came for work, freedom from cultural oppression
- **Somalis & Somali Bantus**: refugees; some had been slaves



Where did immigrants live
in Lewiston and Auburn?

The French settled in Little Canada





What cultural traditions
did immigrants bring
to America?

Language

Stories

Religious
customs

Foods

Music

Dance

Art

School
customs

Holidays

Language

Immigrants spoke very little English when they arrived. That caused much distrust.

FRENCH: Les immigrants parlaient très peu anglais à leur arrivée. Cela a provoqué beaucoup de méfiance.

IRISH: Is beag Béarla a labhair inimircigh nuair a tháinig siad. Ba chúis leis sin go leor mímhúiníne.

Religious Customs

Even though they both followed the customs of the Catholic church, the French Canadians and the Irish distrusted each other partly because of their language barriers.

They built separate Catholic churches. The Francos held masses in their own language.









Foods

The French brought tourtière, a pie made with meat and potatoes.

The Irish brought various versions of meat, potato, and cabbage meals.

Holidays

St. Jean de Baptiste Day, June 24



Arts and Culture

Music: Francos played wooden spoons.
[CLICK HERE FOR MUSICAL SPOONS VIDEO.](#)

Sources

- Immigrant ship photo and general information: Library of Congress
- Old Canada Road map: BonnevilleConsulting.com
- Grand Trunk Railroad and Depot: Postcard in public domain, 1912
- Child labor photos: **Child Labor in America 1908-1912** by Lewis W. Hine, Photographer