



Immigrant at the Gate (1904) – In this cartoon from *New York Weekly*, Uncle Sam holds his nose from the smell of an Eastern European immigrant at the gate of America who is carrying with him poverty, disease, anarchy, and desecration of the Sabbath.



THE ONLY ONE BARRED OUT.

ENLIGHTENED AMERICAN STATESMAN.—“ We must draw the line *somewhere*, you know.”

The Only One Barred Out (1886) – In this cartoon, a Chinese man sits outside the Golden Gate of Liberty because he has been banned from entering the US along with communists, hoodlums, and socialists. However, he carries with him industry, order, peace and sobriety, making the US look poor for keeping him out.



The American River Ganges (1871) – This cartoon from Harper's Weekly depicts Roman Catholic clergy as crocodiles invading America's shore to devour the nation's schoolchildren--white, black, American Indian, and Chinese. The public school building stands as a fortress against the threat of theocracy, but it has been bombarded and flies the flag upside down to signal distress. The Ganges River in India was closely related to religious superstitions to Americans, and the cartoonist is saying that the Roman Catholic Church's superstitions were a threat to American children



THE MOST RECENTLY DISCOVERED WILD BEAST

The Most Recently Discovered Wild Beast (1881) - This cartoon Judy presents the Irish American as a dangerous, caged animal who incited violence in America and back in Ireland against British rule. American periodicals at the time often criticized Irish immigrants for their poverty and manners, their supposed laziness and lack of discipline, their public drinking style, their catholic religion, and their capacity for criminality and collective violence



REGARDING THE ITALIAN POPULATION.

A Nuisance to Pedestrians.

Their Sleeping Apartments.

Afternoon's Pleasant Diversions.



The Way to Dispose of Them.

The Way to Arrest Them.

Regarding the Italian Population (1884) – This cartoon from *The Mascot* shows Italian immigrants as a nuisance to pedestrians for their supposed gambling in the streets, how they sleep many people in one small tenement, and violent fighting. It presents two ways of dealing with them – killing them by drowning and locking them up and arresting them. In the 1880's Italians in New York faced harsh bigotry and racism and were often portrayed as violent, amoral people.

PUCK.



UNCLE SAM'S LODGING-HOUSE

Uncle Sam, "Look here, you, everybody else is quiet and peaceable, and you're all the time a-kicking up a row!"

Uncle Sam's Lodging House (1882) - This cartoon, published in the magazine Puck, reinforces the stereotype of the Irishman as an essentially combative troublemaker. Uncle Sam reprimands him, "Look here, you, everybody else is quiet and peaceable, and you're all the time a-kicking up a row!" The editorial that accompanied the cartoon asserted: "the raw Irishman in America is a nuisance, his son a curse. They never assimilate; the second generation simply shows an intensification of all the bad qualities of the first. . . . They are a burden and a misery to this country."



THE IRISH DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THAT WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR WITH.

The Irish Declaration of Independence (1883) -- This cartoon, published in 1883, portrays a stereotypical image of the Irish American woman who is large, with big feet and muscular arms and a violent, domineering temper. This image of the Irish woman as large, coarse, and vulgar reinforces the idea that the Irish are unnatural, measured by their deviance from normative gender roles.

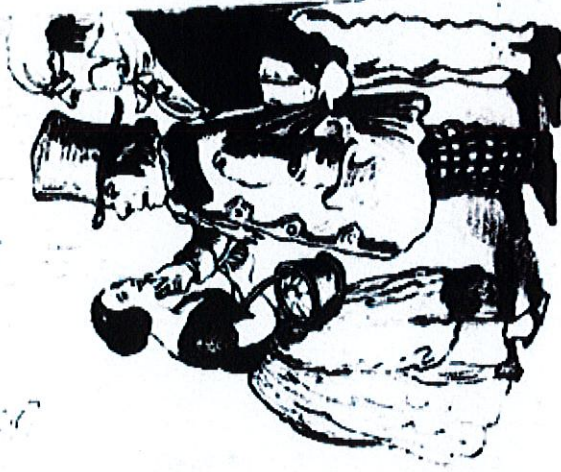


My Children (1941) – This cartoon from 1941 shows a more welcome US than earlier negative portrayals of immigrants. Lady Liberty opens her arms to immigrants of all European descent and calls them “my children”.

(a) Baron Biesele, upon his arrival in America (in German): "Hey, fellow countryman, where can we find a German tavern?"
Countryman (in German): "Dammne. Do you think I'm a no-good like you? I am an American."



(b) Baron Biesele, first week after arrival (in German to another recently arrived German): "Well, Marianel, how do you like it in America?"
Marianel (in German): "Oh, Baron, the language, the language. I'll never learn it in all my life."



(c) Baron Biesele, two weeks after arrival (in German): "Can you tell us—Hey, beautiful Marianel, isn't that you?"
Marianel (in English): "You are mistaken. I don't talk Dutch."



The German-American (1869) – This cartoon from Cincinnati shows German immigrants quickly turning their backs on new German immigrants to America. In each scene a recent immigrant from Germany looks for help but is rebuked by a German denying his heritage and looking down on the new arrival. It shows how quickly Americans forget where they come from.



Looking Backward (1893) –This Puck cartoon criticizes the hypocrisy of Americans whose own families were once immigrants but now try to deny new immigrants to America. It shows a young new German immigrant coming off a boat but being greeted by wealthy looking men telling him to stop and not enter. However, their shadows show that they themselves come from poor immigrant families exactly like the young men they are trying to stop. It says, “They would close to the newcomer the bridge that carried them and their fathers over.”

**JUST SO.**

HOODLUM. "It ain't their color I mind s'much--(hic) it's their (hic) habits I 'bjeet to."

Just So (1879) – This cartoon ridicules the hypocrisy of racist Americans against Chinese immigrants. It shows a drunk, passed out hoodlum saying of the Chinese, "It ain't their color I mind, it's their habits I object to." However, the Chinese are hard at work behind him, while he is hiccupping from drunkenness.