

**Station: Waiting**

PASSAGE 1: William G. Mills, Historian. Courtesy of The Latter Day Saints Church Archives, Edward Stevenson Collection, Journal of the Chimborazo Emigrating Conference, 18-19, May 1855 and 21-22 May 1855.

1. Where were the Mormons in this passage traveling from or emigrating [to leave a country]?

Liverpool, England (Great Britain) – \*\*Extra: Liverpool was a main port of departure for Irish immigrants, English immigrants and Northern European immigrants

2. How long did they travel across the Atlantic Ocean? 5 weeks

3. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean was a large part of the journey for immigrants [people who enter a country]. But those who planned on arriving in the port of Philadelphia had 100 miles more to travel. What was the first body of water they entered after traveling the Atlantic? (Use the blanks below to answer.)

The Delaware Bay, which was near the southern end of New Jersey. \*\*Teachers might refer to map of eastern coast – as presented in Student Worksheet 3

4. The next long body of water that immigrants traveled was the Delaware River.

5. How long did it take these immigrants to travel in this long body of water? At least one day

6. How did the immigrants describe this long body of water? “We pass beautifully up the river Delaware—land on both sides”. It is interesting that the immigrants describe the land on both sides (as opposed to the water). This is what would have been new in their vision, after being out in the ocean—with no land in view—for 5 weeks.

7. About how many days passed between seeing the coast of Cape May, New Jersey and anchoring near the Lazaretto on Tinicum Island? About three days

8. When and how did the doctor inspect the immigrants? “...about ½ past nine the doctor came on board...all were assembled ...”

9. Why were the Mormon immigrants thankful? They were thankful that they passed quarantine inspection because no one was sick. Not only were they thankful for their health, they were also probably glad they did not have to face quarantine which required waiting and extending the duration of their lengthy voyage.

PASSAGE 2: John N. Reynolds' Letters, Lazaretto [Penn], to mother Catherine L. Kuhn, Philadelphia and to sister Catherine L. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Courtesy, The Winterthur Library: Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera, Collection 263.

10. Immigrants were not the only ones to be inspected at the Lazaretto. Any merchant or trader who traveled on a ship with goods from another country had to be inspected. If there was disease found on the vessel or among the crew or passengers of any vessel, all were quarantined. Sometimes people were quarantined because their vessel came from a country which experienced disease. According to John N. Reynolds letter to his mother on September 13, 1806, how long was his quarantine and did he want to shorten it?

John's quarantine was scheduled for 15 days and he wanted to shorten it to 12.

11. When did Reynold's ship quarantine begin?

September 8<sup>th</sup> (This word problem can be calculated using the information from Reynold's letter.)

12 days minus 7 days of waiting left = 5 days that have already gone by in quarantine

September 13<sup>th</sup> (date of the letter) minus 5 days that have gone by in quarantine = September 8<sup>th</sup> (the start of his quarantine)

12. Looking at the letter that John N. Reynolds wrote to his mom nine days later (September 22, 1806), was John able to shorten his quarantine to his desired 12 days? Describe his feelings about quarantine?

No. This would be day 14, and his quarantine is not over yet. He is hopeful the quarantine will end in a few days. He was most likely feeling restless, and he wanted to be with his family in Philadelphia.

13. When writing to his sister on September 22, 1806, John called the Lazaretto "this place of my captivity." The word captivity represents a time of being imprisoned or confined (limited, restricted). John's letter suggests that he remained on his vessel for most of the time because he had "not had [his] foot on the shore" for 30 days! Do you think John was fair to describe his wait as a period of captivity? Explain. How would you feel?

Student answers might vary. Being restricted to one area and forbidden from coming ashore must have been hard for John. He probably felt trapped on his vessel and tired of waiting to be on land. It sounds like he was healthy, so it was not like he needed the help of the Lazaretto doctor. \*\*EXTRA – only sick patients were allowed in the quarantine hospital. If John was in the quarantine hospital, he may have felt different, but instead, he felt like a slave to his ship/vessel.

14. John made a special request of his sister. What was he looking forward to when he could finally step foot on land in Philadelphia?

John wanted to interact with people – especially ladies who might find him attractive. He probably missed interacting with people and was tired of being on the ship. He asked his sister to have some ladies to introduce him to when he finally got home.

15. Are John N. Reynolds' letters considered **primary sources**? A primary source is a document, photo, or physical object created by someone who lived and/or was present during a particular period or event. Give one piece of evidence that proves your answer to be true.

Yes. John was someone who experienced quarantine at the Lazaretto.

PASSAGE 3: Bill from Isaac Hiester, Lazaretto Physician, to Board of Health, June 25, 1811, Credit: Board of Health, Philadelphia, Pa.

16. The letter from Doctor Isaac Hiester was written to the President of Members of the Board of Health.

17. The Lazaretto doctor was in communication with the directors about the vessels serving quarantine. Which two vessels were recently released from quarantine according to doctor Isaac Hiester?

BIG MARY vessel and SCHOONER TALLY

18. According to Lazaretto Doctor Isaac Hiester, the crew members of the vessel *Franklin* were in “good health,” but their “cargo” was in “status quo.” The status quo generally refers to conditions that have remained the same. While this letter does not provide enough information on the freight of this particular vessel, Doctor Hiester made sure the directors were aware that the situation with the *Franklin*'s cargo remained unchanged. Maybe the cargo detained the crew of the *Franklin*. What would it be like to be stuck in quarantine because the goods on your vessel were thought to be infected or the city/country from which you came faced illness?

It would be hard to be isolated for a time even if a person was not sick. The quarantine station inspection comes at the end of the journey when passengers can already see land. Having to wait just when you are anticipating the end of your journey would be challenging. What did people do while waiting? Could you imagine some might be bored, tired, antsy, frustrated...?