

CELTIC Passenger List - Liverpool to New York

September 1904 *Compiled by Christian Cody*



The White Star steamship *Celtic* and a huge group seeing her off at the White Star pier in New York.

Names are sorted by ethnicity so one can see which groups the White Star Line appealed to and at what times. There are names of the rich and powerful from the United States, Canada, and England to thousands of immigrants from over 40 different countries.

The names of the passengers from each class are listed in different colors.

First Class passengers are in Green

Second Class passengers are in Red

Third Class passengers are in Blue

On September 12, 1904, the *Celtic* embarked 2,121 Passengers at Liverpool; 311 First Class, 199 Second Class, and a whopping 1,675 Third Class. Two days later, she picked up another 48 Second Class passengers and 802 Third Class passengers at Queenstown (and knowing how big the tenders *Ireland* and *America* were I can just imagine how long it must have taken to get all the passengers to the *Celtic*), bringing the number up to 2,971 Passengers, filling her near to full capacity and making this a company record for the White Star Line.

This list provides an example for the pattern of settlement and transition into American lifestyle immigrants took during that time. In Second and Third Class, there were a large number of naturalized Americans, some with their American born children. Many were also bringing more immigrants from their old homes to America.

Immigrants from England who traveled by White Star also had many colorful backgrounds. On this voyage is a lot of big families, the largest being Kate McAllister and her seven children who were coming to join her husband on a farm in Kansas. This leads me to believe that White Star's policy of courtesy towards all passengers regardless of social class appealed to immigrants coming from rural areas. In this crossing is a larger number of immigrants from Scotland and Wales that I've never seen with the *Olympic*.

There also was a massive number of Scandinavian immigrants (around 700) including more large families and a mix of workers settling in both rural and urban areas. With the Russians, a familiar pattern I'm seeing is that most were Jewish and tended to settle in urban areas, mainly New York City and Boston.

These ethnic groups had higher rates of permanent residency within the US, so I think it might be a bit more productive in helping researchers find their ancestors.

☆ Passengers are divided by where they came from to give researchers information on what kind of people preferred the White Star Line, especially with immigrants.

☆ Each list begins with passengers from the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America, to distinguish them from the other immigrants and travelers.

☆ The remainder are by region:

Great Britain—England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland

Scandinavia—Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark

Northern and Western Europe—Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal

Southern Europe—Switzerland and Italy

The next group is known to be a bit of a problem researching in genealogy. Regarding the Austria-Hungary Empire, many of the immigrants were defined as Austrians, Luckily Ellis Island did keep records of their ethnic backgrounds, making it easier to match them to their specific area in which they came from, which are today independent countries.

Austria-Hungary Empire—Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, Bohemia and Poland

Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (Not much traffic from these countries until 1920)

Southeastern Europe—Romania, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Greece

Middle East—Turkey, Armenia and Syria

Russia—Includes ethnic Russians residing in England

Africa and South Africa

Asia—India, China and Japan, other areas that haven't seen much traffic so they are listed in general as Asians.

Australia and New Zealand

