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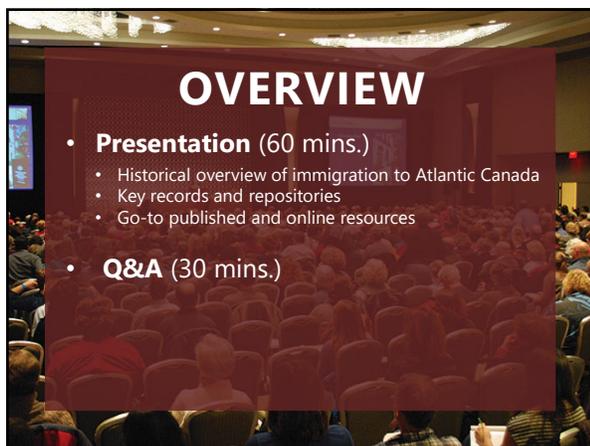
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# Prologue

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## Immigration and Naturalization

- Prior to 1947, Canadians were British subjects
- Only non-British individuals would have been considered aliens
- U.S. to Canada border crossings begin in 1908



The map, titled "Atlantic Provinces", shows the eastern coast of Canada. It labels Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Major cities such as St. John's, Sydney, and Halifax are indicated with dots. The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean are also labeled. A scale bar at the bottom right shows 200 km and 200 mi.

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# Early Arrivals

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**Acadia**

- Settled as a French Colony, comprising the lands that became:
  - Nova Scotia
    - New Brunswick
    - Prince Edward Island
- Ceded to Britain 1713 – Treaty of Utrecht
- British deport Acadians in 1755
- British encourage settlement

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**Scottish Settlements**

- Nova Scotia is Latin for “New Scotland”
- Prince Edward Island saw the earliest Highland Scots in 1772
- The “Clearances” resulted in many going to these two provinces & further west




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**Highland Timeline**



The timeline shows the following events:

- 1746: Battle of Culloden
- 1747: Act of Proscription
- 1792: Year of the Sheep
- 1807: The Sutherland Clearances
- 1822: Collapse of the kelp industry
- 1846: The Potato Famine

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Scottish Highlanders to Canada

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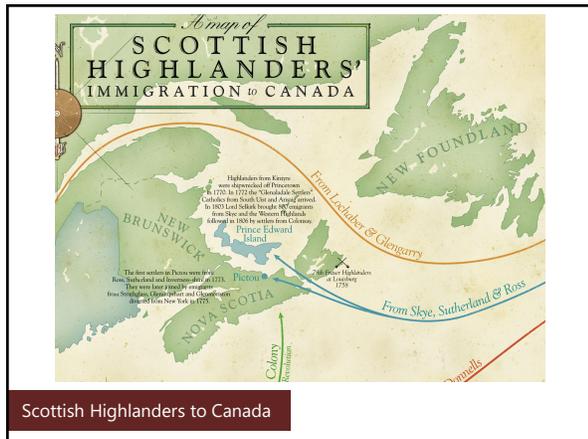
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Scottish Highlanders to Canada

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**New Brunswick**

- First anglophone settlements, principally families from Massachusetts and Rhode Island:
  - Mougerville
  - Sackville
  - Saint John
- Loyalists transported from New York Harbor after American Revolutionary War
- Province established June, 1784 (from Nova Scotia)

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**Nova Scotia**

- New England Planters
- Loyalists and Hessians after American Revolution
- Large groups from the British Isles and the Rhine, 1749-1848

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**Prince Edward Island**

- Originally a French Settlement, Île St-Jean in the 1720s
- Much land granted in 1767 to British military officers
- Some Loyalists, greatest influx from British Isles
- Large groups from Scotland in late 1700s and early 1800s
- By 1850, Irish also sizable number of immigrants

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### Newfoundland and Labrador

- Early English settlers from:
  - Devon
  - Dorset
  - Hampshire
  - Somerset
  - Channel Islands
- Early Irish settlers from:
  - Co. Kilkenny
  - Co. Tipperary
  - Co. Waterford
  - Co. Wexford
- French settlement at Plaisance (Placentia)

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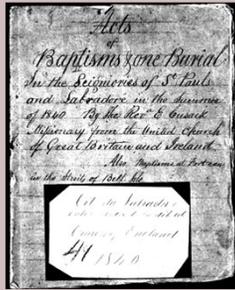
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### Labrador

- Aboriginal peoples
- Boundary disputes between Quebec and Newfoundland
  - Not settled until 1927
- Early European settlements
  - Moravian missions est. 1771
  - Hudson Bay Company c. 1834




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17

### Passenger Lists

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**New Brunswick**

- Custom house returns for 1833, 1834, 1837, and 1838
- Alms house records of Saint John include place of origin (passenger list substitute)

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**Nova Scotia**

- Passenger lists before 1881 practically nonexistent
- Public Archives of Nova Scotia has:
  - Ships from Great Britain, 1749-1864: about 30 ships
  - List from France, 1636: 1 list
- Miscellaneous Records on Emigration from England and Scotland to Canada (Public Archives Canada)
  - Treasury registers, weekly emigration returns, 1773-1775

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**Prince Edward Island**

- PEI Arrivals:
  - 9 passenger lists for 1775 to 1848
  - 1 list of arrivals 1855
  - Most of these ships embarking from Scotland
- Miscellaneous Records on Emigration from England and Scotland to Canada (Public Archives Canada)
  - 1808 list of crew and passengers on the *Clarendon*

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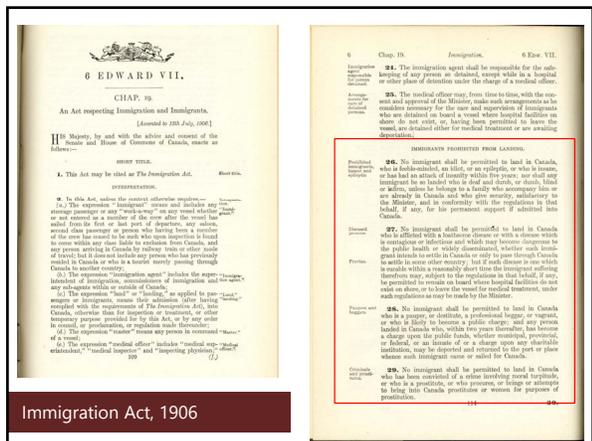
Horizontal lines for notes.

**Immigration Acts**

- Immigration Act, 1869 – focused on the safety of immigrants
- Chinese Immigration Act, 1885 – required a \$50 head tax on every Chinese person entering Canada
- Immigration Act, 1906 – expanded the categories of prohibited immigrants, formalized a deportation process

23

Horizontal lines for notes.



24

Horizontal lines for notes.

### Canadian Citizens & Nationals

- Immigration Act, 1910 – considered a “Canadian citizen” as:
  - A person born in Canada who had not become an alien
  - A British subject possessing Canadian domicile
  - A person naturalized under the laws of Canada
- Imperial Conference, 1911 – draft common nationality code defining British nationals for use across the empire

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### Immigration Act of 1910

- Identified prohibited classes:
  - Mentally defective
  - Diseased persons
  - Physically defective
  - Criminals
  - “Prostitutes or pimps”
  - “Procurers”
  - Beggars and vagrants
  - Charity immigrants
  - Persons not complying with regulations

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### Canada - Immigration

- Department of Immigration and Colonization
  - Established in 1917
  - To ensure Canada’s Colonial Project
    - Monitor regulation of immigrants
    - Ensure racial composition and employment privileged British Canadians
    - Restricted undesirable, of an inferior race, or an “enemy”

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**Immigration Act, 1919**

- Designed to protect Canada from "dangerous ideologies and subversive activities"
- Restricted category of political dissidents expanded to those who:
  - Disbelieved in or opposed organized government
  - Advocated for the assassination of public officials
  - Advocated/taught unlawful destruction of property
  - Were guilty of espionage and treason

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**Immigration Acts**

- Chinese Immigration Act, 1923 – restricted all Chinese immigration to Canada
- Immigration Act, 1952 – predominantly a refining of and codification of existing laws to allow enactment of additional regulations

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**Naturalization Acts**

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**Naturalization**

- Before 1947:
  - British immigrants (from England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland) automatically Canadian citizens
  - Non-British immigrants

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**Naturalization**

- Imperial & Federal Legislation (1868-1914)
- Canadian Citizens & Canadian Nationals, 1910-1947
- Canadian Citizenship Act, 1946

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**Imperial & Federal Legislation**

- British North American Act, 1867 – gives authority to Parliament of Canada over naturalization of aliens
- Required 3 years residency before they could apply
- Alien-born women naturalized by marriage (natural born Canadian) or husband's naturalization
- Earlier laws for Nova Scotia & Province of Canada on Aliens holding land were kept

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**Imperial & Federal Legislation**

- Indian Act, 1869 – First Nations women who were Status Indians required to follow the status of their husband
- If a woman married a man who was not a Status Indian, they lost their Indian status

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**Imperial & Federal Legislation**

- Naturalization and Aliens Act, 1881 – standardized laws about aliens holding property throughout the Dominion
- Canadian women automatically derived their nationality upon marriage from their husbands

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**Naturalization Act, 1914**

- Increased residency to five years
- Required the immigrant have “adequate knowledge of French or English”
- Immigrant require to exhibit “good moral character”

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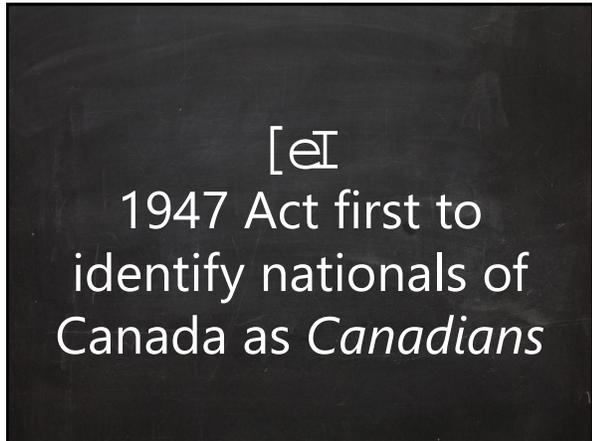
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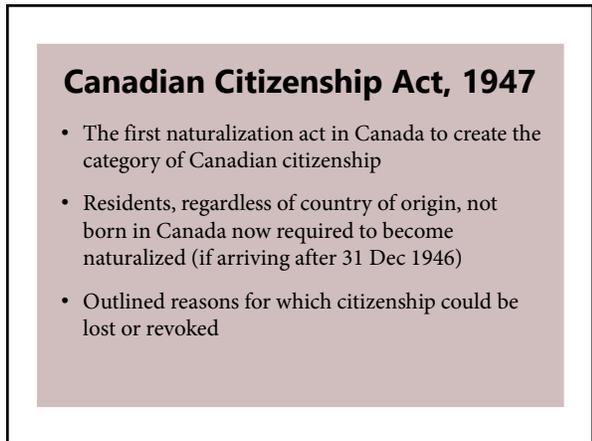
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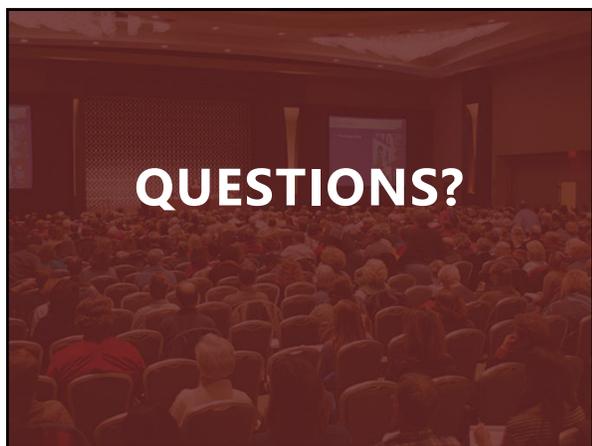
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## Passenger Lists

- Some available through:
  - Ancestry.com
  - FamilySearch.org

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**ALLAN LINE.**  
SCHEDULE B.  
FORM OF PASSENGER LIST.

Ship Name: *Nov Scotia* Master: *H. Richardson* Date: *1882*

I hereby certify that the Passengers actually taken on board this Ship are those named herein, and that they are all in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Date: *1st July 1882*

**NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSENGERS.**  
Males—Older Passengers must also be included in this Schedule, under the other Passengers. Sec. 3 of 28 and 27 Vic. cap. 11.

No.	Name of Passenger	Age	Sex	Rank	Profession	Nationality												Place of Birth
						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	<i>Wm. Brown</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl. Scot.</i>	
2	<i>John Smith</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
3	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
4	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
5	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
6	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
7	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
8	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
9	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	
10	<i>John Brown</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Seaman</i>													<i>Engl.</i>	

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1882

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**Dept. of Immigration and Colonization**

- Created in 1917
- Ocean Arrivals (Individual Manifests), 1919-1924
  - Asked many of the questions found on traditional passenger manifests
  - Included health questions
  - Included physical description
  - Form 30A

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ORIGINAL 321/557  
P.A. *Ngoma* Date of entry *Aug 15/23*

**DECLARATION OF PASSENGER TO CANADA**

I, **HUNT HENRY JOHN** do hereby declare that I am a **British Subject** and that I have not been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude.

1. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

2. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

3. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

4. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

5. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

6. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

7. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

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22. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

23. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

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64. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

65. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

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67. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

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88. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

89. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

90. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

91. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

92. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

93. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

94. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

95. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

96. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

97. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

98. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

99. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

100. Do you intend to remain in Canada? *No.*

Form 30A

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## New Brunswick

- British immigrants automatically became citizens of Canada until 1947
- Non-British immigrants
  - Required to make oaths of allegiance before receiving land grants

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## [eI] Customs House records lost in 1877 fire

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The screenshot shows a FamilySearch catalog entry for 'Aliens book and naturalization records'. The entry includes details such as 'Great Britain: Supreme Court of Judicature (New Brunswick) (then Assizes)', 'Manuscript/Manuscript on Film', 'English', 'Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987', and 'on 2 microfilm reel(s) ; 16 mm.'. A table at the bottom lists the film details: 'Aliens book and naturalization records', 'Family History Library', 'United States & Canada 2nd Floor Film', '1430235 Item 2', '6214375', and 'Format'. A red box highlights the 'Format' column. The URL <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/631597> is displayed at the bottom of the screenshot.

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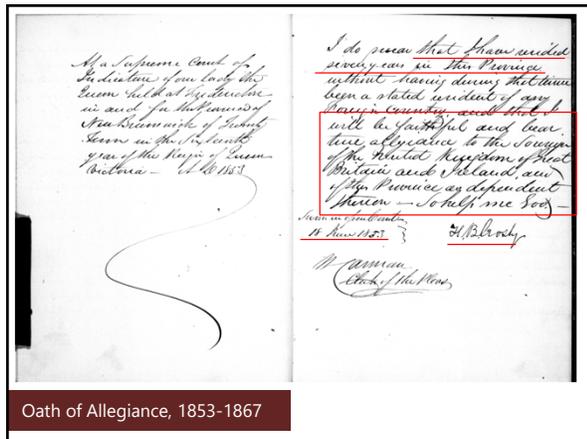
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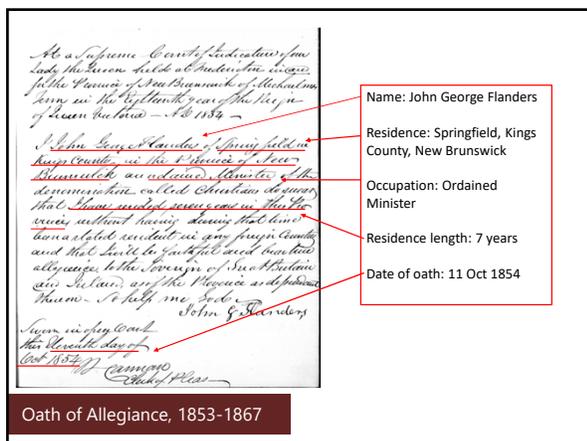
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## New Brunswick

- Provincial Archive of New Brunswick (P.A.N.B.)
- Fredericton, New Brunswick



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### Passenger Lists

[Introduction](#)
[Language of Presentation](#)
[Act](#)
[Statistics](#)
[Vessel Index](#)
[Name Index](#)

[Back to Irish Portal](#)
[Features](#)
[Photo Credits](#)

**Introduction**

RS23 CUSTOMS HOUSE RECORDS

RS23E Port Returns (Including Passenger Lists)

In 1832, a provincial statute (2 William IV Chapter 36) was enacted by the General Assembly of New Brunswick entitled "An Act to Regulate Vessels Arriving from the United Kingdom with Passengers and Emigrants" (see link above). It imposed a duty of five shillings for each passenger landed which was to be paid by the ship's master. The Treasurer or any Deputy Treasurer was to receive such monies and the funds collected were to be directed towards the relief from the burthen of caring for diseased and destitute emigrants. In this manner passenger lists, which were simply manifests of cargo, became part of Customs House records retained in the Province. In 1830, the provincial Secretary was given responsibility for all Customs House returns (3 William IV Chapter 49).

Some manifests include details on the passenger, such as age, occupation, sex, county or point of origin, reason for leaving, etc. (These were indexed and digitized.) Some manifests, however, give only the number of passengers on board and the duty due. (These could not be indexed and were not digitized.)

The Imperial Government in London passed, re-enacted, and re-amended a series of acts relating to the carrying of passengers, acts which emphasized the conditions under which passengers were to be conveyed. No mention could be found of a tax or duty as outlined in the New Brunswick Statutes. The creation and filing of lists of passengers was required under various shipping acts of the United Kingdom but those lists were retained at British and Irish ports. This might help to explain the paucity of passenger lists in provincial records before 1832. Disasters like the Great Fire of Southampton in 1877, the vagaries of time, and the lack of a provincial archives in New Brunswick before 1967, might also explain the lack of documentation of the great wave of immigration which hit North America in the Nineteenth Century.

All extant passenger lists located at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick have been indexed and digitized for this project. The database of immigrants contains 10,412 entries. Sadly, this

<https://archives.gnb.ca/Irish/Databases/PassengerLists>

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**Naturalization lists, 1915 to 1951**

Do you have ancestors who were immigrants and who applied for citizenship? That process is called naturalization. The names of people who were naturalized can be found in the lists published by the Canadian government in the Canada Gazette and in the annual reports of the Secretary of State. Those lists are digitized and indexed by name in this database.

**Table of contents**

- Credits
- The lists
- Information about the certificate series
- The database
- How to obtain copies of records
- Other resources

[Search: Database](#)

Year	Volume	Page	Number of Entries
1915	1	1-100	100
1916	1	1-100	100
1917	1	1-100	100
1918	1	1-100	100
1919	1	1-100	100
1920	1	1-100	100
1921	1	1-100	100
1922	1	1-100	100
1923	1	1-100	100
1924	1	1-100	100
1925	1	1-100	100
1926	1	1-100	100
1927	1	1-100	100
1928	1	1-100	100
1929	1	1-100	100
1930	1	1-100	100
1931	1	1-100	100
1932	1	1-100	100
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1947	1	1-100	100
1948	1	1-100	100
1949	1	1-100	100
1950	1	1-100	100
1951	1	1-100	100

Department of the Secretary of State, List of Aliens to whom Certificates of Naturalization under the Naturalization Acts, 1914-20, etc.

<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/>

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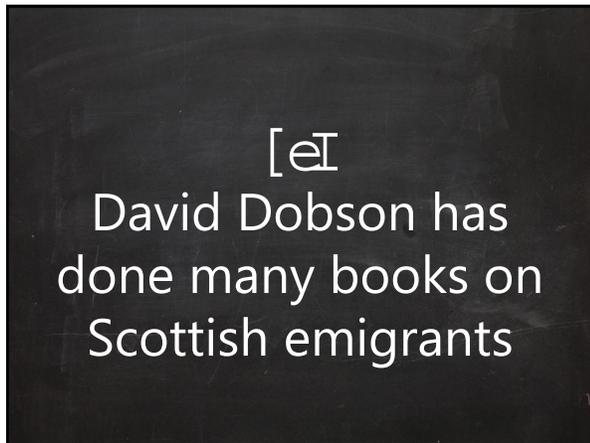
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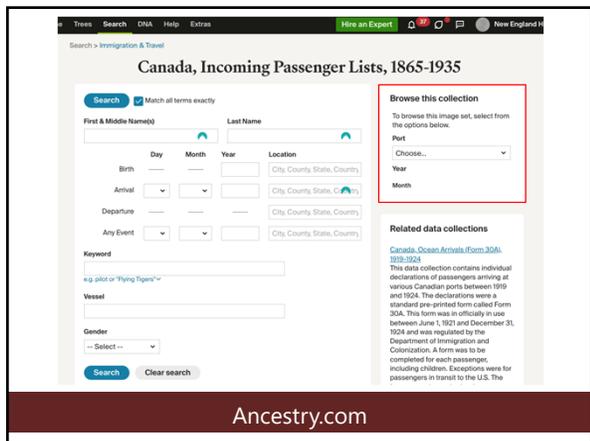
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## Passenger Lists

Halifax, Nova Scotia – begin in 1881

North Sydney, Nova Scotia – begin in 1907

Saint John, New Brunswick – begin in 1900

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<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/3709/>

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[e] Many of these items only mention "British North America"

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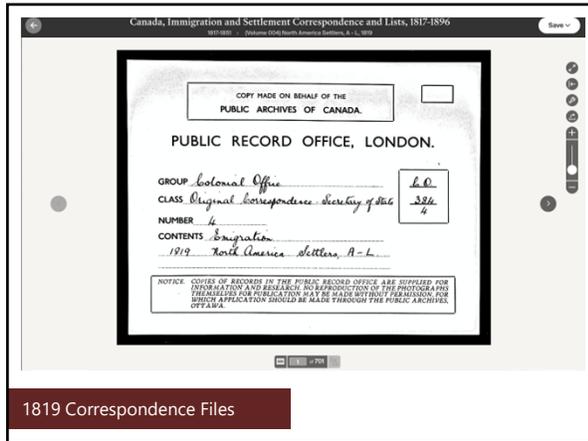
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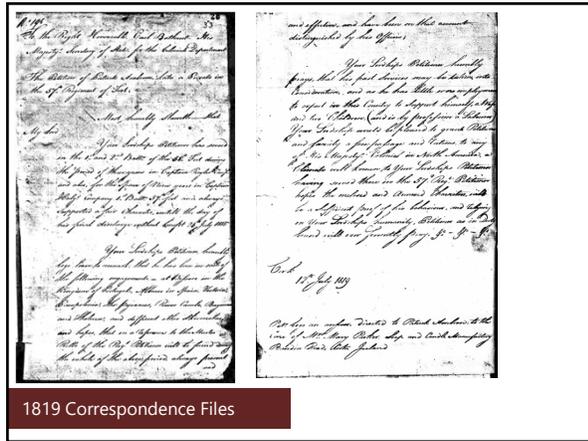
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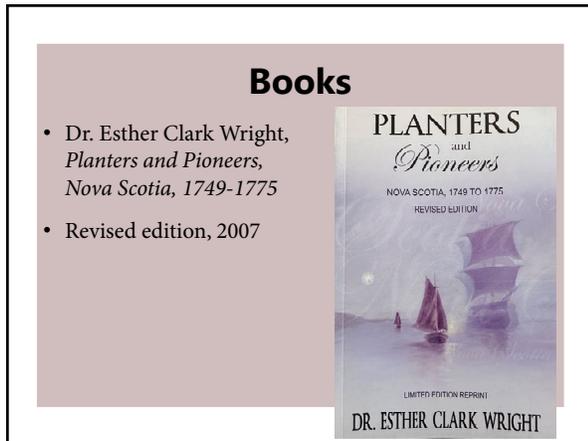
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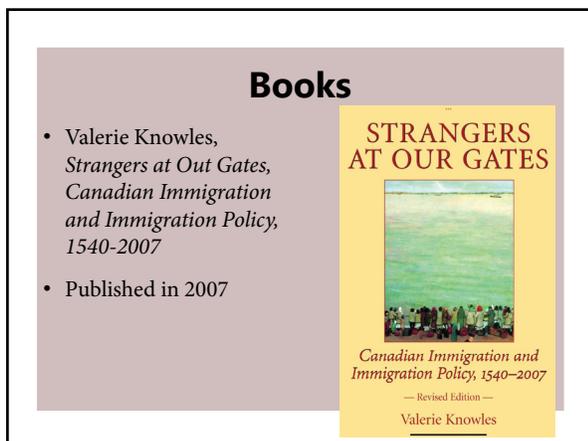
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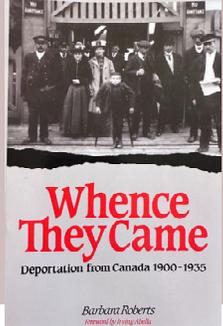
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90

**Books**

- Barbara Roberts, *Whence They Came, Deportation from Canada 1900-1935*




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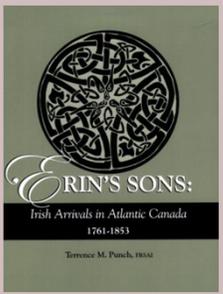
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91

**Books**

- Terrence M. Punch
- *Erin's Sons, Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada*
- Multi-volumes




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92

**New Brunswick**

- David Bell, *American Loyalists to New Brunswick, The Ship Passenger Lists*

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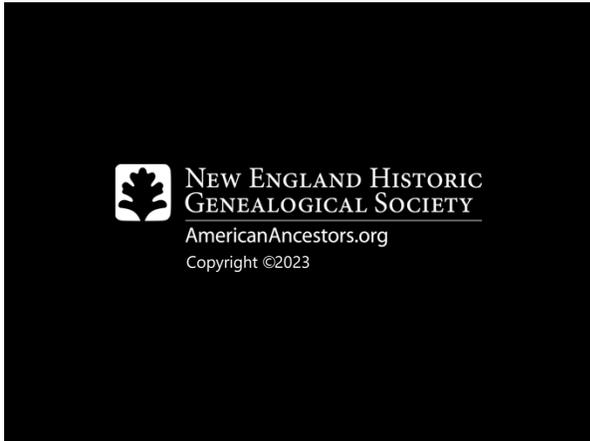
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