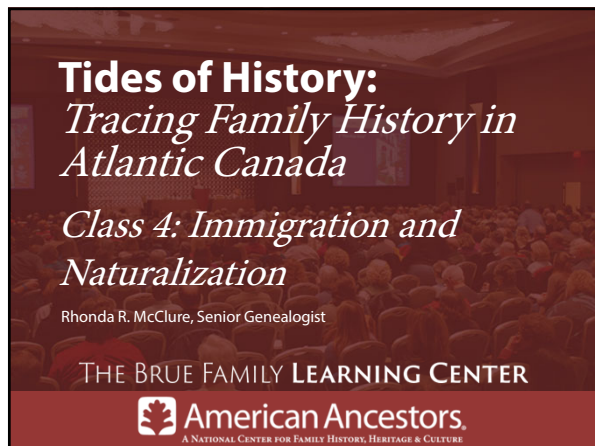




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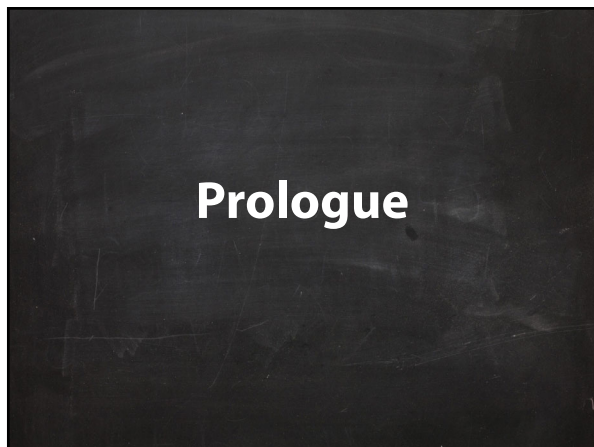
2



3



4



5

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

6

Early Arrivals

7

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

8

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



9





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13

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)

14

Nova Scotia

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

15

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, there was also a sizeable number of Irish immigrants

16

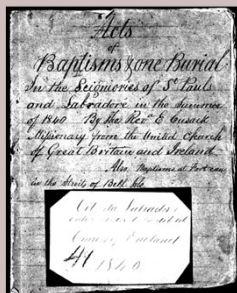
Newfoundland and Labrador

- 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)

17

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



18

Passenger Lists

19

New Brunswick

- Custom house returns for 1833, 1834, 1837, and 1838
- Alms house records of Saint John include place of origin (passenger list substitute)
- Lists begin in the 1900s

20

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

21

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*

22

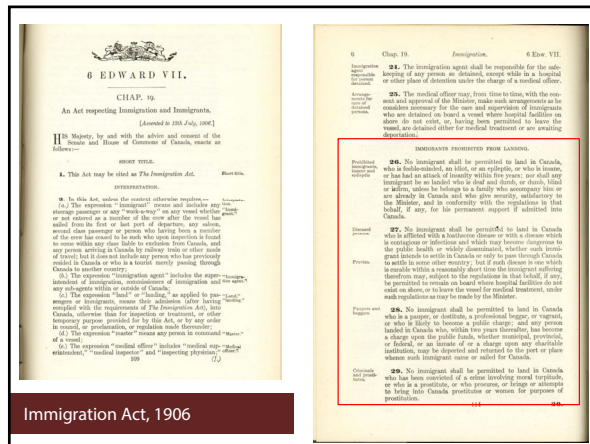
Immigration Acts

23

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

24



25

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

26

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

27

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"

28

Immigration Act, 1919

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

29

Immigration Acts

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

30

Naturalization Acts

31

Naturalization

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

32

Naturalization

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

33

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

34

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

35

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

36

Naturalization Act, 1914

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

37

Tip:
1947 Act first to
identify nationals of
Canada as *Canadians*

38

Canadian Citizenship Act, 1947

- The first naturalization act in Canada to create the category of Canadian citizenship
- Residents, regardless of country of origin, not born in Canada now required to become naturalized (if arriving after 31 Dec 1946)
- Outlined reasons for which citizenship could be lost or revoked

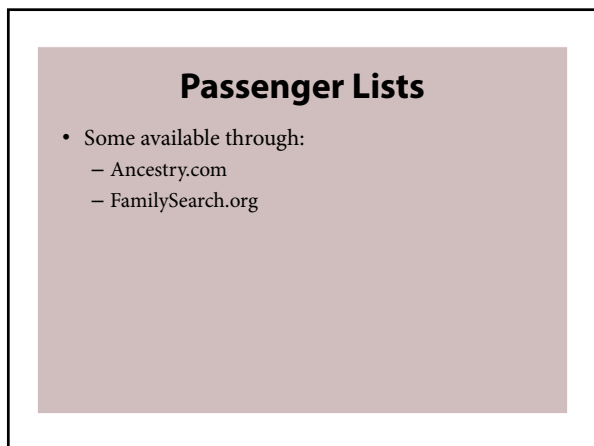
39



40



41



42

43

44

45

[illegible]

47

48

- 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

49

- British immigrants automatically became citizens of Canada until 1947
- The province has oaths and petitions 1817-1846

[illegible]

50

51

NO.	NO.	NAME	DATE	FROM	SETTLED
1	1	ADAMS, HARVEY	2 APR. 1897	CALIFORNIA	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
2	2	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
3	3	ADAMS, J. R.	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
4	4	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
5	5	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
6	6	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
7	7	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
8	8	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
9	9	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
10	10	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
11	11	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
12	12	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
13	13	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
14	14	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
15	15	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
16	16	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
17	17	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
18	18	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
19	19	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
20	20	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
21	21	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
22	22	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
23	23	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
24	24	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
25	25	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
26	26	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
27	27	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
28	28	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
29	29	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
30	30	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
31	31	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
32	32	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
33	33	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
34	34	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
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45	45	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
46	46	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
47	47	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
48	48	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
49	49	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
50	50	ADAMS, JAMES	10 MAY 1894	MAINE	ST. JOHN'S, N.S.

Index to Naturalizations

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Alon Adams, 1859

Alon Adams, 1859

53

Joseph Cashen, 1878

Joseph Cashen, 1878

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<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/173048>



New Brunswick

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



Tip:
Custom House records
lists in 1877 fire

Aliens book and naturalization records [Add to Print List](#)

Authors Great Britain. Supreme Court of Judicature (New Brunswick) (Author)

Format Microfilm 16mm

Language English

Publication Date 1987

Publisher Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah

Place of Publication Salt Lake City, Utah

Physical on 1 microfilm reel : 16 mm.

Notes
Microfilm of records in possession of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton.
Contents: Aliens book, 1853-1867 (8 oaths of allegiance) - Record of certificates of naturalization, 1818-1835.
[View this catalog record in WorldCat for other possible copy locations.](#)

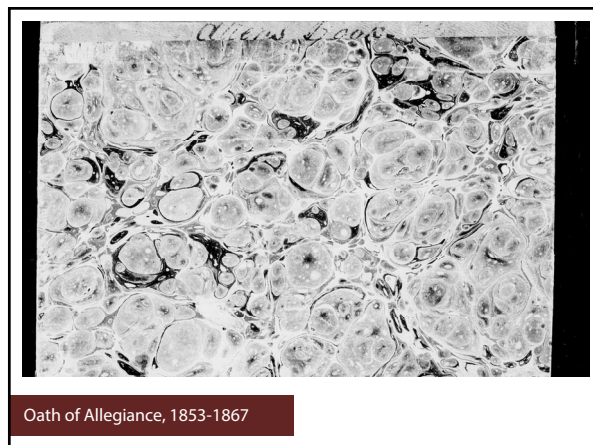
Subjects
Locality Subjects
Canada, New Brunswick - Naturalization and citizenship

Film/Digital Notes
Film Number or Image Group Number (DGS)

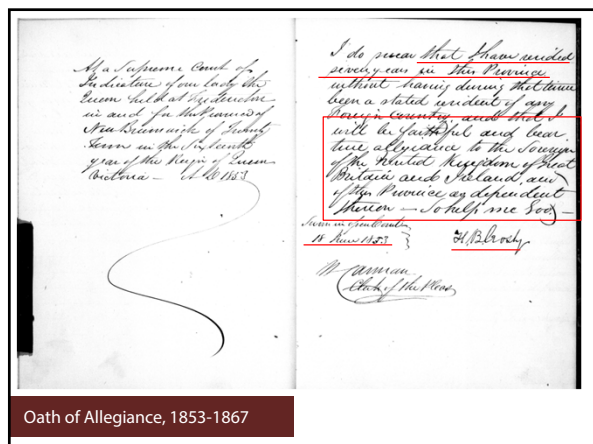
Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film	Image Group Number (DGS)	Format
Aliens book and naturalization records	Granite Mountain Record Vault	United States & Canada Film	1430235 Item 3	8214375	 

www.familysearch.org/en/search/catalog/koha:631597

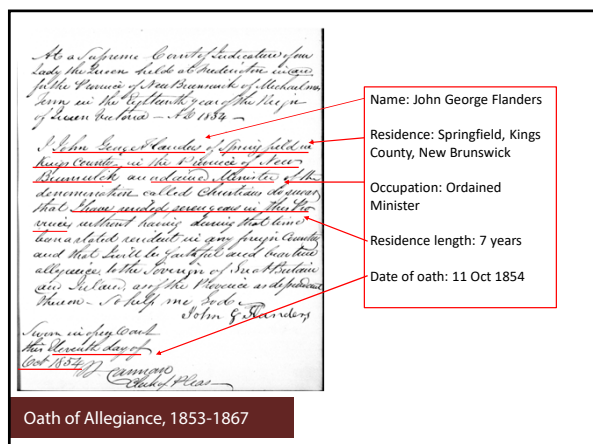
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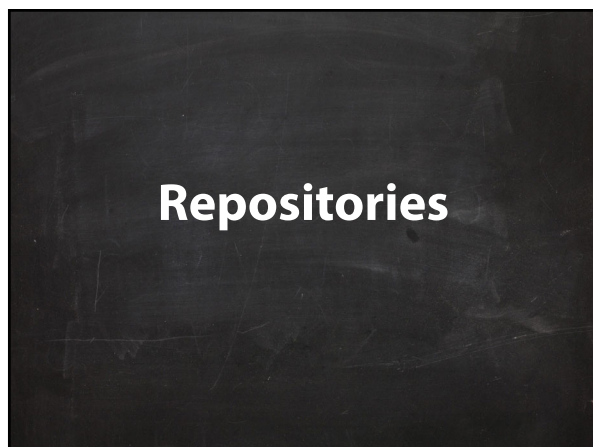
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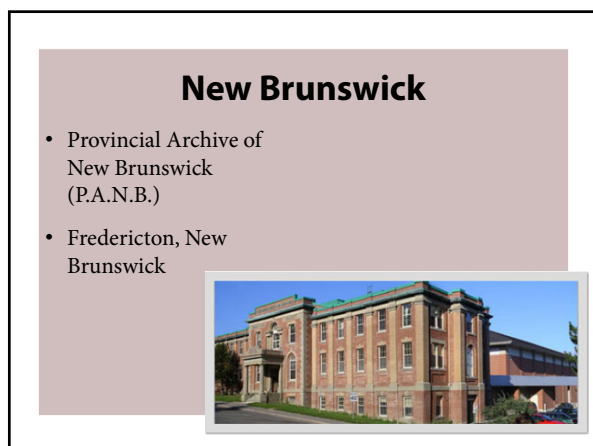
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Passenger Lists

Introduction | Language of Presentation | All | Statistics | Vessel Index | Name Index

Back to 1915 Index | Forward | Photo Details

Return to previous view

Name	JOHNSTON, ISABELLA
Age	33
Occupation	—
Place	—
Country	ENGLAND
Port of Birth	LIVERPOOL
Vessel	PACIFIC
Port of Entry	SAINT JOHN
Year	1833
Index	PASSENGERS
Registration	1915
Archival Reference	REG 82-1000-000

JOHNSTON, ISABELLA can be found on the following pages as passenger number 18

The passenger list is a digitized copy of the original. Select a page from the drop-down menu. The page will appear below and may take a moment to download depending on your internet connection speed.

page 111 112 113

New Brunswick - PANB

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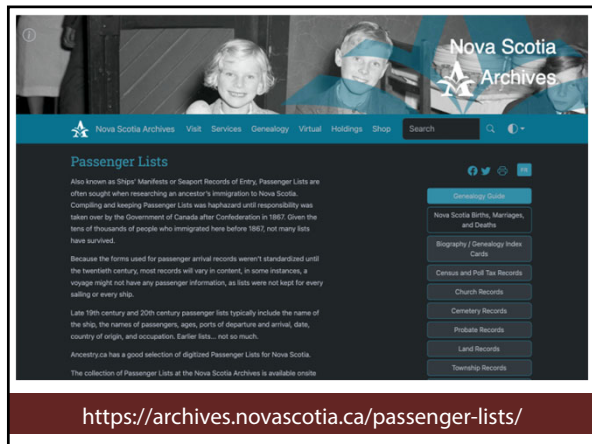
Ship Pacific, 1833

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Nova Scotia

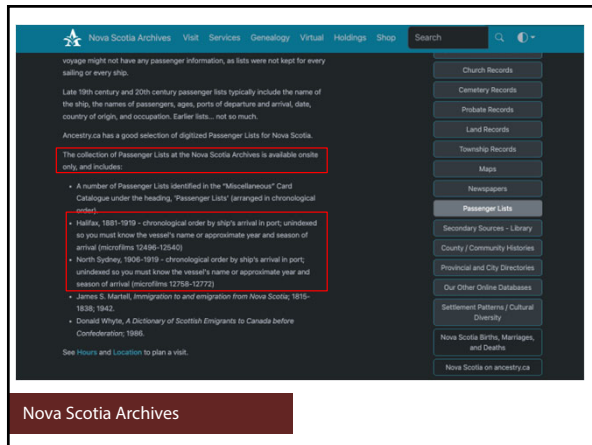
- Nova Scotia Archives
- Halifax, Nova Scotia

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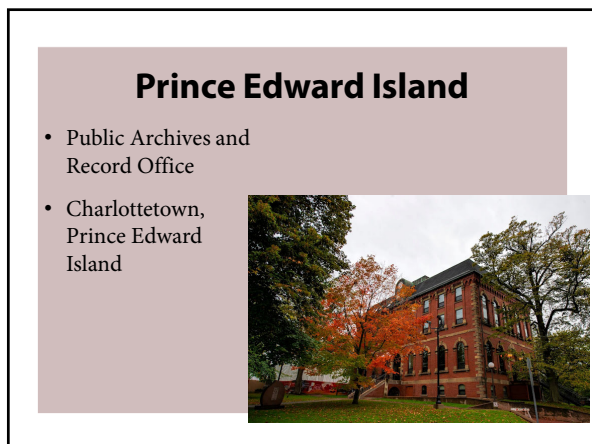
<https://archives.novascotia.ca/passenger-lists/>

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Nova Scotia Archives

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Prince Edward Island

- Public Archives and Record Office
- Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

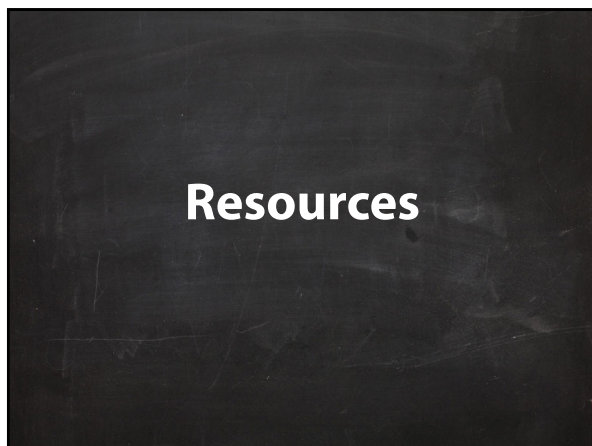
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• Naturalization Records, 1828-1850 - Upper Canada and Canada West
 • Citizenship registration records, Montreal Circuit Court, 1851 to 1945
 • Naturalization lists, 1915 to 1951

These lists include the names of people who were naturalized between 1915 and 1951. They are found in the *Canada Gazette* and in the annual reports of the Secretary of State. Publishing the lists was required by the *Naturalization Act* of 1914 and was carried on by later acts.

The lists are digitized and indexed by name. The collection does not include copies of the actual naturalization files. Instead, it provides names and certificate numbers, which can be used to order copies of the actual documents held at BRC. See BRC's website for more details on [how to obtain copies of the records](http://www.brc.ca/obtain/copies-of-the-records).

The records were published in different sources across time:

1915 to 1920
 Certificates issued from 1915 to 1920 were published together in one report: *Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1920*.

The lists are arranged by serial type and serial number. They also include the names of some people who received a certificate after 1914 but who had taken the oath of allegiance years before.

1921 to 1951
 From 1921 to March 1932, the lists were published yearly in the Secretary of State's annual reports.
 From April 1932 to April 1951, they were published monthly in the *Canada Gazette*.

The certificates were listed alphabetically by surname. In some years, there were also supplementary lists added at the end of the main list.

Information about the certificate series
 Certificates were issued based on the category of naturalization. Each certificate included a number and a letter, which indicated the series. "French" written after the certificate number meant that it was issued in French rather than English.

Series A to K
 "Alien" was the term used for a person who was not a British subject (before January 1, 1947) or a Canadian.

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

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Tip:
 Daniel Dobson has
 done many books on
 Scottish emigrants

80

genealogical.vitalsource.com

Search: david dobson

Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1720-1
 Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1720-1
 Scottish Transatlantic Migrations, 1811-1865
 Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1720-1
 Transatlantic Voyages, 1800-1899, Second Edition
 Irish Emigrants in North America, Part Four and Part Five
 Scottish Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond
 Irish Emigrants in North America, Part Nine

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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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Canada, Immigration and Settlement Correspondence and Lists, 1817-1896

☐ Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s)

Last Name

Day

Month

Year

Location

Departure

City, County, State, Country

Any Event

City, County, State, Country

Keyword

Browse this collection

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Year Range

1817-1851

Descriptions

[Diagrams 1817 North America Settlers, 1817](#)

[Diagrams 1822 North America Offices, 1817](#)

[Diagrams 1823 North America Offices, 1818](#)

[Diagrams 1824 North America Settlers, A - I, 1819](#)

[Diagrams 1825 North America Settlers, M - Z, 1819, 1819](#)

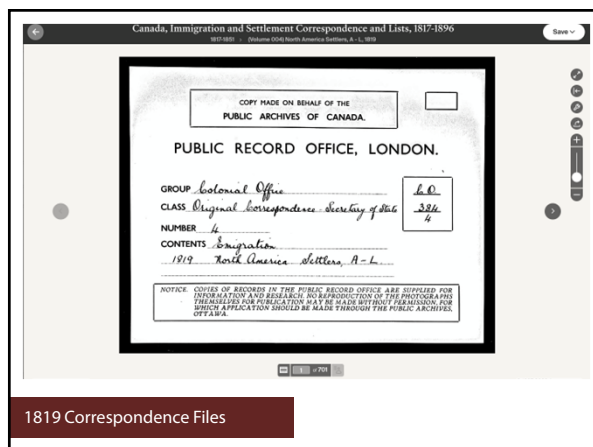
[Diagrams 1826 North America Letters from Secretary of State, 1820-1823](#)

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

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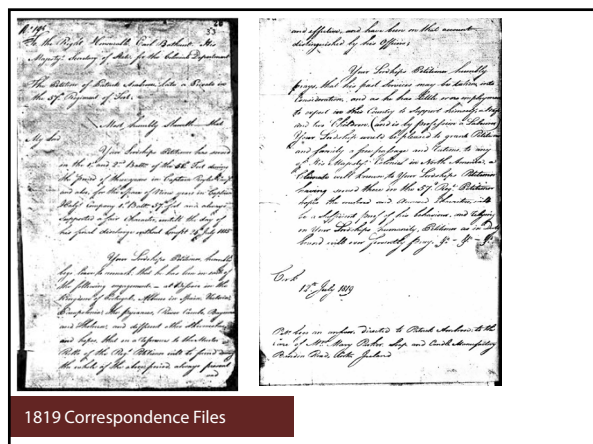
Tip:
Many of these items
only mention "British
North America"

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1819 Correspondence Files

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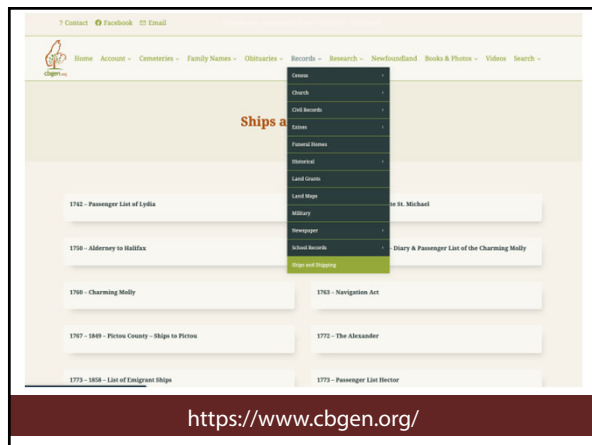


1819 Correspondence Files

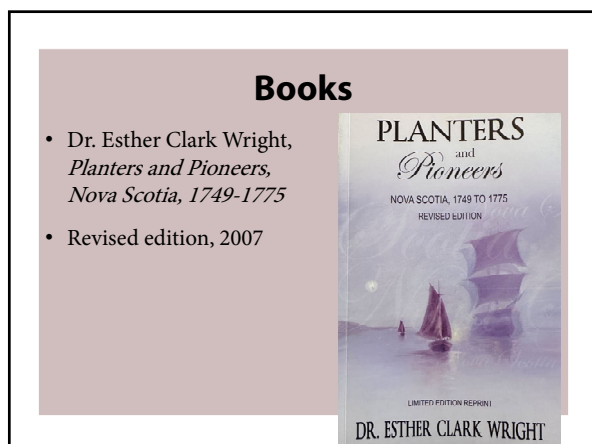
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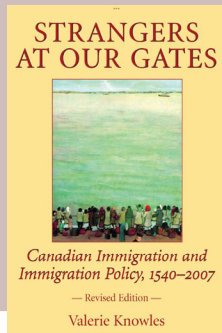
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Books

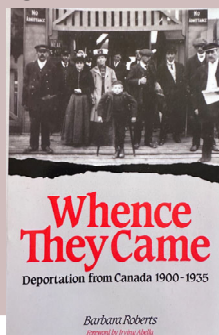
- Valerie Knowles,
*Strangers at Our Gates,
Canadian Immigration
and Immigration Policy,
1540-2007*
- Published in 2007



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Books

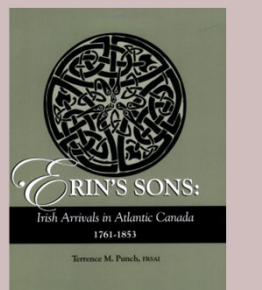
- Barbara Roberts,
*Whence They Came,
Deportation from
Canada 1900-1935*



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Books

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



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New Brunswick

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

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American Loyalists to New Brunswick
The Ship Passenger Lists

David Bell

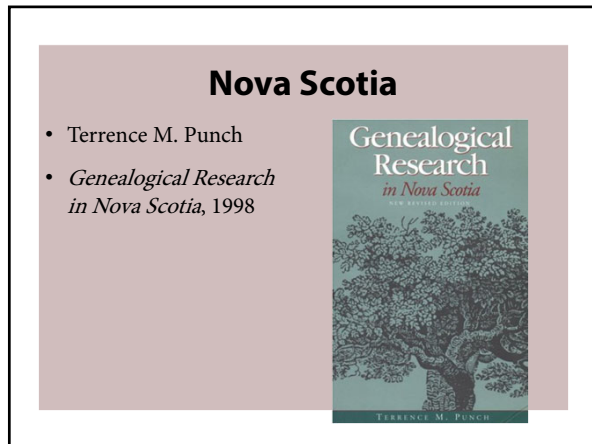
American Loyalists to New Brunswick

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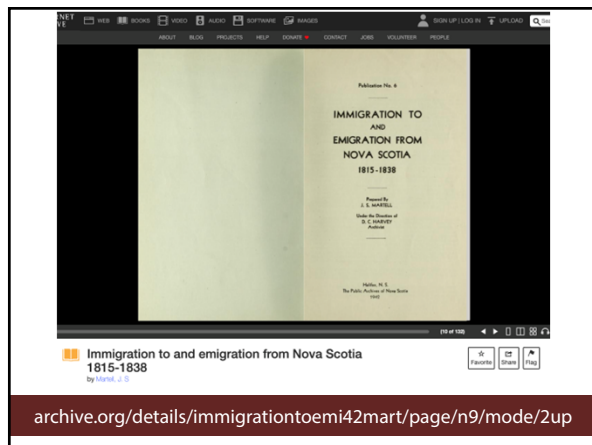
Nova Scotia

- Terrence M. Punch, *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*
- J.S. Martell, *Immigration to and Emigration from Nova Scotia, 1815-1838*
- Mrs. R.G. Flewelling, "Immigration to and Emigration from Nova Scotia, 1839-1851"

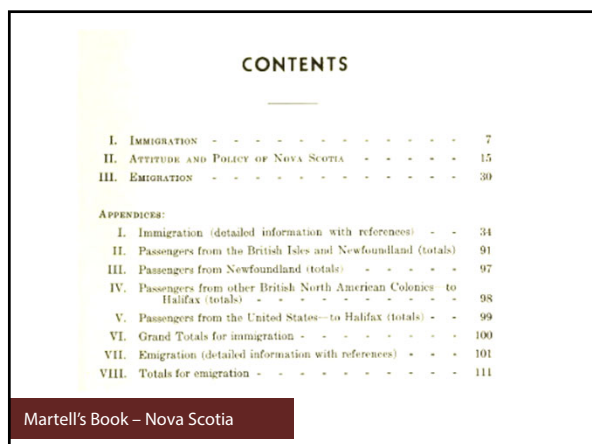
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HALIFAX 1824 English P.A.N.S., Vol. 28, Dec. 27, Customs Return of Immigrants at Halifax, 1824 106 English <i>Andromeda</i> , July 17, 1824 <i>King Frederick</i> , 42 days, Liverpool, "3 in the steerage" Irish <i>Idem</i> , July 24, 1824 <i>Packer</i> (Scholar Brothers), 11 days, St. John, N.B., "3 in the steerage" Passengers from the United States <i>Idem</i> , July 17, 1824 <i>Scholar</i> , Boston, 6 days <i>Idem</i> , July 24, 1824 <i>Packer</i> (Scholar George Henry), 6 days, Boston, 6 days SYDNEY Scots C.O. 217/132, Customs Return of Immigrants at Sydney, 1824 213 Scots <i>Cable</i> , N. MacDonald, age 42, p. 43 <i>Ship</i> <i>Dunlop</i> , "with sailors" PICTOU English <i>Andromeda</i> , June 12, 1824 <i>King Frederick</i> , 50 days, Liverpool, "a number in the steerage" BARRINGTON Irish <i>Idem</i> , Sept. 4, 1824 <i>Ship</i> <i>Elizabeth</i> , bound from St. John, N. B., "112 passengers," struck ledge near Cape Sable. Ship disabled and towed in <i>Barrington</i> . Some of the passengers may have stayed in Nova Scotia. HALIFAX 1828 Scots	
Irish <i>Andromeda</i> , June 4, 1828 <i>Scholar</i> <i>Brothers</i> , 9 days, St. John, N.B., "18 steerage passengers" <i>Idem</i> , July 20, 1828 <i>King Frederick</i> , 16 days, Dublin, "34 passengers" English <i>Idem</i> , Oct. 1, 1828 <i>King Louis</i> , 40 days, Liverpool, 2 steerage Scots C.O. 217/132, p. 413, Customs Return of Immigrants at Sydney, 1828 429 Scots HALIFAX 1828 Irish <i>Andromeda</i> , May 20, 1828 <i>Ship</i> <i>Johnston</i> , 26 days, Waterford, "100 passengers" <i>Idem</i> , June 3, 1828 <i>King Thomas</i> , 31 days, Waterford, "91 passengers" <i>Idem</i> , June 10, 1828 <i>Ship</i> <i>James</i> , wrecked on Sable Island. The schooner <i>Two Brothers</i> arrived at Halifax with "90 of the survivors from the ship <i>James</i> ." From "70 to 80" still remained on the island. A letter from R. D. George to Thomas G. Pyle on June 10, 1828 (P.A.N.S., Island Letter Book) indicates that there were Irishmen. On the application of the magistrates and other gentlemen of Halifax, Lieutenant Governor Kempe agreed to grant £100 for the relief of "the destitute state of the Irish Emigrants who were lately shipwrecked on the Isle of Sable." <i>Idem</i> , June 17, 1828 <i>Scholar</i> <i>Mary</i> , Sable Island, with "the remainder of the crew and passengers of the ship <i>James</i> ." <i>Idem</i> , June 24, 1828 <i>King Mary</i> , 31 days, Cork, "27 in the steerage" <i>Ship</i> <i>Amelia</i> , bound from St. John, N.B., to Halifax, with "a number of passengers," struck on a rock near Canso Light. Towed to safety. "Some of the passengers" arrived at Halifax in the <i>Idem</i> . <i>Idem</i> , July 22, 1828 <i>King John</i> , 32 days, Cork, "47 passengers" <i>Idem</i> , July 28, 1828	

Martell's Book – Nova Scotia

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Mrs. R. G. Flewelling Continuation

- A continuation of Martell's book
- Covers 1839-1851
- Published in 1949
- Vol XXVIII (28) of *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*

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Canadian Immigration Acts and Legislation

by Lindsay Van Dyk, Former Junior Researcher

What do immigration rules tell us about Canada?

Since 1869, Canada has had laws and regulations governing the admission of immigrants. Immigration legislation has evolved and changed over time, shaped by the shifting **social, political and economic climate**, as well as dominant beliefs about **race, desirability and integration**. The open-door approach of the late nineteenth century gradually gave way to more restrictive measures that discriminated on the basis of race, ethnicity, and national origin. **Direct discrimination** remained a part of Canadian immigration policy until the latter half of the twentieth century, when **skills and education** became the main criteria for determining entrance into Canada, leaving some elements of discrimination still in place. Since Canada's adoption of **multiculturalism** as an official policy in 1971, the cultural diversity of Canadian immigrants has been promoted as a key component of Canadian identity. Immigration legislation is ultimately a reflection of society's beliefs and attitudes, but also reveals Canada's history of inclusion and exclusion.

Immigration Act, 1869

Canada's first immigration policy following Confederation contained few restrictions on immigration. The Immigration Act of 1869 primarily focused on ensuring the **safety of immigrants** during their passage to Canada and protecting them from exploitation upon their arrival. Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald hoped an open immigration policy would encourage the settlement of the West; however, **large-scale immigration failed** to become a reality as the rate of emigration remained well above the rate of immigration throughout the late nineteenth century.

Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration, 1885

Summary

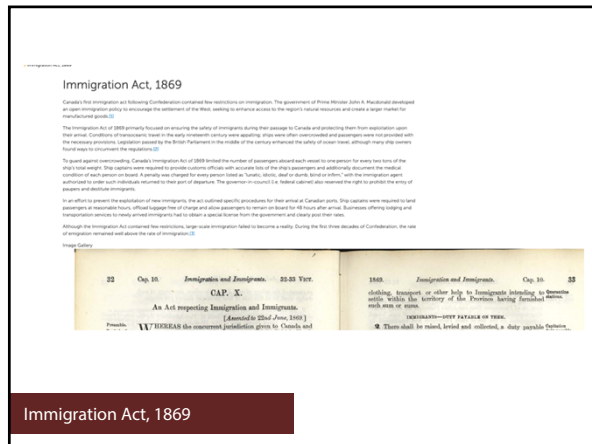
Canada has regulated immigration since 1869, and laws have been shaped by the social, political, and economic climate, as well as race, desirability, and integration. Elements of discrimination have often been prominent in Canadian immigration policy. In 1967, immigration policy was liberalized with the introduction of the "points system." The cultural diversity of Canadian immigrants to Canada is now a key component of Canadian identity. Immigration legislation reflects Canada's changing beliefs and its history of inclusion and exclusion.

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<https://pier21.ca/research/immigration-history/canadian-immigration-acts-and-legislation>

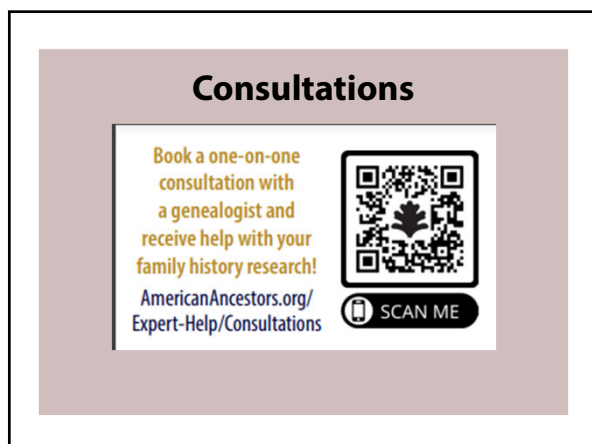
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