

Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry

QUARRIERS' RESPONSE

in respect of

SECTION 21 NOTICE

SERVED on 02 OCTOBER 2018
and VARIED on 13 NOVEMBER 2018

relating to
CHILD MIGRANT CASE STUDY

31 January 2019

1. **A report addressing the following in relation to Quarriers' ("the Organisation") policies and procedures in respect of the migration of children whose care originated in Scotland, for the period 1 January 1900 to 31 December 1930:**
 - a) **What policies and/or procedures did the Organisation and its establishment(s) have in place in relation to child migration?**

CANADA

We have been unable to trace any written policy documentation setting out the justification for child migration to Canada. However historic documentation does provide an insight into why William Quarrier considered migration to be in children's interests at that time..

Emigration to Canada was one of William Quarrier's ultimate aims when establishing his work for the poor of Glasgow. Migration was such a focus that the name of Quarrier's organisation is recorded within its first narrative of facts (annual report) as the "Orphan and Destitute Children's Emigration Homes" (see 1872 narrative of facts).

Migration by William Quarrier was influenced by his friendship with a Scottish philanthropist, Annie McPherson who had been involved in migration of children to Canada since 1870. When William Quarrier started his work with destitute children in Glasgow, it was with the intention that if found suitable, the child was considered for migration to Canada. Quarrier first migrated children to Canada in 1872.

He wrote in the 1872 narrative of facts (page 6):

"Miss MacPherson's efforts in finding homes in Canada for children were brought under my notice, and I wrote to the papers recommending that such a work should be commenced in Glasgow, promising all the help I could for the carrying of it out.

Shortly afterwards Miss MacPherson came to Glasgow, and I was introduced, and had a lengthened conversation with her regarding all that the Lord had done through her and for her and she urged that I would take up the work in our city and promised to give all the aid she could. I felt much impressed with my interview."

Although there is no overarching migration policy document it is clear from the documentation available, that there were a number of practices or procedures in place. In particular, Quarriers had practices of attempting to seek the consent of parents where contact details were available, carrying out pre- and post-migration checks/visits, and

provision of information and records after children had migrated. Those are detailed below and in response 1(d).

Receiving Homes

It was part of historic practice that the children migrated were initially taken to a receiving or distribution home in Canada before being allocated to farms.

The home initially used to receive children was Annie McPherson's home, Marchmont, in Belleville. Miss Bilbrough was the matron. Anna Magnusson's book, *The Quarriers Story* states the following about Marchmont (second edition, page 72-73):

"It appears from Miss Bilbrough's account that a farmer who arrived on the doorstep to pick out a child simply needed to produce a reference, sign a few papers and take the child away. But whatever the shortcomings in the selection of homes, Agnes Bilbrough did keep a careful note of each child and where he or she went. All the children were registered, and every applicant had to sign a form of Indenture for a child of twelve or over.... Anyone who adopted a child under twelve had to sign a form along the same lines, but instead of wages the child was to receive good clothing and schooling and be treated as one of the family."

Belleville was used as the receiving/distribution home until 1887. That year William Quarrier purchased Fairknowe which was opened in 1888. This became Quarriers' receiving home in Brockville, Ontario and functioned as the receiving home until 1934 when it was sold. The last group of children was sent to Canada in 1938.

Fairknowe was purchased as Mrs Wallace (nee Bilbrough) and her husband could no longer continue the management of the Marchmont Home. The 1887 narrative of facts records the following reasons for the purchase (page 35):

"Our desire was that Belleville Home should remain the centre for the Scotch work, and that Mrs Wallace (nee Miss Bilbrough) and her husband should continue the management there and be responsible to us and willing for enlargement or consolidation on the other side as we thought the rapidly growing work demanded. We were hoping that after talking matters over with them when here in spring they would have seen their way to do this, but as they could not, we saw nothing left but for us to have a home of our own in Canada which would meet the requirements of this side and be thoroughly one work there and here."

Fairknowe was run by Mr and Mrs Burges (William Quarrier's daughter and son-in-law) until 1900. The 1887 narrative of facts records the following (page 36):

"We are glad to be able to say that our daughter and son-in-law, Mr and Mrs Burges have agreed to do so. Mr Burges having resided in Canada for some years knows the country and people well."

A member of Quarriers staff was placed in charge at Fairknowe. After Mr & Mrs Burges, Reverend Robert Grierson became superintendent of Fairknowe in 1908. He remained in post until he retired in 1915. Claude Winters then became the superintendent at Fairknowe from 1915 until 1940, although he had assisted at Fairknowe since 1910.

Placing of children / Inspection of Placements

Work was carried out before the children arrived in Canada to find suitable placements for children. Some went straight to their placement with a farmer; others spent a few days at Fairknowe before being placed. From the documentation available, it is believed that there were checks carried out on homes before the children were sent and that a list was kept of homes in which children should not be placed (see response 1(d)(i)).

Some children were placed with former child migrants. The 1905 narrative of facts states (page 60):

"Some of the children who went out this year were taken by our own boys and girls of a previous generation, who are now on farms of their own."

Up to the age of 14 children were required to still attend school for part of the year but when the child turned 14, they had to get a wage for helping on the farm. The 1905 narrative of facts states (page 60):

"Till fourteen years of age the children go to school part of the year and get no wages, but from that age they become wage earners, and from sixteen years upwards they may get from fifty to a hundred dollars a year, in addition to their board, and from the first they are treated in most respects as members of the family."

We have recovered an inspection report prepared by the Chief Inspector, British Immigration and Children Receiving Homes. It is undated, but we contextually date it in 1913 (there is a reference to the first contingent for 1913 arriving in April of that year). The report addresses the process by which prospective homes/employers applied for home children and states as follows (see Letters and reports re. Fairknowe Home and children, page 58):

"Persons making application for children of the school age are advised by the following circular letter to kindly fill in the enclosed form and hand it to your minister to be returned to us direct with his recommendation. Children under 14 years of age need to go to school for nine months each year according to the regulations of the school law. Unless you can conscientiously fulfil this requirement please do not ask for a child of under 14."

By 1938 pre-visitation and post-visitation inspections were carried out by the former superintendent at Fairknowe and by a representative of The Juvenile Division, Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch.

Indenture

An indenture was completed between the superintendent of Fairknowe Home as the guardian of the child, and the "employers" of those children sent to live with them.

This provided that a number of conditions must be met in respect of board and lodging, wages, accounts and pocket money. The indenture also provided that the child should not be transferred to any other parties or removed to another district without the written consent of the superintendent; that should the child become sick, the superintendent should be notified at once; and that the superintendent, or anyone authorised by him, may remove the child on the conditions of the agreement not being fulfilled or if removal is deemed desirable.

The indenture also provided that the child should be encouraged and at liberty to write freely to his friends and the superintendent, that letters and parcels should be delivered unopened, and that the superintendent, or anyone authorised by him, shall be at liberty to see the child alone at any reasonable time and to converse privately with them, and to examine clothing and sleeping accommodation. It was also a requirement that the child be entitled to all statutory holidays or the equivalent in lieu thereof.

An example has been traced, dated [REDACTED] 1926 in respect of [REDACTED], as between Fairknowe Home and a Mr P. O. Berkley (see Letters and reports re. Fairknowe Home and children, page 7).

Provision of clothing and materials to children

The 1885 narrative of facts states (page 37):

"Every boy sent is provided with a good outfit, comprising three suits of clothing - one for winter wear, one for summer, and one for working, in addition to the warm suit he

travels in - four shirts, four pairs of socks, three pairs of boots, a straw hat, a fur cap, a Scotch cap, braces, handkerchiefs, collars, ties, Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," writing desk with materials, brush and comb, and a working bag with needles, thread, worsted for darning, etc.

All is packed in a good strong box, with each boy's name on his own.

The girls are furnished, out in the same way, and have a nicely trimmed dress and hat for Sabbath wear and a wincey dress and dark hat for winter, a liberal supply of underclothing both for summer and winter, three pairs of boots, four pairs of stockings, ties, gloves, collars, aprons and pinafores, and warm ulster, hood and cravat, etc."

The 1904 narrative of fact states (page 31):

"[Migrant children] were selected and given a well-filled box of clothing, in addition to many other special gifts."

Staff accompanied the migration party

From the documentation available to us, we understand that every party that migrated to Canada was accompanied by a member or members of Quarriers staff. In the early days William Quarrier and his wife would accompany the parties that travelled. In later years other members of staff accompanied the children.

The 1922 narrative of facts states (page 15):

"At Greenock we said good-bye to the 43 boys and 5 girls who, under the tutelage of our Superintendent Mr William Douglas, go forth."

The 1924 narrative of facts states (page 32):

"We were very proud of the sixty-three boys and girls who came in charge of Mr and Mrs Douglas."

Schooling

In 1913, the superintendent at Fairknowe requested a half yearly report from school teachers on the progress of the younger children. The 1913 narrative of facts states (page 44):

"The feature of this year that stands out most vividly in our minds is the extra effort to secure more education for our younger children. We are now asking the school

teachers to furnish us with a half-yearly report on school attendance and progress. Very often the children were reported to the visitor as attending school quite regularly, but we often found out afterwards that the farmers' idea of 'regularly' was quite different from ours. Now with the school reports before us we know exactly what schooling is being given."

AUSTRALIA

We have been unable to identify any written policies in respect of migration to Australia. However, from the documentation currently available to us, it is apparent that there were a number of procedures in place in practice. Those are detailed below and in response 1(d).

The first reference we have been able to identify in respect of migration to Australia is in the 1934 narrative of facts (page 35):

"Pressure is being brought on the Canadian Government to remove the restriction and it is hoped success will be secured in the not distance future. Meantime Australia is offering to take young emigrants and negotiations are now going on thereto."

Reference to the first emigration party to Australia can be found in the 30 November 1938 Council of Management Minutes in which the Chairman *"referred to the proposed emigration of a party of children aged 9 to 11 to Sydney, New South Wales, early in 1939, and that the cost would be free except for outfit."*

The Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946 encouraged child migration to Australia and led to many similar schemes being set up. However, Quarriers did not migrate children to Australia after 1946 until 1960.

Documentation recovered from the National Registers of Scotland via CrossReach (NRS reference ED11-386) indicates that that the migration of Scottish children to Dhurringile (1960-1963) was the result of an approach by Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services, as agents for the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, in 1950 who had appointed Revered Boag of their representative to recruit children.

The 05 December 1958 Council of Management minutes record:

"Approval had been given of young boys to Australia and it was left to the General Director to procure some further particulars regarding the scheme of The Presbyterian Church of Australia from the Church of Scotland Social Services Committee."

Whilst it would appear from the documentation that The Child Emigration Society Incorporated and the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services were primarily responsible for the overall management of the Australian migration schemes which Quarriers participated in, we have been able to discern practices in relation to seeking consent of parents and/or local authorities, selection of prospective migrants, and provision of information. See response 1(d) below.

b) Was there a particular policy and/or procedural aim/intention?

Yes. The intention of migration was to provide the chance for a new (and perceived better) life away from the overcrowding and poverty of Scotland's cities. It was also part of William Quarrier's thinking that once children were "rescued" the organisation should arrange for them to be emigrated to Canada, thus allowing the opportunity for more children to be accommodated at the organisation's homes in Scotland.

William Quarrier wrote of his intentions in the 1872 narrative of facts (page 9):

"By the emigration feature of the work we are enabled to place these children in Christian homes in Canada, where they will be kindly cared for and watched over by Miss MacPherson and her helpers. By this means we hope to be enabled yearly to rescue a fresh set of boys and girls, whilst, without this providential outlet, we should be stacked up with the same set of children for four or five years, and unable to rescue more. And those who object to emigration, as withdrawing labour from this country, we would say: 'Come and see the children as we take them in, and you will perceive that not the labour market, but the crime market is likely to be affected by our work of rescue'."

Younger children were adopted and older children were indentured into positions of employment. At that time, Canada was a newly settled colony with a low population. Canada sought children to help out on the farms.

Quarriers' practice took into consideration the fact that children migrating alleviated crowding and created additional capacity in the receiving homes for Quarriers, which enabled them to help more children. Anna Magnusson's 'The Quarriers Story' records the following (second edition, page 68):

"For Quarrier, emigration was not just a convenient means of clearing Glasgow's streets of waifs and strays; of course it was clear that his Glasgow Homes had limited accommodation and training facilities for the children and that emigration was essential

if more and more were to be rescued, but Quarrier also firmly believed that emigration was in the best interests of his children and that Canada truly was the land of opportunity."

Correspondence issued to parents and local authorities sets out the aim of the 1939 migration to Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes (see, for example, [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 7):

"The idea of the Scheme is that those Children are sent out at the age of 9 to 12, are trained under protestant conditions, and everything is done educationally, morally, physically, and spiritual for their welfare. At the age of 16, if found suitable for farming purposes, they are drafted into well recommended homes within a radius of 100 miles of their Training School, and earn the standard rate of wages in the district They are visited regularly by After-Care Officers and also by Government Inspectors."

We have not found any documentary evidence which clearly articulates why it was considered appropriate to recommence migration to Australia in the 1960s.

c) Where were such policies and/or procedures recorded?

Evidence of procedures can be gleaned from individual children's files, Council of Management meeting minutes, correspondence with the Canadian Government Emigration Agent and correspondence with the Australian Child Migration Officer.

d) What did the policies and/or procedures set out in terms of the following?

- i) Identification and checking the suitability of the places where children were sent**

CANADA

Checking suitability prior to migration

When a farmer was not known to the Superintendent of Fairknowe they would request a letter of recommendation from the farmer's local minister. The 1901 narrative of facts states (page 42):

"In every case where we do not know the parties applying we insist on getting a letter of recommendation from their minister."

The superintendent of Fairknowe was responsible for the selection of homes. The 1912 narrative of facts states (page 36):

"Our superintendent takes the utmost possible care in the selection of homes for the children, and as the years go on and knowledge of the country and people increases, it becomes easier to do this."

There is evidence that Fairknowe maintained a list of suitable homes for the placing of children. This list would be kept until the next party of children came to Canada and selection of homes would be made from this list. The 1924 narrative of fact states (page 32):

"We were very proud of the sixty-three boys and girls who came in charge of Mr and Mrs Douglas. All of these, as usual, were very easily placed in choice homes, a large application list being available from which to select."

The superintendent also appears to have been aware of some homes that were not suitable for placing a child and a list was kept. The 1909 narrative of facts states (page 40):

"The histories of more than 38 years' experience, which are constantly referred to here, are a capital guide to the best homes in our district of the dominion. A "Black list" is kept also- a most valuable possession- where not to send."

Conditions

There is evidence in the form of an undated but signed letter that the superintendent wrote to prospective homes with a set of conditions, asking that these should be read carefully and if the prospective home could not meet any of the conditions, these should be highlighted in writing. This letter states that the information was required in order to "make the wisest placement, when temperamental needs as well as ability of child must be considered." Further, "in answering the questions, you are actually helping us to choose a person who will be most likely to be happy and useful under the home and farm conditions you provide." (see Letters and reports re. Fairknowe Home and children, page 9)

Quarriers hold a copy of the memorandum of conditions under which children were placed out. This document is undated. However, it provides a number of conditions including wages, church attendance, holidays, mail, hospital and medical expenses, accounts. No child was to be paid less than an average wage of \$10 per month. These conditions also mandate that the child must not be transferred to another party or removed from the district without the consent of the superintendent; that in the event of sickness or should the child

abscond, the superintendent should be notified; and that any officer of the home shall have full liberty to visit the child, examine clothing, bedding, etc, and to remove the child if he sees fit (see Letters and reports re. Fairknowe Home and children, page 10).

Supervision after migration

Quarriers/Fairknowe staff were employed as visitors and undertook annual visits to the children placed on various farms throughout Canada. This was intended as a means of ensuring all children were in suitable placements and that any unsatisfactory aspects of the placement were addressed and, if necessary the child removed. The children were also encouraged to write to and visit Fairknowe. James Burges, brother of Alexander Burges (William Quarrier's son-in-law) was employed as the principal visitor. An example of the reports prepared by him was published in the 1892 Narrative of Facts. This detailed the visits he had undertaken in the course of the year and highlighted updates in respect of some of the children he had visited:

"Some complaints were made of course, but generally of a trifling nature. There is very seldom trouble when too much is not expected, and when their employers are willing to spend a little time in teaching them at first. Some we have had to move, as we did not consider the home at all desirable. Others have changed, the only trouble between them and their employers being "incompatibility of temper," and we find it advisable to make a change, in nearly all cases, where there is not entire satisfaction on both sides. Some cases, of course, there are where the children are a little hard to manage, but I'm thankful to say these cases are few..."

As far as health is concerned, our children compare very favourably with the natures of the country. The percentage of deaths is very small. And there are few cases of serious illness. A number of the older boys are now learning trades and as they grow up still more are saving money to keep them whilst learning a trade or to help them to stock a farm for themselves... During this year we have visited over 2,000 of the children. It would be quite easy to see them all in the time if we merely called, but we prefer to make a visit of sufficient length to make full enquiries and observations."

Quarriers endeavoured to maintain contact with the children it placed. The 1908 narrative of facts stated (page 38):

"The work of supervision is carried out with thoroughness. First, correspondence with the Canadian superintendent is cultivated; and then the boys and girls are periodically visited in their homes. In the course of the year thousands of letters are received; and

as they address these to the home, the young people are reminded that 'Fairknowe' is theirs, that its door is ever open, so that between situations, or in other times of emergency, they may claim the friendly shelter and protection of home."

Children were also visited at least once a year. The 1913 narrative of facts stated (page 42):

"Every child in this large territory is carefully and systematically visited by our excellent helpers."

The 1917 narrative of facts stated (page 30):

"We are responsible to the Canadian Government for each child until he or she has attained the age of eighteen years, and we gladly continue our active interest till a much later period where we are permitted to do so. This involves a visit at least once a year; regular correspondence regarding such matters as school attendance, wages etc.; arranging changes of homes where this is found advisable; and giving counsel and help in connection with the multitude of questions which come up in a child's life."

Of the annual visits, Anna Magnusson states as follows (The Quarriers Story, second edition, page 73):

"Annual visits by representatives of the Home were really the only way to check that things were well with the child, that a boy or girl was not being ill-treated and that limited terms of agreement were being carried out properly. Word of trouble, however might travel along the grape vine of church circles and neighbours' conversations, and if the Home suspected anything was wrong, they would send out the visitor."

AUSTRALIA

First Migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes

Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes, North Parramatta, were children's homes founded in 1911. It was a functioning village, with 14 cottages, its own farm, hospital and school, and a gymnasium and swimming pool.

From the documentation currently available, we have been unable to determine what efforts were made to determine the suitability of Burnside as a children's home. Similarly, there is no information or reports within the children's files, once they were migrated, which indicates the nature or extent of any follow up visits or inspections.

Second, Third, and Fourth Migrations, 1960-1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Dhurringile Rural Training Farm was established by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria in 1951. It was purchased to accommodate child migrant boys aged 8 to 14 sent out from the United Kingdom by the Church of Scotland. Dhurringile was also set up to take in local orphans or homeless boys. It housed 50 children in the 1950s, but numbers reduced in the early 1960s.

According to documentation from the national archives, the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services acted as agent for the Presbyterian Church of Victoria in Scotland. The Committee are noted to be the only Scottish member of the Council of Voluntary Organisations for Child Migration.

A letter describing Dhurringile which was circulated to Scottish care establishments by Reverend Boag reads as follows (NRS Documentation Ref ED11-386, page 4):

"The Presbyterian Church of Victoria in Australia has instituted the above Farm School in the beautiful and fertile district of the Goulburn Valley. It is situated about one hundred miles from the city of Melbourne and twelve miles from the city of Shepparton. The School has been designed to accommodate one hundred boys and it is planned to take fifty now and fifty at a later date.

These boys will be given a splendid opportunity in a young, flourishing and fast-developing country. They will be taken, free of cost, to Australia, given a home at Dhurringile under ideal conditions and in the care of trained experts in social service work. They will receive their education at local State school, high schools and technical schools, and when they have completed the ordinary courses of education they will live on at Dhurringile and be trained in farming and later placed with chosen farmers in Victoria. If however, any boy desires to enter a trade or profession, the church will provide him with every facility to do so and will sponsor him through his apprenticeship or course. The only limits that will be placed on these boys will be the limits of their own capacity and their willingness to work.

Dhurringile has one hundred and twenty acres of splendid land, all under irrigation, later, and as opportunity affords, this area will be increased to one square mile."

The evidence suggests that Quarriers relied upon assurances from Reverend Boag and the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services in assessing the suitability of Dhurringile

as a children's home. We have not found any evidence to suggest that any separate assessment of the facilities there was carried out by Quarriers.

Once children were migrated, educational and welfare reports were prepared by AIQ AIQ SNR of Dhurringile. These reports were sent to Quarriers periodically.

Dhurringile closed in 1964 and children were transferred to Kilmany Farm. We are unable to determine the precise reasons for closure from the documentation currently available to us, but it is believed that this may be due to a lack of migrant children.

Documentation held by the National Records of Scotland (NRS reference ED11-386, pages 49-50), which we have obtained via CrossReach, contains a confidential inspection report of Dhurringile by the Child Migration Fact Finding Mission from a visit on 29 February 1956. This report stated:

"In this home both material conditions and general attitude to the three members of the Committee who we saw seemed to us to be deplorable. Some of the boys seen appeared unhappy and to be badly in need of sympathy and understanding which are noticeably lacking."

The National Records of Scotland documentation also contains an inspection report dated 26 November 1956 of Dhurringile from a visit on 14 November 1956 by the Department of Immigration, Canberra (page 52). The object of the inspection is stated to be ascertaining "whether certain defects reported by the United Kingdom Fact Finding Mission and confirmed by an official inspection party in July last had been remedied." It was noted that "the management have in fact done all that was expected of them and are extremely anxious to obtain more British boys."

We have not traced copies of these fact finding reports in Quarriers' archive. We therefore do not know whether they were available to Quarriers' management at the time of migration in the 1960s. It should be noted that the report of 29 February 1956 is marked "CONFIDENTIAL".

ii) Selection of children to migrate including age, gender and background

CANADA

Quarriers sent children of both genders to Canada. The children ranged from toddlers to age 16. A fuller response in relation to children's gender and age is provided at Answer 2(h).

After the 1897 Ontario Act (see response 1(j)) it became a requirement for children to be fit and healthy and to have some form of medical examination before being migrated. In respect of the requirements of the Ontario Act, the 1897 narrative of fact states (page 73):

"That strict inspection should be made before leaving the mother country as to physical and moral soundness, and an ample guarantee that no boy or girl in the age of childhood will become a burden on the state."

It would appear that the proposed child migrants were medically examined at Quarriers Village. The 1929 narrative of facts states (page 16):

"There was great excitement in the village, for the Canadian Government Emigration agent and Medical officer spent most of the day interviewing and examining boys whom we expect to sail on 6th April."

The 1932 narrative of facts states (page 20):

"The Canadian Government Emigration Agent and medical officer examined the boys recommended."

Within the 1931 narrative of facts there appears to be a brief outline of the procedure attached to the emigration of the children at that time (page 25):

"Nearly two months ago a start was made with arrangements for a Canadian party, when the first list of boys who desired to emigrate was made up. 'By process of elimination a selection was then made for a preliminary examination by our own medical staff at the end of February for we wish to maintain the high standard of our reputation with the Canadian Government, and therefore present to its civil and medical examiners only such as we feel physically fit and otherwise suitable for settlement in the Dominion. On 2nd inst the Emigration agent interviewed the candidates, and on the following day (having previously had individual photographs taken in Glasgow) they underwent here a most careful examination by the Canadian Department of Health's medical officer. Immediately thereafter we were able to notify their relatives of their intended departure, and proceed with further stages of preparation."

It would appear that children were also examined by the ship's surgeon whilst travelling to Canada. Quarriers hold a certificate of ship's surgeon dated 19 March 1915. This states as follows (see Letters and reports re. Fairknowe Home and children, page 34):

"I hereby certify that I have daily during the present passage made a general inspection of the passengers of this vessel, and that I have at least once during the passage made a detailed individual examination of each immigrant on board and that I have seen no passenger thereon who I have reason to believe is or is likely to become insane, epileptic or consumptive, or who is idiotic, feeble-minded or afflicted with a contagious, infectious or loathsome disease; or who is deaf, dumb or blind or otherwise physically defective or whose present appearance would lead me to believe that he or she might be debarred from entering Canada under the "Immigration Act" with the exception of [] persons whose names are enumerated on the "Ship's Surgeon's List for Medical Examining Officer" which I have prepared for such officer giving my medical opinion on the cases therein dealt with; and that there were no deaths or births during the passage except those mentioned on the said list."

AUSTRALIA

The children migrated were between 8 and 15 years old. No specific background was required; however, with the exception of four girls in 1939, all children migrated to Australia were boys.

Children had to be healthy, and this was ascertained by way of medical and psychological reports before departure. From the documentation currently available, and a review of children's files, psychological reports appear to have been in place from 1960 onwards.

From a review of the children's files of those who were emigrated, it would appear that they were nominated by their house parents and chosen by way of medical history, educational aptitude, and family ties. See, for example, the report prepared by the house parent of Hugh McGowan (Hugh McGowan – Children's File, pages 16-17).

Documentation recovered from the NRS (NRS Document NRS Ref ED11-509), contains a summary of the process of selection for Australia which appear to have been produced following discussions between Quarriers and the Scottish Education Department in relation to boys nominated for Australia (page 21-22):

Method of Selection

- (a) *Cottage parents are asked to nominate boys they consider suitable and likely to be available and we may select boys known to be abandoned to us.*
- (b) *Cottage nominations are carefully scrutinised:-*

1. *Family ties or the lack of them; firm ties with foster friends or the lack of them.*
2. *Medical reports*
3. *Educational reports*
4. *Psychologist's report – if available.*
5. *Age consideration.*
6. *General assessment of suitability.*
7. *As far as the Homes are concerned, the final decision rests with the General Director after consultation with out staff.*

(c) *Nominations should then be submitted to:-*

1. *Scottish Education Department;*
2. *Church of Scotland Children's Officer.*

(d) *Amended list has then to be approved by representative from Australia House.*

What efforts are made to obtain consent of nearest relative?

- (a) *By letter or by personal call or by both, every endeavour is made to contact the nearest relative and obtain the necessary consent in writing.*
- (b) *When that has failed, and only then, a signed statement is submitted showing what had been done under (a) above; giving also a short case history, which usually shows that the child has been more or less abandoned and that there has been no contact with the nearest relative for at least three years.*

In what circumstances are members of a family nominated?

- (a) *Only when there is definitely justification e.g. 2 brothers – [REDACTED] - went with first group, the older brother being nominated though he was beyond the normal age, so that there would be no separation (and mother anxious for them to go).*
- (b) *Likewise, in current nominations, two brothers are named.*
- (c) *In original current nomination, one brother was nominated (but has since been withdrawn) leaving another brother who is retarded.*

- (d) *In original current nomination, one boy – ██████████ – has been listed, who has a brother in an approved school (and other members in the family). It is still felt it would be to his advantage to go as there has been little or no family contact and any such contact has been to his detriment.*

What efforts are made to maintain contact with relatives of children in the Homes? (This question is not directly connected with the Australian Selection.)

- (a) *Every possible effort is made.*
- (b) *Where children are not visited, parents are reminded of their obligations.*
- (c) *It should be noted that many parents wilfully avoid maintaining contact in order to evade maintenance payments.*
- (d) *Contact is purposely allowed to lapse where the mother of a child has married (not the father) and has established a good home. Persistence in contact could break up such a home.*

First Migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes

A review of the children's files of those who were emigrated also indicates that children who were proposed to be migrated underwent 'Civil and Medical examinations' before being confirmed as being suitable to migrate to Australia (see, for example, ██████████ – Children's File, page 4). From the documentation currently available to us, we have no further information as to the nature and extent of these examinations; the children's files do not contain copies of the reports.

Second Migration, 1960, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Reports were prepared by the superintendent on the suitability of each of the children to be migrated. These addressed the circumstances in which the child had come to be in Quarriers' care and attempts made to contact relatives. Reports were also prepared by Quarriers' psychologist in respect of all 11 boys migrated in 1960.

Third Migration, 1961, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

The superintendent's reports were prepared, along with further reports from their school teacher and cottage mothers. Reports were also prepared by Quarriers' psychologist in respect of all 5 boys migrated in 1961.

Fourth Migration, 1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

The superintendent's reports were prepared, along with further reports from their school teacher and cottage mothers. Correspondence was also exchanged with the Chief Migration Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia in order to ensure the children were suitable.

iii) Provision of information to the child and/or his/her parents before migration

CANADA

Quarriers' files in respect of the period during which children were migrated to Canada are slim. Prior to 1930, beyond verbally explaining to the parent or guardian that the child may be migrated at the point of admission (see response 1(a)(vi)), there is no evidence as to what parents or guardians would have been told. There is no evidence of what the child was told.

After 1930, there is some evidence that Quarriers wrote to parents/relatives/guardians to notify them of an upcoming migration, but that information was limited. See, for example, ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File (page 10):

Dear Sir,

As ██████████ has expressed a desire to be included in a party of boys to be emigrated to Canada on ██████████ and our medical officer advises that his tonsils require removal, we are arranging to have this done at our own Hospital by our own Surgeon on Tuesday, 11th instant."

██████████ uncle replied on behalf of his father who could not write, and requested that ██████████ be allowed to visit prior to his departure. This was arranged (see pages 5-9).

It would appear that Quarriers wrote to parents to advise that having been passed by the Canadian Civil and Medical Examiners and having expressed a desire to be included in a party whom they were arranging to sail for Canada, they the relative would be permitted to see him at Quarriers Village any day (except Sunday) before 5pm on presentation of the usual visiting card or that note. See response 2(a)(iii) for examples.

AUSTRALIA

From the documentation currently available, there does not appear to be any evidence of any practice of providing information to children prior to migration, nor the nature and extent of such information. However, letters were sent to parents/guardians.

In some cases, where parents had not visited their child for many years, Quarriers was not always in possession of a current address. In these cases, Quarriers wrote to the last known address. See, for example, NRS Document (NRS Ref ED11-509), pages 9-10 – Letter from Quarriers to Scottish Education Department, date 07 November 1961: in respect of the 1961 migration party, it is stated that in the cases of [REDACTED] Hugh McGowan and [REDACTED] that there had been no contact with their respective mothers since they were placed, and that an attempt to contact the last known address was made without success. It is believed a similar procedure would have operated in respect of Canada migrants.

First Migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes

Some limited information was provided to parents prior to migration. A letter from Quarriers to the mother of [REDACTED] provided information about the migration scheme (Children's File, page 34):

"The idea of the Scheme is that these Children are sent out at the age of 9 to 12, are trained under Protestant conditions, and everything is done educationally, morally, physically, and spiritually for their welfare. At the age of 16, if found suitable for farming purposes, they would be drafted into well recommended farms within a radius of 100 miles of their Training School and earn the standard rate of wages in the district. They are visited regularly by Aftercare Officers and also by Government Inspectors. If not strong enough for farm work, they would be drafted into other suitable positions, etc."

In respect of children who had been abandoned by their parents, Quarriers wrote to the RSSPCC to furnish them with details in the same terms (see, for example, [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 7).

Second Migration, 1960, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Where parents were alive and their whereabouts known, Quarriers provided some limited information to parents when seeking consent to migrate. An example of this can be seen in

the children's file of [REDACTED]. On 27 January 1960, the superintendent wrote to [REDACTED] mother stating (Children's File, page 3):

"We have been invited to send a small party of boys to Australia to a Home not unlike our own but not so big. After a time there the boys would be placed in suitable employment. Altogether we feel it would be a very good change for the boys selected, especially when their outside contacts in this country are not strong. Having regard to these circumstances would you be willing to allow [REDACTED] to be submitted to go to Australia? I should like you to know that [REDACTED] is very keen to go."

Third Migration, 1961, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Letters in the same terms were issued to parents in respect of the 1961 migration and written consent was obtained. Examples can be seen in the files of [REDACTED] (Family File, pages 40-41) and [REDACTED] QKU [REDACTED] (Children's File, pages 5, 16-17).

In cases where the parent had not visited the child in many years and they could not be traced, Quarriers recorded that the parent had not had recent contact despite attempts by Quarriers to contact them. See, for example, the notes in the children's files of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (see Children's File, page 10), [REDACTED] (see Children's File, page 22), and Hugh McGowan (see Children's File, page 19) prepared by the Superintendent, recording such efforts.

Fourth Migration, 1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Letters in the same terms were issued to parents in respect of the 1963 migration and written consent was obtained where parents were contactable (see, for example, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] – Children's File, pages 2-3; [REDACTED] [REDACTED] – Children's File, pages 12, 14-16). However, there does not appear to be any correspondence in the children's file encouraging their parents to visit before they left.

iv) Provision of information and records to children and/or their parents once child had been migrated

CANADA

Part of the role of the Fairknowe superintendent was to keep in touch with the children placed in Canada via visits. Children were encouraged to write and keep in touch with Fairknowe. The 1916 narrative of facts states (page 34):

"Almost daily throughout the year letters reached us from our children in all parts of Canada."

Quarriers endeavoured to keep in contact with children who were migrated. The 1912 narrative of facts states (page 36):

"We seek to keep in as close touch with the children—and for as long a time—as possible, but naturally a great many of them as the years go on become absorbed in the general population. Frequently for years we may hear nothing of a boy or girl, and then quite unexpectedly he or she turns up to report progress."

New Year's letters were sent to children in Canada between 1889 and 1934. There are references to these letters within the narratives of facts. The 1901 narrative of facts states (page 42):

"They are very pleased to see us when we call, and your New-year letter, with the card and booklets, are very welcome remembrances, and should any of them fail to get the accustomed package we are soon made aware of the fact."

The 1908 narrative for facts states (page 38):

"The new year letters sent to the children by Miss Quarrier and Pastor D.J. Findlay"

There is evidence of children receiving these letters, see for example the 1917 narrative of facts (page 32):

"I got the new year letter."

Quarriers also maintained ad hoc correspondence with former child migrants. Children would often write to Quarriers to provide an update on their current circumstances. Quarriers would reply to these letters.

Quarriers provided information to parents/family members on request. See, for example, ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, pages 7-10: there is evidence that ██████████ sister was provided with an update in respect of her brother. See, also, ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, pages 11-14, evidence an update to a sister.

AUSTRALIA

From the documentation currently available, there is no evidence to suggest that there was a policy or practice of sending regular updates to children and or their parents/guardians once

they had been migrated. However, Quarriers maintained ad hoc correspondence with the children who were migrated. This primarily seems to have been initiated by letters sent by child migrants to Quarriers. See, for example, ██████████ – Children's File, pages 3-6).

Receipt of reports from AIQ ██████████ would sometimes prompt Quarriers to write to child migrants (see, for example, Australia – Correspondence between the Superintendent and emigrated children, page 2).

v) Obtaining consent of child

CANADA

There is no widespread formal recording of children's consent to be migrated. However, the available documentation suggests that the views of the children were canvassed and that children were asked if they would like to emigrate. There are also instances of children who had already been migrated forsaking that their siblings (also in Quarriers' care) join them. This was accommodated where possible. See, for example, ██████████ – History Book (part 1): ██████████ left for Canada today. Her brother ██████████ sent for her."

The 1904 narrative of facts states (page 31):

"There were plenty of boys anxious and willing to go, but relatives in some cases objected, and in others the boys' character or health did not come up to the high standard we have always set for our Canadian parties. However 55 were selected and given a well-filled box of clothing, in addition to many other special gifts."

The 1932 narrative of facts states (page 25):

"Nearly two months ago a start was made with arrangements for a Canadian party, when the first list of boys who desired to emigrate was made up."

A formal consent form can be found in the files of ██████████ and ██████████ in 1932. The forms, state:

I hereby agree to being emigrated to Canada under the care of THE ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND to work in Fairknowe Home, Brockville, Ontario, and remain strictly under the control of the Superintendent and Matron there. I understand further that this arrangement has only been made possible by an undertaking having been given to the Canadian Department of Immigration that I shall not be placed elsewhere

in Canada in less than two years and then only subject to the approval of the Department.

The terms of my employment at Fairknowe are to be that my outfit which has been supplied to me by the Orphan Homes, Bridge of Weir, Scotland, will be maintained in its present condition and that I will be given a small spending allowance but no wages during the two year whilst this agreement runs..

AUSTRALIA

From the documentation currently available, there does not appear to be any formal recording of the child's consent. However, it does appear that Quarriers canvassed the views of prospective migrants. See, for example, ██████████ – Children's File, page 4, where it was noted in a letter to his mother that ██████████ was very keen to go to Australia (Children's File, page 4). A similar letter is within the file of ██████████ (Children's File, page 14).

vi) *Obtaining consent of parents of child*

CANADA

Emigration Form of Agreement (Pre-1910)

At this time children were generally admitted to the care of the Orphan Homes of Scotland at James Morrison Street in Glasgow. When the parent, guardian or person putting forward the child to be cared for by Quarriers brought the child in, they would have signed their care over to the Orphan Homes. Prior to 1910, it is believed that there was a permission/consent form entitled 'emigration form of agreement' which guardians or parents were asked to sign. This document specifically addresses the issue of Canadian migration.

This form states as follows:

"I [name of parent/guardian] make application to have my [nature of relationship and name of child] received into the above named home with a view to being emigrated to Canada, if thought suitable, under the care of William Quarrier or his Agent or Agents, in proof whereof I hereby affix my signature."

Form of Application for Admission (Post-1910)

From 1910 onwards, admission forms were completed for every child admitted to Quarriers care. The form required the parent or guardian to sign a section providing permission for the child to be migrated to Canada. The 1910 admission form read:

"I, [] residing at [] make application to have my [] aged [], received into the above-mentioned Homes, with the view of being maintained and educated, and thereafter kept at home, emigrated to Canada or otherwise discharged as the managers of the Homes may decide I further agree to leave said child under the care of the Homes until he attains the age of 16."

See, for example, [REDACTED] – Admission Form.

In the later stages of 1923, the admission form was changed, and the part referring to Canada was removed.

In 1926 the admission form was altered again to reflect that the decision to emigrate a child now lay with the Executive Council, rather than the manager of the homes:

I, [], residing at [] make application to have my child [] aged [] years received into the above named Homes, with the view of being maintained and educated, and thereafter discharged as the Executive Council of the Homes may decide. I further agree to leave said child under the care of the Homes until he/she attains the age of 16 years.

This later version does not have a specific reference to Canada or Australia. See, for example, [REDACTED] - Admission Form.

Where Quarriers had contact with a third party (e.g. RSSPCC) as opposed to the parents directly, there was a practice of writing to them, notifying that a child had expressed a desire to be included in a migration party.

Post 1930

In respect of the 1930s migrations, the procedure was that the superintendent wrote to the Canadian Government Emigration Agent providing a background to the child and rationale of migration. There is then subsequent correspondence from Canadian Government Emigration Agent advising that the migration had been approved. In some instances, in the 1930s, the Canadian Government Emigration Agent advised that parental consent was

required (see ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, page 11). That was sought and provided.

In respect on the 1938 migration, Quarriers wrote to parents where contact information was available seeking further written consent.

Quarriers appear to have ultimately upheld the views of the child if they were over 14 years. We have identified at least one instance where a child wished to migrate, but this was objected to by the parent(s); if the child was over 14, he/she was considered to be able to make their own decisions. See for example, ██████████ – Children's File, pages 16-18, albeit this child was migrated with the approval of the Public Assistance Office. Within correspondence to the Public Assistance Office, it was stated (page 16):

With regard to the father's objections, I am afraid we cannot recognise his right to interfere in the lad's free choice to go to Canada. ██████████ is over 14 years of age and has the right in law to choose his own domicile and he is exercising that right. We have taken Council's (sic) opinion on the whole question of a lad over 14 choosing his domicile and the law says if a male over 14 of his own free will decides to go to Canada or elsewhere, he is at perfect liberty to do so and the parent or guardian cannot interfere. ██████████ has stated in writing as well as verbally without pressure of any kind being exercised, that he is desirous of going to Canada.

AUSTRALIA

First migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes

When a child was admitted to Quarriers Homes in 1939, the Admission Form which was signed by the parent of guardian confirmed that: "I, [] make application to have [] received into the above named Homes with the view of being maintained and educated and thereafter discharged as the Executive Council of the Homes decide."

Quarriers contacted the parents or guardians (RSSPCC /Public Assistance Office) of the child in question informing them that they had been asked by The Child Emigration Society Incorporated, better known as Fairbridge Farm School to consider the question of emigrating some children between 9-12 years to Australia, and sought written consent to migrate the child.

In some cases, where parents had not visited their child for many years, Quarriers was not always in possession of a current address. In these cases, Quarriers wrote to the last known address.

Second, Third, and Fourth Migrations, 1960-1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

When a child was admitted to Quarriers pre-1960, the Admission Form which was signed by the parent of guardian confirmed that:

"I, [] make application to have [] received into the above named Homes with the view of being maintained and educated and thereafter discharged as the Executive Council of the Homes decide."

This form did not make specific reference to Australia, but Quarriers contacted the parents by letter to seek written consent. An example of this can be seen in the children's file of [REDACTED]. On 27 January 1960, the superintendent wrote to [REDACTED] mother stating:

"We have been invited to send a small party of boys to Australia to a Home not unlike our own but not so big. After a time there the boys would be placed in suitable employment. Altogether we feel it would be a very good change for the boys selected, especially when their outside contacts in this country are not strong. Having regard to these circumstances would you be willing to allow [REDACTED] to be submitted to go to Australia? I should like you to know that [REDACTED] is very keen to go."

Written consent is provided by his mother (see Children's File, page 3-4).

Quarriers would on occasion consent as guardian of the children. See, for example, [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 10:

"As guardians we give full consent to his proceeding to and being employed in Australia under the auspices of Dhurringile Rural Training Farm, Victoria, and understand that the Minister of Immigration will become his legal guardian upon his arrival in that country."

It also appears to have been the case that the authorities at Australia House would request that Quarriers obtain consent from parents ([REDACTED] – Family File, page 27:

"I have been requested by the Authorities at Australia House to obtain your consent to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] being considered for Australia. I am enclosing forms (3) which I would like you to complete. Please have your signature witnessed by someone nominated on the form."

There is no record of the completed forms within the file, but it is clear from subsequent correspondence that Mrs ██████ remained involved in the process and provided evidence of separation from her husband when requested.

vii) Obtaining of consent of others e.g. Secretary of State

CANADA

After the resumption of migration in 1904, Quarriers were under an obligation to comply with the requirements of the Ontario Act. This required the organisation to apply for a licence and if granted, keep up-to-date accounts of the character, movement and habits of every child in its hands. Furthermore, each child's new home had to be inspected once a year by an independent government official as well as representatives of the various emigration agencies. There were to be rigorous medical examinations for each child, instead of the cursory medical examinations on arrival in Canada.

Children were migrated with the consent of the Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

In respect of the 1938 migration party to Canada, there is evidence that in March 1938 the Superintendent at Bridge of Weir wrote to local authorities who held responsibility for the proposed children and asked for consent for the child to go to Canada. See, for example, ██████ – Children's File, pages 23-24. Some extracts from the letter include:

"We have been negotiating with the Canadian Government with a view to resuming the emigration of some of our desirable Boys to various farms in Ontario under the personal supervision of our own Superintendent in Canada.

██████... has expressed a strong desire to go out to Canada and he has been medically examined, interviewed and has been passed fit by the Canadian medical officers. I shall be very pleased – as the lad will – if you will give your consent to his going."

There is evidence that Quarriers sought the approval of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation, Canada in respect of potential migrants. Such can be seen, for example, in the cases of ██████ (Admission Form & Children's File, page 12); ██████ (Admission Form & Children's File, page 8); and ██████ (Admission Form & Children's File, page 16).

Where a child had been abandoned, or parents had died, there is evidence that letters were sent to either RSSPCC or Public Assistance Office informing them of the opportunity to migrate children to Australia, and seeking permission to migrate the child.

AUSTRALIA

First Migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes

Where a parent was alive and contactable, Quarriers sought written consent. However, where a child's parents were deceased or their whereabouts unknown, or where the child had been abandoned, Quarriers wrote to the RSSPCC and/or the Public Assistance Office informing them that they had been asked by The Child Emigration Society Incorporated, better known as Fairbridge Farm School, to consider the question of emigrating some children between 9-12 years to Australia, and sought written consent to migrate the child. An example of this can be seen in the children's file of [REDACTED]. Quarriers wrote to the Public Assistance Officer advising of the opportunity to migrate and seeking the "advisability" of migrating the child (Family File, page 9).

A letter from the Public Assistance Officer dated 12 January 1939 stated that the offer to migrate the child had been put before the Public Assistance Committee and they had come to the decision that it was to the "advantage" of the child to migrate (page 8). They offered to pay reasonable costs to do so. After the Public Assistance Officer had consented to his emigration, in a letter dated 16 January 1939 from Quarriers to the Public Assistance Officer, further information was provided. The letter stated (Family File, page 7):

"The idea of the Scheme is that these Children are sent out at the age of 9 to 12, are trained under Protestant conditions, and everything is done educationally, morally, physically, and spiritually for their welfare. At the age of 16, if found suitable for farming purposes, they would be drafted into well recommended farms within a radius of 100 miles of their Training School and earn the standard rate of wages in the district. They are visited regularly by Aftercare Officers and also by Government Inspectors. If not strong enough for farm work, they would be drafted into other suitable positions, etc."

[REDACTED] mother had died and his father was deemed unreliable and had not visited him or his brother for a number of years.

Second, Third, and Fourth Migrations, 1960-1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

A similar process was put in place in respect of migration to Dhurringile. However, there is also evidence that in cases where the parent could not be traced, and the child's care had been signed over to Quarriers, the General Director of Quarriers gave permission for the child to be migrated. An example of this can be seen in the children's files of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] which contains a typed and signed memo confirming that their mothers could not be found and consent was given by the General Director (see [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 2; [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 1).

In respect to the 1960 migration, of the 11 boys migrated, consent from a parent was provided in 3 of the cases, and consent was provided by Quarriers for the remaining.

Approval from the Chief Migration Officer was also required in respect of applications for settlement (see for example Correspondence between Quarriers and the Chief Migration Officer, page 4 - Letter to B.A. Stewart from Chief Migration Officer). In addition, it would appear to be the case that in some instances the Chief Migration Officer stated that the written consent of legal guardians on 'appropriate forms' was required for all children migrating which required to be sent to The Church of Scotland in Edinburgh (page 35).

We have not found any evidence of Quarriers obtaining consent from the Secretary of State.

viii) Responding to requests for information from former child migrants

It was and is Quarriers' practice, and now policy, to respond to requests from former child migrants for information and documentation.

Quarriers have also assisted with agency/social worker requests on behalf of child migrants. For examples of adherence, reference is made to response 2(a)(viii).

During approximately the 1990s to 2002, records would have been provided by Bill Dunbar in his role as honorary archivist.

Quarriers have had a specific policy in place in relation to access to records since around 2002. This policy applies to requests for records from former child migrants. Such requests for records were dealt with as subject access requests.

In response to a request for a file, Quarriers staff provide a copy of the relevant records, together with an explanatory letter, sometimes summarising the file. Other relevant documents were also provided, such as birth certificates, narratives of facts, and

photographs. See, for example, ██████████ – Family File, page 11 – copy records were provided to ██████████ daughter, together with excerpts of relevant narratives of facts and photographs. See also ██████████ – Children's File, page 3 – copy records were provided together with his original birth certificate.

Quarriers' records management policy was revised following the Data Protection Act 2018. The policy is divided between two different types of requests: (1) subject access request and (2) genealogy request.

In terms of practicalities, a written request is required for records, together with photographic identification and confirmation of address. Quarriers endeavour to find alternative ways to confirm the identity of an individual if providing either of those two things is difficult for them.

Quarriers' preference is not to post records out to former residents. However, in the case of child migrants and their descendants, there is seldom little alternative. Once a request is received, the individual making the request is advised that the records will be redacted of third party information.

ix) Other issues

A number of reunions and visits have been hosted by Quarriers (see, for info, Quarriers Canadian Family by Phil Robinson and Fred Wardle).

The first reunion was held in Kingston, Ontario on 26-27 October 1996. More than 300 individuals requested information about their heritage as a result of this event (page 11-13).

On 18 September 1997, 48 Canadian association members, including two former children, visited Quarriers Village. A memorial garden was established on the grounds. Former children ██████████ and ██████████ planted Canadian Maples at the site (page 14).

A second Canadian reunion was held on 7-8 November 1998 in Brockville, Ontario (page 14). A further Kingston reunion was held on 28-29 April 2001 (page 15). A second visit to Quarriers Village involving 50 Canadians took place in 2009.

e) Who compiled the policies and/or procedures?

CANADA

William Quarrier and his successors within the Council of Management compiled these procedures. The migration programme stopped temporarily in 1897 and recommenced in

1904 after the death of William Quarrier. William Quarrier's daughters Isabella Quarrier Burges and Mary Quarrier took over the running and management of the organisation at this point, with Agnes Quarrier-Findlay and Pastor David Findlay taking over at Fairknowe, Canada. The Council of Management was formed in 1926 and had organisational responsibility for migration from that time.

AUSTRALIA

We have limited information regarding procedures for migration to Australia other than references in Quarriers' Narrative of Facts, correspondence, and children's files.

However, as the impetus for the 1939 migration to Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes appears to have been an approach by the Child Emigration Society Incorporated, better known as The Fairbridge Farm Schools of New South Wales, Australia, it is believed that the Fairbridge Farm School would have compiled the procedures in respect of migration to Burnside. Documentation held by the National Records of Scotland (NRS reference ED11-386, pages 2-3) indicates that this scheme was approved by the Scottish Education Department.

In respect of Dhurringile Rural Training Farm (1960-1963) we understand that the procedures would have been compiled by a combination of Quarriers, Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services, and the Scottish Education Department, whereby Quarriers would have been responsible for the initial nomination of a child, including efforts made to obtain consent and contacting relatives, and then nominations were submitted to the Scottish Education Department and the Church of Scotland Children's Officer, but ultimately approval had to be given by the Chief Migration Officer. However, at least one migration was not brought to the attention of the Scottish Education Department: see response 2(a)(vii) for further information.

f) When were the policies and/or procedures put in place?

The procedures were put in place in 1872 and evolved over time.

g) Were such policies and/or practices reviewed?

Yes.

h) If so, what was the reason for review?

Reference is made to responses 1(i) and 1(j) below.

First World War

There were no children migrated between 1917 and 1919 due to the First World War. The 1918 narrative of facts states (page 24):

"Now that the war is over we will look forward-if the lord will-to re-open the Canadian door as soon as proper arrangements can be made."

Suspension of migration by Canadian government

From a review of the documentation currently available, it would appear that there was a suspension of migration by the Canadian government as at the early 1930s, except those migrated under an agreement to remain on the staff of Quarriers' Canadian home for at least two years without being placed elsewhere in the dominion. See, for example, [REDACTED] – Admission File & Children's File, page 17.

i) What substantive changes, if any, were made to the policies and/or procedures over time?

CANADA

In 1887, William Quarrier purchased Fairknowe home.

In 1897, migration to Canada was suspended by William Quarrier.

In 1904, migration to Canada resumed. At this time, Quarriers revised their procedures in order to comply with the 1897 Ontario Act.

In 1910, Quarriers introduced a form of application for admission which was completed in respect of every child. This specifically sought permission to migrate the child to Canada, or otherwise, as the managers of the Homes may decide. See response 1(d)(vi) for above.

In the 1930s, Quarriers developed a practice of contacting the Canadian Government Emigration Agent for approval of proposed migrations.

In 1934, Fairknowe was sold.

In 1938, migration to Canada ceased.

AUSTRALIA

In 1939, migration to Australia commenced.

j) Why were changes made?**CANADA****Purchase of Fairknowe**

William Quarrier purchased Fairknowe in 1887 and opened in 1888. This became Quarriers receiving home located in Brockville, Ontario. Fairknowe was purchased as Mrs Wallace (nee Bilbrough) and her husband could no longer continue the management of Marchmont Home. See response 1(a) for further information.

Suspension of migration

In March 1897, the Ontario Government passed the Juvenile Immigration Act 1897, known as the Ontario Act, to regulate immigration into Ontario of certain classes of children. This Act also prohibited the immigration of children without a special licence. William Quarrier objected strongly to this action and visited Toronto personally to protest. He felt that the law discriminated unfairly against Quarriers because of the deficiencies of other organisations. Quarrier argued that he took extraordinary care to select, prepare and support the children who he sent to Canada in order to give them the best possible chance of success in becoming prosperous citizens of their new country. Emigration to Canada was suspended in 1897. William Quarrier's reasoning is recorded within the 1897 narrative of facts as follows (page 73):

"In March of this year there was passed by the local government of Ontario, an Act prohibiting the immigration of children into Ontario without a special license. Ontario has been the centre of our work for the past 26 years, and yet we never heard of this act until it was passed, and as it is anti-British and alien in its character, we cannot see our way to put ourselves under its control.

Other details of the Act are objectionable, and such as should lead every voluntary Christian worker to decline to go under it, unless they next end the same law to emigrant's child that comes into the country. The same conditions should be given to those bringing children into Canada as is given to other emigrants, namely, that strict inspection should be made before leaving the mother country as to physical and moral

soundness, and an ample guarantee that no boy or girl in the age of childhood will become a burden on the state"

Despite that suspension, a number of children were migrated to Canada between 1900 and 1904 (when migration formally resumed, as explained below). Part of the justification for emigration at this time appears to have been t for the purpose of reuniting children with siblings already in Canada:

- Of the four migrated in 1900, all already had siblings in Canada;
- In 1901, one child [REDACTED] is recorded as 'Goes to Canada of his own account' and his two siblings accompanied him;
- Seven children who were migrated in 1901 went to Canada at the request of their siblings already there, with some of the siblings paying the passage; and
- In 1902 and 1903, the 12 and 18 children, respectively, migrated appear on the whole to have siblings already there. One girl was sent to service in Canada aged 18.

Resumption of migration

In respect of the resumption of migration in 1904, the 1904 narrative of facts records (page 26):

"Shortly before our beloved Mother's [Mrs Quarrier] home-going, a good friend in London wrote to her offering to give £2,000 for emigration if the Trustees saw their way to resume this part of the work. After due consideration the Trustees felt that it would be a right step to take."

The Trustees felt that the emigration scheme should be looked at again and Pastor and Mrs. Findlay were dispatched to Canada to "make a visit of inspection to the field of operations and form an unbiased opinion on the spot regarding the matter." They spent a month in Canada during which they visited children who had gone out from the homes, interviewed friends of the work, and officials from government. They also paid surprise visits to some of the old boys and girls to establish the conditions of their adoptive homes. On his return, Pastor Findlay described himself as a "convinced emigrationist" (see 1904 narrative of facts, pages 62-65).

Following their report, a decision to resume emigration to Canada was taken. Quarriers were granted a licence in respect of the 1897 Act in 1904, and migration to Canada resumed that year. We have recovered correspondence evidencing the licence. A letter dated 15 September 1904 from Superintendent Kelso, Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario, to

Mr Burgess, Agent, Quarriers Homes, Brockville, Ontario states as follows (see Miscellaneous documents re. child migration, page 30):

"I have the pleasure of sending you herewith a copy of the Order-in-Council authorising the Quarrier Homes to resume the immigration of children under the Act dealing with this branch of the work. Kindly forward it to Scotland and notify me of any party or parties that may be coming.

Copy of Order in Council

Upon consideration of the report of Mr Kelso, Supt of Neglected and Dependent Children, dated 9th September 1904, and the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney General, the Committee of Council advise that the Trustees of the Scottish or Quarrier's Homes for children be authorized to exercise the powers conferred by the Act to regulate the Immigration into Ontario of certain classes of children."

Closure of Fairknowe

In respect of the closing of Fairknowe, the 1934 narrative of facts states (page 4):

"We have recently—and rather unwillingly—felt compelled to dispose of Fairknowe—our dear Canadian home at Brockville—where so many hundreds of our children have been helped and cared for.

Owing to the Canadian Government having closed the door against child immigration, it did not seem wise to continue such large expense for so few children as we are now responsible for across the ocean.

The house and grounds were sold to the local branch of a work on behalf of poor children, so that we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is being put to a good use. Our excellent Superintendent, Mr. C. A. Winters, with his good wife, will continue meantime to look after the interests of our children in Canada until we have clearer light as to the possibilities in that land."

The 1934 narrative of facts records the comments of Claude Winters (page 30, 44-45): "The aftercare of our older boys and girls will continue."

Cessation of migration to Canada

Migration to Canada stopped in the 1930s. At this time, Canada was in the grip of the Great Depression, and economic considerations seem to have been an influential factor. There is anecdotal evidence within the narratives of facts which supports that assumption. See, for example, 1934 narrative of facts which states (page 35):

"One regret is the stoppage of Emigration to Canada because of the large number of unemployed in that country. We know, however, there is still a real demand for young lads and girls such as sent from these Homes, and the success of those who have gone in earlier years might well warrant admission. With few exceptions they have proved splendid citizens in their adopted country, and there is no equal possibility for many of the boys and girls here."

k) Were changes documented?

Yes. These changes were documented in specific Quarriers' Narrative of Facts (as noted above) and Council of Management Minute Books.

l) Was there an audit trail?

Yes, in so far as this was recorded in Quarriers' Narrative of Facts and Council of Management minute books, and within the children's files over time.

2. A report addressing the following in relation to Organisation's practice in respect of the migration of children whose care originated in Scotland, for the period 1 January 1900 to 31 December 1930:
- a) Did the Organisation and its establishment(s) adhere in practice to its policy/procedures in terms of child migrants relating to the following?
- i) ***Identification and checking the suitability of the places where children were sent***

CANADA

From the documentation currently available, it would appear that the procedures in respect of checking the suitability of places children were sent were adhered to, albeit that the records of post-migration checks generally only appear in records for children migrated from 1930 onwards.

Within the narrative of facts for the period in question, there is a section solely dedicated to Fairknowe Home. This contains an annual report from the superintendent of the home. The report outlines the year's work and gives updates on progress of the children. The reports also indicate that the superintendent and other Quarriers staff were responsible for visiting the children on various farms and looking after their welfare. For example, the 1900 narrative of fact states (page 44):

"We are always kept busy visiting, an attending to matters in connection with the children. Although there have been no fresh parties from Scotland, of late, the time and expense involved in visiting is very little lessened. There is still the same extent of country to go over and it will be some time before they are all able to look after themselves."

Reports were prepared by the Canadian visitor on all children when they received a visit. Examples of such reports are set out in the 1905 narrative of facts (pages 62-63):

██████ to Canada 1904- The people ██████ is with are greatly pleased with him, and he is proving a fine lad in every way. He is well pleased with his home. He is only a mile or so from church, which he attends regularly. Does not know of friends but writes to the home."

"█████ to Canada 1902- I found █████ quite well and well pleased with his home so far. He is fine trusty little fellow, getting to school in the winter, and regularly to Church and Sabbath school, which are quite close by. He hears from his sister from time to time."

The 1905 narrative of facts contains many more such reports.

Fairknowe Home Memo to Employers

Quarriers hold a memo sent to employers of boys sent to Brockville, Ontario (see Fairknowe Home Memo to Employers). This addresses a number of issues identified. Unfortunately, we have not been able to date this memo, or identify its author, but it would appear likely that it was issued by the superintendent of Fairknowe.

Firstly, it states that in the past few years it had been noted that some employers had sent boys to work on provincial or other highway operations. The memo states that this was "manifestly unfair" and that it should not be done without sanction and approval.

The memo also notes that [the Home] had been "shocked" to learn that some employers were preventing the children visiting each other. This was noted to prevent full success in dealing with the boys. It was noted that [the Homes] would not tolerate conditions to continue wherein a boy was deprived of "such pleasures and privileges".

The memo asks employers to remember that the children were entitled to statutory holidays or the equivalent in lieu thereof. It continued: "give them a day off once in a while; you will get better service in return."

Finally, the memo notes that "a boy's day is not from sunrise to sunset." It was remarked that some employers had been demanding unreasonable hours and that it was the intention of [the Homes] to remove a boy from any home where such conditions existed.

January 1913 Inspection

Quarriers hold an inspection report of Fairknowe prepared by the Chief Inspector, British Immigration and Children Receiving Homes. It is undated, but we contextually date it in 1913 (there is a reference to the first contingent for 1913 arriving in April of that year). Whilst this is a report concerning a home to which the children would only be posted relatively briefly, it is positive in many respects. The report also remarks on the 'systematic' visits to children. It states as follows (see Letters and reports re. Fairknowe Home and children, page 58):

"This Home has for years been a great benefit to the farmers of Eastern Ontario in supplying them with the services of Scotch lads and lasses. Their children are all previously trained – the majority from early childhood – at the Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge-of-Weir near Glasgow. These cottage Homes, which it has been my privilege to visit, are regarded as amongst the most wonderful of their kind in the world. Nearly 1,400 children are provided for.

On January 18th I paid my official annual visit of inspection to "Fairknowe" during the course of which I perused their books and records learning from such and other sources that the children were doing well. From Reverend Robert Grierson who has control of the work on this side of the Atlantic, much useful information was gathered. It was most gratifying to learn from him that he could not recall having heard of a single complaint concerning these new comers.

"Fairknowe" Home is admirably situated and adapted for its purposes. A fine old residence, surrounded by large grounds and garden at the outskirts of the town of Brockville. The children are systematically visited at least one each year. In addition to these visits a regular correspondence is encouraged and every effort is made to keep the children interested in the work of the Homes.

It was also gratifying to note that strict regard is paid by Reverend Mr Grierson to the attendance of the children under the age of 14 at our public rural schools."

April 1917 Inspection

Quarriers hold a copy of a Chief Inspector's report dated 19 April 1917 (see Letters and reports re. Fairknowe Home and children, page 51). The chief inspector reviewed 866 reports, covering the immigration activities of Fairknowe for the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. This report also remarked upon the system of regular visitation:

"The work of this Home is carried on with efficiency and the best interests of the children are safeguarded by the selection of only such foster homes as are recommended as desirable by responsible persons, and a regular visitation amongst the children by officials of the Homes. The books, files and other records are carefully and well kept."

Report on Child Forms

The records for children migrated from 1930 onwards contain "reports on child" which detail visits carried out by Quarriers staff. They also record when and where a child was sent, summaries of Department of Immigration reports, trips, and medical treatment. See, for example, ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, pages 5-12; ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, pages 23-32; ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, 7-10.

1932 Letter from the Executive Committee to Superintendent, Fairknowe

We have identified a letter from the Quarriers Executive Committee to the superintendent of Fairknowe which implied assaults had taken place. However, the nature of those assaults, and whether they were against or perpetrated by children, is not clear from the context of the letter (page 3):

"There have been some cases of criminal assault and in future you will immediately send full particulars of any such to the Superintendent for consideration of the Council. Our feeling is that under almost any circumstances those cases should be prosecuted to the utmost, even at the risk of some exposure."

AUSTRALIA

First Migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes

As we have been unable to identify any documentation indicating or implying any policy/procedure in respect of the suitability of this home, we are unable to comment upon whether such a policy/procedure was complied with.

Second Migration, 1960, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

From the documentation currently available to us, it would appear that the practice of preparing periodical reports on the educational progress and welfare of the children was adhered to. Reports were sent in June 1962 and January 1964. See, for example ██████████ – Children's File, pages 13-14; ██████████ – Children's File, page 5; ██████████ – Children's File, pages 5-6; and ██████████ – Children's File, pages 7-8.

Third Migration, 1961, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Reports were sent in June 1962 and January 1964. These reports can be seen within the files of the children migrated in 1961. See, for example, ██████████ – Children's File,

page 8; ██████████ – Children's File, page 15-16; and QKU ██████████ – Children's File, pages 11, 13

Fourth Migration, 1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Reports were sent in January 1964. These reports can be seen within the files of the children migrated in 1963. See, for example, ██████████ – Family File, page 21; and ██████████ – Children's File, page 36.

ii) Selection of children to migrate including age, gender, background

CANADA

There does not appear to be any evidence of individual medical examinations within children's files specifically relating to migration pre-1930. However, there are yearly medical notes in some files, and a medical report is also contained on every admission form (post-1910).

Given the lack of available documentary evidence, beyond the anecdotal references to medical inspections noted in response 1(d)(ii) above, Quarriers cannot confirm that it adhered to its practice in respect of child selection.

Around approximately 1930, Quarriers began to retain more correspondence / reports within the children's files. Although there is reference to medical examinations being carried out within the files, the reports themselves are not included. Where applicable, Quarriers would notify a parent/guardian that a child was migrating "having been passed by the Canadian Civil and Medical Examiners (see, for example, ██████████ – Admission Form & Family File, page 5).

AUSTRALIA

Although all children appear to have been medically examined, there are some anomalies in respect of children who were migrated having received an unfavourable psychologist's reports (detailed below). On that basis, Quarriers cannot confirm that it always adhered to its practices in respect of child selection.

First migration, 1939, Burnside, North Parramatta, New South Wales

The children's files do not contain copies of the Civil and Medical Examiner's report. However, correspondence within the files indicates these examinations took place. Three of the files do not have letters confirming medical examinations.

Second Migration, 1960, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

The superintendent's reports on the suitability of each child can be seen within the children's files. See, for example, ██████████ – Children's File, page 36; ██████████ – Children's File, page 10; ██████████ – Children's File, page 9).

In respect of the psychologist's reports, see, for example, ██████████ – Children's File, page 12). Of the 11 boys examined, the psychologist did not recommend two boys – namely ██████████ (see Children's File, page 12) and ██████████ (see Children's File, page 11) be migrated. This was on the basis of the former's emotional insecurity and the latter's overdependence and immaturity. Despite the psychologist's view, they were migrated with the party. It is not clear from the documentation currently available whether the psychologist's report was considered, and what weight was attributed to it.

Third Migration, 1961, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Reports can be seen in each of the 5 children's files. From the Quarriers documentation currently available, there is no record of a medical examination being carried out prior to migrating. Psychological examinations were also carried out on the five boys migrated. In respect of ██████████, it was remarked that "I doubt if [migration to Australia] would be in the best interest of his future welfare" (see Family File, page 42). Despite the psychologist's view, he was migrated with the party. It is not clear from the documentation currently available whether the psychologist's report was considered, and what weight was attributed to it.

Fourth Migration, 1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Reports were prepared by the Superintendent of Quarriers Homes on the suitability of each of the children to be migrated, along with further reports from their schoolteacher and cottage mothers. Reports can be seen in each of the 5 children's files.

Letters from the Chief Migration Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, addressed to each of the five boys migrated in 1963 confirm approval to migrate under the

provisions of the Assisted Passage Migration Scheme (see Correspondence with Child Migration Officer).

Correspondence from the Chief Migration Officer dated 26 April 1963 (see Correspondence with Child Migration Officer, page 24) records that ██████████ did not reach the required medical standard and for this reason the CMO could not proceed with this application. He was therefore removed from the migration party.

Medical examination reports are recorded in respect of three children only (see, ██████████ and ██████████ - Family File, page 20; ██████████ – Family File, page 39). However, correspondence from the superintendent to Chief Migration Officer dated 23 April 1963 states that medical certificates and x-ray reports were prepared in relation to the migrants (see Correspondence with Child Migration Officer, page 26)

iii) Provision of information to the child and/or his/her parents before migration

CANADA

Although there is little in the way of detail, it appears to have been the case that Quarriers adhered to the procedure of explaining the process of and potential for migration at the point of admission (see, for example, history book entries referred to a response 2(a)(vi)).

In respect of Quarriers' practice of notifying parents that their child had expressed a desire to be included in a migration party to Canada, and inviting parents to visit children prior to departure, there is evidence of this within the children's files (see for example ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's file, page 19; ██████████ – Admission Form and Children's File, page 6; and ██████████ - Admission Form & Children's File, page 6).

Quarriers are aware of at least one instance of a parent not providing consent for their child to be migrated. See, for example, ██████████ – Family File. By way of a letter dated ██████████ 1930, Quarriers notified RSSPCC that ██████████ was going to be joining a migration party departing ██████████ 1930. They requested that RSSPCC notify any relatives if they thought it wise to do so (page 11). The Edinburgh Legal Dispensary subsequently wrote to Quarriers dated ██████████ 1931 advising that ██████████ father had voluntarily admitted his two sons on the understanding that they would be returned to him when they reached the age of 16. It was stated that ██████████ had been sent to Canada without his knowledge. ██████████ was admitted at the request of the RSSPCC, he and his siblings having been neglected by their father.

AUSTRALIA

Quarriers appears to have adhered to its practice of writing to parents to seek consent that children be migrated. See, for example, the correspondence referred to in response 1(d) (iii).

iv) Provision of information and records to children and/or their parents once child had been migrated

CANADA

On the basis of the evidence currently available to us, Quarriers adhered to its practice of providing information and records to children and/or their parents once a child had been migrated.

The narratives of facts contain extracts of letters from children migrated to Canada. For example, the 1910 narrative of fact contains testimonies from children themselves, farmers and from the party of children that migrated in 1910 (page 39):

Children themselves:

"I am in a good place-getting along first rate-splendid training

"Delighted with my place and surroundings

Farmers:

"Thank you for choosing such a good boy for us."

"Suits well: grown a lot in four months."

The 1910 party:

"I would rather die than leave."

"This is one of the best homes in the whole district."

There is also evidence of correspondence between Quarriers and former child migrants. For example, see [REDACTED] – Admission Form & Children's File, pages 8-16.

There is evidence within the children's files of Quarriers responding to requests for information once a child had migrated. See, for example, ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, pages 6-10, in which information was requested and provided to an aunt.

AUSTRALIA

On the basis of the evidence currently available to us, Quarriers adhered to its practice of providing information and records to children and/or their parents once a child had been migrated.

First Migration, 1939, Burnside

Correspondence between migrated children and Quarriers is evidenced in the files of ██████████ (Family File, pages 1-17) and ██████████ (Children's File, pages 1-5) whereby the Superintendent at Quarriers wrote to ██████████ and ██████████ in response to the children writing to Quarriers.

It also appears to have been the case that brief updates were provided to relatives when they contacted Quarriers. For example, ██████████ mother wrote to Quarriers to enquire whether they had heard from him. Quarriers replied to advise that ██████████ wrote often and that he was getting on well (Children's File, pages 6-7).

Second Migration, 1960, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Correspondence between migrated children and Quarriers is evidenced in the files of ██████████

Third Migration, 1961, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Correspondence between migrated children and Quarriers is evidenced in the files of ██████████ and Hugh McGowan.

A letter dated 12 February 1962 from Richard Read, superintendent of Dhurringile to Dr Davidson refers to a tape recording which was sent with messages for the boys from staff at Quarriers, including cottages mothers (see Australia – Correspondence between superintendent and emigrated children and staff, page 5).

Fourth Migration, 1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Quarriers and the children communicated after they arrived in Australia and this can be evidenced in the children's files of [REDACTED] and Hugh McGowan. The communications were as a result of the children writing to Quarriers Homes.

v) *Obtaining consent of child*

Although there is nothing that we have found within Quarriers' records to suggest that children were migrated against their wishes, given the lack of systematic, formal recording of consent, Quarriers are unable to confirm that its procedure of seeking the child's consent was adhered to.

Very rarely, there is evidence of written consent obtain from migrated children within Quarriers' children's files, albeit this appear to have been sporadically recorded. See, for example, [REDACTED] – Family File, page 34.

vi) *Obtaining consent of parents of child*

CANADA

From the information currently available it appears that Quarriers adhered to its procedures in respect of obtaining parental consent, albeit that procedure did not appear to have involved seeking an additional consent over and above the consent given at admission until approximately 1930.

Emigration Form of Agreement (Pre-1910)

Quarriers appear to hold a single completed version of this form. It is dated [REDACTED] 1873 and completed in respect of [REDACTED] (see Emigration Form of Agreement). One possibility is that these forms may have travelled with the children to Canada, hence why we have only been able to recover one example.

We have identified various examples within the History Book entries which, we believe, refer to signed emigration forms of agreement. The prospect of migration appears to have been explained:

1900: [REDACTED] – "Mother knowing all about work signs form' (History Book, page 175, 1894)

██████████ – "Canadian work fully explained and mother signs" (History Book, page 249, 1891)

1901: ██████████ – "Canadian work explained and grandfather signs form" (History Book, page 268, 1890)

1902: ██████████ – ██████████ signs the form only stipulating she be advised before they were sent out" (History Book, page 95, 1890)

1903: ██████████ – "Canadian work fully explained and understood mother signs form with a X" (History Book, page 208, 1896)

Form of Application for Admission (Post-1910)

Quarriers adhered to its practice of having forms of application for admission completed. We have identified completed examples:

1912: ██████████ – Admission Form

1921: ██████████ – Admission Form

1932: ██████████ – Admission Form & Family File, pages 11-12

In respect of the 1930s migrations, Quarriers appears to have adhered to the practice of providing reports to the Canadian Government Emigration Agent. See, for example, ██████████ ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, pages 12-13.

There is evidence that Quarriers sought consent of parents when requested by the Canadian Government Emigration Agent. See, for example, ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, page 11). Consent was provided (page 14).

In respect of the 1938 migration, there is evidence that Quarriers sought permission from parents. See, for example, ██████████ – Admission Form & Children's File, page 12-13. See also, ██████████ – Family File, in which there is evidence of ██████████ writing his father directly to ask for permission (page 72). Quarriers also wrote to the father (pages 69-70). Written consent was provided (pages 68-69).

AUSTRALIA**First Migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes**

From the information currently available to us it appears that Quarriers adhered to its procedures in respect of attempting to obtain parental consent. Examples of parental consent being sought and granted can be found in the children's file of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Both mothers gave written consent.

In the case of [REDACTED] Quarriers wrote to his mother requesting permission to emigrate him (Family File, page 34). His mother responded by way of an undated, unsigned, type-written letter initially declining (page 33). The superintendent subsequently wrote to the RSSPCC to request that they contact [REDACTED] mother to encourage her to consent (page 30). There is further handwritten correspondence from [REDACTED] mother consenting to the emigration (pages 28-29).

In the case of [REDACTED] her grandmother (nearest relative) provided written consent (Admission Form & Children's File, page 5).

Second, Third, and Fourth Migrations, 1960-1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

The documentation indicates that Quarriers adhered to its procedures in respect of writing to parents for consent. Parental consent was not always obtained.

Similar letters to the one sent to the mother of [REDACTED], and corresponding consent, exist in the files of children emigrated in 1960 (see LXU [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 4), 1961 (see [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 13; [REDACTED] – Children's File, pages 40-41), and 1963 (see [REDACTED] – Family File, page 12, 14-15).

Additional examples of Quarriers providing consent as guardian of a child can be seen in [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 2; and [REDACTED] – Family File, page 11)

However, it is not the case that these – or recorded consent by Quarriers as guardian - are present in every file.

Written consent from a parent can be demonstrated in respect of the 1961 migration

With respect to the 1963 migration, written parental consent was obtained in 4 of the 5 children's files. In the children's file of [REDACTED] there is a memo dated 14 January 1963 stating that letters requesting consent had been returned and that he had been abandoned (page 57). Consent to migrate was given by Quarriers although there are no

clear records of consent having been recorded formally in the file. The superintendent recorded that the parent had not had recent contact.

vii) Obtaining of consent of others e.g. Secretary of State

CANADA

It is believed that Quarriers adhered to its practices in respect of obtaining the consent of the authorities in the host nation. Reference is made to the examples set out in response 1(a)(vii).

AUSTRALIA

It is believed that Quarriers adhered to its practices in respect of obtaining the consent of authorities in the host nation. Reference is made to the examples set out in response 1(a)(vii).

Within the documentation recovered from NRS and provided by CrossReach (NRS ref ED11-509), there is evidence that the Scottish Education Department investigated the circumstances in which the 1961 migration party left. Concerns were raised after the Scottish Education Department found out about the migration after it had taken place and that the arrangements were not made through the Church of Scotland Committee. It was noted within a report of 24 October 1961 that (page 5):

"If Quarriers have gone ahead on their own I do not think we can do anything to stop them, as long as the children are not in the care of local authorities (in which case it would be the local authority's responsibility to approach the Secretary of State and not that of Quarrier's Homes) or are not subject to fit person orders."

"It is clear therefore that if a child is not in the care of a local authority or is not committed to the care of a fit person, emigration could be arranged without the statutory consent of the Secretary of State."

The Scottish Education Department then asked a number of questions of Quarriers concerning the boys, whether they were in local authority care, whether the parents were consulted, if the boys gave consent, whether the migration arrangements had been made through the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services. Quarriers replied by way of a letter dated 07 November 1961 (page 9-10). It was noted that migration was arranged through the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services. It was remarked that in the case of three of the boys there had been no contact from their mothers since they were

placed, and in respect of the other two, written consent was provided by their mothers. It was noted that all boys gave their consent to migration and were interviewed on this particular point by representatives of Australia House.

Within a further Scottish Education Department memo of 09 November 1961 (page 11) it is remarked that Quarriers appear to have made all the necessary investigations prior to migration and suggested that no further action should be taken.

The NRS documentation states that *"the applications were forced through the Church of Scotland office whilst Dr Cameron [Director of the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services], was absent on sick leave and the comparatively new officer Miss MacDonald was in charge"* (page 12-13). It was remarked that Quarriers did make arrangements for the emigration through the Church of Scotland Committee although some arrangements were made independently. It was noted that the Church of Scotland Committee had not *"completely fulfilled their obligations as a Migration Society"* and that *"Miss MacDonald is a little in the dark about the duty laid on the Church of Scotland Committee and... it would be advisable for the Inspectors to pass on in the near future a few words of advice."* (page 13)

viii) Responding to requests for information from former child migrants

As far as we are aware Quarriers have adhered to its practice of responding to requests for information from former child migrants. There is evidence of this throughout the children's files. Examples are noted below.

CANADA

An example can be seen in the case of James Kane who was provided his birth certificate by way of a letter dated 04 February 1952 following a request (see Family File, pages 14-15, 21).

AUSTRALIA

First Migration, 1939, Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes

Within the file of [REDACTED] there a letter dated 15 November 2000 containing a request for information about her admission to Quarriers and a failed adoption prior to migration. Quarriers responded by way of a letter dated 27 November 2000 to provide the requested information (Children's File, pages 8-10).

In respect of requests on behalf of child migrants, see, for example, [REDACTED] file in which there is a letter dated 17 March 1953 from the Red Cross enclosing a letter from Mr [REDACTED] seeking information on his parents and elder sister (page 81-82). Quarriers provided a copy of the [REDACTED] family file by way of a letter dated either 19 or 29 March 1953 (page 30).

Second Migration, 1960, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

Within the file for [REDACTED] there is evidence of a request for information regarding his mother (page 17). Quarriers appear to have looked into this request and provided what information they could find about his mother by way of a letter dated 30 March 1971 (page 15). Further, there is a request for a birth certificate and further information regarding his mother by letter dated 23 January 1973 (pages 26-28). Quarriers requested a copy from the General Register in London and provided the same by way of letter dated 20 September 1973 (page 11).

Third Migration, 1961, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

In respect of requests on behalf of child migrants, see, for example, [REDACTED] file in which there is a letter dated 22 August 2002 from the Child Migrant's Trust who wrote to Quarriers to request information in respect of [REDACTED] family, past, and time at Quarriers. Quarriers provided a copy of everything on file by way of a letter dated 19 September 2002 (pages 1-3).

Fourth Migrations, 1963, Dhurringile Rural Training Farm

A letter within the [REDACTED] family file dated 16 December 1971 records that there had been a request for [REDACTED] birth certificate and details about his parents. A copy of the certificate, which set out his parent's occupations, mother's maiden name, and date of their marriage, was provided (page 7).

ix) Other issues

There were no set policies or procedures in respect of reunions or continuing contact with migrants and their families.

b) How was adherence demonstrated?

There is documentary evidence in individual children's files, narratives of facts, Council of Management minutes, and correspondence between Quarriers and both Canadian and Australian migration officials (as noted in the examples set out above).

c) How can such adherence be demonstrated to the Inquiry?

We have provided the Inquiry with available copies of correspondence, children's files, Council of Management minutes, and narratives of facts.

We understand that reports written following the migration of a party were destroyed when migration to Canada ended (see below).

d) Were relevant records kept demonstrating adherence?

Yes.

e) Have such records been retained?

CANADA

Quarriers' children's files have been retained. The Canadian records have not been.

We understand that the records maintained at Marchmont Home were transferred to Brockville once it opened. This transfer is recorded in Anna Magnusson's book, *The Quarriers Story* (second edition, page 74):

"The records of 2000 children already in the country were transferred to the new home."

The Canadian records were destroyed on the closure of Fairknowe. Within Quarriers' archive, there is a letter dated 15 September 1946 from Claude Winters (former Canadian superintendent) to Hector Munro (superintendent at Bridge Of Weir). Within the letter, Mr Winters says he was instructed to destroy-all records in Canada. The letter states:

"You will remember I was instructed to destroy-all records here. I have done so with the exception of History Books which were in use up to and including 1916."

AUSTRALIA

Children's files and some correspondence have been retained at Quarriers Village. Those children's records contain reports sent back from Australia. The organisations and authorities in Australia may hold additional records.

f) If policy/procedure was not adhered to in practice, why not?

We have not identified any failure to adhere to the practices which we have been able to discern from the available documentation. However, the 1961 migration to Australia was not brought to the attention of the Scottish Education Department until after the children had been migrated. It is Quarriers' understanding that responsibility for doing so lay with the approved Migration Society, in that case Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services. The reason for this is noted in the NRS documentation: the applications were forced through the Church of Scotland office whilst Dr Cameron, Director of the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services, was on sick leave and the comparatively new officer Miss MacDonald was in charge. See response 2(a)(viii) for further information.

g) How many children were sent as child migrants from the Organisation's establishments, and where were they sent?

A separate document setting out the numbers of children migrated in each year has been provided to the Inquiry previously.

For the period 1900 to 1938, on the basis of the narrative of facts, a total of 2,617 children were migrated. 2,579 were migrated from Quarriers to Canada. 38 children in four parties went to Australia from 1939, 1960, 1961 and 1963.

h) On the basis of Quarriers' registers and records, 7422 were migrated in total (i.e. 1872-1963). However, the narratives of facts for that period give a separate figure of 7077. We have been unable to determine whether the discrepancy pertains to the periods 1872-1899, 1900-1963, or indeed straddles both. One possible explanation for this could be that migrants over a certain age may not have been recorded in the figures within the narratives of facts. **What was their age and gender?**

CANADA

Quarriers sent children of both genders, with more boys than girls, from toddlers to those of 16 years of age to Canada. As the migration scheme developed, fewer young children were sent, and those who travelled tended to be older. From approximately the 1910s onwards, the age of children migrated appears to have stabilised to children in their mid-teenage years.

The 1912 narrative of facts records that a requirement to provide nine months' schooling for all children under 14 increased the demand for children over the age of 14 (page 38):

"The requirement of nine months' schooling for all our children under 14 is causing a much greater demand for boys and girls over school age."

In the 1915 party no child was under the age of twelve, as recorded in the 1907 narrative of facts (page 15):

"None of the party was under twelve years of age, which was a factor in reducing its numbers. The eldest lad was not quite seventeen years old, making the average age almost fourteen years, whilst the duration of their residence in the Homes worked out at nearly four and a half years. One boy, who was only three years of age on admission and had been with us exactly eleven and a half years at the time of his departure, is going to live in the same up-to-date farm near Ottawa with the younger of two brothers who emigrated in 1907."

Between 1915 and 1922 there were no large parties of girls sent to Fairknowe. The 1923 narrative of fact records (page 32): "We have had no girls' party since 1914."

In 1921, we understand that the Adolescent Act (which replaced the Ontario Act) saw a change in the age of children being sent, namely an increase to the age of 16. Marjorie Kohli in *The Golden Bridge: Young Immigrants to Canada 1833-1939* states (page 33):

"Although this 1897 legislation was repealed in 1912, it was followed in 1921 by the Adolescent Act which raised the school-leaving age to 16 and had the effect of slowing child emigration substantially. Now many agencies restricted the children brought to Canada to those of 16 years of age and older. In the same year, adoption was legislated into law in Ontario."

After the introduction of the 1921 Adolescent Act there were 100 girls migrated to Canada. The majority of the girls during this time frame were aged between 15 and 21 years old. From 1921 there were only two girls migrated under the age of 14 and they were both migrated to join their mothers already in Canada. From a review of a sample of records for children migrated after 1921, there appear to be very few children under the age of 14 being migrated.

AUSTRALIA

The children migrated were between 8 and 15 years old. With the exception of four girls in 1939, all children migrated to Australia were boys.

1939: The ages of the children migrated were between 8 and 12.

1960: The boys migrated were between 10 and 15 years old.

1961: The boys migrated were all 13 years old.

1963: The boys migrated were between 10 and 15 years old.

i) Over what time period were children migrated from the Organisation's establishments?

Children were migrated by Quarriers between 1872 and 1963.

Children were migrated to Canada between 1872 and 1938.

Children were migrated to Australia for the first time in 1939. The next party went in 1960 and was followed by subsequent parties in 1961 and 1963.

j) Who funded the child migration?

CANADA

Child migration was initially funded by public donations. Grants from the Canadian Government reimbursed some of the costs incurred by Quarriers. It also appears that the children's home local authority contributed to the cost of migration see (l) below for an example.

AUSTRALIA

Council of Management minutes of 30 November 1938 recorded that the migration of the children in 1939 was free except for their outfits. However, it is apparent from the letters in the children's files that the entire cost of travel and clothing of £20 was often paid for by the local authority from where the child came from. See, for example, [REDACTED] – Family File, page 6; [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 18. In other cases, a proportion was received – see, for example, [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 43.

A letter dated 12 February 1962 from AIO [REDACTED], SNR [REDACTED] of Dhurringile Rural Training Farm to Dr Davidson, Quarriers Homes states that Dhurringile was financed by way of Commonwealth Government Child Endowment Victorian Government Grant for each boy, grant from the Church of Scotland committee on Social Services per quarter for each boy in their care, donations from the public, grants from the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, and profits made from the farm (see Australia – Correspondence between superintendent and emigrated children and staff, page 5).

k) Who received the funding in relation to migrant children?

Quarriers received funding from local authorities to reimburse costs incurred.

We understand that the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services would have been grant aided by the Commonwealth Relations Office as a member of the Council of Voluntary Organisations for Child Migration (see NRS Document ref ED11-509, pages 2-3).

l) In general terms, how much was this funding?

CANADA

The level of funding varied throughout the period during which children were migrated, and in respect of who was contributing.

The 1872 narrative of facts records (page 9):

"The £10 needful for keep while training, outfit, and passage money, has already been paid."

It appears that the cost of migrating a child increased after the First World War. The 1919 narrative of facts records (page 29):

"The cost per child for emigration will necessarily be much higher than in those happy pre-war years which now seem so distant. As nearly as we can estimate the cost per head for outfitting, passage, and placing in Canada will not be less than £25, perhaps even more may be required."

The 1924 narrative of facts records (page 32):

"The average cost of outfit and transportation per child sent to Canada this year was £24."

Documentation currently available to us is illustrative of the outlays incurred (i.e. maintenance, salaries, etc and cost of passage and outfits). For 1929/30 totalled the cost of passage and outfits totalled £960/19/8 in respect of 37 children, approximately £26 per child; the cost for 1930/31 was £608/11 in respect of 23 children, approximately £26 per child; and the cost for 1931/32 was £335/18/11 in respect of 12 children, approximately £28 per child (see Fairknowe expenditure documents, page 8).

This documentation also indicates that government grants were issued in respect of those years: £1,024/19/- in 1929/30; £928/4/3 in 1930/31; and £257/15/9 in 1931/32. These sums appear to have been attributed to the overall outlays, including maintenance, salaries, etc.

In respect of local authority contributions, see for example [REDACTED] – Children's File (pages 27-30) in which East Lothian County Council agreed to pay £5 in respect of his travel - £5 was also offered in respect of his brother, [REDACTED] emigration. See also [REDACTED] – Children's File, page 1 - £12 was paid by the County Council of Wigtownshire.

AUSTRALIA

A ledger in respect of the 1960 Australia migration records that is cost approximately £62 to equip each boy (see Australia – Letters and reports re. children, page 62). However, within the documentation recovered from NRS and provided to us by CrossReach (NRS ref ED11-509), a letter from Quarriers to the Scottish Education Department states dated 07 November 1961 states that Quarriers pay no maintenance to Dhurringile and that it is maintained by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria (page 10).

m) How did the Organisation/establishment respond to requests for information from former child migrants?

Quarriers responded to requests for information from former child migrants historically in line with their practice of providing records, and more recently in line with their access to records policies and standards. Reference is made to responses 1(d)(iv), 1(d)(viii), 1(d)(ix), 2(a)(iv), and 2(a)(viii).

Due to the smaller numbers of children who migrated to Australia, there has been much less contact with these former residents and descendants. However, Quarriers has engaged with third party organisations such as with the Child Migrant Trust to ensure that those who had migrated to Australia were aware that they could access their records and seek support where required (see, for example, the records of [REDACTED], Hugh McGowan, and [REDACTED]).

In addition, Canadian migrants' descendants are in frequent contact with the Quarriers' Safeguarding and Aftercare department. Fred Wardle, a descendant of a former Quarriers resident and migrant, was a member of Quarriers Board of Trustees from 1998-2009. He acts as a liaison to the descendants and is an integral part of Quarriers' Canadian Family, which is still active today.

