This guide offers an overview of archives and published sources available at the International Heritage Centre relating to The Salvation Army’s migration projects and schemes. You can find a large number of our records via our online catalogue.

The Heritage Centre has no records of individuals who migrated with The Salvation Army, so this guide is aimed at those with a general interest in Salvation Army migration. If you are looking for records of an individual who migrated with The Salvation Army, please see ‘What material is elsewhere?’ at the end of this guide.

Background

In the first half of the twentieth century The Salvation Army was the UK’s largest voluntary migration society. Over this period it helped a quarter of a million people to emigrate from the British Isles to the British Empire Dominions, specialising in migration to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Salvation Army Emigration Department helped migrants in a variety of ways: it provided a booking service for those who could pay their own fares, assisted passages (loans) for those unable to afford the full cost of migration, conducted parties and chartered vessels for group migration, and a range of targeted schemes, some of which incorporated training.

The Salvation Army’s large-scale twentieth century emigration work had its roots in the organisation’s late nineteenth century social work. In 1890 William Booth, the founder of The Salvation Army, wrote In Darkest England and the Way Out in which he drew on The Salvation Army’s experience of social work in the 1880s to present a solution to the ills the organisation had encountered. His plan to aid the ‘submerged tenth’ of the British population hinged on the progressive movement of people through ‘The City Colony’ and ‘The Farm Colony’ to ‘The Colony Over-Sea’.

This guide presents the development of The Salvation Army’s emigration work, from its origins in 1885 until it ceased in the early 1980s, in chronological stages to provide a range of entry points into the records.

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WHAT MATERIAL DO WE HAVE?

The Salvation Army was taking tentative steps towards assisting emigration as early as 1885. Its first efforts in this respect were made in connection with its rescue work for women, but an ‘Emigrationist’ was undertaking to find situations for Salvationists in Canada by 1887.

PUBLISHED SOURCES

Salvation Army periodicals

The War Cry. [PER/23]
The main source of evidence for this early emigration work is adverts in The War Cry. A small list of references is available.

ARCHIVES

Women’s Social Work and emigration: 1885 onwards

Emigration in connection with rescue work was not common practice. Statistics show that between May 1884 and September 1899 only 30 women were emigrated from Salvation Army Rescue Homes. Statistics for children emigrated from Rescue Homes were not kept until 1903 when one child was emigrated.

Records of The Salvation Army Social Services
These include discharge details of women and girls who passed through The Salvation Army’s UK Rescue Homes, including those emigrated. Under the Data Protection Act, records containing personal information are closed for the lifespan of the individual or for 75-100 years from the date of the record, so records from 1915 onwards may be closed.

Records of the Women’s Social Services
Homes statistics books (1890-1979). [WSW/11/1]
Women’s Social Work statistics books (1899-1912). [WSW/11/3]
These books include statistics for the numbers of women and children assisted to emigrate from Salvation Army rescue homes. The information is anonymous and so is open for research.
PUBLISHED SOURCES

Books: secondary


_Lithograph from In Darkest England and the Way Out, 1890 [BOO/6]_
‘THE COLONY OVER-SEA’: 1890-c1912

WHAT MATERIAL DO WE HAVE?

Emigration was a fundamental component of the three-stage plan for raising the ‘submerged tenth’ that William Booth set out in his 1890 book In Darkest England and the Way Out. The ‘Over-sea’ component of the plan consisted of two elements. The first was the establishment of a governed colony specifically for the submerged tenth who, Booth thought, would be in need of orders, regulations, and close supervision in order to succeed abroad. The second was to create a framework for enabling people from the other nine-tenths of the population to emigrate in an informed and supported fashion, what he called ‘universal emigration’.

Numerous efforts were made between 1890 and Booth’s death in 1912 to establish the proposed Colony Over-Sea but ultimately none was successful.

ARCHIVES

Records of the Emigration Department
The Recurring Problem of the Unemployed. One Permanent Remedy: Emigration-Colonisation. Proposals For the Better Distribution of the People, and incidentally an Appeal to Local Authorities for the judicious application of
the Emigration Provisions of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.
(International Headquarters of The Salvation Army: London, 1905). [EM/1/1]
A publication mainly dealing with universal emigration but containing an explanation for the ‘delay’ to the Colony Over-Sea (see ‘Way Out No.1’ and ‘A Delay’, pp11-12). For a 1906 re-issue with an additional postscript see [RARE BOOKS/121].

A publication mainly dealing with universal emigration but containing another explanation for the ‘delay’ to the ‘Ideal Scheme’, the Colony Over-Sea (see ‘Colonization—The Ideal Scheme’ and ‘In the Right Direction’, pp28-32).

Records of the Social Fund (formerly the Darkest England Fund)

International Finance Departments collection
Annual reviews of the work carried out under the Darkest England Scheme (1891, 1893-1896, 1898-1906). [IFD/2/2/2 (i)-(iii)]
The reviews for 1891-1896, 1898 and 1901 include statements of account and occasionally subscription lists giving details of funds raised for the Colony Over-Sea. Some years also include brief narrative updates on the Colony Over-Sea (1891, pp154-155; 1894, p69; 1896, ppvii-viii). Sketches of The Salvation Army Social Work, the annual review for 1906, contains an article by H Rider Haggard on ‘The Salvation Army and Land Settlement’, pp21-42.

These give details of funds raised for the Colony Over-Sea and their use.

Report of the Committee of Inquiry upon the Darkest England Scheme, December 1892. [IFD/2/2/4]
Includes recommendations regarding the Colony Over-Sea and accounts for 1891-1892.

Papers of William Booth
Correspondence, 1890-1912. [PWB/1/6-PWB/1/81]
William Booth’s correspondence with his senior staff and family members includes updates, opinions and instructions regarding emigration and the Colony Over-Sea.
The correspondence files covering 1904-1906 are particularly rich in information on The Salvation Army’s efforts to begin a land settlement scheme in Rhodesia and on H Rider Haggard’s report on Salvation Army Land Colonies. [PWB/1/26-PWB/1/38]
A file of photocopied correspondence from other archives relating to the Rhodesian Land Settlement project is also held. [PWB/1/81]

Prints of William Booth. [PWB/5/2/20]
Includes coloured print labelled “‘In Darkest England’: General Booth lecturing on his emigration scheme, drawn from life by Sydney P Hill’ [1891].
Papers of Bramwell Booth
This is the original and official version of H Rider Haggard’s Blue Book, which was commissioned by the Colonial Office of the British Government at the behest of the Rhodes Trustees. It was later published as The Poor and The Land: being a report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, England with scheme of national land settlement, (Longmans, Green and Co: London, 1905) which we hold as [RARE BOOKS/123].

Papers of Commissioner John Carleton
Salvation Army Assurance Society collection
‘Commissioner Carleton and Chief of the Staff Interviews’ (1894-1898). [SAAS/1/6/1]
Booklet of minutes of Commissioner Carleton’s interviews with Bramwell Booth, the Chief of the Staff, between 29 October 1894 and 4 February 1898. Includes at least one reference to the Over-Sea Colony.

Records of Hadleigh Farm Colony
Publications and publicity. [HFC/1/7]
Hadleigh: ‘The Story of a Great Endeavour’, 1902, details plans to situate the Over-Sea Colony in Australia (p58).

PUBLISHED SOURCES
Salvation Army Orders and Regulations
Orders and Regulations for Social Officers, 1898. [RARE BOOKS/166; R.58a]
Includes a substantial section on emigration covering the philosophy behind Salvation Army emigration, the organisation of the Emigration Department, possible origins and destinations of emigrants, the selection process, means of conveyance, oversight and finance (pp455-464). Also includes a section on the emigration of young people under the section ‘Neglected Children’ (pp426-427).

PUBLISHED SOURCES
Salvation Army periodicals
The most directly relevant Salvation Army periodicals are:

The Darkest England Gazette (1893-1894). [PER/5]
‘The Official Newspaper of the Social Operations of The Salvation Army’, succeeded by The Social Gazette. Includes regular, detailed updates on the progress of the Colony Over-Sea. A list of references is available.

The Social Gazette (1894-1917). [PER/19]
‘The Official Organ of The Salvation Army's Social Operations’, which succeeded The Darkest England Gazette. Includes intermittent updates on the progress of the Colony Over-Sea between 1894 and 1905. A partial list of references is available.
However, other Salvation Army periodicals include intermittent references to and updates on the Darkest England scheme and the Colony Over-Sea from 1890 onwards. Partial lists of references in the following periodicals are available, but browsing may also be worthwhile:

- *All the World* [PER/1]
- *The Deliverer* [PER/6]
- *The Officer* [PER/15]
- *The War Cry* [PER/23]

**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

**Books: contemporary**


Published version of [Cd. 2562] *Report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the USA and at Hadleigh, England, by Commissioner H Rider Haggard*. Includes an added introduction by H Rider Haggard and ‘practical suggestions … whereby the example might best be turned to use in connection with the projected transfer of urban populations of the United Kingdom to different parts of the British Empire’. These take the form of projections for a scheme of colonisation in Canada.


**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

**Contemporary opinions on the “Darkest England” scheme**

Most of the following contain only passing references to the Colony Over-Sea but may be of interest to anyone interested in its context, reception and progress.


Besant, Walter (Sir), Farrar, Frederic (The Venerable Archdeacon), and White, Arnold, *The Truth about The Salvation Army*, (The Salvation Army International Headquarters: London, 1900) [RARE BOOKS/16; RARE BOOKS/133]
Additional copies are held in [IFD/2/2/2].


Greenwood, H, *General Booth and his Critics: Being an Analysis of the Scheme and an Enquiry into the Value of the Criticisms of Professor Huxley, Mr C.S. Loch, “The Times” Newspaper, and other Critics*, (Howe and Co: London, 1891) [RARE BOOKS/131]

Huxley, T H, *Social Diseases and Worse Remedies: Letters to The Times on Mr Booth’s Social Scheme*, (Macmillan and Co: London, 1891) [RARE BOOKS/130]

Loch, C S, *An Examination of “General” Booth’s Social Scheme*, Second edition, (Swan Sonnenschein and Co: London, 1890) [RARE BOOKS/127]


Includes brief details of the Darkest England scheme’s reception in countries visited during General William Booth’s 1891-1892 campaign to the Colonies and India, including the Cape Colony [South Africa], Australia and New Zealand, which were all under consideration as sites for the Colony Over-Sea. Also includes information regarding William Booth’s efforts to acquire land for the Colony in the Cape.

White, Arnold, Peek, Francis and Farrar, Frederic (The Venerable Archdeacon), *Truth about The Salvation Army*, (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co: London, 1892) [RARE BOOKS/132]

PUBLISHED SOURCES

**Books: secondary**

Early posthumous biography of William Booth composed using many of his letters and diaries that have since been lost. Includes a detailed index; see


PUBLISHED SOURCES

**Journal articles**

Ausubel, Herman, ‘General Booth’s Scheme of Social Salvation’, The American Historical Review, 1951 [Pam.505]


**THESES**

Lawson, Kenneth, William Booth’s Darkest England Scheme: Christian Social Action or Religious Opportunism (Leeds Metropolitan University, 1993) [THESES/96]

Mew, Nicholas Stephen, The Migration of Domestics from the United Kingdom to Canada through the Salvation Army, 1925-1931 (Winifred Laurier University, 1994) [THESES/104]


‘A Conducted Party from Scotland’ in The Emigration Gazette, 1914 [EM/1/2]

UNIVERSAL EMIGRATION: 1890-1903

WHAT MATERIAL DO WE HAVE?

The Colony Over-Sea was William Booth’s favoured emigration project, but some steps were also taken towards his secondary project of universal emigration during this period. The Salvation Army’s emigration work is not now considered to have been formally ‘organized’ until 1903, but an Emigration Department and Board were set up in 1893-1894 and undertook some emigration work prior to 1903.

PUBLISHED SOURCES

Salvation Army periodicals

Articles relating to the work of the Shipping and Emigration Department and the Emigration Board appear in The Darkest England Gazette (1893-1894) [PER/5]. References are available.

Adverts for migration opportunities also appear in:

The Social Gazette [PER/19]
The War Cry [PER/23]

ARCHIVES

Records of Hadleigh Farm Colony

Financial records (1901-1902). [HFC/1/1/1]
The working and capital budgets for Hadleigh Farm Colony for 1901-1902 include details of spending and projected spending on assisting Colonists to emigrate.

Boy Farmers for Australia, 1925 [EM/5]
In 1903 the Emigration-Colonisation Department was established under Colonel David Lamb, who remained in charge of emigration affairs until 1929. In 1914 The Salvation Army referred to its first ten years of formal emigration work as ‘the new Emigration’, so called because it extended beyond simply booking passages and sending migrants on their way. The Salvation Army claimed its emigration services were characterised by the enhanced level of care that went into selecting, assisting and supporting migrants before, during and after their journeys.

In the Edwardian period, The Salvation Army specialized in assisted passages for five ‘classes’ of people: ‘wives and children going out to settlers who had established themselves; widows; young agricultural labourers; boys in danger of drifting into blind-alley occupations; and young children with poor prospects’. It also offered an ordinary booking service which made up the majority of its business.
Records of the Emigration Department
Reports (1905-1921). [EM/1/1] Includes:


A publication mainly dealing with universal emigration, although briefly touching on the Colony Over-Sea. For a 1906 re-issue with an additional postscript see [RARE BOOKS/121].


An additional copy is held as [RARE BOOKS/122].


Includes opinions on Salvation Army emigration from John Campbell (Duke of Argyll), Rudyard Kipling, G Campbell Morgan, Harold Begbie, and George Bernard Shaw, as well as testimonies of migrants settled in Canada.

Empire Reconstruction: The work of The Salvation Army Emigration-Colonization Department, 1903-1921 and after (The Salvation Army: London, [1921]).

A retrospective of The Salvation Army's early emigration work including emigration figures for 1908-1914 with details of both self-funded and assisted emigration.

The Emigration Gazette. [EM/1/2]
'The Official Organ of The Salvation Army Emigration Department’. We hold two issues: No.3 (March 1907) and No.18 (June 1914).

Letter from Colonel JP Taylor to Lieut-Colonel Kitching re emigration statistics for 1903-1908. [EM/2]
Letter typed on headed paper advertising the services of the ‘Advice, Shipping, and Employment Bureaux’. Includes details of costs as well as numbers emigrated.

Photographs. [EM/5]
Includes migrant parties, sailing vessels, offices and transit lodges. Many are unidentified and undated but some date from the pre-First World War period.
Records of the Social Fund (formerly the Darkest England Fund)

*International Finance Departments collection*

Annual reviews of the work carried out under the Darkest England Scheme (1905-1909, 1912-1914). [IFD/2/2/2 (iii)-(v)]

These include the following articles on emigration:


Include the Emigration Department.

**Papers of William Booth**

Pamphlet. *What is to be Done with Brown?* by General Booth, (International Headquarters of The Salvation Army: London, [1906]). [PWB/6/1/21]

An appeal for funds for assisting emigration. Includes endorsements of Salvation Army emigration by newspapers and public figures and statistics from the Emigration Offices for the year ending 30 September 1906.

**Records of Hadleigh Farm Colony**

Application to the Immigration Department and Farmers’ Employment Bureau, Canada, c1909. [HFC/1/2/3]

Records of The Salvation Army International Congress Committee


Includes an article entitled ‘Emigration—New Method’.

**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

*Salvation Army periodicals*

The most directly relevant Salvation Army periodical is:

*The Social Gazette* (1894-1917). [PER/19]

‘The Official Organ of The Salvation Army’s Social Operations’. From 1904 to 1907, a regular column called ‘Our Emigration Advice Bureau’ printed free advice to intending emigrants, and emigration adverts appear in almost every issue from 1904 until the paper ceased printing at the end of 1916.
However, other Salvation Army periodicals also include adverts and occasional articles relating to emigration. A partial list of articles in the following periodicals is available:

*All the World* [PER/1]
*The Deliverer* [PER/6]
*The War Cry* [PER/23]

**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

*Salvation Army Year Books*

The Year Book of The Salvation Army [PER/28] contains details of The Salvation Army Emigration Department each year between 1906 and 1981. The details were revised annually to reflect changes to the Department’s official name, its leadership, and the types of migration activities undertaken. The Year Books for some years also include additional, more extensive articles on the emigration work of The Salvation Army. A list of references is available.

**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

*Books: contemporary*

Booth, William (General), ‘Universal Emigration’, in *In Darkest England and the Way Out*, (The Salvation Army International Headquarters: London, 1890), pp.150-151 [BOO/6 and 6a; RARE BOOKS/40; RARE BOOKS/41]

Booth, William (General), *The Recurring Problem of the Unemployed. One Permanent Remedy: Emigration-Colonisation. Proposals For the Better Distribution of the People, and incidentally an Appeal to Local Authorities for the judicious application of the Emigration Provisions of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905*, (International Headquarters of The Salvation Army: London, 1906) [RARE BOOKS/121]

Booth, William (General), *Emigration and The Salvation Army. An address delivered to the Members and Friends of the Royal Colonial Institute at Whitehall Rooms, London W., on February 20th, 1906, by General Booth*, (The Salvation Army: London, 1906) [RARE BOOKS/122]


**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

**Books: secondary**


Early posthumous biography of William Booth composed using many of his letters and diaries that have since been lost. Includes a detailed index; see entries for ‘Emigration Scheme’ and ‘Unemployed, emigration schemes for the’.


Includes a Canadian perspective on immigration assisted by The Salvation Army.


**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

**Journal articles**

MIGRATION SCHEMES: 1916-1945

WHAT MATERIAL DO WE HAVE?

The migration of men from Britain was curtailed by the First World War, but in 1916 General Booth’s Scheme for Women was inaugurated, primarily to assist widows and orphans to emigrate. The passing of the Empire Settlement Act in 1922 enabled The Salvation Army to establish more schemes for various groups including, most notably, the General’s Scheme for Boys. The Salvation Army’s Hadleigh Farm Colony was almost entirely given over to training boys on this scheme.

The 1920s were a boom period for The Salvation Army Emigration Department but outward migration from the UK declined in the 1930s. Salvation Army migration schemes saw a brief revival in 1938-1939 but migration was again curtailed by the Second World War. Although The Salvation Army planned further post-war schemes during the war, few of these came to fruition.
Records of the Emigration Department/Migration and Settlement Department Reports (1921-1930). [EM/1/1] Includes:

*Empire Reconstruction: The work of The Salvation Army Emigration-Colonization Department, 1903-1921 and after* (The Salvation Army: London, [1921]).
Includes sections on General Booth’s Women’s Migration Scheme, the transplantation of children, and after-war migration tendencies.

A report on the Women’s Migration Scheme issued as an appeal for funds to continue the Scheme.

*Boys of Britain* (The Salvation Army Emigration-Colonization and Shipping Office: London, [1923]).
Information pamphlet on General Booth’s Scheme for Boys. Mainly about emigration to Canada. Also includes ‘A Word to Women’ regarding emigration opportunities for women.

*To the Boys of Britain* (The Salvation Army: London, 1923).
Shorter information pamphlet on General Booth’s Scheme for Boys. Includes details of Salvation Army migration offices in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, in addition to Canada.

*General Booth’s Scheme for Boys* (The Salvation Army International Headquarters: London, 1925).

Lamb, David, ‘*Our Heritage—The Empire’ A report on some aspects of a tour of the King’s Overseas Dominions undertaken chiefly in the interests of Empire Migration and Settlement 1925-1926* (The Salvation Army: London, 1926).
Report covering Lamb’s tour of Canada, the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Includes sections on the transplantation and guardianship of children, the Women’s Migration Scheme for widows and single women, the Farm Training Scheme for boys, and the newly established Family Transplantation or Transference Scheme.

Correspondence. [EM/2]
Includes a letter from the Overseas Settlement Office regarding the migration of J Peckham to Australia with a note regarding the cost of a child’s passage, 1 June 1921.
Migrant records (1928). [EM/3]
Records relating to the passage of one boy emigrant to Canada under The Salvation Army Boys’ Scheme. The records give a full breakdown of the cost of his passage and details of how the expenses were split between the migrant, the British Government, the Canadian Government and The Salvation Army.

Records relating to two Salvation Army chartered sailings of the SS ‘Vedic’ to Australia, departing 15 October 1927 and 6 October 1928. Includes a promotional magazine and two souvenir brochures.

Photographs. [EM/5]
Photographs relating to the work of the Emigration Department, including migrant parties, sailing vessels, offices and transit lodges. Includes several identified parties of boys, 1925-1930.

Moorside Lodge Christmas cards (1929-1931). [EM/6]
Moorside Lodge was a reception home for migrants in Smith Falls, Canada.

Records of the Social Fund (formerly the Darkest England Fund)
International Finance Departments collection
Include the Emigration Department.

Papers of the Lamb family
Social work papers (1924-1949). [LAM/3/1]
Papers thought to have been gathered together by Commissioner David Lamb with a view to a future Salvation Army publication on social work. Includes material relating to the migration of ‘unwanted children’, juvenile migration and settlement, the Empire Settlement Act, and the migration of widows with families.

Records of Hadleigh Farm Colony
Correspondence (1927). [HFC/1/3]
Includes a letter to Sergeant-Major Ashlin with a schedule of his daily duties relating to boys at Hadleigh under the Boys’ Emigration Scheme.

Publications and publicity (1926-1929). [HFC/1/7] Includes:

Illustrated Guide to The Salvation Army Land and Industrial Colony, Hadleigh, Essex, 1926. Includes a section on The General’s Scheme for Boys detailing their training at Hadleigh in preparation for emigration, pp13-18.

Magic lantern show, ‘Hadleigh Colony 10’, including glass lantern slides and accompanying presentation text entitled ‘Hadleigh Colony and Overseas Settlement’, [early 1929]. Slides include photographs of groups of farm boys prior to departure.
Records from the Chief of the Staff’s Office
File: Migration and Social Services (1943-1945). [COS/1/2/11a]
‘Colonel Culshaw's Papers 1941-1945’ comprising correspondence about
emigration/immigration matters, including Canada 1943-1945, New Zealand
1943-1945, Australia (Sydney) 1943-1945 and Australia (Melbourne) 1944. These
include discussions relating to proposals for various post-war schemes including
juvenile and boys’ schemes.

PHOTOGRAPHS

There are known to be photographs relating to inter-war emigration work in a
number of collections awaiting cataloguing. Please contact us for further
information.

PUBLISHED SOURCES

*Salvation Army periodicals*

*The War Cry* [PER/23]
Throughout the inter-war period *The War Cry* regularly contains emigration
adverts, including adverts for specific sailings. It also includes accounts of the
departures of some conducted parties and other articles about various aspects
of the emigration schemes. A partial list of references is available.

Other Salvation Army periodicals also include occasional articles relating to
emigration. A list of articles in the following periodicals is available:

*All the World* [PER/1]
*The Officer* [PER/15]

PUBLISHED SOURCES

*Salvation Army Year Books*

The Year Book of The Salvation Army [PER/28] contains details of The Salvation
Army Emigration Department each year between 1906 and 1981. The details
were revised annually to reflect changes to the Department’s official name, its
leadership, and the types of migration activities undertaken. The Year Books
for some years also include additional, more extensive articles on the
emigration work of The Salvation Army. A list of references is available.
PUBLISHED SOURCES

Books: contemporary


PUBLISHED SOURCES

Books: secondary


- a list of ships that carried parties of boys from Hadleigh into New Zealand, 1924-1930,
- extracts from The Outback Magazine, produced by The Salvation Army Migration Department in Australia, 1930,
- a list of ships that carried parties from Hadleigh into Canada, 1913-1932, including adult migrants (1913) and boy migrants (1926-1932),
- personal stories of emigrants who passed through Hadleigh Farm.

THESES

Mew, Nicholas Stephen, The Migration of Domestics from the United Kingdom to Canada through the Salvation Army, 1925-1931 (Winifred Laurier University, 1994) [THESES/104]
MIGRATION: 1945-1981

WHAT MATERIAL DO WE HAVE?

In the post-war period The Salvation Army’s emigration work never returned to the scale it had reached in the 1920s. The Salvation Army continued to provide a small number of assisted passages, co-operated with Commonwealth governments in their assisted passage schemes, and operated a Boys’ Scheme to Eastern Australia in the 1950s. In 1981 the Migration and Travel Service was incorporated as an independent company called Reliance World Travel (1981-2001). Reliance had ceased advertising emigration services by 1984.

ARCHIVES

Records of the Migration and Travel Service
Travel brochures (1972). [EM/1/3]

Records of the Social Fund (formerly the Darkest England Fund)
International Finance Departments collection
These include the Emigration Service or Migration and Travel Service until it was wound up in 1981.

Records from the Chief of the Staff’s Office
Includes correspondence regarding a proposed history of Salvation Army migration work (1903-1944), 1946-1948; a report on the structure and functions of the Migration and Settlement Department, 1952; and Canada, New Zealand and Australia emigration statistics, 1955.

Assorted correspondence (1947). [COS/2/1/4]
Includes correspondence regarding the work and organisation of the Canadian Territorial Immigration Department, April-December 1947.

Assorted correspondence (1965-1970). [COS/2/1/12]
Includes correspondence re Migration and Travel Service (comprises report and statistics for emigration applications and sailings during 1962-1966), September 1965-January 1967.

PUBLISHED SOURCES

Salvation Army Year Books

The Year Book of The Salvation Army [PER/28] contains details of The Salvation Army Emigration Department each year between 1906 and 1981. The details were revised annually to reflect changes to the Department’s official name, its
leadership, and the types of migration activities undertaken. The Year Books for some years also include additional, more extensive articles on the emigration work of The Salvation Army. A list of references is available.

WHAT MATERIAL IS ELSEWHERE?

ARCHIVES

National Archives

The National Archives of the United Kingdom, and of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the principal receiving countries of Salvation Army emigrants, hold records that may be of use to those researching relatives who emigrated. These include outgoing and incoming passenger lists for migrant vessels, immigration records and citizenship records.

Subject guides and, in some cases, searchable databases are available on each National Archives’ website.

The National Archives (UK): http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/emigrants/

ARCHIVES

Salvation Army Territorial Archives and Heritage Centres

After-care records of some migrants who travelled on Salvation Army schemes survive in the Territorial Archives and Heritage Centres of The Salvation Army in Canada and New Zealand. These mainly date from the 1920s. Please use the contact details below for enquiries.

Canada and Bermuda
Territorial Archives
26 Howden Rd,
Scarborough, ON M1R 3E4
Heritage_Centre@can.salvationarmy.org

New Zealand, Fiji and Tonga
Territorial Archives
Booth College of Mission,
Upper Hutt, 5140
archives@nzf.salvationarmy.org

After-care records have not survived in the Australian Territorial Archives.
Students and staff of many higher education and library institutions can download reports and bills relating to emigration and The Salvation Army free of charge from the House of Commons Parliamentary Papers website: http://parlipapers.chadwyck.co.uk/

These include:


1906 [Cd. 2978] Departmental Committee on Agricultural Settlements in British Colonies. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider Mr. Rider Haggard’s report on agricultural settlements in British colonies.

1917-18 [Cd. 8672] Empire Settlement Committee. Report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the committee appointed to consider the measures to be taken for settling within the empire ex-service men who may desire to emigrate after the war.

1918 (30) Emigration. A bill to improve the existing organisation for affording information and assistance to those who wish to emigrate from the British islands, and to provide for the establishment and powers of a central emigration authority, and for the supervision and control of passage brokers and passage brokers’ agents, and emigration societies, and for purposes in connection therewith.

1922 (87) Empire settlement. A bill to make better provision for furthering British settlement in His Majesty’s overseas dominions.

PUBLISHED SOURCES

Academic articles


Langfield, Michele, “‘A Chance to Bloom’: Female Migration and Salvationists in Australia and Canada, 1890s to 1939”, in Australian Feminist Studies, Vol.17 No.39, 2002.


Rutherdale, Myra, "Scrubtining the 'Submerged Tenth': Salvation Army Immigrants and Their Reception in Canada,” in Phillip Buckner and R. Douglas Francis (eds), Canada and the British World (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2006).

WEB RESOURCES

Archived site no longer updated providing information on the Darkest England Scheme, Hadleigh Farm Colony and the General’s Scheme for Boys.

Includes a number of digitised resources relating to Salvation Army migration of children and youths to Canada.

On their own - Britain’s child migrants: [http://www.britainschildmigrants.com/](http://www.britainschildmigrants.com/)
Website associated with an exhibition on child migration organised jointly by the Australian National Maritime Museum and National Museums Liverpool. Includes some information on Salvation Army schemes.

The Scottish Emigration Database: [https://www.abdn.ac.uk/emigration/](https://www.abdn.ac.uk/emigration/)
Searchable database of passengers embarking at Scottish ports for non-European destinations, 1890-1960. For Glasgow and Greenock, the database only includes passengers embarking between January and April 1923.

Digitised newspaper collection maintained by the National Library of Australia. It is possible to search for the names of ships and find related articles.