

# British Home Children Advocacy & Research Association

January 2016 Newsletter

By Lori Oschefski,  
Andrew Simpson and  
special guest author  
Patricia Skidmore

HAPPY  
NEW YEAR  
2016

BHC  
of the  
Month

## Marjorie Skidmore

### Marjorie Skidmore nee Arnison: British Child Migrant, aka British Home Child, sent to Canada in 1937

Let me introduce myself. My name is Patricia Skidmore. I am a daughter of a British Child Migrant, Marjorie Skidmore, nee Arnison. It has taken me most of my life to 'admit' to being that – as my mother's *fear and shame*, which began when she was removed from her mother's care as a 10-year-old girl, then taken away and sent to Canada and finally treated so poorly at the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School – was passed

down to me. It has taken until just recently to feel a sense of tremendous pride in being her daughter. This mainly came about from researching and finally finding my mother, Marjorie's past and then writing about her Home Child experience in my book, "Marjorie Too Afraid To Cry," with my mother by my side the entire time. I started with a simple photograph (the top photograph used on my book cover) – we only had one of her as a child and 'her story' grew from there.

British Child Migration to Canada began as early as 1833 and continued until 1948 – however I have heard that some children arrived after that date. During this 115 plus years, over 120,000 child migrants were brought to Canada. Many of these children were placed in harsh, isolated and loveless environments and were expected to work long hours. Once they grew up, far too many kept their home child experience from their families, thus many of Canada's important historical stories are buried. I am so grateful that I was able to go back in time, with my mother, as once the door to her past was opened, the hidden memories trickled out.

(Note – worldwide British Child Migration has a 350-year history – with the first groups of children being sent to the then colony of Virginia in 1619 and the last child migrants were sent to Australia up until the mid 1970s.)

In 1925, a stop was placed on child migration to Canada. This came about because in the spring of 1924, Margaret Bondfield, from the British Overseas Settlement Department, headed a delegation to look into child migration. The group toured Canada for just under 2 months. The Bondfield Report was completed in November 1924. Overall the system met their approval, but it was recommended that no children should be transported until they had reached the age of

fourteen, the school leaving age in Britain, as the children sent to Canada were mainly sent to work. They

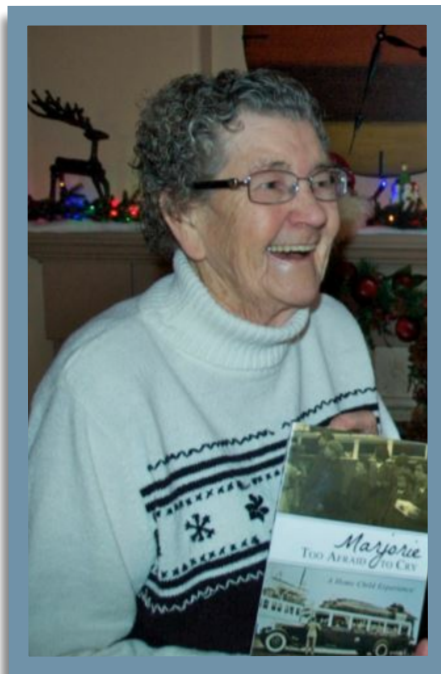
reported that younger children could also be vulnerable to abuse. As a result, the British government announced that it would no longer offer financial assistance for immigrants to Canada if they were under the age of fourteen. The Canadian government supported the decision and enacted regulations in April 1925 banning the entry of children under fourteen and unaccompanied by their parents or guardians. This ban was set in place for a three-year period. In 1928 the ban on unaccompanied children under the age of 14 was made permanent. Even with this ban, child migrants were still sent to Canada, though not in great numbers.

Then in 1934, despite the federal government ban, the Prince of Wales (later - King Edward VIII who abdicated the throne) spearheaded a campaign to raise money to open further Fairbridge Farm Schools in the British Colonies, such as the one opened by Kingsley Fairbridge in 1912 at Pinjarra, Western Australia. The *London Times* ran a 4-page spread on June 21, 1934. It stated in this article that: "*It is no exaggeration to say that the Fairbridge Farm School scheme is the only completely successful form of migration at the present time.*" And it went on to report that: "*This is not a charity, it is an Imperial investment.*"

British Columbia had little experience with British child migration. The Fairbridge Society approached the BC government and over time, was successful in gaining their support. The federal government relaxed its position, providing the Fairbridge Farm School Society did not expect any financial support from them. The Fairbridge Farm School Society also made the parents and guardians sign over guardianship of the children they were bringing in to Canada and the Society promised the Canadian governments that they would be responsible for the children until they reached 21 years of age.

The Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School, located off the Koksilah Road – near Cowichan Station, just south of Duncan, on Vancouver Island, BC, was the first result of this campaign. This farm school opened with the first party of 41 children arriving in September 1935. Today, the Dining Hall, the Day School and the Hospital are no longer there, however many of the cottages that the children were placed in are still standing, as is the Fairbridge Chapel, which now has heritage status.

.....continued on page 2



Marjorie, holding 'Her Story.' December 2012.  
(Photo by Joan Skidmore)

## Pier 21 Event June 21 2016

### Canada's Gateway - Halifax, Nova Scotia

Pier 21 was an ocean liner terminal and immigration shed from 1928 to 1971 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Over one million immigrants came to Canada through Pier 21 and it is the last surviving seaport immigration facility in Canada. The final groups of BHC came through Pier 21. Part of the facilities are now Canadian Museum of Immigration. Many British Home Child stories can be found in their research room and on their web site.

Lori Oschefski has accepted Pier 21's invitation to speak about the British Home Children at the museum in Halifax on Tuesday June 21, 2016. Full details to be announced.

Read about the historic Pier 21 at: [www.pier21.ca](http://www.pier21.ca)



## Marjorie Skidmore's story continued from page 1

My mother, Marjorie was the fifth child of Thomas and Winifred Arnison. She was born September 1926, in Whitley Bay, in the Tyneside area of north-eastern England.

Unemployment in the Tyneside/Newcastle area was high and so my grandfather left his wife and 8 children, with one more on the way, in Whitley Bay while he searched for work in the London area. He found work and plans were under way to bring his family south to London at the time of this letter, postmarked on January 14, 1937.

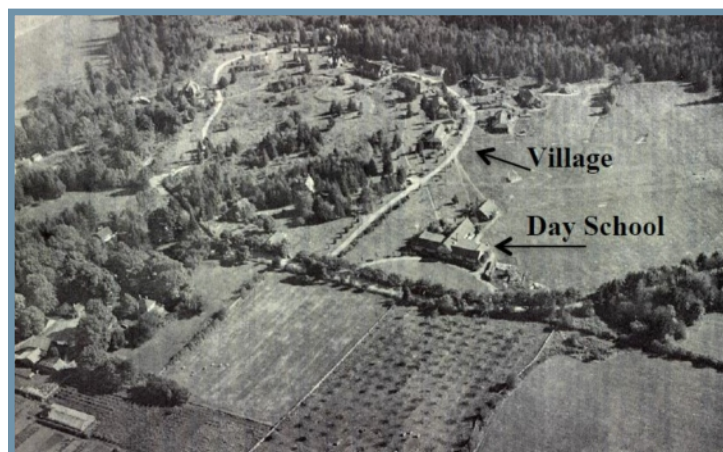
24 Midbrook Lane  
Eltham  
S.E.9.  
Husband

*This is consent*

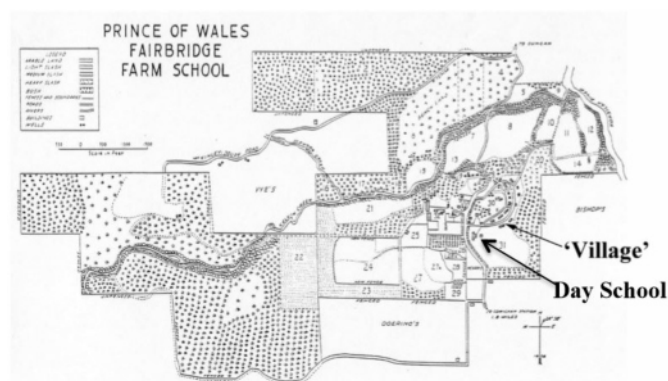
Dear Sir,  
I am receipt of your letter of the 12th, promising my wife and the children are willing I am quite agreeable to what you propose. If my wife thinks that they will be better off away, and how you have my full permission, but I think a little explanation from me is needed, my job here is worth £3-12-4 a week I pay 25/- lodge and send

the wife £2 a week I have only missed two weeks saving for the full amount, when I was down with flu, I think myself I am better working down here than a idle hole in Whitley, a 3 months time I hope to have them down here

Believe me  
Yours Truly  
T. Arnison



The 'horseshoe' shaped road is visible today.



Marjorie and three siblings were removed from their mother's care in February 1937, by what I view as an overzealous interpretation of my grandfather's letter. His response to the letter from those recruiting children for the Fairbridge Farm School Society was: "...providing my wife and the children are willing I am quite agreeable to what you propose..." Written across the top of his letter is "*This is a consent.*" They quickly swooped in and removed four of the Arnison children. They had the head of the household's consent thus they did not need the consent of his wife or his children. Family letters found in the late 1990s state that it was to my Grandmother Winifred's "...eternal distress that she lost her children to Canada."

By February 10, 1937, four of the Arnison children had been placed in the Middlemore Emigration Home in Birmingham. Canadian Officials based in England tested the children and had the final say as to their acceptance. In September 1937, my 10-year-old mother and her 9-year-old younger brother passed and were sent to the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School on Vancouver Island, BC, Canada. Marjorie turned 11 on the journey.

The page to the right is from the Middlemore Emigration Home Record book. The birthdates for Joyce, Marjorie and Kenneth are incorrect, putting them a year older than they are. This caused the eldest sister, Joyce to be rejected for the Fairbridge scheme as she was deemed to be too old. In actual fact she was within the age limit – but her incorrect records were believed, not her. Perhaps my Aunt Joyce was the lucky one in that she got to stay in England, but she was traumatized by the loss of her siblings, as is evident by a letter she wrote to me saying that as a 12 year old girl, she watched her younger sister and brother walk down the path – she did not know at the time that they were going to Canada, she stated: "That was the last time I saw them. I was ill in sick bay a long time, they said I was ill with a broken heart because they had taken them away and left me."

DATE	No.	Name and Age of Child	Name and Address of Parent	School Standard	Description of Child	Members of Family	Legitimate?	Circumstances
20th. 12.	A380	Joyce Arnison, 11 years Marjorie Arnison, 11 years Audrey Arnison, 9 years Kenneth Arnison, 9 years	106, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay					Fairbridge Farm School

The children were not given the chance to say goodbye to each other nor were they allowed to take any little personal belongings with them. The youngest of the four Arnison children stayed at the Middlemore Emigration Home until the following year. 8-year-old Audrey arrived at the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School in August 1938. Joyce, once again, had to contend with being left behind. Joyce stayed at the Home in Birmingham until she reached 16, then she was returned to her family.

Once at the Fairbridge Farm School Marjorie and her brother were separated and placed in different cottages. The cottages held 12- 14 children and were headed by a cottage mother. Some were kind to their wards, but many were not. Isobel Harvey, the BC Provincial Superintendent of Child Welfare, visited the Farm School and in 1944, prepared a report. She had this to say about the cottage mothers:

*They [cottage mothers] lack sensitivity to the emotional needs of children, - scream and shout at the children constantly and are imbued with the Fairbridge doctrine that these children are different from Canadian children and must be shouted at and disciplined firmly, and that you must not be too kind to them. The cottage mothers are the foundation stone of a cottage system such as this. They are the children's substitutes for their own mothers, yet they change so rapidly that it is impossible for most children to get any security from them. One small boy had had nine different cottage mothers, according to the records, and I was told that the number was larger.*

.....continued on page 7

# Stories of migrations

## By Andrew Simpson

[www.chorltonhistory.blogspot.ca](http://www.chorltonhistory.blogspot.ca)

**N**ow this will be read in Canada and across the world in early January but it was written in late December just days before Christmas and marks one of those moments in our family's story.

My great uncle was migrated by Middlemore acting for the Derby Guardians in the May of 1914 and nine years later his sister followed him across. It is a familiar story but one that made me reflect on the bigger picture of how migration impacts on families.

So as I write this our Saul having finished working on a project on the shores of the Great Lakes is heading north to spend time with our cousins in Ingersoll before celebrating Christmas in New York, while my nephew is somewhere high in the sky on a journey to exciting new possibilities in Australia.

For Saul the last three months have taken him across North America and in the process he has met some of our Canadian family and then in January will be returning to Poland.

Adam will later tomorrow be reunited with his Australian partner and begin forging new friends on the other side of the world. Of course such things are not new. In the last century and a bit members of my family settled in Canada, Australia and Africa and spent time in India.

Others chose careers which took them across the oceans of the world on tramp steamers, while my father's family began the migration south from the east Highlands which by degree saw them move through Scotland before crossing the border around 1900 and ended with dad in London in the 1930s.

And as part of the Italian miracle after the last war Tina's parents left Naples and headed north, a journey which brought them first to England and then back to northern Italy, and my grandmother who was German married a British soldier in Cologne and in 1923 made a new home in the Midlands.

In the same way many of our friends can match these stories with one whose parents were part of the Windrush and others who can trace their families back to Ireland.

And so looking at all these migrations it is easy to assume it is so much easier today.

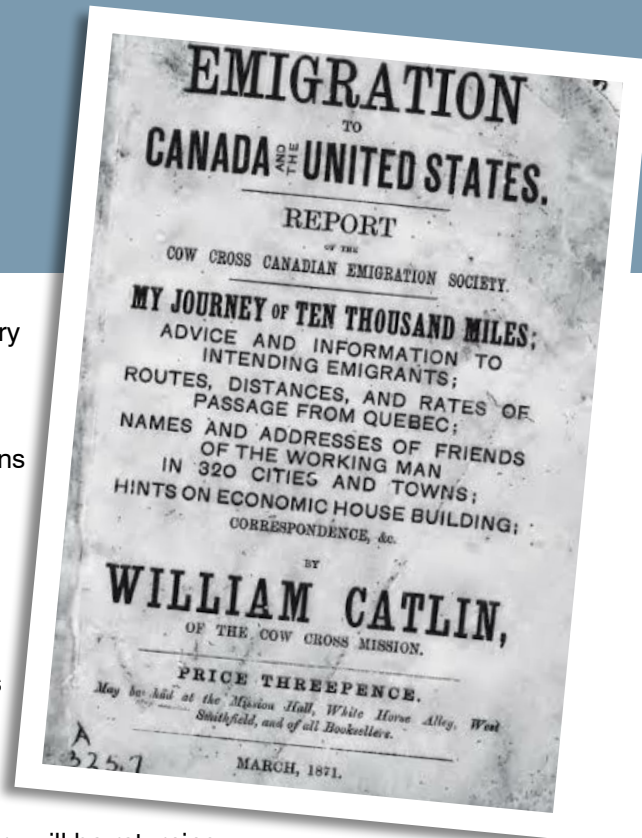
Air travel has replaced the long and arduous sea journey while the telephone and Skype offer up instant communication banishing the wait for a letter which was at the mercy of sea storms and the vagaries of a foreign postal system.

Now all of that is true but what I was not prepared for was the way that in the 19th century more and more people not only made those long life changing journeys but did them more frequently than I had expected.

The family of my friend Lois regularly sailed between Britain, New Zealand and Australia in the 1840s while others having made the Atlantic crossing chose to move on again to the gold mines of South Africa, the vastness of the Northern Territory or countless islands in the Pacific.

And even in this country small rural villages like Chorlton cum Hardy with a population of just 750 in 1851 could echo with the accents from the Home Counties, Wales, Scotland and Yorkshire.

Such movements of peoples was not something I was taught in school and while it may not be a surprise to some I remain fascinated at the scope and frequency with which it happened.





Today of course every news bulletin carries harrowing images of migrants risking their lives in the seas around Europe and I still have vivid memories of the boat people and those forced to flee Uganda.

They mingle with the stories of the huge migrations of people after the partition of India, and the refugees who crisscrossed Europe at the end of the last world war. And other people will be able to offer up equally painful stories of mass migrations of peoples fleeing war, famine and economic dislocation.

Now this is not to trivialise the migration of so many young people to Canada, Australia and the other bits of the Commonwealth which at best was a misguided and at worst a failure to address the real issues of poverty and inequality but to put it into a context.

Setting aside the very cynical motivation from those who saw in the migration of young people a way to get rid of a perceived social problem in Britain and an opportunity for cheap labour in Canada there were those who were genuine in thinking that this would be a fresh start.

And that of course fitted well with the belief that a return to a more simple rural way of life would be better than the constant drive to greater industrialization.

It was there in the "Arts and Crafts" movement propounded by people like Morris and in a series of idealistic agricultural projects which rumbled through the 19th century.

Elements of it continued as the State began to assume greater responsibility for the welfare of its citizens and included the provision of care homes as well as sanatoriums deep in the countryside.

Of course the move to greater State intervention has not been without its problems.

Back in the late 19th century and into the 20th the policy of intervening in families where there were issues excited controversy and even today the media is all too ready to pillory Social Services when they act to protect children in what is seen as a heavy handed response but equally will scream when the same agencies appear to act with caution which results in a tragedy.

All of which prompts that observation of "damned if you do and damned if you don't."

And this does have a direct relevance to the story of British Home Children, which was sustained not only by the work of charities and individuals but by Poor Law Unions across the country some of whom no doubt saw the cost savings to be made in migration but were also mindful of the offer of a new start.

And there were success stories as well as awful cases of maltreatment, abuse and personal loneliness along with contemporary criticism of the policy from people who offered alternatives.

Migration was and still is a doubled headed response to problems which we should be able to solve but on a personal level it does also feed that sense of adventure and that brings me back to our Saul and Adam who are the lucky ones driven not by fear or poverty but by that sense of adventure.

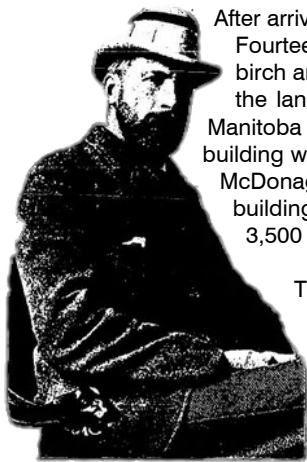
That said like countless thousands of other families who have bid farewell to loved ones they are missed.

# Histories of the Receiving Homes

## The Russell, Manitoba Barnardo Training Farm

On July 10, 1884, Dr. Thomas Barnardo set sail from England to Quebec. He was anxious to visit Canada, his first time, not only to see for himself how his little immigrants were placed, but also to begin working on his dream of establishing a farm in Western Canada. On this farm, he planned, his older boys in their late teens, could be trained in farming eventually becoming farmers on their own right.

Dr. Barnardo's first party of children arrived in Canada the summer of 1882. As Dr. Barnardo did not have a home in Canada in which to receive his children, they were placed through Dr. Stephenson's receiving home in Hamilton, Ontario. Shortly after a large home in Peterborough was secured, then a home in Toronto. Once satisfied his children were settled well in Ontario, Dr. Barnardo traveled west, first visiting Winnipeg. From Winnipeg he took the Manitoba and Northwestern Rail Line to Minnedosa, where he hired a driver and cart with a team of horses for the 85 mile journey to Russell. This journey took three days.



*Mr. Struthers, supervisor*

After arriving, he could be seen walking the land until he found the perfect spot for his farm. Fourteen square miles of rolling green prairie, dappled with autumn foliage of yellow birch and oak trees. With promises of public work by his boys, Dr. Barnardo had secured the land, part purchased and part granted, from the Manitoba government and the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway. Mr. E. A. Struthers drew up the contract to build the building which would house the boys, with local carpenters Al Buie, D. B. Callin, George McDonagh and an excavator, Alf Cleve. Mr. Struthers, who oversaw the building of this building, became the Manager of the industrial farm. This receiving home, at a cost of 3,500 pounds, was to be ready for boys by April of 1888.

The main building was three stories, gabled attic windows ornamented with spiral scrolls. It was a wooden structure built on the ground, with a dirt cellar. The main doubled door entrance led into a hallway and Mr. Struthers' office. A second hallway led to the large classroom. The home featured high ceilings with tall narrow windows. Opposite to the classroom another hallway opened into a large kitchen and dining room. In this passage way was a doorway with bars on it, opening into a small windowless room. This room was a jail, for any serious offenders.

An oak staircase led off the main hall to a hallway on the second floor. A door way led to a small room which in turn opened into the dormitory which equalled the size of the dining hall with equally high ceilings and windows. Built in lockers covered the inside wall. Several other small room led off the hall way, including another jail, this one with a barred window. A hospital was also located on the second floor. A door opened off the south end of the home to an open balcony. Another narrow staircase led to the attic, one large room, lit by the gable windows.

The supervisor, Mr. Struthers lived in a home across the yard from the dormitory. Nestled in the trees, this two-storied red cottage was called "Cherry Hill".

The first group of boys, seventeen, arrived on April 15, 1888 and were soon put to work building the fences, clearing the land and began to build a creamery and cheese factory. The Barnardo post office was open from November 12, 1896 to August 31, 1906. In 1890, Dr. Barnardo once again, and for the last time, visited his training farm. By that time, the farm was fully built and at it's peak. The farm yard now consisted of three barns for cattle, horses, oxen and hay; a poultry house; a sheep shed; piggery - all powered by a six horsepower steam engine fitted by Robert H McCallum. The steam engine had a whistle on it which was used to call the boys in from the fields. There was a herd of 150 cows, pigs,

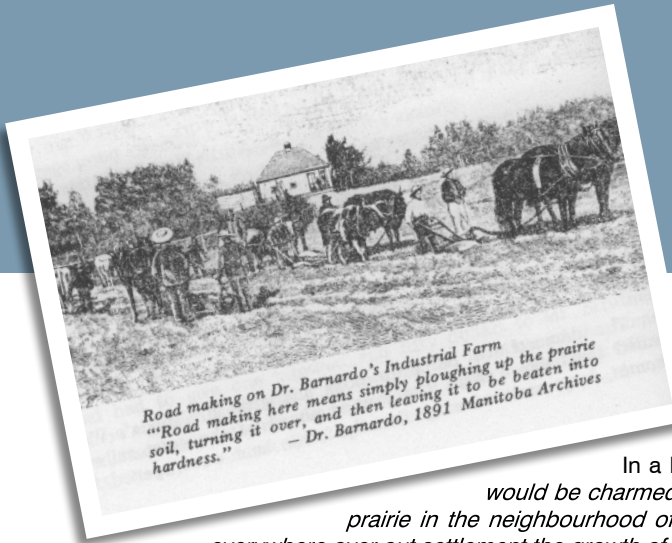


### Russell Trivia

- At its height the farm covered 8,000 acres
- The Farm was situated 3.5 miles from Russell, then a village of 400 inhabitants
- The farm could house up to 100 boys
- The farm was located two thousand four hundred and two miles from the docks at Halifax
- The farm was best known for its Creamery
- Barnardo's butter sold in Winnipeg for 4 to 5 cents per pound above the ordinary market and sold as far away as the Pacific coast.
- About 800 boys came through the Russell Training Farm
- In 1884 Dr. Barnardo sailed with Mr. J. W. Fegan who was brining his second party, fifty boys, to Canada. Forty three of these boys would become the first BHC to be placed in Western Canada
- Barnardo's first three homes in Canada were Hazelbrae in Peterborough, 214 Farley Avenue in Toronto and the Russell Manitoba Training Farm
- Dr. Barnardo visited Manitoba in 1884, 1887 and 1890.
- The last boys left the facility in 1907 and the last of the land was sold in 1911.

### Organizations sending children to Western Canada

- 1884 Fegan sent the first BHC to Western Canada
- April 1888, Dr. Barnardo's first party of boys arrived in Russell
- 1896 Barnardo opened his Winnipeg home
- 1897 The Reverend Lord Archibald Douglas (Roman Catholic) opened the New Southwark home in Dauphin, Manitoba.
- Church Army - founded in 1882, their Distributing Hostel in Winnipeg served at one time as a receiving home for Barnardo's boys.
- The British Oversea Settlement Committee
- Shaftesbury Homes - Winnipeg
- Church of England Waifs and Strays Society
- Philanthropic Society Farm School
- Salvation Army
- William J. Pady
- Fairbridge Farms - British Columbia 1935 - 1948



Road making on Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm  
 "Road making here means simply ploughing up the prairie  
 soil, turning it over, and then leaving it to be beaten into  
 hardness."  
 - Dr. Barnardo, 1891 Manitoba Archives



Barnardo split ring date stamp  
 December 11, 1902



sheep, oxen and seventeen horses. A large vegetable garden and potato patch covered more than twenty acres. Spruce trees and maple trees dotted the landscape.

In a letter to his wife, written while on the farm that trip, he wrote: "You would be charmed with the prospect here...it is simply lovely from every point of view. The trackless prairie in the neighbourhood of this settlement is converted by the growing level, as in some parts; but almost everywhere over out settlement the growth of the scrub - which is chiefly poplar and willow and wild cherry - within the last sixteen years, when I turned the first sod on our settlement here, has been marvellous. The place is in beautiful order; and my good representative, Mr. E. A. Struthers, has, I think, won the universal respect of the whole locality."

The creamery was in full operation by 1889. Local farmers brought their cream to be processed into butter and cheese. The industrial farms butter and cheeses were entered into local and provincial competitions and often won top awards. The first creamery building burned in 1896 and the new building was more modern. The one and one-half story building was 76x40 feet. It had a square-cornered wooden churn, hung between two heavy timbers and driven by a steam engine. In 1896, butter from the creamery captured a gold medal at the World's Fair. Charles Ruddick, the butter maker at the creamery, later worked for Smellie Brothers in their creamery at Shoal Lake. In gathering the cream at a farm, they used an iron arm clamped to the side of the wagon. On this they hung the spring scale to weigh the various pots, lard tins, etc. containing cream. These were then emptied into a barrel in the wagon, which held 200 pounds [91 kg]. The wooden barrel had an inner sanitary tin container, with a V-shaped splash pan and heavy lid. There was no grading so all the cream was mixed together and delivered to the creamery.



Model of the farm - displayed at the World's Fair Chicago 1893

On September 28, 1889 Lord Stanley came to visit and in 1894 the Governor General, the 7th Earl of Aberdeen visited. The photo on the lower right was taken during one of these visits, the boys line up along the fence line in their Sunday best. The home also boosted a bass band and annual picnics to which the public was invited were held.

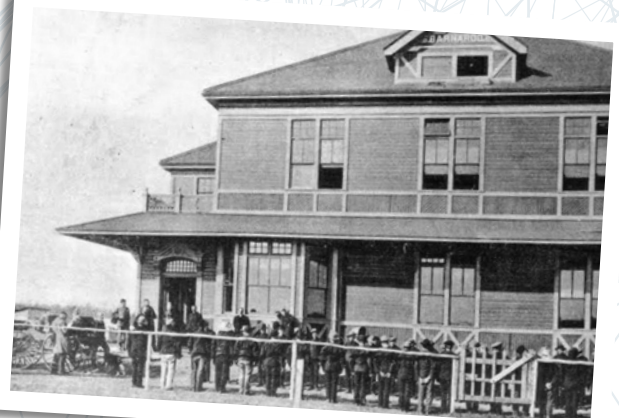
Dr. Barnardo passed away in 1905, never making another trip back to the Farm. Financial woes plagued the farm, which eventually closed. The last group of boys arrived in

1907. In 1908, after these boys left the farms, individual farmers offered the training making the facilities obsolete. The top Barnardo boys were given the opportunity of purchasing the land first, to go forward as Dr. Barnardo had planned. A bankruptcy sale was held offering stock, clothing, implements and furniture. The farm continued to maintain some stock on the premises until 1909 when the remaining buildings and land was offered for sale. Everything went, except the big receiving home. Nobody wanted that. In 1911, the home along with 3,500 remaining acres, was finally sold to Leonard Wolfson of Liverpool, England. Mr. Wolfson stocked the farm with prize livestock. Unfortunately, a fire in 1922 destroyed the large barn taking with it, livestock, fourteen sets

of harness and large amounts of grain and hay. After Leonard's death in 1930 the land was parcelled and sold to local farmers. The barns became dilapidated and the house stood empty until the thirties when it was torn down by Peter Cristall. He used some of the lumber to build an addition onto a hotel he owned and sold the rest.



1888 Boys leaving England for the Russell Farm



1889 Boys waiting for Lord Stanley's visit

### Sources:

Postal History Corner  
 Assessippi Parkland Driving Tour  
 Lila Bily  
 The Barnardo Home as I knew it - A. Ede  
 Banner County : history of Russell & district, 1879-1967  
 Struther's diaries  
 The Dairy Industry in Manitoba  
 Nation Builders

### NEW to Library and Archives Canada

[Guide to Sending Organizations and Receiving Homes](#)



*The Vancouver Island Coach Lines arriving at the remote Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School with another group of British Child Migrants*

## Marjorie Skidmore's story continued from page 2

The boys and the girls were kept apart as much as possible. They had separate pathways and they knew not to be caught on the wrong path. My mother Marjorie felt it her duty as a big sister to protect her younger brother, but she was not able to. To this day she carries the guilt, because she knows that he was the victim of abuse and bullying.

When Marjorie turned 15, as with the other 15 year olds - she was taken out of her work and day school routine, and worked full-time as a domestic and farm helper on the farm until she turned 16. (One former Fairbridge boy stated this was slave labour as they worked hard every day for the final year at the farm school for 25 cents a week.) Once Marjorie turned 16, she was placed out to work with a family in Victoria, BC. Half her wages were given to the Fairbridge Farm School Society - until she turned 21, with the understanding that she would have 'nest egg' when she turned 21. This money was never returned to her. Marjorie was anxious to get away from the Farm School, but she had little experience with the Canadian culture and world she was suppose to be now part of. She struggled with the loss of her sister who would remain at the farm school for another 4 years and her brother who would be there another 1½ years. It took a few months and it wasn't until

her third placement that she was able to settle in. In this placement, she found a level of comfort in working for a young family. Marjorie stayed working for them for two years, then lived with them for a further two years while she worked in a department store in Victoria. Our whole family owes this family a huge debt of gratitude, as quite likely it was Marjorie's experience of living with a real family for the first time since being removed from her English family, that allowed her to gain the experience of what a family should be like - and not the dog eat dog world that she found herself in at the Farm school.

Altogether, 329 children were sent to the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School between 1935 and 1948. Of this total 95% were not orphans. Some of the children were as young as 4, although the average age was between 10 and 12. A number of siblings were separated with one being sent to Canada while others were sent to one of the Fairbridge Farm Schools in Australia. The Farm School closed down in the early 1950s and the final 20 or so children were placed in foster care.

Marjorie's 6,600-mile journey from her home in the Tyneside area of north-eastern England to Canada has been told in my book, *Marjorie Too Afraid To Cry: A Home Child Experience*. (Toronto: Dundurn, 2012)

**For more information on Pat Skidmore & her books please visit:**  
[www.patriciaskidmore.com](http://www.patriciaskidmore.com)

**For purchasing information visit:**  
[Dunduran Press](http://Dunduran Press)



*This photo was taken in 1937 at the Middlemore Emigration Home. The 'M' embroidered on Marjorie's tunic is for 'Middlemore' not Marjorie.*

## BHCARA News

Join us on Facebook



### BHCARA BHC Memory Quilt

The BHCARA has commissioned a BHC Memorial Quilt. Our available squares were spoken for within a week, which means work on the quilt has started! Professional quilter and BHC

Descendant JoAnn Clark of Orillia will spend the next few months assembling our quilt. We are expecting to have the quilt on show at Pier 21 in Halifax, Black Creek Pioneer Village in Toronto and a tentative scheduling for Winnipeg in August - among many of our scheduled events in 2016.

### BHCARA presentation film "British Home Children in Canada - Born of Good Intentions" out on You Tube.

Find out the history behind these migration programs, how this was legal, what was behind the horrific treatment of many of these children and why most BHC held their silence about their past for a life time. Made originally in 2013, had been modified now for release on You Tube and can be viewed at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNsdzjIPukc&feature=share>



*Happy New Year to all!*