From Ireland to Canada: An Historiographical Overview of the Major Issues

By Robert J. Grace

The historiography on the Irish in Canada has grown considerably over the past few decades. Some studies tackle the questions of Irish immigration and Irish ethnicity from a national, pan-Canadian perspective, while others adopt a case study approach keying on Irish communities in a given province or city in the nineteenth century. After a critical overview of the more important studies in the historiography, this essay seeks to shed light on some of the key issues in the literature. These issues may be grouped under the following headings: the relative significance of the pre-Famine, Famine, and post-Famine migrations; the changing proportions of Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics in these migrations; Irish settlement patterns in the different British North American colonies; and the consequences for each Irish cultural group following settlement either in a majority Protestant society or in a largely Catholic one such as Quebec.

One of the better one-volume introductory studies on the Irish in Canada is Cecil J. Houston’s and William J. Smyth’s Irish Emigration and Canadian Settlement (1990). Although they point out the considerable regional variation that existed between the different Irish communities in Canada, they use the term “Canada” rather loosely. From 1791 to Confederation in 1867, Canada consisted of the two central colonies of Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario). Thus, their assertion that the vast majority of Canada’s Irish arrived before the Famine does not agree with the facts. Irish immigration to Canada, like the movement to the United States, was at its heaviest during and immediately after the Great Irish Famine of 1845-49. They also point out that more Irish disembarked at some British North American port before the Famine than during and after. Yet, of the 250,000 Irish that immigrated in the first three decades of the century, less than half that number (122,000) were still in the colonies when the first censuses were taken in the early 1840s. The other half were merely passing through on their way to the United States.

The port of Quebec handled at least two-thirds of all immigration to the British North American colonies (Saint John, New Brunswick was the other major point of entry). A compilation of Irish arrivals at Quebec shows a 52 per cent majority for the 1845-60 period over the pre-Famine years. When this fact and the heavy through-migration to the United States in the pre-Famine period are taken into account, the results show a significant Irish migration during the Famine and post-Famine periods. One of the few studies to clearly present the interplay of time of arrival, religious affiliation, and Irish source regions is Peter Toner’s work on the Irish in New Brunswick (“The Origins of the New Brunswick Irish, 1851,” Journal of Canadian Studies, 23 [Spring-summer 1988]: 104-119). John J. Manning has examined Irish material culture in eastern Canada in Irish Settlements in Eastern Canada: A Study of Cultural Transfer and Adaptation (1974), while the Halifax, Nova Scotia Irish are the object of study for Terence Punch’s Irish Halifax: The Immigrant Generation, 1815-1859 (1981).

Another frequent assertion in much of the historiography on the Irish in Canada is that a majority of Irish immigrants to the country were Protestants. While that has never been demonstrated—and likely never will be, because the immigration agents did not record the religion of the immigrants—support for such an assertion has been found in the 1871 census of Canada. While the censuses of 1842, 1852, and 1861 indicate the birthplace of the population, that of 1871 innovated, and recorded both the place of birth and the ethnic origin of the people. Ethnic origin is here defined as that of the paternal ancestor and is the sum of both the Irish-born in Canada in 1871 and the descendants of deceased male immigrants of previous waves of immigration. Houston and Smyth, David Wilson (The Irish in Canada [1989]), Donald Akenson (The Irish in Ontario: A Study in Rural History [1984; 2nd ed., 1999]), and Gordon Darroch and Michael Ornstein (“Ethnicity and Occupational Structure in Canada in 1871,” Canadian Historical Review 61, no.3 [1980]: 305-333) all claim that most Irish immigrants to Canada were Protestants. They base this claim on Irish ethnic origin data from the 1871 census. Akenson goes as far as to claim that even during the Famine and post-Famine years, most Irish immigrants to Upper Canada (Ontario) were Protestants (“Ontario: Whatever Happened to the Irish?” Canadian Papers in Rural History 3 [1978]) while Darroch and Ornstein report that a mere 38 per cent of the Irish in Canada in 1871 were Catholics.

Yet studies of Irish emigration show a clear Catholic majority in the migration stream from the early 1840s, while studies of Irish communities in Canada in the 1850s and 1860s all show an Irish-born population made up of a majority of Catholics (Michael Katz, The People of Hamilton, Canada West [1975]; Bettina Bradbury, Working Families: Age, Gender, and Daily Survival in Industrializing Montreal [1993]; Robert J. Grace, “Irish Immigration and Settlement in a Catholic City: Quebec 1842-61,” Canadian (continued on p. 8)
News from Libraries, Museums and Research Institutes...

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History has opened a new summer program for college sophomores and juniors who are interested in pursuing a major in American history. The Institute offers an eight-week program in New York City from June 22 to August 15, 2003. Scholars will work on one of several Gilder Lehrman research projects, and participate in weekly meetings with eminent historians. Students may be enrolled as sophomores or juniors in an accredited college in the U.S. or Canada. Scholars receive a $3000 stipend, along with room, board and travel expenses. Applications must be received by Mar. 30, 2005. Further information at http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/student2.html

The University of Minnesota and its Immigration History Research Center are conducting a search for the position of director of the IHRC, who will take office in the summer of 2005. The appointee will also hold the Rudolph J. Vecoli Chair in Immigration History. Information about the position is at http://www1.umn.edu/ohr/employment/openings/sjob125619.html

The Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania will jointly award about thirty one-month research fellowships for the academic year 2005-2006. The fellowships include three Batch Institute fellowships for research on the immigration and ethnic experience in the U.S., and two Barra Foundation International fellowships for applicants from outside the U.S. Applications are due March 1, 2005. For full information on all the fellowships, see the web announcement: http://www.librarycompany.org/Fellowships.htm

The Munson Institute at Mystic Seaport offers the Paul Cuffe Memorial Fellowship for the Study of Minorities in American Maritime History. Proposals may be submitted at any time. For information, contact Glen S. Gordinier at glenn.gordinier@mysticseaport.org

The Angel Island Immigration Station, located in Angel Island State Park in San Francisco Bay, is now undergoing development as a historic site, under a joint effort of the National Park Service, California State Parks, and the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation. The “Ellis Island of the West” processed immigrants from 1910 to 1940. The Immigration Station Barracks Museum is now open. The island is accessed by ferry. For information, see the Angel Island Association website at http://www.angelisland.org or the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation website at http://www.aiisf.org

Among new archival acquisitions at the Immigration History Research Center are the papers of the Rev. William Wolkovich-Valkavicins, Catholic priest and scholar of Lithuanian-American studies; and the papers and research materials of William Boglund, scholar of Finnish-Americans and professor at the University of Connecticut. The IHRC has also acquired additional files for the archives of the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees.


The Haus der Bayerischen Geschichte in Augsburg, Germany has a current exhibition: “Good Bye Bayern, Gruß Gott Amerika: Auswanderung aus Bayern nach Amerika seit 1683.” The exhibition reflects emigration from Bavaria to America, including motives, the journey, settlement and influence in America. The traveling exhibition will be in Rosenheim, Bavaria from Dec. 10, 2004 to March 6, 2005. A web version is at http://www.hdbg.de/auswanderung/english/index2.htm


Also in Seattle is the Nordic Heritage Museum, with exhibits on immigrants from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The museum is located in the Ballard neighborhood at 3014 NW 57th St. From downtown Seattle, take the #17 bus going north on Fourth Avenue. Information on the museum is at http://www.nordicmuseum.com

The Jewish Museum, at Fifth Avenue and 92nd St., New York City, has opened an exhibit: “December Dilemma: Jews, Television and the Holiday Season.” The exhibit runs until January 2, 2005.

Pointe-à-Callière, the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, has prepared a new exhibition, “France/New France: from Acadia to Louisiana,” produced in cooperation with the Musée des ducs de Bretagne, in Nantes, France. The exhibition marks the 400th anniversary of French settlement in North America. The traveling exhibition will be at the Pier 21 Immigration Museum in Halifax, Nova Scotia until Jan. 2, 2005. It will then go to the Acadia Museum in Moncton, New Brunswick (Jan 13-March 2005), then to France from June 2005 to October 2007. Information: http://www.pier21.ca/English.3300.0.html

The Institute of Business and Economic Research at the University of California and the National Archives and Records Administration, Pacific Region have established a website listing case files of nearly 250,000 individuals who passed through U.S. immigration stations in Honolulu and San Francisco from 1882 to 1955. The website allows searches to see whether the NARA has a case file for a particular person, find out the case number, and see (continued on p. 10)
A Message from the President...

Dear Colleagues,

I hope this issue of the IEHS Newsletter finds you all well and productively into the new academic year. While we will not be organizing a luncheon at the AHA in Seattle, we are already planning the dinner in San Francisco, during the OAH meeting. The business meeting and dinner will be on Saturday, April 2, 2005. In addition, as part of the effort to better acquaint you all with the West, we are having a most special dinner speaker: Prof. Jeronima Echeverria, an expert on Basque American culture and herself a Basque American. She is a fine speaker and looks forward to joining us in San Francisco. She is a Professor and Provost at California State University, Fresno.

In addition, the Program Committee, under the leadership of VP Ron Bayor, has had a proposed session accepted for the OAH regional meeting this past summer, another proposal accepted for the AHA meeting in January 2005, and two proposals accepted for the OAH 2005 meeting. There will, of course, be additional sessions on ethnicity and immigration at the OAH in 2005, so there are many reasons to make your plans to be there. And, on that score, Ron urges members and non-members to submit session as well as individual proposals to him now because conference deadlines will soon be upon us: his email address is rb2@mail.gatech.edu.

I hope you will also make use of the IEHS website for additional information, particularly regarding our various awards and the awards committee’s members. I want to especially remind members that the IEHS and the OAH together have created the Hightam Travel Grant Award for graduate students to attend the OAH annual meetings. This $500 award to three individuals will be awarded for the first time for the 2005 meeting. The committee is chaired by Nancy Foner. Both the IEHS and OAH appoint the members of the award committee. And, with that in mind, I would once again urge members, and others, to contribute to the John Hightam Award Fund because the more we receive the longer we can keep the award going. Contributions can be sent to our treasurer: Prof. Diane Vecchio, History, Furman University, 33400 Poinsett Hvy, Greenville, SC 29613. Indicate that your donation is for the Hightam Fund. All sums will be of help.

I am sure by now that most of you know that Suzanne Sinke (Univ. of Florida) took over the Book Review portion of the Journal of American Ethnic History two years ago, and this past August John Bukowczyk (Wayne State) became the second Editor of the journal, succeeding Ron Bayor, our VP/President-elect. We are confident that our baby remains in excellent hands.

I have already indicated that the conference last year at NYU was quite a success, and Alan Kraut, Hasia Diner, and I have identified about fifteen essays that we hope soon to include in a collection of essays from the proceedings of the conference. We are awaiting the final decision by NYU Press and are eager to move ahead while the topics and literature are fresh. Meanwhile, Ron and I are exploring the feasibility of a third conference. As usual, funding is a major challenge.

Finally, we expect to hear shortly that Eric Arnesen, a member of the Board, will have a major part of the membership on an email list that will enable us to contact members of breaking news and important announcements that should be passed along sooner than twice a year. If you want to be sure that you are included on the email list, send your email address to Eric at arnesen@juic.edu.

May you all have a good and healthy and productive New Year.

Elliott Robert Barkan
President, IEHS

FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The chair of the IEHS Program Committee is Ronald Bayor (Georgia Institute of Technology), vice-president and president-elect of the Society. The committee coordinates proposals for sessions at major academic conferences, such as the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Social Science History Association, and the American Studies Association, among others.

Members who have ideas for panels or papers for these conferences during 2005-2006 can contact the program committee chair: Ronald H. Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology, Dept. of History, Technology and Society, Atlanta GA 30332. E-mail: Ronald.Bayor@its.gatech.edu.

Since many organizations have proposals for deadlines in January and February, Professor Bayor should be contacted by early January.

PERSONALS

Jon Butler has become the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Yale University.

Barry R. Chiswick (Univ. of Illinois at Chicago) has been appointed Program Director—Migration Studies, at IZA, the Institute for the Study of Labor, in Bonn, Germany.

Rudolph Vecoli, former president of the IEHS and director of the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, has announced his retirement, effective the summer of 2005.

At its September 2004 annual meeting, the American Political Science Association awarded the Ralph Bunche award for a book on ethnic and cultural pluralism to Peter W. Singer (Brookings Institution). His book was American Babylon: Race, Power, and the Struggle for Postwar Oakland (Princeton U., 2004).

At the August 2004 meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco, the Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award for outstanding social science scholarship in the field of international migration was presented to Richard Alba (SUNY Albany) and Victor Nee (Cornell U.) for their work Rethinking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and Contemporary Migration (Harvard U., 2003). Honorable mentions went to Rodger Waldinger (UCLA) and Michael Lichter (SUNY Buffalo) for How the Other Half Works: Immigration and the Social Organization of Labor (U. Calif., 2003), and to Douglas Massey (Princeton U.), Jorge Durand (U. Guadalajara), and Nolan J. Malone (Univ. of Pennsylvania) for Beyond Smoke and Mirrors: Mexican Immigration in an Era of Economic Integration (Russell Sage, 2002).
Conferences and Meetings...


Scheduled for the future are: Nov. 18: a panel of Dean Eastman and Kevin McGrath (Beverly High School), Michael Eshner (Lake Forest College), Brian Geiger (College of William and Mary), and Max Herman (Rutgers U.-Newark), "Plugging into Urban and Ethnic History: A Panel Discussion on Web-Based Teaching and Research"; Jan. 27, 2005, Augusto Ferrainuolo (Boston U.), "Boston's North End: Immigration, Religious Festivals and Cultural Identities in an Italian-American Neighborhood"; Feb. 4, Karen Hansen (Brandeis U.), "Gendered Meanings of Land Ownership among the Dakota Sioux and Scandinavian Homesteaders, 1900-1930"; March 31, David Gerber (SUNY Buffalo), "Constructing Narrative Accounts from Immigrant Letters: Catherine Grayston Bond and Letter Writing as a Practice of Existential Accounting"; April 25, Drew Darien (Salve Regina College), "Identifying New York's Finest: The NYPD and Affirmative Action in the Sixties."

Seminars meet at 5:15 PM at the Massachusetts Historical Society. 1154 Boylston ST., Boston, and are followed by a light buffet supper (make reservations in advance). Information on the web:
http://www.masshist.org/events/bsinh.cfm
Information, registration, reservations:
e-mail seminars@masshist.org

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Seattle, Jan. 6-9, 2005. Information is on the web at http://www.theaha.org/annual

The Polish American Historical Association will hold its annual conference in conjunction with the AHA. Complete PAHA sessions on the PAHA web-page at http://www.polishamericanstudies.org/


The University of Ottawa will hold a conference in Ottawa March 31-April 2, 2005. Topic: "Debating Language Policies in Europe and Canada." Proposals closed Oct. 15, 2004. Information from Dominique Arel, e-mail darel@uottawa.ca

The annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians will be held in San Francisco, March 31-April 3, 2005. Theme: "Telling America's Stories: Historians and Their Publics." Early-bird registrations at reduced rate are available if made before Jan. 1, 2005. See the OAH webpage at http://www.oah.org/meetings/2005/

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the OAH. Information about the annual dinner of the IEHS will be distributed by mail in February.

The Society for the Study of Multi-Ethnic Literatures of the United States (MELUS) will hold its 19th annual conference in Chicago, April 7-10, 2005. Theme of the conference: "Urban Ethnicities." Information on the web at:
http://www.bolstate.edu/english/melus/annual.htm

The annual meeting of the American Conference for Irish Studies will be held at the University of Notre Dame, April 13-17, 2005. Theme: "Ireland beyond Borders." Information at http://www.nd.edu/~irishstu/conferences.html

The annual meeting of the Association for Asian American Studies will meet in Los Angeles, April 20-24, 2005. Information on the web at http://aasstudies.org/confer.tpl

The 29th Annual Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies will be held May 5-8, 2005, on the Pew Campus of Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Deadline for proposals is Dec. 1, 2004. Information on the web:
http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/kade/call-for-papers/papers05.html

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting in Corvallis, Oregon, Aug. 4-7, 2005. Theme: "Dancing on the Rim: Nations, Borderlands and Identities." Proposals due Jan. 15, 2005. Information on the web:
http://pcb.cgu.edu/conference.htm

The Communal Studies Association will hold its annual conference Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 2005 at Old Economy Village in Ambridge, PA and Historic Harmony in Harmony, PA. The conference will commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of Harmony by a group of German separatists led by George Rapp. Conference theme: "Festivals, Anniversaries, Rituals, and Celebrations in Community." Proposals due April 15, 2005. Information on the web:
http://www.communalstudies.info/callforpapers.shtml

The Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting in Providence, Rhode Island, Nov. 2-6, 2005. Theme: "Voices of Dissent, Voices of Hope." Proposals due Jan. 15, 2005. Information on the web:
http://omega.dickinson.edu/organizations/oha/org_cfp.html

The American Studies Association will hold its annual meeting in Washington,
CALLS FOR SUBMISSIONS

M. E. Sharpe, publisher of reference works, is seeking contributing scholars for a two-volume reference work on the history and culture of Asian Americans. General editors are Huping Ling of Truman State University, Missouri, and Allan W. Austin of College Misericordia, Pennsylvania. The majority of articles is now assigned, but the editors still seek contributors for the remaining articles. Persons interested in contributing to this volume can get full information from Professor Austin at austin@misericordia.edu

Migration Information Source is an online journal which provides fresh thought, authoritative data from numerous global organizations and governments, and global analysis of international migration and refugee trends. It is a project of the Migration Policy Institute in Washington. For information about submitting articles, see http://www.migrationinformation.org/contactus.cfm

Ethnopolitics, formerly Global Review of Ethnopolitics, is now published by Routledge/Taylor and Francis Group as an online and hardcopy journal. The editors solicit submissions for a special issue on “Elections and Ethnopolitics.” Papers are sought (up to 8000 words) which conceptualize the dynamics underlying electoral politics in ethnically divided societies, which provide empirical evidence and analysis of recent elections in ethnically divided societies, and which improve understanding of these dynamics in concrete contexts. Deadline for submissions: December 31, 2004. Inquiries and submissions: contact Florian Bieber at bieberf@gmx.net or Stefan Wolff at S.Wolff@bath.ac.uk

Vincenza Scarpaci of the University of Oregon plans a book for Pelican Publishing Company, documenting the stories of Italians in America with photo memories of the immigrants. She particularly wants pictures from family archives, and welcomes family pictures for consideration for her book. Photos will be copied and returned to the donors. Particularly desired are pictures of daily family life, various occupations, and views of Italian communities in different locales. Persons wanting to participate in this project should contact her at scarpcaci@oregon.edu or by mail at History Dept., University of Oregon, Eugene OR 97403.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

In 2005, the Immigration and Ethnic History Society will fill three positions on the Executive Board for terms ending 2008. Members may send suggestions for these positions to the chair of the nominations committee: John Bodnar, Dept. of History, 742 Ballantine Hall, 1020 E. Kirkwood, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Indiana 47405-7103 (e-mail bodnar@indiana.edu). Suggestions may also be sent to any member of the committee: Erika Lee, Univ. of Minnesota (erikalee@tc.umn.edu); Dominic Pacyga, Columbia College, Chicago (dpacyga@colum.edu); Benson Tong, Wichita State U. (Benson.tong@wichita.edu); and Nora Faires, Western Michigan U. (nora.faires@wmich.edu). Suggestions should be received by the nominations committee no later than Jan. 15, 2005. Ballots will be mailed in mid-February 2005.

ABOUT CENSUS 2000

The U.S. Census Bureau has prepared a “Census 2000 Brief” reporting on the question appearing in the “long form” about the respondent’s ancestry or ethnic origin. About one-sixth of the households in the census received the long form. The report summarizes findings derived from the question, and includes tables comparing ancestries of the population in 1990 and 2000. Various problems connected with the fairly open self-description are discussed. The most frequently claimed ancestry in 2000 was German—about 42.8 million people, or 15 per cent of the population. The second most frequently claimed ancestry was Irish—30.5 million, or 11 per cent, followed by African-American, 24.9 million or 9 per cent. The report, written by Angela Brittingham and G. Patricia de la Cruz, is available online at http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/c2kbr-35.pdf.
New Publications Noted...


Canadian Journal of Urban Research, vol. 13 no. 1 (Summer 2004) is a special issue on “The Economics of Immigration and Canadian Cities.”


Eppe, Marlene et al., eds. Sisters or


Green, Susan M. “We Hear it is Raining in Willmar: Mexican and Somali Immigrants to West Central Minnesota.” Amerikastudien [Germany] 48 (2003): 79-95.


Kaufman, Christopher J. “Edward McSweeney, the Knights of Columbus, and the Irish-American Response to Anglo-Saxonism, 1900-1925.” American Catholic Studies 114 (4) (2003): 51-65


(Continued on p.9)
From Ireland to Canada... (continued from p. 1)

Historical Review 84, no. 2 [2003]: 217-251). The discrepancy here is due to the misuse of Irish ethnic origin data; being the sum of both the Irish-born and the descend- dants of long-since deceased male immi-grants from previous periods. In Ontario, these latter include descendants of Loyalists of Irish extraction from the late eighteenth century. Ethnic origin data from so late a date as 1871 cannot provide answers regard-ing the composition of migration streams. Moreover, studies that rely on such data can not distinguish between population growth due to immigration and that caused by natural increase. Thus, despite the fact that from at least the early 1840s a clear majority of Irish immigrants to Cana-da were Catholics from the south and west of Ireland, many studies on the Irish in Canada continue to claim that most Irish immigrants who came to Canada were Protestants. They are confusing immigrants with individuals of Irish ethnic origin. Even if we were to assume (incorrectly) that all of the 122,000 Irish natives in British North America in 1842 were Protestants, three times that number arrived at Quebec alone from 1841 to 1856 (360,000). As the 1852 and 1861 censuses show for cities such as Quebec and Hamilton, at least 85 per cent of these recent arrivals were Catholic.

Similar problems of interpretation arise in discussions of Irish settlement patterns in Canada. In an informative study of the 1871 census ("The Irish Abroad: Better Questions through a Better Source, the Canadian Census." Irish Geography [1980]), Cecil J. Houston and William J. Smyth underscore the very different appearance of settlement patterns in Ontario when the variable employed is Irish ethnic origin instead of Irish birth. The largely Protestant pre-Famine settlement of the first three decades of the century is noteworthy for its rural character, while the later, mostly Catholic, settlement of the Famine and post-Famine years is characterized by concentration in the major urban centers. In the province of Quebec, the Irish were much more likely to settle in an urban environment. In Quebec in 1871, nearly half of the Irish immigrants lived in the two cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the Irish-born in Canada’s Catholic province display an urban residency rate nearly three times that of the general population. An introduction to the available literature on the Irish in the province of Quebec may be found in Robert J. Grace, The Irish in Quebec: An Introduction to the Historiography (1993). The Irish in Quebec also display greater upward social mobility than their counterparts in the British Protestant provinces.

In Hamilton, Ontario in the mid-nineteenth century, Michael Katz found 60 per cent of Irish Catholic men in day laboring while both Peter Toner ("Occupation and Ethnicity: The Irish in New Bruns-wick," Canadian Ethnic Studies 20 [1988]: 3) and T. W. Acheson (Saint John: The Making of a Colonial Urban Community [1985]) report a similar concentration of Irish Catholic men in day laboring in Saint John, New Brunswick in the mid-nineteenth century. In the very Catholic city of Quebec, on the other hand, Irish Catholic men display a more diversified occupational structure; while in Montreal, Sherry Olson and Patricia Thornton have demonstrated the rather successful social ascension of Irish Catholic men there ("The Challenge of the Irish Catholic Community of Nineteenth-Century Montreal," Histoire sociale/Social History 35 [2002]: 70.). The two very different social environments found in Canada’s provinces, the British Protestant societies in Ontario and New Brunswick and the French Catholic culture in Quebec, influenced the destinies of both the Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics who settled in each. This influence was both demographic and social as well as political.

For example, in Quebec City, the Irish Protestant population stood still while the Irish Catholic population increased at an extraordinary rate from 1842 to 1861. Part of the explanation for this is found in the absorption of Irish Protestant men by Irish Catholic women through marriage (Robert J. Grace, "A Demographic and Social Profile of Quebec City’s Irish Populations, 1842-1861," Journal of American Ethnic History 23 [2003]: 55-84). Similarly, in late nineteenth-century Toronto, Mark McGowan has shown how the "Irish" Catholics either became "English" Catholics or were absorbed into the dominant Protestant culture through marriage with the majority (The Waning of the Green: Catholics, the Irish, and Identity in Toronto, 1887-1922 [1999]).

Michael Cottrell has explained how pressure from the moderate Irish Catholic elite and the Catholic clergy in Toronto put an end to overt displays of Irish nationalism there in the 1870s ("St. Patrick’s Day parades in Nineteenth-Century Toronto: A Study of Immigrant Adjustment and Elite Control," Histoire sociale/Social History 25 [1992]: 49). In the province of Quebec, Irish political activity developed differently, no doubt due to the weakness or absence of British loyalist institutions such as the Orange Order.

The best study of Irish nationalism in Canada remains Peter Toner’s doctoral dissertation, "The Rise of Irish Nationalism in Canada, 1858-1884," (Ph.D., National University of Ireland, 1974). He points out, that the major centers of Fenian activity and propaganda distribution from the 1860s to the 1880s were Montreal and Quebec City. Isolated from Orange Canada, Irish nationalists in Quebec could more freely participate actively in the affairs of Ireland through the U.S.-based Fenian Brotherhood from their Catholic base in Quebec. Toner has examined the fallout of the Fenian raids in Canada ("The ‘Green Ghost’: Canada’s Fenians and the Raids," Éire-Ireland 16 [1981]: 4), while he and D.C. Lyne have produced a rather detailed analysis of Fenian strength and activity in Canada in the 1870s and early 1880s ("Fenianism in Canada, 1874-1884," Studia Hibernica 12 [1972]).

While Canada may come third, behind the United States and Great Britain, among the principal destinations of the Irish immigrant during the nineteenth century, the dual British Protestant-French Catholic character of its host populations opens the door to interesting comparative studies of Irish adaptation to local environments. For this reason, any attempt to establish a simple “Canadian model” of the history of the Irish in the country is a perilous excursion indeed, if only because the Irish who came to settle in Canada were themselves of two different cultures, the Protestant and the Catholic. And each Irish cultural group emigrated from different regions of Ireland in different periods and, at times, for different reasons. Robert J. Grace teaches history at Laval University in Quebec. Among his writings is The Irish in Quebec: An Introduction to the Historiography (Quebec, 1999).
New Publications...
(continued from p. 7)


Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 128, no. 4 (Oct. 2004) is a special issue devoted to "Pan-American Philo- delphia."


Pugsley, Andrea. "As I Kill this Chicken so May I Be Punished If I Tell an Untruth." (continued on p. 10)
New Publications... (continued from p.9)


News from Libraries and Museums... (continued from p. 2)

some information about the specific file. The actual case files can be inspected in the NARA regional archives in San Bruno, California. For information about the website and the files, go to http://groups.haas.berkeley.edu/iber/casefiles

The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California at San Diego will offer a limited number of visiting research fellowships for the 2005-2006 academic year. Awards are both on the predoctoral and postdoctoral level. The Center will only be able to award fellowships for the coming year to scholars who have a current or former affiliation to a Univ. of California campus as a student, faculty member, or researcher. Applications must be submitted by Jan. 15, 2005. Full information on the web at http://www.ucsd.edu/programs/fellowships.htm

Your e-mail from IEHS?

Eric Arnesen, IEHS board member, is compiling a list of e-mail addresses to allow the IEHS to communicate with its members. You can be assured of being on the list by contacting him at arnesen@uic.edu
Activities Report for the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter
Mail your information for the next Newsletter to:
James M. Bergquist, Department of History, Villanova University, Villanova PA 19085-1699
or FAX a copy to (610) 519-4450 or send information via E-Mail to James.Bergquist@villanova.edu
Your name and affiliation:


IHS News Notes...

THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD
Closing date for submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award is December 31, 2004. To be eligible, a book must be copyrighted 2004. A book may be nominated by the author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society. Inquiries and nominations should be submitted to the chair of the Saloutos Prize Committee, Prof. Madeline Hsu, Dept. of Asian American Studies, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. E-mail: mhsu@sfsu.edu
Copies of the book must be received by all three members of the committee by December 31, 2004. Send books to Prof. Madeline Hsu, at the address above, and also to: Prof. April Schultz, Dept. of History, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL 61702-2900; and to: Prof. Dorothee Schneider, 512 W. Washington, Urbana, IL 61801.

JOHN HIGHLAM TRAVEL GRANT
The Organization of American Historians and the Immigration and Ethnic History Society (IEHS) have created a fund in memory of John Higham (1920-2003), past president of both groups. When fully financed, Higham Grants of $500 each will be given to up to three graduate students each year to facilitate their OAH/IEHS annual meeting attendance. Preferred candidates will be those with interests related to those of Higham: American immigration/ethnic history or American intellectual history. Candidates should submit applications by December 1, 2004 for the 2005 OAH meeting. Required information: current and permanent addresses, educational background, degrees received and expected, current institution and status, lists of publications and papers, and travel funds available from other sources. Applicants should include a short statement (not over 500 words) about how they envision the annual meeting will help prepare them for a career in history. Applications should be sent electronically (Word format only) to Higham@OAH.org Grants will be announced in early February 2005.
Contributions to the fund in memory of John Higham are still being sought. They may be sent to the IEHS treasurer, Diane Vocchio, Dept. of History, Furman University, Greenville, SC 29613-0444. Make checks payable to IEHS, with memo “Higham Fund.”

GEORGE POZZETTA DISSERTATION AWARD
The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces competition for the 2005 George E. Pozzetta Award. It invites applications from any Ph.D. candidate who will have completed qualifying examinations by Dec. 1, 2004 and whose thesis focuses on American immigration, emigration, or ethnic history. The award provides $375 for expenses to be incurred in researching the dissertation. Applicants must submit a 3-5 page descriptive proposal in English, discussing the significance of the work, the methodology, sources, and collections to be consulted. Also included must be a proposed budget, a brief curriculum vitae, and a supporting letter from the major advisor. All materials must be received by each committee member by Dec. 15, 2004, which is the submission deadline. Send materials in hard copy (no FAXes accepted) to Barbara M. Posadas (chair of the committee), Dept. of American Studies, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 104 Scott Hall, 72 Pleasant St. SE, Minneapolis MN 55455; and to Cindy Halamovich, Dept. of History, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg VA 23187-8795; and Deirdre Moloney, Dept. of History, St. Francis Univ., Loretto PA 15940. Inquiries may be sent to Professor Posadas at bposadas@niu.edu
THE IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HISTORY SOCIETY

...was founded in 1965 as the Immigration History Group. It was chartered in 1972 as the Immigration History Society. In 1998 the Society, which had traditionally dealt with ethnicity as well as immigration, changed its name to the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

The purpose of the Society is to promote the study of the history of immigration to the United States and Canada from all parts of the world, including studies of the background of emigration in the countries of origin; to promote the study of ethnic groups in the United States, including regional groups, native Americans and forced immigrants; to promote understanding of the processes of acculturation and of conflict; to furnish through the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter information as to research, organizations, meetings and publications in the field of immigrant history; to help organize sessions on immigration and ethnicity at meetings of learned societies; and generally to serve the field of immigration-ethnic history with special reference to professional scholarship.

MEMBERSHIP

...in the Society includes subscriptions to the quarterly Journal of American Ethnic History and the semiannual Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter. Dues for individuals: one year, $40; 2 years, $75; 3 years, $105. Dues for institutions: one year, $130; 2 years, $253; 3 years, $356. Students: 1 year, $15. For all subscriptions outside U.S.A. and Canada, add $30. Membership dues should be sent to Journal of American Ethnic History, Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers University, 35 Berrue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.

Visit the IEHS web page at http://www.iehs.org

OFFICERS OF THE IEHS

President: Elliott R. Barkan, Dept. of History, California State Univ., San Bernardino, San Bernardino CA 92407-2397. Tel.: (909) 880-5525. E-mail: ebarkan@csusb.edu
Vice-president: Ronald H. Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology, Dept. of History, Technology and Society, Atlanta GA 30332. E-mail: Ronald.Bayor@hts.gatech.edu
Secretary: Betty A. Bergland, University of Wisconsin-River Falls, History and Philosophy Department, 410 South Third Street, River Falls, WI 54022-5001. Tel.: (715) 425-3164. FAX: (715) 425-6057. E-mail: betty.a.bergland@uwrf.edu
Treasurer: Diane C. Vecchio, Dept. of History, Furman Univ., Greenville, SC 29613-0444. Tel.: (864) 294-2065. E-mail: diane.vecchio@furman.edu

Editor, Journal of American Ethnic History: John Bukowczyk, Dept. of History, 3094 Faculty/Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit MI 48202. Tel. (313) 577-2799. FAX (313) 577-6987. E-mail: aa2092@wayne.edu
Editor, Immigration History Newsletter: James M. Bergquist, Department of History, Villanova University, Villanova PA 19085-1699. Tel.: (610) 519-0838. FAX: (610) 519-4450. E-mail: James.Bergquist@villanova.edu

Inquiries about the Society should be directed to the appropriate officer. Newsletter submissions and questions about editorial matters should be sent to the editor at the address above. Requests for back issues of the newsletter should be sent to the editor, send $2.00 per copy (by check made out to Villanova University).

Subscriptions to the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter are part of membership in the Society. Members' changes of address should be sent to Journal of American Ethnic History, Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers University, 35 Berrue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.