

This narrative history of a Residential School was researched and produced by the Government of Canada as part of its response to litigation and the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement. The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation has not verified the content of this document. It is provided here for reference purposes only. Documented incidents of sexual and physical abuse are based on the documentary record and do not take into account survivor testimony.



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**Shingle Point Residential School**  
**IAP School Narrative**  
November 12, 2009

**This IAP School Narrative summarizes documents that provide an over-view of the history and administration of the school.**

**NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS**

Shingle Point Residential School [SPU-000243]<sup>1</sup>  
Shingle Point Eskimo School [SPU-000003-0001]  
St. John's [Anglican Residential] School [SPU-000031; SPU-000055; SPU-000205-0000]  
St. John's Eskimo Residential School [SPU-000214]

**Years during which the school was operated solely or in part by the Federal Government as a residence for school age students**

The Shingle Point Residential School opened September 16th for the final quarters of 1929 [SPU-000003-0001; SPU-000111] and closed on or around August 31, 1936. Students, staff, and provisions are transferred to the newly constructed All Saints Anglican Residential School in Aklavik, which opened September 1936 [AAC-087455<sup>2</sup>; SPU-000362].

**CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY**

- 1922 The Anglican Mission previously established at Herschel Island, Yukon, moves to Shingle Point, Yukon, and continues the delivery of Day Schooling to "natives" who had been relocating to the area from Herschel Island [SPU-000001-0000].
- Attendance Records (Quarterly Returns) for the Shingle Point Mission Day School are filed with the Department of Indian Affairs through the Indian Superintendent at Dawson, Yukon Territory [SPU-000001-0000].
- 1925 Day school classes are held at Shingle Point beginning in October for two families moved in from Akpayuatsiak with two children in attendance only. The Inuit families did not stay over the summer but rather moved on to Herschel Island [AGS-000434].<sup>3</sup>
- 1926 A petition signed by Inuit parents and presented by Bishop Stringer to the Department of Indian Affairs requests the establishment of a residential school at either Herschel Island or Shingle Point [ASU-000764].<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Documents with the prefix SPU are from Northwest Territories Region Shingle Point document collection. These are Crown-sourced documents.

<sup>2</sup> Documents with the prefix AAC are from the Alberta Region, Anglican Church of Canada Other Party document collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

<sup>3</sup> Documents with the prefix AGS are from the Northwest Territories Region, Anglican General Synod Other Party document collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

<sup>4</sup> Documents with the prefix ASU are from the Northwest Territories Region Aklavik (All Saints) document collection. These are Crown-sourced documents.

1928 Government approval is obtained for the establishment of an Anglican Residential School at Shingle Point. The Department of the Interior makes \$10,000 available to get the school operational, which would be disbursed to the Church for documented expenditures related to the opening and first year of operation of the School. Only \$5712.81 of the original grant was ultimately spent [SPU-000094; SPU-000105-0000; SPU-000106; SPU-000109; SPU-000192; SPU-000242]. The school is established in part to discontinue transporting Inuit children far from their homes to the school at Hay River, Northwest Territories (N.W.T.) over one thousand miles south [RCN-001588;<sup>5</sup> SPU-000192]. The Shingle Point Residential School was also to be of a temporary nature until a location was established for a more permanent school for Inuit children [SPU-000094].

1929 The Shingle Point Residential School opens September 16th for the final quarters of 1929 [SPU-000003-0001; SPU-000111].

Filing of Residential School Quarterly Reports commences through the District Agent of the N.W.T. and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior in Fort Smith, N.W.T [SPU-000003-0000].

1935 Archbishop Fleming petitions for the unspent portion of the original \$10,000 startup grant (\$4287.19) to be put toward construction of a new Anglican Residential School at Aklavik [SPU-000242; SPU-000325; SPU-000329]. The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada (M.S.C.C.) meeting minutes indicate that the Deputy Superintendent General (of the Department of Indian Affairs<sup>6</sup>), the Bishop of the Arctic, and the M.S.C.C. General Secretary reached agreement to amalgamate “the Hay River Indian Residential School and the Shingle Point Eskimo Residential School in a new building to be erected in the Mackenzie River Delta” [AGS-000529; AAC-090297].

1936 The Shingle Point Residential School closes on or around August 31, 1936. Students, staff, and provisions are transferred to the newly constructed All Saints Anglican Residential School in Aklavik, which opens September 1936 [AAC-087455; SPU-000362].

The last Quarterly Report filed by the Shingle Point Residential School is for the quarter ending June 30, 1936 [SPU-000026-0001].

## **MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL**

The Shingle Point Residential School was the first residential school specifically “for Eskimos” in Canada. It was set up as a joint experimental venture between the Anglican Church and the

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<sup>5</sup> Documents with the prefix RCN are from the Northwest Territories Region General document collection. These are Crown-sourced documents.

<sup>6</sup> Correspondence from the Deputy Superintendent General indicates that grants in support of the provision of schooling would be provided by the “Department of Indian Affairs or of the Interior as the case may be” [AAC-090297].

Federal Government. This effort was spearheaded by A.L. Fleming, Archdeacon of the Arctic [SPU-000091-0000; SPU-000325].

A selection of key documents pertaining to the specific situation at Shingle Point Residential School with respect to its general management structure, student and school funding, and equipment and supply acquisitions are summarized in chronological order below:

- 1929 The Shingle Point Residential School, while located in the Diocese of the Yukon, is managed by the Arctic Mission due to its proximity to the Mackenzie Delta [SPU-000085]. Similarly, the Residential School comes under the auspices of the Department of the Interior (as opposed to Indian Affairs) due to the school's focus on Eskimo education [SPU-000094].
- 1930 The Federal Government indicates that the appropriate procedure for acquiring supplies for the Shingle Point Residential School was for the Church to purchase required items and the Government would subsequently reimburse these purchases [SPU-000122-0000]. The Department agreed to the purchasing of 24 institutional beds with springs, mattresses and pillows, however, supplies such as 25 comforters and six dozen units of dental cream would not be paid for by the Department [SPU-000231]. Correspondence from school staff in 1929 indicates that beds for each school child were delivered to Shingle Point however they were not used at that time as there was not room in the school residence building [AGS-000109].
- 1931 A letter to Archdeacon Fleming from the Director of the Department of the Interior, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch, indicates that the Anglican Church Arctic Mission is reimbursed at a rate of \$50.00 per quarter for each child in the school. If a student was present in the school for less than the full quarter the reimbursement was pro-rated accordingly [SPU-000004-0000].
- 1931 Correspondence between Archdeacon Fleming and the Department of the Interior indicates that the Federal Government both approved and funded transportation of students to and from Shingle Point Residential School prior to 1931 [SPU-000143]. This policy appears to have changed from May 1931, with the Federal Government indicating they would "because of the necessity for strict economy" no longer fund student transportation [SPU-000146; SPU-000355].
- 1932 The issue of funding for Day Pupils [children attending classes but not in living in residence] in Shingle Point educational facilities is raised by Archbishop Fleming, who indicates that it is his desire that they be funded in a manner similar to other Day Schools [SPU-000167]. It appears that a grant of \$100/quarter was paid for Day Pupils to June 1930, but this payment was subsequently rolled into Residential School grants [SPU-000256].
- 1932 While the Anglican Church operated the residential school exclusively, various correspondences suggest that the Federal Government exerted some influence over



admissions because of its control over grant disbursement. Specifically, decisions as to whether students were funded as destitutes were made by Government representatives. These decisions were occasionally at odds with the wishes of Archdeacon Fleming [SPU-000166; SPU-000167; SPU-000361-0000].

1934 Memorandum reaffirms that the grant paid per annum per pupil (for full year attendance) is \$200 [RCN-000129].

### Dates managed by Church

The Shingle Point Residential School itself was managed and operated exclusively by the Anglican Church [RCN-001610; SPU-000325].

The administration of personnel at the residential school rested entirely in the hands of Church authorities, and teaching and administrative staff for the school appear to have been provided directly by the Anglican Church [AAC-090166; RCN-001610; SPU-000100]. The expense for transportation of school staff was also covered by the Church, specifically the Diocese of the Arctic [AGS-000557].

The staff contingent at Shingle Point Residential School consisted of the following [AAC-090166; SPU-000100; AGS-000158]:

- 1 Principal/Administrator (the Anglican Missionary-in-Charge)
- 1 Teacher
- Boys' Matron
- House Matron
- 1 Nurse-Matron
- An unspecified number of additional support staff (likely limited to one or two)

There is conflicting information as to whether the Nurse-Matron posted to Shingle Point was at any time a civil servant paid by the Federal Government<sup>7</sup>. The definitive statement on this covering 1935-36 appears to be that the Shingle Point Nurse position was funded by the Anglican Arctic Mission and the Department of the Interior appears to have compensated this expense [SPU-000111; SPU-000253; SPU-000260; SPU-000305-0001; SPU-000348; RCN-011525].

By 1935, Anglican Church funding was becoming increasingly limited. The Woman's Auxiliary and the Missionary Society of the Church of England (M.S.C.C.) reduced financial grants by twenty and fifty percent respectively. A strategy employed by the Bishop of the Arctic to retain funding for the residential school was to encourage organizations and individuals associated with the Church to sponsor a child at the school [AGS-000191]. The sponsorship of a child at the school involved a payment of fifty dollars a year by an individual or organization for the upkeep of the child while at school [AGS-000540].

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<sup>7</sup> Three Nursing positions existed in the Mackenzie Delta in the 1930s prior to 1935—two at Aklavik and one at Shingle Point. The Federal Government was responsible for the salary of two of these and the Arctic Mission provided the third.

### Dates managed by Government

The role of the Federal Government for the early (pre-1955) residential schools in the N.W.T., including Shingle Point, appears to have been largely financial. Ongoing correspondence between the school administration, the Church and various officials of the Federal Government indicate that while the government did not automatically assume the responsibility over costs and supplies, it would nonetheless reimburse the Church for these items when presented with prior requests and formal requisitions. It appears that the government also assisted with arranging (and possibly with the payment of) the transport of these supplies, including food, desks, beds, electrical generators, and lumber.

An internal Department of the Interior memorandum of 1936 indicates that the Shingle Point Eskimo Residential School was the “only school in the Northwest Territories the Department had contributed toward the cost of construction... ..for which the sum of \$10,000 was provided in the 1929-30 Estimates of the Northwest Territories. Of this amount \$5,718.81 was expended on materials, furnishings, etc.” [RCN-004621] This grant established policy for establishing residential schools for Eskimo in the N.W.T. and provided part of the rationale for financial support for the new proposed residential school at Aklavik as the Shingle Point location deemed unsatisfactory [ASU-000836]. The Shingle Point location was considered unsuitable as the buildings were of a temporary nature, the space available on the sand spit that formed Shingle Point was limited, and the water supply was poor. In addition, the Shingle Point location was isolated and far from medical services [SPU-000245-0001].

Prior to 1955 the Government’s authority to administer education in the N.W.T. was divided: the Indian Affairs Department (after 1936 a Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources)<sup>8</sup> was responsible for Indian education; the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of the Interior was responsible for Inuit education; and the Territorial Government (as it then existed, the Commissioner and N.W.T. Council) was responsible for non-aboriginal education (as administered on behalf of the Commissioner by the Northern Administration Branch).

The Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, acting under authority granted by the North West Territories Act (Chapter 142, R.S. 1927) passed the School Ordinance responsible for the education of white and “half-breed” populations of the Northwest Territories. The Commissioner of the N.W.T. was responsible to the Minister of the Interior for the administration of the Ordinance [RCN-001610]. Church run schools such as the Shingle Point Residential School were paid grants following the submission of quarterly school attendance returns [RCN-001610]. With the signing of Treaties in 1898 [Treaty 8] and 1921 [Treaty 11], the Department of Indian Affairs “became responsible for the care and education of all Indians in the Mackenzie District of the N.W.T.” [RCN-001610]. Under the provisions of a Government of Canada Order in Council dated August 31, 1927, the Commissioner of the

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<sup>8</sup> The Department of Indian Affairs (1880-1936) became a branch of: the Department of Mines and Resources from 1936-1950, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration from 1936-1950, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in 1966, and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development from 1966 to present [<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/indianaffairs/001074-200-e.html?PHPSESSID=450t98mjmtvrka63t0bk0otu52>].

N.W.T. became responsible for the administration of Eskimo Affairs [RCN-001610].

Northwest Territories Council Minutes record that “the same policy with respect to assistance to Mission schools should be followed by both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs” and includes remarks indicating that “there was no difficulty in teaching Eskimo and Indian children in the same school” [RCN-004681].

The Federal Medical Health Officers at Aklavik (including Shingle Point and Hershel Island) were responsible for the sanitary conditions of their districts and internal correspondence of the Department of the Interior from July 1931 indicates “there have been no complaints as regards the conditions of the schools and the general health of the children in these settlements [including Aklavik and Shingle Point] is reported to be fairly good” [RCN-001610].

With the introduction of the new Federal education program in 1955, educational authority in the N.W.T. was consolidated under the Department of Northern Affairs [RCN-010944; RCN-001610].

### Role of Territorial Government

Prior to 1955, the role of the Territorial Government in Federal education programs in the N.W.T. was almost exclusively financial. The Territorial Government was responsible for funding aspects of the Federal education programs in proportion to the number of “other” (non-aboriginal and Métis) students enrolled in of the various schools in operation in the N.W.T. (i.e., all mission residential schools, mission day schools, Federal day schools, etc.) [RCN-007765]. This ethnic distinction was based on the Federal Government’s constitutional responsibility for expenses related to the education of Treaty Indian students and the assumption of that responsibility for Inuit students [RCN-001610].

The role of the government of the Northwest Territories, financially and otherwise, is reflected in the Northwest Territories Council involvement in decisions concerning funding to educational enterprises in the N.W.T. [SPU-000247]. For example, in 1930 the N.W.T. Council recommended “the practice of paying freight charges on bales clothing, etc., sent to Eskimo residential schools, be continued” [SPU-000231].

## **SCHOOL BUILDINGS**

1929 The Shingle Point Residential School opened in 1929, incorporating a number of existing buildings in the Shingle Point settlement, including:

- Refurbished facilities (store and residence) that were owned but unoccupied by the Hudson Bay Company [SPU-000091-0000; SPU-000094]. The Hudson Bay Company “granted permission to use their dwelling house” in 1929 [SPU-000095; SPU-000231]. Correspondence from the school staff from 1929, indicate the Hudson Bay building (the Post Manager’s former home [AGS-000343-0001]), required substantial labor to clean and restore for habitation, and was then divided into four rooms: a small bedroom for the staff, another room for female students

to sleep in, a dining room, and a kitchen [AGS-000109]. A room attached to the dwelling house, but with no doorway connecting the interior of the house, was used as a washroom and included a stove [AGS-000109].

- Former trading post buildings of Liebes and Company including a warehouse building with walls of corrugated iron on a wooden framework fitted with shelves and counters [SPU-000370]. In 1922, during the initial establishment of the Mission at Shingle Point, one of the Liebes and Company buildings was made into a workshop [AGS-000403]. The H. Liebes and Company buildings at Shingle Point were sold to the Anglican Bishop of the Yukon Diocese in 1925 for \$750 [SPU-000372-0000; SPU-000372-0001].
- Existing Shingle Point Mission facilities [SPU-000192] including the Mission House (see undated photograph [SPU-000367]), measuring approximately 12 by 22 feet with one room, kitchen., and bedroom on the main floor, an upstairs bedroom and storeroom with a log 'lean-to' constructed on the side of the house [SPU-000379].
- Shingle Point Mission's St. John's church, a building 34 feet long with finished walls and floor, and furnished with a table, lectern, organ, and 18 pews [SPU-000370]. Photographs of Shingle Point include the log church with steeple and bell visible [SPU-000368; SPU-000369]. The church was used as the school room with the church pews located on one side of the building and school desks on the other [AGS-000343-0001].
- Two log cabins belonging to Eskimos [SPU-000192]. There is no documentation indicating that any fee was paid to the owners for this use, and no information is available concerning the specific owners or ultimate disposition of these log cabins.

The Shingle Point Residential School was not intended to be a permanent educational facility, so no new buildings were constructed prior to its opening or during its operational years [SPU-000094; SPU-000192; SPU-000325].

Permission to occupy existing Hudson Bay Company facilities was officially granted in January 1929, with no stated expiry of this permission [SPU-000095]. It is presumed that these premises and lands would have reverted back to Hudson Bay Company control when the school closed in 1936, though no specific information is available indicating that in fact happened.

## **LAND**

Shingle Point is located on the coast of Beaufort Sea [Arctic Ocean] approximately 110 miles west of Aklavik and the Mackenzie Delta, midway between Aklavik and Herschel Island at 68.95 N latitude and 137.22 W longitude. It is not located within an Indian Treaty District.

1928 Shingle Point was initially selected as a location for a school for two reasons:

- (1) There was a pressing need to establish a school for Eskimos in their own traditional territory (Eskimo students of Anglican persuasion were currently sent 900 miles south to the Hay River Residential School) [SPU-000325; SPU-000192];
- (2) A school in the Mackenzie Delta region was to be located at a point that both river and ocean boat traffic could reach. Explorations were in progress to identify such a location, but as of 1928 it had not been determined. Shingle Point was proposed as a temporary Residential School site until the desired location could be identified and a school constructed there [SPU-000091-0000; SPU-000094].

The establishment of the Shingle Point Residential School prompted a full Government survey of the community to establish legal land parcels.

1929 The town site was surveyed by S. Hunt at the instruction of Surveyor General in order to formalize the lay out of Shingle Point settlement. Bishop Geddes of the Anglican Mission was to select the site for the school<sup>9</sup> [SPU-000100; SPU-000101; SPU-000102-0001].

### **PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA**

Item #	Date	Description
AAC-090166	00/00/0000	Photograph of Church, Mission House, and Principal's residence, Shingle Point
SPU-000367	00/00/0000	Photograph of the Shingle Point Mission House
SPU-000368	00/00/0000	Photograph of Shingle Point
SPU-000369	00/00/0000	Three photographs of Shingle Point
AGS-000110	09/07/1929	Sketch of converted Hudson's Bay Company dwelling house
DYK-201368 <sup>10</sup>	05/00/1930	Photograph of St. John's Church and Mission House, Shingle Point; St. John's Church interior photograph
AGS-000202	00/0000/1936	Shingle Point Eskimo Residential School

### **GENERAL ENROLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME**

Year	Number of Students
1929-30	23 children in residence
1930-31	33 children in residence
1931-32	44 children in residence
1932-33	36 students in residence

<sup>9</sup> It is not clear what Bishop Geddes was to be selecting in that (as far as is known) no new lands were acquired or buildings constructed in relation to the establishment of Shingle Point Residential School.

<sup>10</sup> Documents with the prefix DYK are from the Yukon Region, Anglican Diocese of the Yukon Other Party document collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

1933-34	38 students in residence
1934-35	29 students in residence
1935-36	30 students in residence

### **STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES**

In general, attendance in N.W.T. mission residential schools was not reserved-based as enrolment was not ethnically segregated (both aboriginal and non-aboriginal children lived in residence and attended the associated schools). Attendance was based on geographic proximity to the residence and the associated schools were attended both by students in residence and by children living in the local community.

However, with respect to Shingle Point, the school was intended to provide education specifically to Inuit children, since prior to its opening no [Anglican] facilities existed in the Mackenzie Delta for the instruction of Inuit children. Inuit children from the Delta had previously been sent to the Anglican Residential School at Hay River on the south shore of Great Slave Lake [SPU-000325; SPU-000231]. The opening of the Shingle Point Residential School allowed for a return of these Inuit children to their traditional territory [SPU-000192].

Documents indicate that students in residence at Shingle Point were “sent from hundreds of miles along the [Arctic] coast”, including Banks Land and King William Land, and “various points scattered over the whole of the Western Arctic Coast” [SPU-000167].

Applications for Admission to Shingle Point Residential School cite the following locations as origin communities for students:

Aklavik	Mackenzie Delta
Bernard Harbour	Prince Albert Sound
Coppermine	Read Island
Herschel Island	Rymer Point
Krusenstern	Wilmot Islands

There may be alternate ways of spelling these location names.

### **RELIGIOUS GROUPS**

No specific religious groups are identified as associated with the Shingle Point Residential School other than the Anglican Church as indicated throughout this report.

1928 The Shingle Point Residential School was set up through the direct personal efforts and involvement of Archdeacon/Bishop Archibald Lang Fleming of the Arctic Mission in Toronto, who petitioned for financing and infrastructural resources from the Federal Government [SPU-000091-0000; SPU-000325; SPU-000343].

### **WRITTEN AGREEMENTS**



No formal operating agreement for the Shingle Point Residential School has been identified in currently held collections.

## **DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS**

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at the Shingle Point Residential School or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **General Conditions**

- 1931 The school operated almost entirely during the years of the Great Depression when the “necessity for strict economy” prevailed within the Federal Government [SPU-000146].
- 1933 A fire in the Acting Principal’s residence destroyed a number of records, including school attendance and admission records. Replacements (previously submitted copies on file with the Federal Government in Ottawa) were provided to the Arctic Mission as replacements for these lost records [SPU-000206].
- 1933 Transporting supplies by boat to remote locales was a chronic problem in the North, as it was at Shingle Point specifically [SPU-000215; SPU-000247; SPU-000274].
- Correspondence from the residential school staff reported the death of a male student due to illness; the boy was taken to the Aklavik hospital and was residing at the hospital at the time of his death [AGS-000491].
- 1934 Shingle Point Residential School was described as “efficiently operated but location unsatisfactory and unsanitary” [SPU-000242].
- 1936 The Admission and Discharge record for the quarter ending March 31, 1936, records the death of a student, age 10 years [SPU-000062]. No further details of the conditions of the student’s death are included other than that the student had attended the school for a period of over two years.

### **Health and Sanitary Conditions**

- 1930 On a number of occasions, the school received a donation of clothing from the Women’s Auxiliary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada [SPU-000113-0001]. The Federal Government reimbursed the M.S.C.C. for shipping costs [SPU-000120; SPU-000124].
- 1930 Drug requisitions were shipped to the school, and these were dispensed by the Nurse-Matron at the Anglican Mission throughout the existence of the school [SPU-000119-0000; SPU-000119-0001; SPU-000231].
- 1931 As of 1931, no medical exams of admitted children had been conducted. The nearest doctor capable of conducting these examinations was in Aklavik, and despite having visited Shingle Point previously, had not conducted the required exams. Correspondence



from the Archdeacon of the M.S.C.C. indicates that a doctor had not visited to examine the children, although a doctor had been requested, and agreed to come. Further the Archdeacon advises that during the entire operation of the Shingle Point Residential School (up to the close of 1931) a doctor had made only one visit during the winter months, in the first winter, “when he stayed for about one hour only. He has come each summer by boat, but by that time the children had departed” [SPU-000167].

- 1932 Correspondence from the school staff indicates a doctor visited Shingle Point “to examine the school children in order that we can send in some forms to the government which should have been done ages ago” [AGS-000520].
- 1933 The school was closed for a week in October owing to an outbreak of pneumonia among students and staff [AGS-000492]. A doctor was requested from Aklavik and arrived by plane. The doctor, after examining a number of the children and staff, returned to the Aklavik hospital with one ill student and one staff member [AGS-000492]. Both the staff member and student returned to Shingle Point in January 1934 [AGS-000501].
- 1934 The water supply at Shingle Point is described as “bad” by the presiding doctor [Dr. Urquhart] at Aklavik [SPU-000243].

The distance of Shingle Point from proper medical attention was cited as one rationale for closing the school in favor of construction of a new Anglican Residential School at Aklavik [SPU-000243; SPU-000274].

- 1935 Correspondence from Shingle Point staff indicates that in April 1935 Doctor Head visited from Aklavik and “examined some of the children”, and in particular one child who had nearly died earlier in the year as a result of a hemorrhage but was now doing well [AGS-000528]. Also reported in correspondence was that school staff made flannelette pajama suits for the boys and also instructed senior girls to make clothing for the school students [AGS-000528]. The school children were provided with new clothing for Easter; the boys were provided pants, ties, sweaters and shoes, and the girls ‘second hand’ dresses from the clothing bales in the warehouse (presumably from clothing donated to the Anglican Missionary Society), new ‘atikluks’ [a cloth overcoat often including a gathered skirt attached on the bottom], and shoes [AGS-000528].

The Quarterly Report for the quarter ending September 30, 1935, includes remarks indicating low attendance was a result of an epidemic of measles [SPU-000023]. Correspondence from the School Deaconess of November 1935 indicates the measles epidemic had ended with quarantines being lifted, a special thanksgiving celebration, and regular winter activities resumed [AGS-000542].

- 1936 One female student died December 1935 after a short illness. She had experienced a hemorrhage the previous winter and this was considered by school staff to have been a contributing factor in her death [AGS-000547]. A report from the Aklavik All Saints Mission of February 1936 indicates this student’s death was due to typhoid. The body of the deceased student was transported to Aklavik where her parents resided [AGS-000205].

#### Diet and Nutrition

- 1929 Pemmican was requested to be sent to Shingle Point to provide a stable food supply during times when game was not available in the vicinity [SPU-000097]. The reply from the Government indicated that they no longer produced pemmican but rather dried buffalo meat, and that all dried buffalo meat was being sent entirely to eastern Arctic locations. As a result, no food assistance was available in 1929 [SPU-000098]. In 1935, 1000 pounds of dried buffalo meat was sent to Shingle Point as emergency rations [SPU-000293].
- 1932 The Mission staff fished and stored fish for the winter and in previous years also hunted caribou. However, the caribou herd departed from the Shingle Point region in 1932 and Mission staff reported that, with careful consumption of stored fish, they would have sufficient supplies until spring. Occasional rice and fresh vegetables were purchased in Aklavik, and other stored food goods at Shingle point, or available at Herschel Island, included flour, oatmeal, 'hard-tack', molasses, butter, rice, and beans [AGS-000180].
- 1933 The depletion of local terrestrial game and thus sustainable local food supply was addressed by the Federal Government, who intended to bring a herd of caribou into the area. Students educated at the school were to be trained and employed as herd managers, a suggestion made by Archbishop Fleming [SPU-000192].
- 1934 There were acute periods of shortness of food supplies at the school, and the surrounding area was characterized as harsh and subject to game shortages, offering little relief when stores drew low. The federal Inspector reported "conditions on the Coast are very bad this year due both in some measure to the non-arrival of the Hudson's Bay steamer last year", the distance of the government reindeer herd, and "the fact that no seal or caribou have been procurable throughout the major portion of the year" [SPU-000215].
- 1935 Correspondence from Shingle Point staff indicated a greater supply of 'fresh' food from the previous year: "We are already anticipating the coming of the ducks to vary our diet, although we have been very well off for fresh food here this year, more so than last" [AGS-000528].
- 1936 The reindeer herd introduced to Canada by the federal government provided supplemental food supplies to the Shingle Point Residential School as well as the school and hospital at Aklavik [AGS-000202; AGS-000542].

### Curriculum

Limited discussion of the curriculum that was implemented at Shingle Point is contained in the documentation available. Some specific statements are available that address elements of pedagogy and scholastic content in context of the (rapidly changing) local socio-economic situation in the Mackenzie Delta at the time:

- 1931 The Archdeacon of the Arctic, in the Missionary Society of the Church of England Triennial Report, describes the school curriculum [AGS-000158]:
- In the school the children are given an elementary education and taught the rudiments of health and sanitation and such other things as will be of service to them after they leave school. In order that they may not be less efficient in the ordinary arts and crafts necessary

for daily life in the Arctic, the boys take part in hunting the wild life, make nets, handle boats, etc., etc., while the girls are taught those things that will enable them to be of the best type of citizens possible in the Arctic. Underneath all the teaching there is a definite effort made to lead the children to a true understanding of the love of God...

- 1932 Correspondence from the Archdeacon to the Commissioner, Deputy Minister N.W.T. and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, describes the curriculum as including [RCN-011509]:

The rudiments of education, teaching [the Inuit children] cleanliness and sanitation, as well as to read, write, count, understand the value of money, and the like. Our plan is primarily to so train the children that they shall be disciplined in mind and body. In order to do this we believe that religion has a very definite and invaluable place.

I would like to explain further that we are most anxious not to unfit the Eskimo for the life which he must lead under ordinary circumstances in the Arctic. With this end in view the boys are taught to hunt... as well as make nets, catch the fish, dry them... And the girls are taught cooking, how best to utilize everything that comes to them, and in many other ways to become suitable citizens in Eskimo settlements in the days to come. The fact that we have two Eskimo hunters at the School who take the boys hunting and fishing, etc., and two Eskimo women who teach the girls to sew boots, clothes, etc., is sufficient proof of the seriousness of our intention regarding these matters.

- 1933 Following the discovery that the Federal Government was planning to move a herd of caribou into the area as an additional resource, Archdeacon Fleming suggests a training program be instituted at Shingle Point RS whereby graduates of the school would apprentice with Government reindeer herd managers to ultimately obtain employment in this capacity [SPU-000192; SPU-000247].

- 1934 The Doctor at Aklavik, J.A. Urquhart, indicates in a report to the Department of the Interior that academic instruction should be very much limited to the "original Three R's" (that is, reading, writing, arithmetic) and the manual arts [SPU-000243].

The ideal age for graduation for boys from Shingle Point was (in the opinion of the Doctor at Aklavik) 12 years, since he felt that at that time these students would of necessity have to return to a trapping and hunting way of life, and that from the age of 12 they should be learning traditional techniques with their fathers. The age of graduation for girls should be 15, he states, as it is between 12 and 15 that girls readily learn housewife skills, which can be taught in schools to solve the "sanitary problems" of aboriginal peoples [SPU-000243].

- 1944 In addition to the above specific statements, a more general description of the curriculum taught in Mission Schools in the North [dated April 24, 1944] notes:

The Alberta curriculum is taught in most of the residential schools in the Mackenzie District of the N.W.T. In the Eastern Arctic where the population is almost exclusively Eskimo the Missionaries teach a few elementary subjects including reading, writing, drawing, etc. [RCN-001745-0001].

### Over-Crowding

1933 School staff report in correspondence that “[o]ur school is more crowded than ever this year. I have twenty girls in the space which last year seemed overfull with eighteen”, “the children sleep two in a bed, and I have three girls in one at present” [AGS-000491].

1934 The school is described as “badly overcrowded” by the presiding doctor at Aklavik [SPU-000243].

#### **PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS**

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Shepherd, H. Sherman, Reverend	Administrator and Principal	1929 to 1933 and 1934 to 1936
Webster, J.H., Reverend	Acting Administrator and Principal	1933 to 1934

Narrative Completed: April 26, 2006  
Narrative Updated: November 12, 2009

### Shingle Point Residential School Narrative - Index of Documents

Docid#	Date	Description
SPU-000367	Undated	Photograph
SPU-000368	Undated	Photograph
AAC-087455	Undated	Report
SPU-000369	Undated	Photograph
AAC-090166	Undated	Report
SPU-000256	Undated	Report
RCN-004681	Undated	Minutes - Extract
SPU-000231	Undated	Report
AGS-000403	August 1, 1922	Letter
SPU-000001-0000	February 24, 1923	Letter
SPU-000085	May 22, 1923	Letter
SPU-000372-0000	June 5, 1925	Letter
SPU-000372-0001	June 5, 1925	Receipt
AGS-000434	January 12, 1926	Letter
ASU-000764	January 4, 1927	Memorandum
SPU-000091-0000	December 21, 1928	Memorandum
SPU-000094	January 3, 1929	Letter
SPU-000095	January 10, 1929	Letter
SPU-000097	May 23, 1929	Letter
SPU-000098	May 27, 1929	Letter
RCN-001588	June 4, 1929	Letter
SPU-000100	June 29, 1929	Telegram
SPU-000101	July 2, 1929	Memorandum
SPU-000102-0001	July 4, 1929	Letter
SPU-000105-0000	July 29, 1929	Memorandum

<b>Docid#</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
SPU-000106	July 30, 1929	Memorandum
SPU-000109	August 7, 1929	Letter
AGS-000109	September 1, 1929	Journal
AGS-000110	September 7, 1929	Journal
SPU-000111	October 16, 1929	Letter
SPU-000113-0001	April 11, 1930	Letter
DYK-201368	May 1930	Newsletter
SPU-000119-0000	May 13, 1930	Letter
SPU-000119-0001	May 13, 1930	Requisition
SPU-000120	May 14, 1930	Minutes, Extract
SPU-000122-0000	May 17, 1930	Letter
SPU-000124	June 13, 1930	Letter
SPU-000003-0000	August 18, 1930	Letter
SPU-000003-0001	August 18, 1930	Quarterly Report
SPU-000004-0000	January 30, 1931	Letter
SPU-000143	April 6, 1931	Letter
SPU-000146	May 11, 1931	Letter
RCN-001610	July 21, 1931	Memorandum
SPU-000031	September 10, 1931	Application for Admission
AGS-000158	September 17, 1931	Report
SPU-000164-0005	December 23, 1931	Letter
SPU-000166	January 27, 1932	Letter
SPU-000167	March 7, 1932	Letter
AGS-000520	March 25, 1932	Letter
RCN-011509	April 22, 1932	Letter
SPU-000182	August 10, 1932	Memorandum
AGS-000180	November 22, 1932	Letter

<b>Docid#</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
SPU-000192	January 2, 1933	Letter
AGS-000491	October 3, 1933	Letter
AGS-000492	October 25, 1933	Letter
SPU-000055	December 31, 1933	Admission/Discharge Form
SPU-000206	January 18, 1934	Letter
SPU-000205-0000	January 18, 1934	Letter
AGS-000501	January 25, 1934	Letter
SPU-000209	March 13, 1934	Letter
SPU-000214	May 7, 1934	Letter
SPU-000215	May 10, 1934	Report, Extract
RCN-000129	May 17, 1934	Memorandum
SPU-000238-0001	September 29, 1934	Financial Statement
RCN-004621	October 5, 1934	Memorandum
ASU-000836	October 16, 1934	Memorandum
SPU-000242	October 16, 1934	Report
SPU-000245-0001	October 17, 1934	Memorandum
SPU-000243	October 17, 1934	Memorandum
RCN-011525	November 23, 1934	Memorandum
SPU-000247	November 26, 1934	Minutes, Extract
SPU-000253	December 19, 1934	Memorandum
SPU-000274	February 16, 1935	Memorandum
AAC-090297	April 25, 1935	Letter
SPU-000305-0001	April 25, 1935	Letter
AGS-000191	May 1, 1935	Letter
AGS-000528	May 1, 1935	Letter
SPU-000293	May 6, 1935	Minutes, Extract
AGS-000529	May 14, 1935	Minutes



<b>Docid#</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
AGS-000540	August 21, 1935	Letter
SPU-000023	September 30, 1935	Quarterly Report
AGS-000542	November 15, 1935	Letter
SPU-000325	November 29, 1935	Letter
SPU-000329	December 10, 1935	Memorandum
SPU-000260	December 19, 1935	Letter
AGS-000202	circa 1936	Publication
AGS-000547	January 29, 1936	Letter
AGS-000205	February 7, 1936	Report
SPU-000062	March 31, 1936	Admission/Discharge Form
SPU-000343	April 17, 1936	Memorandum
SPU-000348	May 12, 1936	Memorandum
SPU-000370	June 1, 1936	Inspection Report
SPU-000026-0001	August 18, 1936	Quarterly Report
SPU-000355	December 23, 1936	Memorandum
SPU-000084	March 4, 1937	Letter
AGS-000557	March 9, 1937	Minutes
SPU-000362	May 3, 1937	Memorandum
SPU-000361-0000	May 11, 1937	Memorandum
RCN-001745-0001	April 24, 1944	Report
RCN-007765	October 1954	Report
RCN-010944	June 22, 1965	Report
AGS-000343-0001	circa 1979	Report

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000367

Creighton.



MISSION HOUSE

SHINGLE  
POINT

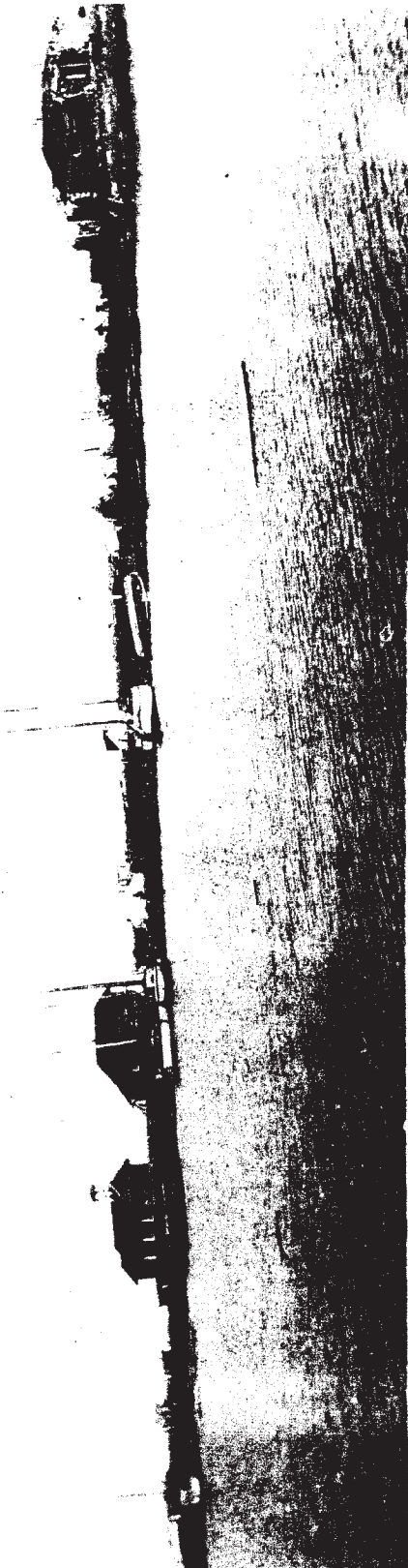
SPU-000367

PHO 328 86/61, No. 93 A1-128,  
Creighton. Shingle Point. Mission House,  
Anglican Church, Diocese of the Yukon Records,  
Yukon Archives, Whitehorse

SPU-000367

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000368



SHINGLE POINT

PHO 328 86/61, No. 13 A1-16,  
Shingle Point Aklavik Post,  
Anglican Church, Diocese of the Yukon Records,  
Yukon Archives, Whitehorse

SPU-000368

SPU-000368

## Doc Separator

Item no. AAC-087455

AND ESKIMO  
INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION

of the  
MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND in CANADA.

ALL SAINTS SCHOOL, AKLAVIK, N.W.T.  
(Diocese of the Arctic)

THE SCHOOL CREST.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD, ARCHIVES

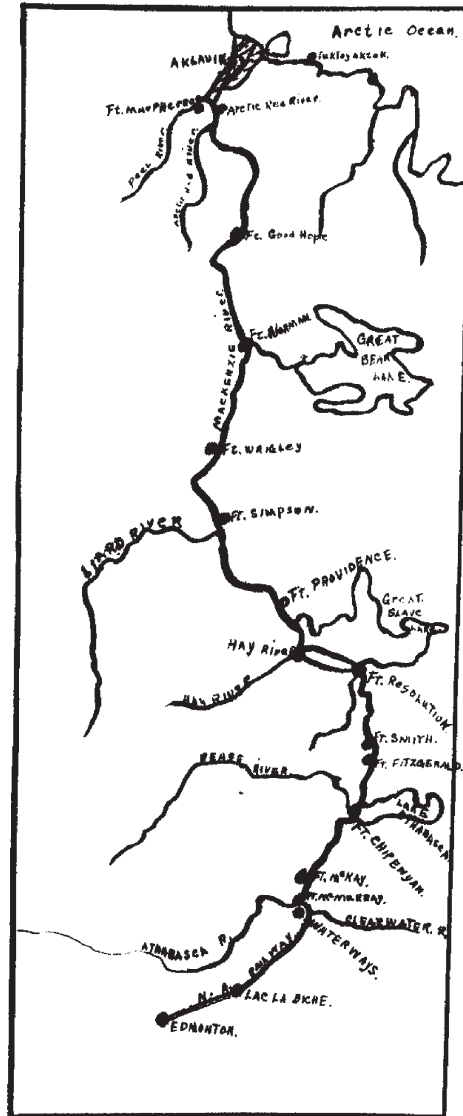
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TRANSPORTATION ROUTE.

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006971

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

St.Matt. 28-19.

"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost ----thus was the command ,inspiring brave and consecrated men and women of the Church of England to go into the Great North West after the discovery of the Mackenzie River by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789.

Archdeacon Hunter was the first to make a missionary journey down the Mackenzie River, travelling in 1860 as far as Fort Good Hope, thus spreading the Gospel to the Arctic Circle. In 1861 Reverend W.W. Kirkby, [REDACTED] proceeded to, and took up residence at Fort Simpson. Then, descending the Mackenzie River and Peel River as far as Fort McPherson, and crossing the Rocky Mountains to Fort Yukon, he was the first to carry the Gospel within the Arctic Circle. Upon returning to Fort Simpson from his long and eventful journey he found a colleague Reverend (afterwards Archdeacon) Robert McDonald awaiting him. On Christmas eve, 1865, the Reverend William Carpenter Bompas (afterwards Bishop, first of Athabaska, later of Mackenzie River and finally of Selkirk now known as Yukon) reached Fort Simpson, and "entered there upon a life-work which will remain as a standard example and inspiration of self-effacement and missionary devotion". While still at Fort Simpson, Reverend Bompas was joined by Reverend W.D. Reeve (afterwards Bishop of Mackenzie River) and the Reverend A. Garrioch. Later when Reverend Bompas

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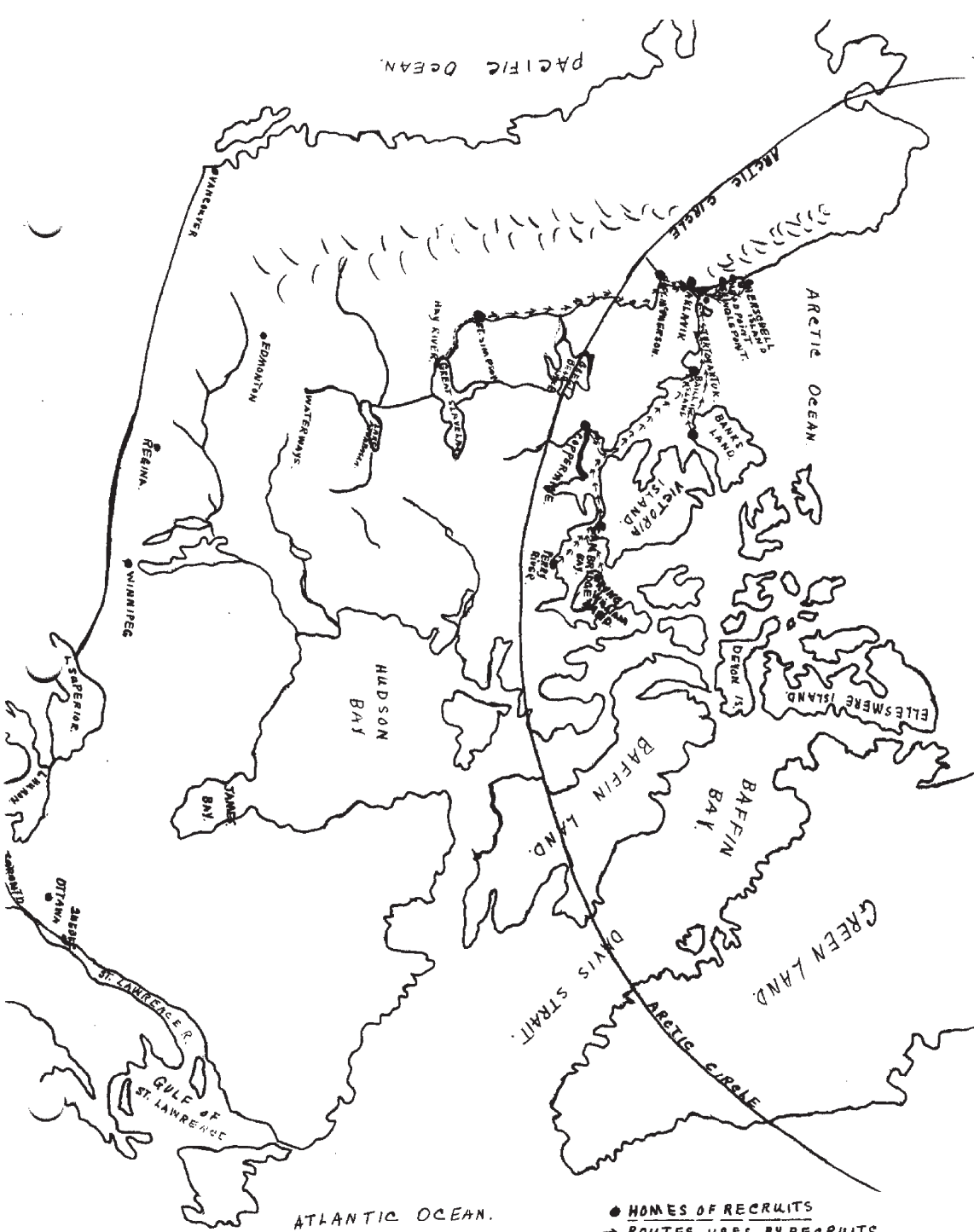
move~~d~~ to Fort McPherson on the Peel River as Bishop of the New Diocese of the Mackenzie River which had been carved out of the Athabaska, he was joined in 1880 by the Reverend (afterwards Archdeacon) T.H.Canham. His successor in Mackenzie River, Bishop Reeve, received a distinguished recruit in 1894 in the person of Reverend I.O.Stringer, afterwards Bishop of Yukon and later Archbishop of Rupert's Land. Reverend Stringer was preceded by one year by Mr. Thomas Marsh, later ordained, who founded the Hay River School in 1894. Through Reverend Stringer's inexhaustible patience and tactful procedure with the Indians, a permanent foundation for the Anglican Church was laid. His great work at Fort McPherson was extended by Mr. C.E.Whittaker (afterwards Archdeacon). Reverend [REDACTED] Stringer then founded the mission on Herschel Island, "the most northerly inhabited spot in the British Dominions, and perhaps the most inaccessible; a bleak, desolate, treeless island, icebound for nine months of the year, and surrounded by floating masses of it during the short summer". From Herschel Island Mr. Fry, with a band of volunteer Eskimos, made a courageous attempt in 1914 to carry the Gospel to the Eskimos around Coronation Gulf, a thousand miles away. The expedition "suffered many hardships, and was compelled, to escape starvation, to turn back. In 1915 a second expedition, better equipped than the first one, set out under the leadership of the Reverend H. Girling and despite incredible dangers succeeded in achieving their objective. In 1919 Canon E. Hester erected a church and mission house at Aklavik, where today is to be seen a prayer desk in memorial of Reverend H. Girling.

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Canon Hester was succeeded by Reverend W.A.Geddes (afterwards Bishop of the Mackenzie and now bishop of the Yukon) who established a mission house and church at Shingle Point. in 1920. Owing to the spread of "Influenza" throughout the Northland in 1925, Shingle Point was abandoned until 1929 when Reverend H.S. Shepherd established a Residential School (using the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings and mission house) for the Eskimo children. Reverend H.S. Shepherd operated this school until 1936 when the pupils and equipment were transferred to the New Residential School at Aklavik.

#### THE SCHOOL

As the distance to the Hay River School was so great and the pupilage of the Aklavik Day School and the Shingle Point School increased, a new school became essential. By 1935 the Right Reverend A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, had succeeded in obtaining sufficient funds to establish a residential school to accomodate one hundred and fifty pupils. The building was ready to open in 1936.

Dr. Westgate, field secretary of the M. S. C. C., into whose jurisdiction Bishop Fleming had handed the school, made his first visit in June 1936. Dr. Westgate was thrilled with the large spacious hall, classrooms, playrooms, and children's dining room. The staff rooms, dormitories, kitchen, laundry and furnace rooms were correspondingly large. The building is a two story structure one hundred thirty feet long and seventy-three feet wide. After inspecting the school Dr. Westgate wrote: "It is one of the finest buildings in the Canadian North Land and exceeds expectation in its capacity and excellence of construction. The magnitude of the

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work, in the time taken and under the weather conditions, deserves very great praise". *the official opening*

Plans were made that the Shingle Point School Staff and children, as well as several Fort MacPherson children from Hay River School should be transferred to Aklavik. Early in August the two men-workers, Mr. Boxer [REDACTED] and Mr. Rawlings [REDACTED] transferred the "Sunrise" boat and barge from Hay River. They were then engaged to bring the Shingle Point provisions to Aklavik and to haul the school wood and to do the fishing ~~an~~ season. They were followed by the Head Matron, Miss ~~de la~~ Sowden, [REDACTED] and the Girl's supervisor, ~~Miss~~ Deaconess Jones, formerly Matron of Shingle Point School, who arrived to make preparations for the other workers and children. On August 15, the Principal and [REDACTED] <sup>Rev.</sup> and [REDACTED] Shepherd; school teacher, Mrs. Butler; Nurse, Miss Somers; kitchen matron, Miss Hewer and fifteen girls and fourteen boys with school provisions arrived from Shingle Point. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also nine children from the Hay River School.

#### SUPPLIES

During the first year gas-lamps and coal-oil lamps were used throughout the building. The water supply during the summer was hauled from a lake two miles away by a scow and motor-boat. The water was then pumped up into barrels in the school. During the

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*P/c 4*

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winter months the river water and ice is used. The wood supply is brought to the school-landing in the early spring immediately after break-up by scow and motor-launch. The majority of the food supplies are canned goods; shipped in during the summer months. This year we were fortunate enough to obtain fresh meat from the Reindeer station and fresh vegetables from Fort Simpson.

#### INSTRUCTION

On September 9th, the teachers rang the school bell for the first time, calling the children to their classes. Although every subject on the school curriculum had not been taught --- owing their unsuitability for these Northern people--- it was found that a few were ready for grade six work in Literature and Arithmetic. During the school year the curriculums of the three Prairie Provinces were used, choosing the subjects beneficial to the future welfare of the children. Although the Natives appreciated the children's entertainment at Christmas, they were more ~~impressed~~ greatly impressed <sup>by</sup> the display given at the school closing concert when the children enacted a play entitled "King and Empire" depicting the symbolical parts of the Coronation. The Natives were greatly enthused to see the confidence and the advancement made during the year by their children.

Great interest was shown the by parents at the confidence with which their children were able to adapt themselves to the domestic and manual training given them. Besides the academic and vocational training, their religious training was also given its apportionment of the daily routine; morning and evening prayers, including religious

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instruction in the classroom was conducted by the Principal. The regular Sunday Services and Sunday School were also attended thus developing the Love of Christ in these primitive people.

#### THE SCHOOL CREST

Our School crest was designed by [REDACTED] a grade six Eskimo boy. The centre of the crest symbolizes the two-fold purpose of the school which inhabits both Indian and Eskimo. The centre, taken from the Arctic Diocesan Crest, depicts the Eskimo with his harpoon returning to the igloo; while the lower ~~part~~ portion depicts the Indian with his bow and arrow returning to his wigwam. Then last but not least and in the central position is placed the M. S. C. C. initials of the Church Society under whose jurisdiction the school is governed.

#### THE ORGANIZATIONS

On September 29, nine pupils commenced their practical instruction on the organ under the guidance of [REDACTED]. Since there was only one organ in the school, the children were allotted to fifteen minutes practice daily. Theory and vocal training were given during classroom hours. On November 24th, with the assistance of Reverend G. Nicholson, missionary in charge of All Saints Mission, the best singers were chosen and given special vocal instruction in preparation for the "New Church" choir.

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On September 29th Miss Rogers commenced a Church Boy's League preparation group of the nineteen youngest boys for which the Church Boy's League and Wolf Cub programmes were combined. The Church Boy's League, transferred from Shingle Point School, was reorganized by Miss Somers on October 1st comprising of twenty-two boys. At their enrollment service on Palm Sunday the ten new ~~xxxxxx~~ recruits became members and their shield was dedicated. By the end of March they were ~~affiliated~~ affiliated and became a chartered group. Both groups received instruction in woodcraft from Mr. Rawlings.

On October 5th [redacted] organized the 1st Aklavik [redacted] Pack of nineteen girls. By January nine girls passed their tests and were enrolled. Twenty-two girls were organized by [redacted] into the 1st Aklavik Company of Girl Guides. Having passed their tenderfoot they held their enrollment service in February. On ~~xxxxxx~~ June 19th 1937 the Girl Guides and Brownies formed a Guard of Honor for the Right Reverend A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, upon his arrival at the school.

On October 9th the girl's Branch of the W. A. with fifteen members was organized by Misses [redacted] and [redacted]. The girls elected their own officers and were instructed in the method of conducting their own meeting. Besides religious and sewing instruction, the girls on Easter Monday enacted a Missionary Play dramatizing the aims of the W. A. The Right Reverend A. L. Fleming gave an address at their closing meeting of the year.

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After the recommencement of school September 1937, a Junior branch of the W. A. with fourteen members was organized by Miss [REDACTED] Reverend H. S. Shepherd, under the direction of [REDACTED] Post Manager of the Hudson Bay Company, Aklavik) a King's Scout, organized a Scout troupe of twenty boys; and, Miss Nixon organized a Wolf Cub Pack of sixteen junior boys and two mascots while [REDACTED] continued the Church Boy's League Preparation Group.

CHILDREN'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH OTHER SCHOOLS

St. Peter's Mission, Hay River, N. W. T. Canada.  
 St. Paul's School, Cardston, Alberta, Canada.  
 Strathcona School, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.  
 Public School, Warren, Arizona, U. S. A.  
 Public School, Brahman, Michigan, U. S. A.  
 Convent School, Harrow, Middlesex, England.  
 East Aylesbury Brow nie rack, Aylesbury, Bucks, England.  
 Central School, New Plymouth, New Zealand.  
 Rupert's Land College, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.  
 Le Marchant St. School, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.  
 Public School, Paris, Ontario, Canada.  
 John T. Allan High School, Austin, Texas, U. S. A.  
 Public School, Wilkie, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000369

#637



*Shingle Point*

#638



*Shingle Point Arctic Ocean*

#639



*Shingle Point*

## Doc Separator

Item no. AAC-090166

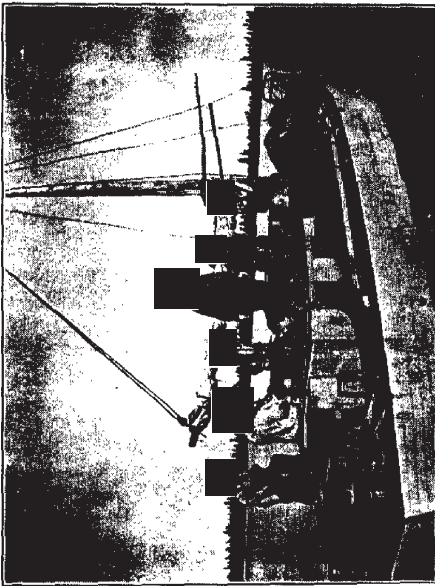
Much more remains to be said about this valuable institution, but it is hoped that the information given in this little pamphlet may enable Church of England people all over Canada to realize that results of permanent value are being achieved, and that it is their privilege to have a share in the maintenance and expansion of this work.

# Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission

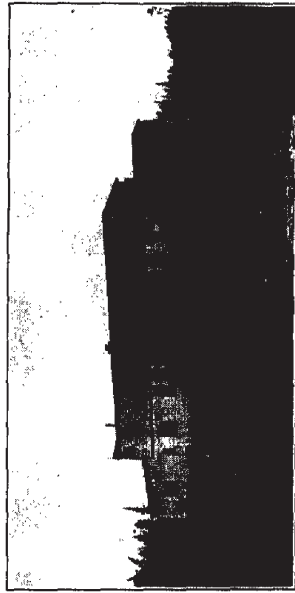
of the

Missionary Society of the Church of  
England in Canada

(38-43 The Bible House, 184 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba)



Canon Shepherd (seated at right) on an Eskimo motor-boat about to leave  
an one of the many visits he makes to Eskimo settlements.



ALL SAINTS INDIAN AND ESKIMO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL,  
AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

(OPENED, SEPTEMBER, 1936)  
DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC



SCHOOL CREST  
(See page 19)

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012120



REV. CANON H. SHERMAN SHEPHERD, B.A., (PRINCIPAL)  
AND [REDACTED]

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AAC-090166

(Reproduced by permission of the Hudson's Bay Company)



## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

—(St. Matthew 28: 19).

In obedience to this Divine command, brave and consecrated men and women of the Church of England laboriously made their way into the Great Canadian North West, after the discovery of the Mackenzie River by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789.

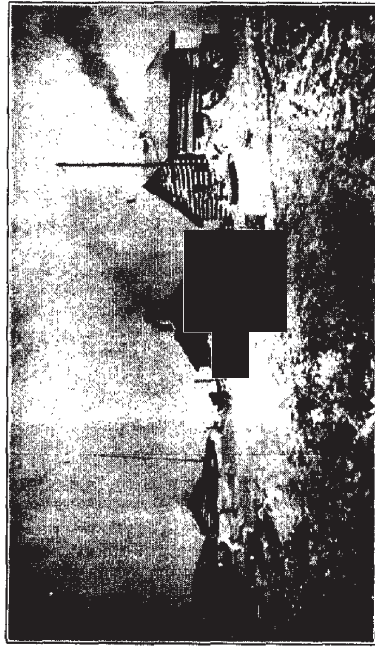
Archdeacon Hunter was the first of these to make a missionary journey down the Mackenzie River, travelling in 1860 as far as Fort Good Hope, thus bringing the Gospel to the Arctic Circle. In 1861, Rev. W. W. Kirkby, accompanied [redacted] proceeded to, and took up residence at Fort Simpson. Then, descending the Mackenzie to the Peel River, and ascending the latter as far as Fort McPherson, he crossed the Rocky Mountains to Fort Yukon, and was the first to carry the Gospel within the Arctic Circle. Upon returning to Fort Simpson from his long and eventful journey, he found awaiting him an able and devoted colleague in the Rev. (afterwards Archdeacon) Robert McDonald. On Christmas Eve, 1865, the Rev. William Carpenter Bompas (afterwards Bishop, first of Athabasca, later of Mackenzie River, and finally of Selkirk, now known as Yukon) reached Fort Simpson, and "entered there upon a life-work which will remain as a standard example and inspiration of self-effacement and missionary devotion." While still at Fort Simpson, Mr. Bompas was joined by the Rev. W. D. Reeve (afterwards Bishop of Mackenzie River) and the Rev. A. Garrioch. Later, when Mr. Bompas moved to Fort McPherson on the Peel River after his consecration as Bishop of the new Diocese of the Mackenzie River, which had been carved out of that of Athabasca, he was joined in 1880 by the Rev. (afterwards Archdeacon) T. H. Canham. His successor in Mackenzie River, Bishop Reeve, received a distinguished recruit in 1892 in the person of the Rev. I. O. Stringer, afterwards Bishop of Yukon, and later Archbishop of Rupert's Land. In his arrival in the Canadian Northland Mr. Stringer was preceded by one year by Mr. Thomas Marsh, later ordained, who founded the Hay River School in 1895.

Prior to the founding of the Hay River School, a small School had been maintained by the Rev. W. Spendlove in the Mission House at Fort Resolution. When Mr. Spendlove went on furlough in 1895, the

Mission at this centre was closed, and the pupils in the School were transferred to Hay River.

From 1892 until 1897 Mr. Stringer had his headquarters at Fort McPherson, and from there he was able to visit the Eskimo at Kitigaguit and Herschel Island. In the latter year he and [redacted] took up residence on Herschel Island, which has been described as "the most northerly inhabited spot in the British Dominions, and perhaps the most inaccessible; a bleak, desolate, treeless island, ice-bound for nine months of the year, and surrounded by floating masses of it during the short summer."

They remained there until 1901 when they were succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Whittaker (afterwards Archdeacon) who occupied that lonely outpost until 1906. From 1906 until 1917 Mr. Whittaker's work



The temporary quarters for the Eskimo school at Shingle Point showing the Church, Mission House and Principal's residence.

was amongst both Eskimo and Indians. In 1909 Mr. Henry Fry joined the Arctic Mission and devoted himself wholly to work among the Eskimo, among whom the first baptisms had taken place that year. The re-discovery of the Eskimo of the neighbourhood of Coronation Gulf came as a clarion call to the Christian Eskimo of Herschel Island to carry the Gospel to them, and in 1914 a courageous attempt was made by Mr. Fry with a band of volunteer Christian Eskimo to answer this call. The expedition, poorly and hastily equipped, suffered many hardships, and was compelled, to escape starvation, to turn back. A

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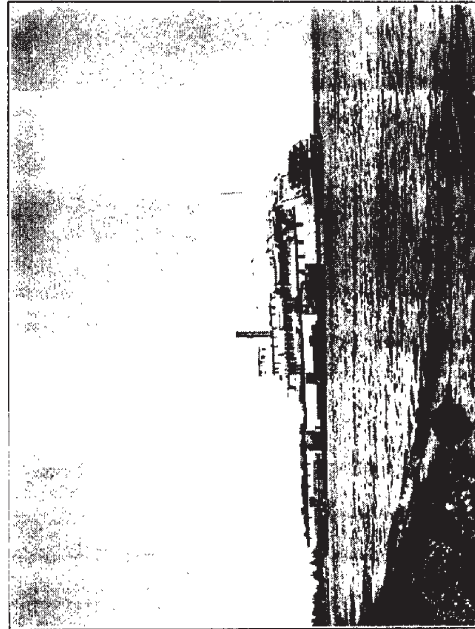
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second expedition under the leadership of the Rev. H. Gilling, and better equipped than the first, succeeded in reaching these people the next year, and our Church has been working amongst them ever since. In 1915 the Rev. Edward Hester (afterwards Canon Hester) joined the Arctic Mission, and in 1919 he erected a Mission House at Aklavik and a Church at the same centre in 1923. Canon Hester was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Geddes (afterwards Bishop of the Mackenzie, and later Bishop of the Yukon) who established a Mission House and Church at Shingle Point in 1920. Owing to the spread of "influenza" throughout the Northland in 1925, Shingle Point was abandoned until 1929, when the Rev. H. S. Shepherd,

arrived and established a Residential School, using the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings and the Mission House and the Church for the Eskimo children. Mr. Shepherd, with a staff of four or five workers, operated this School until 1936, when the pupils and equipment were transferred to the New Residential School at Aklavik.

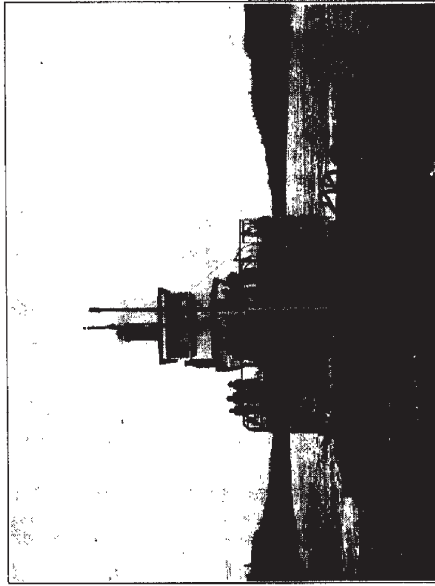
#### THE LOCATION OF AKLAVIK

From the chart which appears at the beginning of this pamphlet, it will be seen that Aklavik is located in the Mackenzie River Delta, and approximately fifty miles from the Arctic Ocean. The total



One of the Hudson Bay Company's Steamers on the Mackenzie River.

distance from Edmonton is 1965 miles, and transport over this vast distance is available all the year round, as far as Waterways, by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. During the comparatively short season of navigation in the summer months, the Hudson's Bay Company provides a regular boat service (a) between Waterways and Port Fitzgerald in Alberta, and (b) between Fort Smith and Aklavik and some remoter places in the North West Territories. Motorcar and truck service is available for the sixteen mile portage between Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith. Throughout the summer aeroplane service is available for those who desire to use it, the service being provided



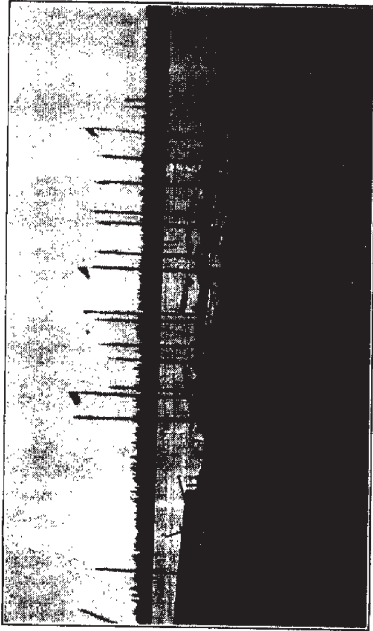
The Steamer going through the rapids at midnight.

over the whole distance, and even from Edmonton if required, by the Canadian Airways Limited, and also by the Mackenzie Air Service. Aeroplane service is also available during the winter months, though at less frequent intervals than in the summer.

#### THE AKLAVIK SETTLEMENT

In addition to the School, Hospital, and Mission, owned and operated at this centre by the Church of England in Canada, the Roman Catholic Church also owns and operates a School and Hospital. Commercial and Government concerns are represented by the Hudson's Bay Company, The Northern Traders Limited, some private trading

establishments, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, and a medical officer and assistant. In the centre of this compact little settlement there is also a small hotel, but comparatively few Indians or Eskimo reside permanently at



**Eskimo Schooners at Aklavik. Note the dogs sleeping in the foreground.**

Aklavik. During the summer months they come in very considerable numbers, and it is quite a picturesque sight to see the Eskimo schooners moored to the River bank, with scores and scores of their special breed of dogs tethered to stakes driven into the ground near the shore line.

#### THE NECESSITY OF THIS SCHOOL

When the Shingle Point School opened in 1929, the pupilage was limited to 8 boys, 10 girls, and 6 children who lived at home but attended the class-room daily. By 1930 the pupilage had increased to 74, and in this increase is to be found one of the reasons for a larger and better school building. In addition to this, climatic conditions at Shingle Point provided almost constant anxiety. In the long winters the buildings were almost completely covered with snow, and tunnels had to be dug from doors and windows. Then, when Spring came, there was the danger that these same buildings might be crushed by icebergs, or washed away by the high tides. A still further need for a new school was due to the increasing difficulties and dangers of securing the indispensable supplies of food and clothing from the outside world. As the Hay River School was approximately 1200 miles away, and moreover, did not have accommodation for so many pupils in addition

those already in residence there, the only practical solution to the problem appeared to be in the establishment of a new and larger school building at some other centre. As a Church, Mission House,



**Hay River School**

Hospital, and Day School had already been established by our Church at Aklavik, and as this was becoming an important centre for trading companies, as well as for departments of the government, the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, after careful consultation with the M.S.C.C. decided that the new School building should be located there. Through the vigorous efforts of the Bishop, in close collaboration with Canon Gould, General Secretary of the M.S.C.C., a fully modern building capable of accommodating 150 pupils was ready for occupation, and was actually occupied at the beginning of September, 1936.



**Classroom**

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000256

File. 6324

Location. Shingle Point Name.  
Operators. Anglican Mission Status. Residential School.  
When opened. 1929  
Annual Grant. \$200.00  
Remarks. In a memo. dated 21st Decr. 1928 from M.O.S.  
Linnie to the Deputy Minister, the Minister approved  
of the sum of \$10,000.00 for the establishment and  
maintenance of this school.

Returns of attendance

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1929				23
30	24	22	33	33
31	34	34	43	44
32	44	32	36	36
33	36	32	37	37
34	37	34		
35				

Payments of Grant

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
1929				1150.00	1150.00
30	1200.00	1100.00	1650.00		3950.00
31	1652.22	1700.00	1446.70	1766.30	6565.22
32	1615.16	1450.00	1500.03	1800.00	6365.19
33	1732.29	1466.11	1566.69	1800.00	
34	1800.00				
35					

File. 6334

Location. Shingle Point Name.

Operators. Anglican Mission Status. Day School

When opened. 1929

Annual Grant. (\$400.00)

Remarks.

### Returns of attendance

Year.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1929				
30				
31			8	8
32	8	3	1	1
33	1	1		
34				
35				

### Payments of Grant.

The sum of \$300.00 was paid to the Day School for quarters ending Dec. 1929, March 1930 and June 1930, but following the payment for maintenance and tuition of the children the grant to the Day School was later made a charge against the Residential School.

(This amount is therefore included in the Residential School statement.)

Average yearly  
attendance  
32

Unit paid up to  
end of June 1933

$\$ 21,228.81$

# Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-004681



*Page* It was moved by Mr. Daly, seconded by Dr. McGill,  
that this report be adopted.

(11) Shingle Point Residential School

7946  
6334

Mr. Gibson said that Bishop Fleming seemed to feel that the same policy with respect to assistance to Mission schools should be followed by both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs in the Northwest Territories and in the Provinces.

During the ensuing discussion it was made clear that the Department of Indian Affairs did erect schools in the Provinces, turned them over to the Missions for operation, and paid the usual allowances for the operation of the schools.

It was stated that where there was more than one religious denomination, two or more Indian schools might be established almost side by side.

It was also stated that the Department of Indian Affairs had not erected any schools in the Peace River district or the Northwest Territories.

Attention was directed to the fact that all the Northwest Territories schools originated as missionary enterprises.

The opinion was expressed that as long as both denominations were treated the same there could be no complaint, but that if \$30,000 or \$60,000 were spent at Aklavik on the erection of a school the same type of expenditure would probably have to be repeated elsewhere in the Northwest Territories.

It was remarked that Dr. Urquhart had said there was no difficulty about teaching Eskimo and Indian children in the same school.

It was finally agreed that Messrs. Turner and Sutherland should get together and prepare a statement as to what would be involved in acquiring the properties now being operated as schools and in constructing additional ones presently needed.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000231

Summary of correspondence on Files 6534 Nos. 1 and 2 in  
reference to Eskimo Residential School - Shingle Point.

(Statement showing financial assistance,  
attendance, etc., compiled separately.)

- 19th Dec. 1928 - Letter from Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming to Deputy Minister stating probable cost of establishing temporary school at Shingle Point is as follows:-
- |  |   |                 |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Known equipment  | - | \$2,665.        |
| Extras   | - | 335.            |
|  |   | <u>\$3,000.</u> |
| Freight  | - | 1,500.          |
| Casual labour  | - | 250.            |
|  |   | <u>\$4,750.</u> |
| Estimated cost of re-<br>arranging present build-<br>ings, including freight<br>and lumber | - | 1,000.          |
|  |   | <u>\$5,750.</u> |
- This estimate prepared at Minister's suggestion.
- 20th Dec. 1928 - Telegram from Arch. (now Bishop) Fleming to Deputy Minister stating estimate mentioned above covers equipment only and does not include running expenses, salaries, etc.
- 31st Dec. 1928 - Memo. from Director, N.W.T. & Y. Branch to Deputy Minister reviewing situation in reference to the proposal to establish a school at Shingle Point, the principal features are:-
- Anglican Missionaries had promised Eskimo something would be done by way of providing them with a school;
  - A Memorial had been received, signed by many Eskimo, asking Government assistance in this direction;
  - Hudson's Bay Co. and Liebes & Co. had posts at Shingle Point but no longer traded there. The buildings still remained and Arch. Fleming thought a temporary school might be started using these buildings.
  - The Eskimo children then in residence at Bay River would be transferred to the new school.
  - Arch. Fleming had asked for assistance from the Department. Dir. N.W.T. & Y. Br. recommended \$10,000. be placed in estimates "to cover everything for the next fiscal year (1929-30)". This was approved by the Deputy Minister.
- 3rd Jan. 1929 - Letter from Deputy Minister to Arch. Fleming saying "the Department is prepared to place \$10,000. in the estimates to assist in the establishment of this temporary school and to help to maintain it during the next fiscal year."
- 10th Jan. 1929 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir. N.W.T. & Y. Br. saying official word received from Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Co., granting permission to use their dwelling house at Shingle Point.
- 31st Jan. 1929 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Deputy Minister acknowledging letter of 3rd instant.
- 23rd May, 1929 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir. N.W.T. & Y. Br. asking that permission be sent to Shingle Point School.

SPU-000231[000-000]

- 27th May, 1929 - Letter from Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Arch. Fleming advising buffalo meat not available as arrangements made to ship full quantity to other points.
- 24th July, 1929 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., asking that \$5,000. be forwarded him to defray accounts in connection with this school.
- 7th Aug. 1929 - Letter from Acting Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Arch. Fleming stating Financial Controller had been requested to forward cheque in the sum of \$5,000. to Arctic Mission Fund and asking that all vouchers covering this expenditure be sent direct to N.W.T. & Y. office.
- 10th Aug. 1929 - Letter from Acting Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Arch. Fleming enclosing cheque for \$5,000.
- 16th Oct. 1929 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., stating the estimated expenditure of this school for the year would approximate \$7,000., made up as follows:-
- |                             |   |                 |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 24 children at \$200. each  | - | \$4,800.        |
| 220 school days at \$3. day | - | 760.            |
| Nurse                       | - | 340.            |
| Extras                      | - | 340.            |
|                             |   | <u>\$7,000.</u> |
- 24th Oct. 1929 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., enclosing receipted accounts totalling \$5,712.61.
- 10th Apr. 1930 - Letter from E. Brooksbank, for Arctic Mission, asking if N.W.T. & Y. Br. will pay freight on bales of clothing, etc., sent to Shingle Point School - this matter noted for N.W.T. Council.
- 13th May, 1930 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., enclosing a requisition for additional supplies - including blankets, linen, dishes, chairs, beds, cutlery, cooking utensils, toilet articles, etc.
- 13th May, 1930 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., enclosing requisition for drugs.
- 14th May, 1930 - Extract from Minutes 18th Session N.W.T. Council recommending the practice of paying freight charges on bales of clothing, etc., sent to Eskimo residential schools, be continued.
- 17th May, 1930 - Letter from Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., to Arch. Fleming, returning requisition received under cover of letter dated 13th idem and asking that these supplies be purchased by the Mission as was done during the previous year, the accounts to be submitted to this Department; also saying the Department cannot pay for 25 comforters, and 6 dozen Colgates Dental Cream, but that the Department was purchasing 24 institutional beds (6' x 24") with springs, mattresses and pillows.
- 5th Dec. 1930 - Letter from Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Arch. Fleming enclosing cheque in the sum of \$76.73, covering freight on shipment of clothing.
- 5th May, 1931 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., enclosing requisition for medical supplies - ordered 13th May - cost \$84.13.

- 5th May, 1931 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br., enclosing requisition for school supplies - ordered 13th May - cost \$79.48.
- 6th July, 1931 - Letter from Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Mrs. F.J.Brimer, Dominion Dorcas Secy.-Treas., Victoria, B.C., enclosing cheque for \$5.15 covering freight on clothing.
- 1st Sept.1931 - Letter from Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Mrs. Brimer enclosing cheque for \$40.76 covering freight on clothing.
- 30th Sept.1931 - Letter from Dir.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Mrs. Brimer enclosing cheque for \$17.59 covering freight on clothing.
- 27th Jan. 1932 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Chairman, Dominion Lands Board stating -  
 (a) The Eskimo may have a good fur catch for the moment which will provide him with immediate funds but in a short period he is practically destitute;  
 (b) The Eskimo are entitled to such educational facilities as are possible under the circumstances and that the question of whether an Eskimo child is destitute or not should not be taken into consideration.
- 7th Mar. 1932 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., outlining difficulties experienced by Principal of this school in an effort to obtain the information required to complete Forms Nos.77 and 78 and stating the matter of whether a child is destitute or not must definitely be put aside and the Department recognize the validity of the claim that Eskimo children should have the benefits of such educational facilities as are possible.
- 11th May, 1932 - Letter from Deputy Minister to Arch. Fleming in which several matters are touched upon, including Shingle Point school to which the following reference is made -  
 "With respect to the Shingle Point school and the Akivik hospital - we would prefer to allow these matters to stand temporarily until a full report has been received from our officers in the field. In the meantime, however, the grant of \$200. per pupil in residence at the Shingle Point school will be continued pending the final decision as regards the whole question of native education."  
 This letter also states the Department has recognized the very valuable work which the Missionaries are doing for the health and education of the natives and that sympathetic consideration of any proposals may be expected.
- 13th Mar. 1932 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., enclosing requisition for school room supplies, also a requisition for medical supplies.
- 5th Sept.1932 - Memo: Asst.Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., to Financial Controller, enclosing account for \$44.41 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 14th Nov. 1932 - Memo. from Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., to Financial Controller, enclosing account of \$11.86 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 2nd Jan. 1933 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Deputy Minister. This deals with -

(a) Reindeer Herd -

Recommend that Eskimo boys who graduate from the Shingle Point residential school be appointed with the Government reindeer experts so that in time they too will become expert herders.

(b) Shingle Point Residential School -

Gives a brief history of developments leading up to the establishment of the school. Mention is made of the support given by the Minister to the proposal to establish such a school and the grant of \$10,000.

As the Shingle Point site was a temporary one, the question of a permanent location should be decided. It was suggested the school be established at or near the reindeer herd where deer could be secured in lieu of caribou as food and clothing.

"With regard to the expenses involved in erecting the school building, it seems the Government ought to be prepared to make some contribution toward the same. I would therefore suggest that in view of the fact that roughly \$5,000. was not used out of the original grant, that that amount should be earmarked toward the new building, and that in addition a sum of \$15,000. toward the new building be made - \$20,000. in all. In all probability this will mean that the Church will have to supply an equal amount for capital expenditures. My suggestion would be that of this amount, half - \$10,000. - should be available this year (1933 estimates), and a smaller amount next year (1934 estimates)".

- 4th Jan. 1933 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Deputy Minister enclosing samples of work done by the children at this school.
- 30th Mar. 1933 - Memo. from Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., to Representative of Treasury enclosing account for \$19.00 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 25th Apr. 1933 - Memo. from Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., to Rep. of Treas. enclosing account for \$7.21 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 29th Apr. 1933 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., enclosing requisition for school room supplies.
- 29th Apr. 1933 - Letter from Arch. Fleming to Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., enclosing requisition for drugs.
- 1st June, 1933 - Letter from Deputy Minister to Arch. Fleming dealing with several matters. The following relates to the Shingle Point residential school, -
- "(4) With regard to the Shingle Point school, the usual per capita grant has been paid for all boarders shown in the returns submitted by the superintendent. As for changing the site of this school to some point near Kittigazuit, the Inter-departmental Committee has expressed the opinion that until such time as the herd is definitely established and displays evidence of natural increase, it would be inadvisable to erect buildings of a permanent nature within the grazing area. It is estimated that at least ten years will elapse before the industry is sufficiently advanced to formulate a definite policy in this respect."

- 16th Aug. 1933 - Memo. from Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., to Rep. of Treas., enclosing account for \$17.35 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 6th Dec. 1933 - Memo. from Asst.Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., to Rep. of Treas., enclosing account for \$16.69 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 15th Jan. 1934 - Letter from Nurse A. R. Tomalin enclosing requisition for medical supplies.
- 13th Mar. 1934 - Memo. from Asst. Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., to Rep. of Treas., enclosing account for \$15.48 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 19th Mar. 1934 - Letter from Nurse A. R. Tomalin enclosing requisition for additional medical supplies.
- 2nd May, 1934 - Letter from O. H. Rowley, Hon.Sec.,Diocese of the Arctic, enclosing requisition for school room supplies.
- 3rd May, 1934 - Letter from O. H. Rowley, Hon.Sec.,Diocese of the Arctic, enclosing requisition for medical supplies.
- 10th May, 1934 - Extract from Insp. Rivett-Carnac's report which reads in part as follows,-  
"Returning from Herschel Island we hauled a large amount of stores to Head Point for the benefit of the reindeer herders and also for the Mission at Shingle Point, both of whom were running very low on supplies, more especially the former."
- 27th June,1934 - Memo. from Director, Lds. N.W.T. & Y. Br., to Rep. of Treas., enclosing account for \$5.58 in favour of Mrs. Brimer covering freight on clothing.
- 4th July,1934 - Wire from Bishop Fleming to Chair.Dom.Lds.Bd., asking for 25 cases dried buffalo meat for this school.
- 4th July,1934 - Wire from Dir.Lds.N.W.T. & Y. Br. to Bishop Fleming saying current year's buffalo meat processed and assigned.
- 6th Sept.1934 - Memo. from Asst.Deputy Minister to Dir.Lds.N.W.T. & Y. Br. saying Bishop Fleming had interviewed the Minister in reference to the construction of an Eskimo residential school at Aklavik provided the Dominion would erect the main school building. The Minister had asked the Architect, Dept. of Indian Affairs to furnish plans that would be useful in considering the question.

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000403



*Handwritten:*  
J. J. [unclear] 25/1922.  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] 4/1922

Shingle Point,  
August 1, 1922

My Dear Bishop:-

Your letter of May 19th via McKenzie River reached Shingle Point on the 19th of July. The Northern Trading Company's Steamer reached Aklavik on the 4th of July. The Hudson Bay Company's boat was some two weeks later in reaching Fort McPherson.

We had been looking forward to a visit from you this summer and were not a little disappointed when you did not come.

Since the first of June we have been almost constantly at work on the Church. We turned one of the Liebes Co's buildings into a workshop and made our window frames. It was quite a task. The Fir lumber is very brittle and on that account is very hard to bend. We shall have the exterior completed before the Ships arrive, but apart from laying the floor I do not think we shall do much to the interior this year. Had the weather in July been at all reasonable we would have made better progress, but snow and rain kept us back and in fact three days a week was the most that we could work. We have done most of the work ourselves as it is only recently that the natives have come in. We have had one boy hired all summer.

Regarding the items in your letter charged to you by Bishop Lucas, the \$70.41 refers to the shipment of Beaver Board from Marshall Wells. The first item refers to two cases of personal effects and should be charged to my account. The last item of nine pieces refers to the drugs sent by the Red Cross.

I note what you say regarding the work here and that you would prefer to see two men together. I should be most glad to have some one associated with me in the work here, but I was thinking of the needs of other points in the Diocese when I said I could get along with the assistance of a native. I should be greatly pleased if [redacted] could come out next summer. There is plenty of work at Shingle Point, Herschel Island, and vicinity to keep two men busy.

The language presents quite a problem. Each locality has its own peculiarities which make it hard for one beginning the study of the language. The edition of St. Mark's Gospel brought out by the late [redacted] is almost wholly unintelligible to the majority of the people here. Even the little service book needs much explanation. The root of the difficulty seems to lie in the fact that the language used by the translators is vastly different from that used by the people in their everyday speech. I often wonder whether we might not accomplish more by teaching the people to read and understand English. After further consideration I hope to write more fully regarding this.

We hope to erect a porch on the Church with tower above something like the church at Fort Yukon. This will not be done till next year. Is it your wish that the bell now at Herschel Island be brought over or will you be sending one in for Shingle Point. We are looking forward to receiving the Church Furniture. I think it would be much better to have the seats sent in knocked down. As the Church is 18 ft. wide the seats should be 7½ feet in length to allow for an aisle in the centre. The church is 34 feet in length and we should have sufficient seats to fill it

18x34

Mr. [redacted] Crisall are here waiting to see the dentist who is on his way here from Kittygayuit via Herchel Island. [redacted] are here waiting for the ships to take them to Bernard Harbour. Mr Hester is also here so that we have quite a staff of workers. Not long after Bishop Lucas had left this part of the country and [redacted] locked horns over some trivial matter, I think it was an argument as to who would get the firewood, at any rate the result is that [redacted] has ceased to work for the Mission and is now working for the [redacted]. The work on the Buildings at Aklavik is at a standstill. The walls of the Church are up but there is no roof on yet. [redacted] is practically useless when it comes to building. I have agreed to go up to Aklavik after the arrival of the ships and try to get the exterior of the church completed before the winter sets in. In the meantime Mr. Hester and Mr. Crisall have been teaching school every day with an attendance of 40 or more, leaving Mr. Young and I free to give our whole time to the work at the building.

I note what you say regarding the boat. I think the price you mention is entirely too high. I hesitate about buying a boat from the H.B.Co here as I feel sure we would have to pay more than the boat is really worth. However when the boats arrive if I can secure one that is suitable at a reasonable figure I may buy it. Possibly it would be better to wait till I come out on my furlough and then I would be able to get one to suit me.

I should like to come out on furlough in 1924, if possible. I understand that the two men who went up to Eaffin Land last year will be returning then. If another man is coming to engage in the work here I think it would be well for him to come in next summer, that we might spend a year together before I go out.

I shall write again on arrival of the ships.

Thanking you for the expression of your appreciation of the work that is being done here and with earnest prayers that you may long be spared to lead us in the work in this part of the Field,

Respectfully Yours

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000001-0000

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
APR 4 1923  
REC-1000

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO  
No. 1490-G...  
ALSO  
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

*Mr. G. B.*

*Old Crow Village*

...Dawson, Y.T.

...JANUARY 24th, 1923

Sir,-

I have the honor to enclose herewith returns of attendance at the Shingle Point Eskimo Day School, taught by the Rev W.A. Geddes, B.A. for the quarter ending Sep't 30th, 1922.

This school was originally opened at Herschel Island by Rev W. Fry. The majority of the natives having moved to Shingle Point it has been re-opened there by Mr Fry's successor.

The Bishop of Yukon in forwarding the returns expresses a hope that a grant will be made by the Department on the usual basis of that made to Indian day schools.

It will be noted that twelve of the pupils are over the school age. The returns were received here to-day.

Your obedient servant.

*John Hawksley*

John Hawksley.  
Indian Superintendent.

J.D. McLean, Esq.  
Asst Deputy and Secretary.  
Department of Indian Affairs.  
Ottawa, Ont.

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000001[000-001]

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000085

BISHOP--  
RIGHT REV. I. O. STRINGER, D.D.,  
YUKON, CANADA

Diocese of Yukon,  
Canada

483/21/3

584962

Dawson, Yukon,

May 22, 1923.

The Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I return herewith Draft No. 520 which you made out in my favor for the sum of [redacted] December Quarter Salary, Aklavik School. It does not seem to be intended for the school at Shingle Point, though at first I thought it was. A short time ago I received a cheque No. 192 for the sum of [redacted] being September Quarter Salary 1922 for Aklavik School. I cashed this as it seemed to be for Shingle Point School taught by Rev. W.A.Geddes, and he gave his Post Office Address as [redacted] His returns for the quarter ending Sept. 1922 were forwarded to you through Rev. J. Hawksley, Supt. of Indian Affairs for Yukon.

No returns were sent in through me or Mr. Hawksley by Mr. Geddes for the Quarter ending Dec. 1922 and it would appear that this grant No. 520 for the sum of [redacted] was possibly intended for the School at Aklavik which is in Bishop Lucas' Diocese of Mackenzie River. You will know from your records if it was intended for the school taught by Rev. W.A.Geddes, and if so you can then return the cheque to me.

Herschel Island and Shingle Point are in Yukon Diocese, while Aklavik is in Mackenzie River Diocese. I remain,  
Yours sincerely,

Isaac O. Yukon

SPU-000085[000-000]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

1 of 1

SPU-000085

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000372-0000



TELEPHONE GARFIELD 2460

*H. Liebes & Company*

ESTABLISHED 1864

Manufacturing Furriers  
Women's and Misses Apparel and Accessories  
Grant Ave. at Post Street

San Francisco

June 5th,  
1925 . .

PORTLAND  
NEW YORK

Bishop I. O. Stringer,  
Dawson, Yukon Territory.

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith bill of  
sale of the buildings at Shingle Point, North-  
west Territory Canada.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce  
sent their check for \$750.00 -- representing the  
telegraphic transfer as per your order to the  
Dawson Bank.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

H. LIEBES AND COMPANY,

By



## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000372-0001

FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of Seven hundred and fifty (\$750.00) Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned, H.LIEBES AND COMPANY has sold and conveyed and does hereby sell and convey unto I. O. STRINGER, Bishop of the Diocese of Yukon, all its right, title and interest in and to those certain buildings at Shingle Point, Northwest Territory, Canada, belonging to the undersigned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said H. LIEBES AND COMPANY has hereunto affixed its corporate seal and subscribed its corporate name, this 28th day of May 1925, by its officers thereunto duly authorized.

H. LIEBES AND COMPANY,

By

  
Secretary.

By

  
Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000434

*Recd at Barrow  
May 8, 1926.*

Shingle Point,  
January 12, 1926.

My Dear Bishop,

As I expect to be leaving for Aklavik the end of the week I must delay writing no longer. The mail is due at Aklavik on the 24th, but in order to avoid travelling alone and the expense of hiring a guide I am going up with [redacted] of the H.B.Co.. He has some work to do at Aklavik before the Mail comes and that accounts for our early start from here. We hope that the Mail will not be very late this year, it was only one day behind schedule last year.

I left here on Nov. 20th last and in company with Thomas travelled west to visit the Eskimo. We found only some five families living between Herschel Island and the boundary line. We continued on along the Alaskan Coast as far West as Barter Island. We found some 29 families on the Alaskan side of the boundary whom we visited, and baptised 28 children. Many of these people had not seen a missionary since Archdeacon Stuck travelled along the coast nearly ten years ago. Most of the people have moved West from the vicinity of Point Barrow where they had been in touch with the Mission at that place and most of the younger people have attended the Government School there. They seem to have missed very much being without services of any kind and were very glad to have a visit from us. Several couples living together who had never been married asked me to perform the ceremony, but as I felt I had no License to do so in Alaska I had to put them off. Would you please tell me whether the course I adopted was the right one. The Mission at Point Barrow is I believe operated by the Presbyterian Church

[redacted] The families are scattered all along the coast from the boundary to Point Barrow, and for the greater part of that distance the camps are very often only 8 or 10 miles apart so that it is a very easy territory to work in.

It was rather unfortunate that I went out on furlough last year as if ever we needed to have our post held at Herschel Island, last winter was the time that we needed it most.

[redacted]

School has been held regularly at Shingle Point ever since October when the two families moved in from Akpayuatsiak. Unfortunately there are only two families living here this winter and we have only two children of school age. The report of the Attendance will accompany this letter. The Eskimo did not stay at Shingle Point for any length of time last summer but went on to Herschel in order to trade with [REDACTED]. I understand that the H.B.Co. intend to close out their post at Shingle Point this coming summer so that I think we shall have to plan to spend more and more of our time at Herschel than we have been doing. My plans at present are not to go to Aklavik in the spring but to send Mr. McCullum alone for his Ordination. Then when he returns after the Steamer arrives he can keep the school going here for what few natives do not go on to Herschel, and I can go on to the Island and do like wise at that place. By the way we received a double order of school supplies last summer. When I was in Ottawa last April I met the Superintendent of Schools for the Indian Dept. and he inquired whether we needed any school supplies with the result that they shipped in an almost exact duplicate of what you sent from Vancouver. We are now well supplied for a few years to come.

We had a very stormy autumn. in fact the Ice came in so bad that as you know for a time the Baychimo despaired of getting back to Vancouver. They were very fortunate in getting away from Herschel so late and getting out to Vancouver successfully. Partly because of the stormy autumn and partly because I thought the job could be done better in the long days of May or June we did not attempt to build the Steeple on the Church. I hope to have it done in time to send a photo out by the summer mail.

You will be sorry I know to hear that the [REDACTED] whom you married at Aklavik in [REDACTED] died last autumn of Pneumonia. The [REDACTED] who has built a nice cabin and established [REDACTED] at King Point. they came in and spent the Christmas Season at Shingle Point. [REDACTED] the brother of [REDACTED] also died from T.B. At Herschel [REDACTED] has passed away and also [REDACTED] a western native who came to Herschel some ten years ago. [REDACTED] I think was the daughter of [REDACTED]

The Wireless equipment for Herschel Island has not reached there yet. It came down the McKenzie river on the last trip of the S.S. Distributer and was left at Aklavik for the winter as the R.C.C.S. were too busy with the erection of the station at Aklavik to bother with it last fall. We hope it will be in operation this coming summer. Our Radio set has worked very well and we have derived much pleasure from it. I think it has given us the best results of any of the sets in the country. There are two at Aklavik, one at Kittigayuit, one at Herschel, and one at Demarcation Point. We have listened to broadcasting stations all over the United States, East as far as Boston and New York, South as far as

New Orleans and Florida, and of course all the Pacific Coast Stations. In Canada we have heard Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria. For some reason we have been unable to hear Toronto or any of the Eastern Canadian Stations. On Sunday last we heard London England for the first time and heard them quite distinctly. Yesterday we heard several other English Stations and also Berlin, Germany. We appreciate very much being able to listen in to the Church Services. We have listened to St. Lukes Winnipeg and been able to hear the whole service quite distinctly. Part of the reason for our success is due I believe to the fact that we have been able to use a storage battery on our set and we can always keep the battery fully charged. This of course was made possible by means of the little Electric Light Plant that we brought in with us, and which has proved to be a very great convenience. It is a little too early to say anything about the cost of operation, but I do not think that it will be very much more than using the ordinary gasoline or Coal Oil lamps and it certainly a very great convenience. The cost of the Engine and Generator with the fittings was \$250.00 delivered in Vancouver. The Batteries for the lighting plant were supplied by the A.Y.P.A. with the Radio. The funds to pay for it were supplied by personal friends, and I also used for this purpose the collection that was given to me by the Students Mission Society at Wycliffe, taken at a joint lecture Atkinson and I gave in the College Convocation Hall.

At the request of Bishop Lucas I hope to visit the Eskimo along the coast East as far as Baillie Island. I hope to leave here about the Middle of March.

I shall write again after the Mail reaches Aklavik  
With kindest regards to [redacted] and yourself,

Very Sincerely Yours,

W. Seddes

## Doc Separator

Item no. ASU-000764

85-1-1.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA

ER

January 4, 1927.

*Plenty more notes*  
*Dr. Scott*  
Memorandum:

Dr. Scott

The correspondence and petitions presented by His Lordship Bishop Stringer really are requests for the establishment of two residential schools, although the covering letters do not make this clear.

The petition dated June 29th, last, which is supported by Anglican missionaries, police, wireless operators and other whites, requests the establishment of a residential school at Ft. McPherson, which is near the mouth of the Peel river. The petition is signed by the parents of 160 children.

The other petition, which is also supported by the white residents, is signed by Eskimos who are parents of 91 children and has reference to the establishment of a residential school at either Herschel Island or Shingle Point.

*Russell Herrier*  
Supt. of Indian Education.

Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6276, File 919-1, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

ASU-000764[000-000]

File 919-1, Part 1, Fort Norman Agency -  
Aklavik Church of England Residential School -  
General Administration, 1922-1947  
F.A. 10-17, Perm. Vol. 6476, Reel C-8792  
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

ASU-000764



## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000091-0000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA  
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA.

21st December, 1928.

MEMORANDUM:W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Deputy Minister.

You will remember Canon Gould had an interview with you some time last spring regarding the establishment of a school for the Eskimo, somewhere in the vicinity of the delta of the Mackenzie River. He did not know just where this school should be established and as Archdeacon Fleming was going down the river during the summer, as well as Mr. J. F. Moran, it was thought that the various church authorities could confer with Mr. Moran and perhaps decide on the best place to establish the school. Since then the Hudson's Bay Company have had one of their officers, Captain Smellie, endeavouring to find a channel to the mouth of the river which would permit the river boats to continue as far as the Ocean, and it is hoped that some point may be found where the river boats and the ocean vessels may meet. Although I understand Captain Smellie's investigations are nearly completed the actual place where this will occur has not yet been determined. It is important, of course, that the school, wherever it is established, should be at this particular place. For that reason the church authorities are not prepared just now to go ahead with the erection of their permanent school. In the meantime they have promised the Eskimos that something will be done in the way of giving them a school and we have, on the files of the Department, a memorial, signed by many of the Eskimos, to the Minister asking Government assistance in this direction.

The Hudson's Bay Company, and Liebes & Co., of San Francisco, were both at Shingle Point at one time and I understand have now left this location but their buildings still remain. Archdeacon Fleming thought a temporary school might be established at Shingle Point, using these particular buildings. There are a dozen or more Eskimo children at the school at Bay River and it is proposed to bring them from Bay River next summer, and place them in the temporary school at Shingle Point. There will also be many other Eskimo children attend this Boarding School when it is established in Eskimo Territory.

Archdeacon Fleming wants some assistance from the Department to prepare these buildings for school purposes and to purchase the necessary equipment. Whatever equipment is purchased will be used in the permanent school when it is ready. In the meantime, however, he asks the Department for \$5,750.00 to help defray the cost of equipment, freight, labour and re-arrangement of the present buildings. All that we have in our estimates for school purposes for the Eskimos is \$4,000.00. No provision has been made for any additional sum for the proposed school at Shingle Point. The estimates, however, have not been finally drafted and if you desire this, or some other amount, put in, we can easily do so.

File

has with

From...

SPU-000091[000-001]

From the Archdeacon's wire hereunder I gather that he would also require an additional sum for running expenses and salaries. No reference was made to this when the Archdeacon was here a few days ago but I should think he would require almost as much more for this purposes. If there was an appropriation of \$10,000.00 to cover everything for the next fiscal year, no doubt this would be satisfactory.

It might be well, also, to ask Archdeacon Fleming if he has received permission from the Hudson's Bay Company to use their buildings at Shingle Point.

*J. H. Smith*

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000094

JAN 15 1929

3rd January, 1929.

245

My dear Archbishop,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo in which you ask the Department for an appropriation of \$5,750.00 to assist in transforming the Hudson's Bay and other buildings at Shingle Point into a temporary Boarding School for Eskimo children, and to assist also in the purchase of equipment, freight, labour, etc. I also have your wire of the 20th ultimo in which it is stated that your estimate of \$5,750.00 did not include salaries and maintenance.

You discussed this matter at some length with Mr. Finnie and I understand from him that the school you wish to establish at Shingle Point is only of a temporary nature, but that as you had made some commitment to the Eskimos regarding the establishment of a Boarding School in their territory you felt that something should be done in this regard without delay. I understand further that until a full investigation is made of the delta of the Mackenzie River and a channel found with sufficient water to carry snows and other river craft to the mouth of the river, where it may meet Ocean transport, that you do not wish to establish a permanent school.

The Department also feel that something should be done in the way of education of the Eskimo children. The white race is now mixing with them freely and the natives must have some measure of education to enable them to better carry

Venerable A. L. Fleming,  
Archdeacon of the Arctic,  
Church House,  
604 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto, Ont.

AM....

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
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SPU-000094[000-000]

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SPU-000094

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on their commercial pursuits with them. The Department is, therefore, prepared to place the sum of \$10,000.00 in the estimates to assist in the establishment of this temporary school and to help to maintain it during the next fiscal year. We realize, of course, that Shingle Point is in the Yukon and not in the N.W.T. but since this Department is in charge of Indian Affairs it is thought that a start should be made in the education of these children and, whether the school is in the N.W.T. or in the Yukon, is of no special moment.

Please let me know if this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.

Yours very truly,



Deputy Minister.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000095

# The Arctic Mission

Committee  
THE PRIMATE  
THE BISHOP OF MOOSEHORN  
THE BISHOP OF MACKENZIE RIVER  
THE BISHOP OF YUKON  
THE BISHOP OF KEEWATIN  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY M.B.C.C.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5,  
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS  
"ARCTURIA" OR "M.B.C.C." TORONTO  
TELEPHONE  
OFFICE: LONDON N 2118  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 2061  
Arctic Mission Fund  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
ARCHDEACON A. L. FLEMING

20.5  
10th January, 1929.

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director N.W.T. & Yukon Branch,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Registration  
Division  
JAN 13 1929 PERSONAL

My dear Mr. Finnie.

I am ever so grateful to you for your letter of 26th December, and for the information contained therein, and for your many kindnesses in connection with this matter. I have received official word from the Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company granting us permission to use their dwelling house at Shingle Point, and the matter has passed our Arctic Mission Committee. We therefore await official information from the Government.

With kindest regards and renewed thanks,

I remain, as always,

Yours very sincerely,

ALF:EB.

Dictated but not signed by . .

A. L. Fleming  
EB

SPU-000095[000-000]

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SPU-000095



## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000097

Committee  
THE PRIMATE  
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL  
THE BISHOP OF MACKEZIE  
THE BISHOP OF EDMONTON  
THE BISHOP OF WYNDHAM  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY M.E.C.C.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

## The Arctic Mission

CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5,  
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS  
"MARTURIA" OR "M.E.C.C.", TORONTO  
TELEPHONES  
OFFICE: RANDOLPH 2118  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 2081  
Arctic Mission Fund  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
ARCHDEACON A. L. FLEMING

23rd May, 1929.

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director North-West Territories,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

MAY 25 1929

Dear Mr. Finnie,

I am wondering what you would think of the advisability of having some Government pemmican from Wainwright sent to the School at Shingle Point. As you are aware, there are seasons on the coast when fish is plentiful. There is one period at Shingle Point when the white whales are plentiful, and at certain other seasons the caribou come within a reasonable distance, but there will be periods when practically no fresh food will be available except that which may be stored. It seemed to me that if a supply of Pemmican were sent in, it would be a very splendid standby during the lean seasons. We are sending in ample quantities of food stuffs, but I am of the opinion that the Pemmican would be much better for the children, and be more like their regular native diet.

I submit this proposal for your consideration, and with many thanks for all the interest you are taking in the Eskimo,

Believe me, dear Mr. Finnie,

Yours very faithfully,

ALF:EB.

A. L. Fleming

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SPU-000097[000-000]

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SPU-000097

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000098

6334

Copy on 4666.

27th May, 1929.

Dear Archdeacon Fleming:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant recommending that Government pemmican from Wainwright be sent to the school at Shingle Point.

In this connection I beg to advise you that the making of pemmican, which was under the Parks Branch of this Department, was discontinued some years ago. Through that Branch we have arranged for 4,300 pounds of dried buffalo meat which is being taken north to various places in the eastern Arctic this year. This meat is dried by P. Burns and Company of Calgary. Arrangements have already been completed for the full quantity that was available to be shipped east so that for this year at least nothing can be done along the lines you suggest.

Yours truly,

O.S. Finnis,  
Director.

Archdeacon A.L. Fleming,  
604 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto 5,  
Ont.

SPU-000098[000-000]

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SPU-000098

# Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-001588

6489.  
5917  
BET/MSA.

My Lord Bishop,

4th June, 1929.

We will be pleased to send a copy of the Game Regulations, map, etc., to the Rev. John Morris, at Fort McPherson.

As regards Doctors, the Civil Service Commission have approved of the appointment of two. One is to go to the mouth of the Coppermine and the other to Pangnirtung, Baffin Island. The one for the mouth of the Coppermine will be of special interest to you. The appointee is H. N. Martin, M.D.

He will go down the Mackenzie on the second trip of the "Distributor", leaving Fort Smith the latter part of July, with the intention of making connections with the "Baychimo" the first week in August. We are sending his equipment, including house and other supplies, from Vancouver on the "Baychimo". Of course, we will still retain Dr. J. A. Urquhart at Aklavik.

The other Doctor, who will go to Pangnirtung is H. A. Stuart.

Dr. L. D. Livingstone, who is now on Baffin Island will come out on our ship the "Heathie" this year and will likely go to Chesterfield Inlet early next year. We intend to put up a building there for him and establish a permanent Doctor at that point. The Judicial party are going down the Mackenzie River on the first trip of the "Distributor" and will hear two or three murder cases at Aklavik but I presume Bishop Geddes has informed you of this.

There is in the estimates of this Department a special grant to the Anglican Mission, for an Eskimo Boarding School at Shingle Point. This is the school Anderson Fleming has been endeavouring to establish and which will do away with the necessity of transporting Eskimo children far from their homes to the school at Hay River. The Department is prepared to contribute to the extent of \$10,000.00 to this purpose.

It is possible I may go down the Mackenzie this year myself. If so it will be on the second trip of the "Distributor". I would also like to make the Rat Portage and visit Dawson as well but whether that will be possible I have some doubt. There may be a number of Government Places on the Mackenzie this year and I might be able to use them to good advantage. However, that is very shadowy.

With very kind regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

St. Rev. I. O. Stringer,  
Bishop of the Yukon,  
554 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Martin  
M.D.  
Director.

RG 85, C 1-4, Vol 796  
File/dossier 6489

NWT and Yukon Branch  
TNW et du Yukon

National Archives of Canada  
Archives nationales du Canada

RG 85, Vol. 796, File 6489,  
Reverend I.O. Stringer -  
Bishop of Yukon,  
1929 - 1934,  
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NWTG-001588[000-000]

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RCN-001588

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000100



Printed in Canada  
FORM T.D. 1

# CANADIAN PACIFIC R.Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

RAA 120 24 COLLECT NL 125 AND 150 VIA EDMONTON AL BACKDATE  
STANDARD TIME

FORTSMITH NWT 28

1929 JUN 29 AM 11 13

THE DIRECTOR N W T AND Y BRANCH

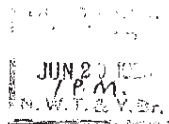
DEPT OF INTERIOR OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ARRANGE WITH SURVEYOR GENERAL TO HAVE HUNT SURVEY SITE

FOR SKIMO SCHOOL AT SHINGLEPOINT STOP SITE TO BE SELECTED

BY BISHOP GEDDES

J A McDUGAL



*Montreal Star, June 19th/29.*

*Anglican School 6334*

*By  
H.T.*

1929  
**PLANS SCHOOL FOR  
ESKIMO CHILDREN**  
TORONTO, June 19. (C.P.)—Rev.  
H. S. Shepherd, Saint John, N.B., will  
establish the first residential school  
for Eskimo children in Canada at the  
mouth of the Mackenzie River in July.  
He will be welcomed in Toronto en  
route to the west by Archbishop  
Flanagan of the Arctic.  
There will be a staff of four in-  
cluding the missionary's sister, Miss  
Priscilla Shepherd and Miss Beanie  
Quirt, daughter, of Orillia.

Note: News item from Montreal Star  
regarding Anglican School  
at Shingle Point, Yukon Territory.  
Provision was made in 1929-30  
for \$10,000 as a special grant  
under Eskimo Affairs to the Anglican Mission for the Shingle  
Boarding School at Shingle Point.

SPU-000100[000-000]

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SPU-000100



## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000101

OSF/MGA.

6334.

*PM*

*September - 2*

2nd July, 1929.

MEMORANDUM:

F. H. Peters, Esq.,  
Surveyor General,  
Topographical Surveys Branch,  
Dept. of the Interior,

The following wire was received from  
Mr. J. A. McDougal, our District Agent at Fort Smith,  
on the 29th ultimo:-

"Please arrange with Surveyor  
General to have Hunt survey site for  
Eskimo School at Shingle Point. Site  
to be selected by Bishop Geddes."

The Anglican Mission intend establishing  
a Boarding school for Eskimo children at Shingle Point  
this summer. Teachers and the required supplies are  
already on the way in, and this Branch has an  
appropriation for assistance to this school. Shingle  
Point is in the Yukon Territory and while there are  
very few, if any, other residents perhaps it would be  
just as well to have an area laid out for school and  
Mission purposes. Mr. Hunt will be at both Herschel  
Island and Aklavik. Shingle Point is midway between  
them and no doubt it would take him only a few days  
to lay out the necessary parcel and fix the boundaries.  
If you have no objection perhaps you would be good  
enough to wire him the necessary instructions.

SPU-000101[000-000]

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SPU-000101

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000102-0001



TSN/MMcD

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO  
FILE NO. 20018  
19790

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

OTTAWA.

July 4, 1929.

NIGHT LETTER

S. Hunt, Esq., D.L.S.,  
Aklavik,  
Northwest Territories.

If possible to arrange to stop at  
Shingle Point, Yukon Territory, on way to or  
from Herschel, lay out site of suitable size  
for Eskimo school now being established.  
Number it lot one in Group one four nought three  
and tie your survey to reference post and mound  
number one hundred and sixty situated on north  
shore at westerly end of Shingle Point.

*F.H.*  
F.H. PETERS  
Surveyor General.

SPU-000102[001-001]

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SPU-000102-0001

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000105-0000

DLM/JM

6334



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA,  
29th July,  
1929

Memorandum.

Mr. K. R. Daly,  
Acting Deputy Minister.

Please see the letter of the 24th instant  
from Archdeacon A. L. Fleming, immediately hereunder.

Provision was made in our estimates for  
the sum of \$10,000 as a special grant to the Anglican Mission for  
an Eskimo Boarding School at Shingle Point. Archdeacon Fleming now  
requests an advance of \$5,000 to be charged against this grant and  
to be accounted for by properly receipted invoices as soon as  
received from the companies supplying the materials, etc., for the  
school.

I recommend that Archdeacon Fleming's  
request be complied with, and if you approve the Financial Controller  
will be advised accordingly.



File  
herewith.

*A. J. McLeod*  
*K. R. Daly*

SPU-000105[000-001]

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SPU-000105-0000

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000106

*Emil*

30th July, 1929.

## Memorandum:

P. Marchand, Esq.,  
Financial Controller.

Attention Mr. Moiseac.

Archdeacon A. L. Fleming, of the Anglican Arctic Mission, has made application for a grant of \$5,000.00 to be used in connection with the Eskimo Boarding School at Shingle Point. For your information, I am enclosing copy of memorandum which has been approved by the Acting Deputy Minister.

*mb* Provision has been made in our estimates under explorations - Eskimo Affairs, etc. - for the sum of \$10,000.00, in connection with boarding school at Shingle Point. This work is well under way and in order to meet many current accounts which have been received by the Anglican Mission, Archdeacon Fleming has made the request for the above amount of \$5,000.00 in connection with this work.

1

Therefore, would you kindly have cheque issued for \$5,000.00 in favour of the Arctic Mission Fund, and forward same to this office for transmission.

*S. J. Cus*

SPU-000106[000-000]

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## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000109

BMP/mkp

*AM*

7th August, 1929.

Dear Archdeacon Fleming,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo having reference to an advance of \$5000.00 in connection with the Eskimo Residential School at Shingle Point.

*Emf*

The Financial Controller of the Department has been requested to forward a check for \$5000.00 in favour of the Arctic Mission Fund and in this connection he has requested that all vouchers covering this expenditure should be forwarded direct to this office in order that they may be forwarded, at a later date, to the office of the Auditor General.

Yours truly,

*D.L.M.*

D. L. McKeand,  
Acting Director.

Archdeacon A. L. Fleming,  
Church House,  
604 Jarvis Street,  
Toronto 5,  
Ontario.

SPU-000109[000-000]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

1 of 1

## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000109

Wed. evening

Shingle Point, Aug. 21, 1929.

Dear folks at home: -

I was so glad to get a chance to get your letter away the other day, and to hear that it would get down by aeroplane. You'll get it long before you get the one I posted at Aklaik to go back by the Distributor.

I forgot to tell you in the last letter how much we are enjoying the fruit cake. It is not a bit dried up, and especially the first few days before the girls got any cakes made it was fine for finishing off our meals. We usually have a cup of tea or cocoa before we go to bed and a slice of the cake goes well then too.

We've been looking for our supplies and on Monday the schooner came and has been hovering around ever since (Wed. nite). It is too large to come right in and today the pilot came in to tell us all his troubles of getting stuck on sand - bars etc. Everything will have to be unloaded onto smaller boats and brought in. [redacted] has a splendid large open launch, and a couple of Eskimo schooners will also be used. But the weather is bad just now, so we'll have to wait for fine weather, then it will take a while to get it all in. There is 18 ton. We'll be ready busy when they do arrive. We've got on pretty well for provisions, borrowing a few things from trappers who are staying here.

MA 6-07 Box 188 #12-1  
Bessie Quirt 1929  
letters

ANGELICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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AGS-000109

AGS-000109

Saturday Night. Aug. 24, 1929.

14

Well to-day has brought joy to our hearts again - the sea has been calm to-day and they've got started to unload supplies at last, and I guess it will have to go on all day to-morrow, for they wouldn't dare wait until Monday. It has been bright and sunny to-day, but of course cool, but yesterday was a dreadful day of wind and rain. The sun set just at 4.15 to-night, so we're still having long evenings.

We're still working on the Hudson Bay house. On Thurs. we scrubbed the walls of the kitchen - these walls are made of thin sheets of wood, so made harder scrubbing, for they were fearfully dirty. Then to-day we've painted the ceiling of the inside part. But it will need another coat. Then some partitions have to be put up and we're going to paint the walls too. There will be four rooms in our house all told, a very small bed-room for [redacted] and me, a room for all the girls to sleep in and a small one at that, and the eating-room, then the kitchen. There is no shed at all, so one end of the kitchen will look like a shed I guess. What we are going to have to use for a kitchen has been a shed, but is warmly built like the rest of the house.

Our first two children were left with us

to-day boy a [redacted] trapper who has  
had them with him all last year after  
their mother died with flu last summer.

[redacted]  
But he has only just been in the house a  
couple of times, he seems to prefer to stay

[redacted] Then the other one is a [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] has played around  
all day as happily as can be, and isn't  
a bit afraid of any of us. We are sur-  
prised to find ourselves taking such a  
[redacted] but the bishop had told [redacted]  
[redacted] to bring her. Miss Shepherd seems to  
be going to take charge of her, and indeed  
she's the only one of us who could with  
our other duties. She's up stairs now getting  
her to sleep. But we think despite the extra  
care and work that she'll be a great  
pleasure to us, and we'll grow very fond of  
[redacted]

I've had [redacted] in for a lesson two evenings  
this week. The first night I taught her to  
recognize five words, and the next she knew  
them all. We took some more, then took



some numbers, and she seems real bright. She's so interested in writing things and laughs when she makes mistakes. She teaches me a word or so of Eskimo at each lesson also.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

This morning we got our first mail. The S. S. Mackenzie R. came in to a klask yesterday afternoon, and a schooner must have been leaving right away for two men were here as we were getting up this morning with our mail. They are out in the interests of Geology, or some 'ology' and are spending a few days here, sleeping in one of our warehouses, and eating in one of our sheds which has a stove, and we're using as a wash room. It's not really a shed, it's a real nice room only there's no door opening into it from the inside of the house. It's nice to see some other white people occasionally. They had breakfast with us this morning.

In the mail I got eight letters. One from [redacted] written July 21, and [redacted] of 29. But I don't think all the mail could have been sorted for there wasn't one from [redacted] nor indeed a single one from [redacted] but a couple of packets July 18 & 25. As soon as breakfast was over [redacted] and I took our mail up - stairs and read it, and it made us feel good all day. We've had an awfully busy time this

week so far. They unloaded supplies all day Sunday, so we had no services at all. That's the way in the Arctic - for one cannot count on the weather. It's been heavy work unpacking and getting things into the warehouses, although actually we girls could not do so much of it. Every single piece had to be checked by numbers on the boxes, and then all that the boxes contained had to be counted over and checked up. Of course any other year it will not be such a job as this first one.

Our supplies are really lovely. There are all kinds of grey Hudson Bay blankets and four pairs of red ones for the staff - cotton comforters and grey flannellette sheets. There are beds for each child but we cannot use them for we haven't room. Then for ~~the~~ our rooms there are nice little furnished oak chiffoneers with four drawers and a wash stand to match. As Gladie and I have a very small room we're going to use a lovely double bed that was here instead of two single ones. It's ~~is~~ wide with a very flat mattress, so we think it will be warmer with my two eiderdowns on it than two single rooms even ~~if~~ we had room. Then there are some nice ~~in~~ wicker chairs and we'll have a couple over in our house. There's a nice school desk and swivel chair and seats. Then there's dishes



# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000110

Sept. 7, 1929.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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M96-07 Box 188 4.1e1

Bessie Quirt Letters 1929

Shingle Point, Yukon  
Sept. 7, 1929.

Saturday night 10.30.

Dear folks at home:

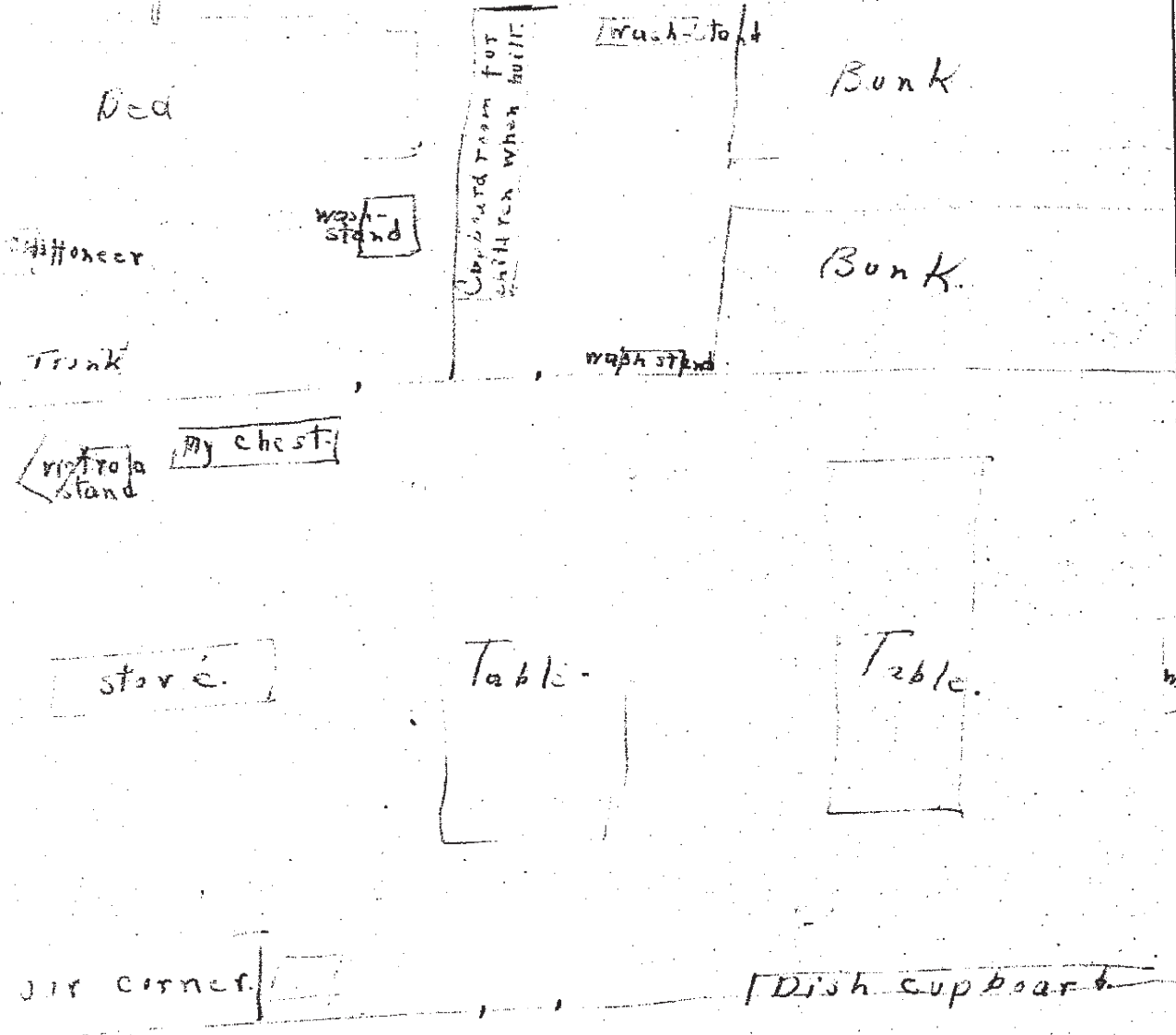
I posted one letter to you last Monday which you will receive at the same time as this one. There is still some time before the boats go, but the trouble is we may not get another chance to post mail so I am depending another line.

This morning the S. E. Baychimo came from her eastern trip en route to Vancouver and a schooner came in from in and have been here all day, but are leaving early in the morning (weather permitting). Saw some the bishop bringing four children and [redacted] from the Coppermine. [redacted]

[redacted] and then will spend the year at Aniak taking Mr. Hancock's place. [redacted]

[redacted] Saw a Hudson Bay man and his wife, and also a couple of other Hudson Bay men. They all had dinner at the mission house, and most of them supper so we had a busy day. The women of the party is sleeping in to night with [redacted] and I.

6.  
 things are so close.



Kitchen.

the more spacious for the picture than  
this is, it's a small place —  
could you not get one the letter  
in this way — it keeps me — got no  
time to post any. There are so  
many people intended writing to  
[redacted] for instance, but the bishop says  
may come back after the Distributor  
[redacted], so if he comes in between it and  
we gas back to me — I have mail ready  
to drop on it. So you can tell  
people who have been expecting letters  
that they'll get them next evening. I'm  
sorry though you'll get one more  
letter this —  
and now I must close for it is  
time to go and we should be in  
bed. [redacted]

[redacted]  
though we work continuously.  
Ever best love,  
Bess.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000111

6R/221502

TELEPHONE:  
VICTORIA 1398 AND 1399  
(lines)  
GRAMS:  
"GOSPELIZE, PARL, LONDON,"  
(THE WORDS FOR UNITED KINGDOM.)  
CODE:  
PREMIER AND ECCLESIASTICAL

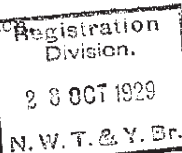
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

SECRETARY • • THE REV. STACY WADDY.

15 TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

16th October.1929.

O.S. Finnie, Esqre.  
Director North West Territories & Yukon  
Government.



6334

Dear Mr Finnie,

You asked me some time ago to write to you before November regarding the estimate of expenditures in connection with the Eskimo Residential School at Shingle Point.

It is too soon yet to be able to receive accurate figures from the school to use as a guide, but a rough estimate might be made on the following basis I think.

24 children at \$ 20000  
260 (say) school days at \$3.00  
Nurse.  
Extras (say)

\$ 4,800.  
780.  
340.

\$ 7,000

change from  
Sept.

May I take this opportunity of again expressing my own very deep sense of appreciation of your practical interest in the Eskimo, and of your kindness and consideration in connection with all matters pertaining thereto which we have had occasion to bring before your notice.

With kindest regards  
I remain, dear Mr Finnie,  
Yours sincerely

A. L. Fleming.  
Archdeacon of the Arctic.

2 letters

SPU-000111[000-000]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

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SPU-000111

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000113-0001



## The Arctic Mission

Committee  
THE PRIMATE  
THE BISHOP OF MOOSEHAWK  
THE BISHOP OF MACKENZIE RIVER  
THE BISHOP OF YUKON  
THE BISHOP OF KEEWATIN  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY N.E.C.C.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

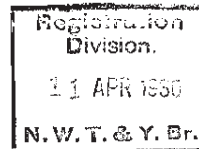
CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5,  
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS  
"HARTUNA" OR "M.E.C.C.", TORONTO  
TELEPHONES  
OFFICE: RANDOLPH 2118  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 2081  
Arctic Mission Fund  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
ARCHDEACON A. L. FLEMING

10th April, 1930.

6334

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director North West Territories,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.



Dear Mr. Finnie,

It has been the practice of the Department of Indian Affairs to make a refund of the freight on bales of clothing, etc. sent to Indian Residential Schools by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, and I would be obliged if you would inform me if the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior will follow the same practice with regard to bales sent to the Eskimo Residential School at Shingle Point.

Awaiting the courtesy of a reply,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

ARCTIC MISSION

per *E. Brookbank*

SPU-000113[001-001]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
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SPU-000113-0001

## **Doc Separator**

Item no.                      DYK-201368

# Northern Lights

*Published in the Interests of the Dioceses of Yukon and Mackenzie River, Canada*

VOL. XVIII.

WHITEHORSE, YUKON, MAY, 1930.

No. 2

## Man's Greatest Need

For mankind, short of the distant age when our planet becomes uninhabitable, it seems to many as if human skill, ingenuity, perseverance, and goodwill would be able to solve all problems and to supply all necessities.

Admittedly goodwill is called for. The modern secular outlook does not necessarily either arise from, or encourage, moral relaxation. It demands and applauds self-sacrifice in devotion to beauty in the artist, to truth in the scientist, to goodness (i.e. public spirit) in the man of affairs, whatever his department. But its thoughts and plans and conduct are without reference to God. Its view of the universe is often spiritual, but its "spirit" is a vaguely diffused principle, not a Personal Will. It is Christianity without a Saviour, and it seeks a Kingdom of God without a God to be its King.

A reverent admiration for Jesus Christ is not enough. There must be the conviction of his Godhead, and therefore of the God made known in him.

This fine, noble, secular humanism goes so far to satisfy the best elements in our nature that it must be defeated on its own ground if it is to give way to Christian faith. It must be shown by sympathetic criticism to fail in its own task, and to shirk the problems which its own ideals present.

Our need is to see the whole Christian view of the world, of life, and of God made good against its only contemporary rival. The consistent life of a Christian disciple is the most potent argument.

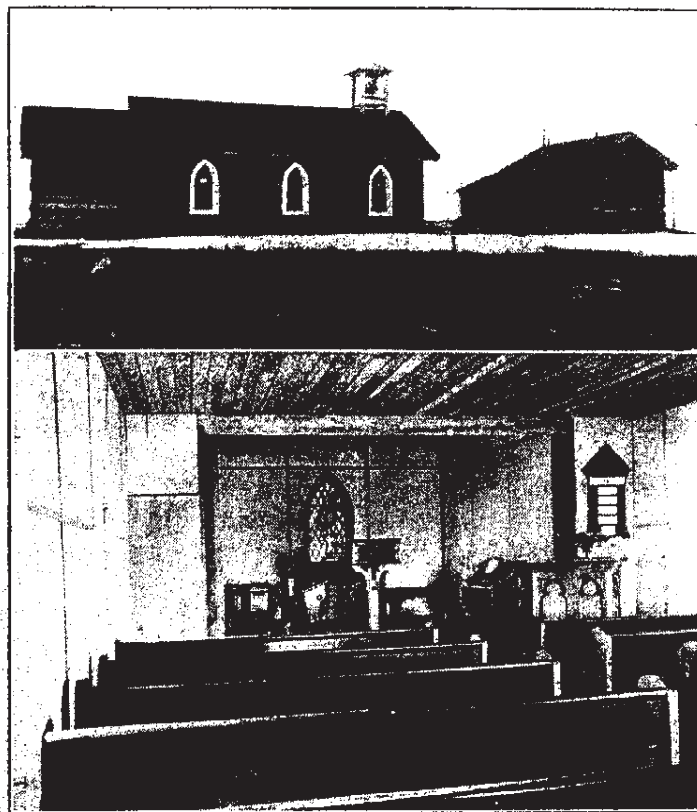
—THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK IN *"The Church Overseas"*.

DYK-201368

During February Bishop Stringer gave moving picture exhibitions on three evenings at St. Paul's Hostel—twice for the people of Dawson and once for the Moosehide Indians.

Mr. Joseph Hanna, an old-timer, died on the 29th of March and was

Sunday, March 16th. He was presented by the Rev. J. Hawksley and the Reverends John and Richard Martin were also present. It was the stormiest day of the Winter and the congregation had to wade through snow drifts.



UPPER VIEW—St. John's Church and Mission House, Shingle Point, Arctic Coast,  
LOWER VIEW—Interior St. John's Church, Shingle Point,  
Diocese of Yukon.

buried from the church on the 2nd of April. There was a very large attendance. The members of the Pioneer Lodge, of which the Bishop is President, attended in a body.

The Rev. A. E. Longfellow was ordained to the Priesthood by the Bishop in St. Paul's Cathedral, Dawson on

The annual Church Parade of "The Dawson Curling Club" was held on March 23rd when a large body attended the evening service. The Bishop, who is Chaplain of the Club, preached a very impressive sermon from the text Phil. 3:14, "I press toward the mark for the prize of the

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000119-0000

# The Arctic Mission

6334

Committee  
THE PRIMATE  
THE BISHOP OF MOOSEHOCK  
THE BISHOP OF MACKENZIE RIVER  
THE BISHOP OF YUKON  
THE BISHOP OF KENYATIN  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY M.E.C.C.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5,  
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS  
"MARTURIA" OR "M.E.C.C.", TORONTO  
TELEPHONES  
OFFICE: RANDOLPH 2118  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 2081  
Arctic Mission Fund  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
ARCHDEACON A. L. FLEMING

*Mr. Finnie's  
letters*

*3 Letters*

13th May, 1930.

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director N.W.T. & Yukon Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Registration  
Division  
24 MAY 1930  
N.W.T. & Y. Br.

My dear Mr. Finnie, re Drugs.

Herewith enclosed I am sending you a list of Drugs required for our Residential School at Shingle Point, and would be most grateful if you could see your way to supply these, and to have them ordered so as to reach Vancouver on or before 1st June. I learn from Commissioner French of the Hudson's Bay Company that all freight for Shingle Point and Coppermine River is to be at Vancouver at that date.

These should be addressed to:-

The Nurse-Matron,  
Anglican Residential School,  
Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean,  
c/o Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans,  
Shed #2, Vancouver, B.C.

Thanking you very much in anticipation,

Believe me, dear Mr. Finnie,

Yours very faithfully,

*A. L. Fleming*

Archdeacon of the Arctic.

ALF:EB.  
Encl.

*Reg.  
17 May  
1930  
Good*

SPU-000119[000-001]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

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SPU-000119-0000

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000119-0001

657

Toronto, 1st May, 1930.

REQUISITION FOR NURSE-MATRON  
ANGLICAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
SHINGLE POINT-ARCTIC OCEAN.

1 gal.....Rubbing Alcohol  
1 gal.....Castor Oil  
50 capsules....Argyrol, 6 grs.  
2 gals.....Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with hypophosphites  
1 gal.....Tr. Benzoin  
5.....Ice Collars  
6 bolts.....Bandages, rolls 36 inch. x 10 yards.  
1 gal.....Camphorated Oil  
              Pycol as substitute  
6 rolls.....Adhesive Plaster 2 inch. x 10 yards  
2 doz.....Applicators, wooden  
1 doz.....Tongue Depressors  
1 gal.....Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia  
2 gals.....Olive Oil  
2 gals.....Formaldehyde Fumigator.  
1 packer       DENTAL CEMENT.

SPU-000119[001-001]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
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SPU-000119-0001



## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000120

COPY/JM

Original on File 483-2  
Copy for File 6334

Extract from the Minutes of the Eighteenth  
Session of the North West Territories Council  
held on Wednesday, the 14th May, 1930, in the  
office of the Commissioner, Mr. W. W. Cory,  
C.M.C., at Ottawa.

3. New Business -

(d) Anglican School - Shingle Point

The Secretary reported that a number of church societies had sent bales of clothing to the Anglican school at Shingle Point for distribution to the needy natives and that the church authorities had applied for a refund of the freight charges. It was pointed out that while the Eskimo were being looked after by the Department of Indian Affairs it had been the practice of that Department to refund freight charges on such shipments. It was moved by Mr. Gibson and seconded by Colonel Starnes that the same practice be continued. Carried.

SPU-000120[000-000]

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SPU-000120

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000122-0000

EMP/MP



6334

17th May, 1930.

Dear Archdeacon Fleming,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, with which was enclosed requisition covering supplies in connection with the Residential School at Shingle Point.

You will remember that during the last season you arranged to do your own purchasing in connection with supplies for this school. This arrangement was most satisfactory to the Department, and, therefore, I am returning copy of your requisition so that you can have these supplies purchased and forwarded to the boat at Vancouver.

I would like to draw your attention to one or two items that, after consulting with the Department of Indian Affairs, we do not think reasonable to purchase.

*Emp*  
25 Comforters - It would be much more serviceable to supply blankets instead of these, as blankets could be washed, whereas comforters would probably be destroyed, except by the dry-cleaning process.  
3 pairs Sheets and 62 Pillow Slips - Sheetting, bought by the yard and made up into sheets and pillow slips, would be more practical.  
6 doz. Colgates Dental Cream - It would be better not to ask the Department to supply such an item.

The Purchasing Division have been instructed to requisition for 24 Institutional Beds, similar to Simmons design No. 4000, size 6' x 2 1/2', equipped with rust proof twisted link fabric springs, complete with mattresses and pillows.

When you have had the other supplies purchased, kindly send the invoices for same to this office, in triplicate, and arrangements will be made with the Accounts Branch to have them paid.

Yours truly,

O. S. FINNIE

Director.

Venerable Archdeacon Fleming,  
604 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO 5, Ontario.

Encl

SPU-000122[000-001]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

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SPU-000122-0000

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000124

DLM/JM

6334

*Bykew*

15th June,  
1930

Reverend Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 10th April last enquiring if the Department of the Interior would make a refund of freight charges on bales of clothing, etc., sent by the Women's Auxiliary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, to the Eskimo residential school at Shingle Point, and to our discussion of this matter this morning, I beg to advise that this whole matter was discussed by the North West Territories Council.

*Shir* I am instructed to say that inasmuch as it has been the practice of the Department of Indian Affairs to refund the freight charges on such shipments to the Indian residential schools, Council is of the opinion that the same practice should be continued by the Department of the Interior as regards the Eskimo schools.

If you will be good enough to collect the certified freight charge accounts and forward them to this office a departmental cheque will be issued in payment of same.

Yours truly,

*A. L. Fleming*

Venerable Archdeacon A.L. Fleming,  
The Church House,  
604 Jarvis St.,  
OTTAWA.

Director.

SPU-000124[000-000]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

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SPU-000124

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000003-0000

C



1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

FORT SMITH, N.W.T.  
18th AUGUST, 1930.

Registration  
Division.

AUG 26 1930

N. W. T. & Y. Br.

6334

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith Shingle Point  
School reports for quarters ending 31st December, 1929,  
31st March and 30th June, 1930, in duplicate copies,  
duly completed.

Yours truly,

*John A. McDougall*  
District Agent.

The Director,  
N.W.T. & Y. Branch,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000003[000-003]

SPU-000003-0000

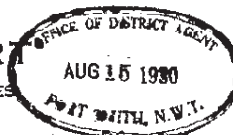


## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000003-0001

# QUARTERLY REPORT

SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES



Name of School Shingle Point Eskimo School  
 Name of Teacher Bessie S. Quirt  
 Post Office Address (if any) Shingle Point, via Uklavik  
 Quarter ending December 20<sup>th</sup> 1929

## NAMES OF PUPILS

	25.....
	26.....
	27.....
	28.....
	29.....
	30.....
	31.....
	32.....
	33.....
	34.....
	35.....
	36.....

Total days present 1354 Average daily attendance 19.9  
 Opening and closing hours of school 9.30 - 4.00  
 What subjects taught Reading, Arithmetic, writing, Spelling, English, Scripture, Singing, drawing, construction work  
 Is any grant made by Indian Department? If so, amount \$ None  
 Has school been kept every day except usual holidays? All but one day  
 Any suggestions, if deemed necessary School opened Sept. 16.

## CERTIFICATE

(To be signed by the Teacher, and resident or visiting Minister of any denomination.)  
 The undersigned certify and declare that this Report contains a true record as set forth above.

Bessie S. Quirt Teacher.  
H. Sherman Shephard Residing or Visiting Minister.

NOTICE—This report, in duplicate, should be forwarded promptly to the District Agent, Fort Smith, for transmission to the Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

N.W.T. 61

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
 Shingle Point  
 Day & Residential School,  
 1923 - 1932,  
 National Archives of Canada

SPU-000003[001-003]

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000004-0000

30th January, 1931.

Venerable Sir,-

I am in receipt of the Quarterly Return of your Shingle Point School for the quarter ended the 30th September, 1930. This was forwarded from the District Agent's Office, Fort Smith, having been received there on the 9th instant, and in this office on the 27th instant. For your information I am enclosing a copy of this return.

I would again call your attention to the fact that no covering form, N.W.T. 77 and 78, have been received with this return, and it is noted that there are now 33 children shown on this return, whereas in the last one, dated 30th June, only 22 children were shown. Of the names on the September return, only four of these appear on the June return.

*RW*  
*2/28/31*  
You are paid at the rate of \$50.00 per quarter for each child in the school, and it is for this reason that Forms 77 and 78 are required in this office, that is, a child entering the school on the first day of the quarter and completing a full quarter, your mission would be entitled to the sum of \$50.00, whereas if the child entered the school in the middle of the quarter, you would be paid for the number of days the child was actually in the school.

Unless this information is supplied you will readily understand that it would be almost impossible to keep any correct accounting of the number of children entering and leaving the school, and it is for this particular reason that the above mentioned forms should be forwarded to this Branch for the information of the Accounts Branch of this Department.

Yours truly,

Encls.

O.S.Finnie,  
Director.

Ven.Archdeacon A.L.Fleming,  
The Arctic Mission,  
Church House, 604 Jarvis St.,  
TORONTO 5, Ontario.

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000004[000-002]

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000143

Mmc.

C O P Y

Orig. 4740-2  
Copy for 6334

THE ARCTIC MISSION

CHURCH HOUSE

604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5

6th April, 1931.

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director North-West Territories Branch,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Transportation Bldg.,  
Ottawa, Ont.

ORIGINAL ON FILE 4740

COPY FOR FILE 6334

Dear Sir,

I have today received a copy from you of a letter sent  
by you to Dr. Westgate re transportation of children.

While I quite see your point, I am at a loss to know how  
the Department can be notified and authority obtained therefrom in  
connection with many of the children going to or from our School at  
Shingle Point. I think that any of your representatives who have  
been in the field will appreciate this point, and I would like to  
suggest that you authorize someone on the Coast to approve in your  
stead of the transportation of the children.

With all kind regards,

I remain, dear Mr. Finnie,  
Yours very faithfully,

(sgd) A. L. Fleming  
Archdeacon of the Arctic.

ALF:EB.

SPU-000143[000-000]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

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SPU-000143

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000146

6334

GPM/LB

4740-3  
6334

11th May, 1931.

Venerable Sir,-

I have your letter of the 6th ultimo  
respecting the transportation of Eskimo children to Mission  
schools.

I regret to have to inform you that,  
because of the necessity for strict economy, it has been decided  
that for this year at least the Department will not undertake  
to pay the transportation charges of Eskimo children either to  
or from the Mission schools. I would appreciate it if you would  
take this matter up with your school authorities and advise them  
accordingly.

Yours truly,

Ven. Archdeacon A. L. Fleming,  
The Church House,  
604 Jarvis Street,  
Toronto 5,  
Ontario.

Director.

SPU-000146[000-000]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

1 of 1

SPU-000146



# Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-001610

Mr. Bethune  
Please note  
R.B.

*Mr. F. Finnie  
This is the information  
transmitted for the memo  
of the 20th July 1931*

D.L.M.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

IN REPLY QUOTE

FILE NO. 17-2

OTTAWA,  
21st July,  
1931

Memorandum.

*copy on 5256*

Mr. Finnie:

Registration  
Division.  
AUG 17 1931  
N. W. T. & Y. Br.

With reference to the Deputy Minister's memorandum of the 20th instant, I beg to submit answers to the six questions as follows -

1. The Dominion Government's responsibility for education in the North West Territories is found in the North West Territories Act - Chapter 142, R.S. 1927. Section 12 reads as follows -

"12. The Commissioner in Council, is authorized to make ordinances respecting education, shall pass all necessary ordinances in respect thereto."

Under this authority the School Ordinance was passed and is numbered Chapter 75, G.O. 1905.

2. The subsidizing of church schools was in force prior to the formation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Grants of money were made to the following schools prior to 1905 -

Sacred Heart	- Providence	- \$400
St. Joseph's	- Resolution	- 200
St. Peter's	- Hay River	- 400
St. Matthew's	- McPherson	- 200
St. David's	- Fort Simpson	- 200
	- Herschel Island, Y.T.	- 200

Quarterly returns of the school attendance are submitted by the missionaries and the grants are paid only on receipt of satisfactory attendance reports. Owing to the sparse and scattered white population and the great distance between settlements, an educational system other than through the missionaries would be a costly business. Another difficulty is the fluctuation of white and half-breed population in the different settlements. There may be 10 or 12 children of school age in a settlement this year while these numbers may be increased or reduced, according to circumstances, next year.

NWTG-001610[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1877, File 630/101-3, pt. 1,  
R.C. School Day Resolution  
1905 - 1944, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

RCN-001610

3.

White and Half-Breed Schools -

Fort Smith	(R.C.)	Fort Smith	\$400
" "	(Anglican)	" "	200
St. Joseph's	(R.C.)	" Resolution	400
St. Peter's	(Anglican)	Hay River	400
Sacred Heart	(R.C.)	Fort Providence	400
St. David's	(Anglican)	" Simpson	200
Fort Simpson	(R.C.)	" "	200
Holy Trinity	(Anglican)	" Norman	200
St. Matthew's	(Anglican)	" McPherson	200
All Saints	(Anglican)	Aklavik	200
Mary Immaculate	(R.C.)	"	400
			<u>\$3,200</u>

Eskimo Schools -

Aklavik .....	500
Coppermine .....	500
Cambridge Bay .....	250
Pangnirtung .....	250
Chesterfield .....	250
Baker Lake .....	250
Eskimo Point .....	250
School supplies .....	500
Shingle Point Residential School .....	2,500
	<u>\$5,250</u>
	<u>\$8,450</u>

4. Under the Treaties of 1898 and 1921 the Department of Indian Affairs became responsible for the care and education of all Indians in the Mackenzie District. The School Ordinance already quoted, provides for the education of white and half-breed children. The Commissioner of the North West Territories is responsible to the Minister of the Interior for the administration of the Ordinances.

Under the provisions of Order in Council (P.O.709) dated 31st August, 1927, the Commissioner of the North West Territories is responsible for the administration of Eskimo affairs.

5. Qualified teachers are supplied by the missionaries wherever possible. This pertains particularly to the residential or boarding schools. The Department of Indian Affairs provides qualified teachers in the day schools at Fort Smith and Fort Simpson, at a salary of [redacted] per annum each. Bishop Breynat has agreed to supply a teacher qualified to take pupils up to the Eighth Grade on the understanding that our grant to that school be increased by \$200 per annum. We have, therefore, provided a grant of \$400 for this school this year for the first time.

5. The Medical Health Officers at Fort Smith, Resolution (including Hay River and Providence); Simpson, Akleavik (including McPherson, Shingle Point and Herschel Island); Chesterfield and Pangnirtung, are responsible for the sanitary conditions of their districts. There have been no complaints as regards the conditions of the schools and the general health of the children in these settlements is reported to be fairly good.

The Department of Indian Affairs reports that there are 240 Indian children attending the schools in the Mackenzie District. Quarterly returns furnished this Branch do not separate whites from half-breeds. There is a total numbering 116 in Mackenzie District, exclusive of the Eskimo.

The application for a public school at Fort Smith has been up before the North West Territories Council on more than one occasion. Extracts from the Minutes are attached hereto. The fact that Bishop Breynat is placing a qualified teacher at Fort Smith day school this summer would indicate that an effort is being made to remedy the school situation. The teacher may be there now.

As regards the sanitary conditions at Fort Smith - the report of Mr. McDougal, dated the 10th instant, of the meeting of the parents interested in the school question, quotes Dr. J. M. Morrow, the Medical Health Officer, who was present, as follows -

"With reference to Bishop Breynat's suggestion, I am quite agreeable to having my children go to the present school, providing a qualified teacher is supplied and under certain conditions, i.e., all pupils should be subject to a medical examination and those unfit should be refused admittance. I think a medical examination would safeguard children attending."

It would seem that the majority of those present at the meeting were quite satisfied with the school provided Bishop Breynat supplied a qualified teacher and that all pupils be subjected to a medical examination by the Medical Health Officer. This evidence would seem to refute the statement that children attending the school at Fort Smith are diseased and that the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory.

The cost of maintaining a day school at Fort Smith exclusively for white children would probably be in the neighbourhood of \$2,000 per annum. As there are boarding schools at Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson, Akleavik and Shingle Point, it is not likely that any requests for exclusive white schools would be received from these settlements.

*K. J. Macdonald*

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000031

Application No. 47 ✓

Application for Admission to Residential School



September 10<sup>th</sup> 1931.

Sir,—

I hereby make application for admission of the undermentioned child into the *St John's*  
*Anglican* Residential School, at *SHINGLE POINT*, North West

Territories; to remain therein for such term as the Department of the Interior may deem proper:

Name of child... (Surname) (Christian Name)

(b) Date of birth... (day) (month) (year)

Name of Father... (Surname) (Christian name) (living or deceased)

Address...

Name of Mother... (Surname) (Christian name) (living or deceased)

Address...

Name of Guardian... (Surname) (Christian name)

(b) State of Child's health...

Religion...

Present state of Education...

(b) Previously attended...

I hereby certify that the above application for admission was read over and explained to the parent or guardian and that the contents were understood by him or her and that I witnessed his or her signature to this document.

*David Kulitanne*  
Signature of witness.

Signature of Parent or Guardian.

Occupation

Address

I hereby approve of the admission of the above-mentioned child and certify that said child is a bona fide resident of the North West Territories, ~~that he or she is an orphan, destitute or neglected child and not eligible for admission under the Indian Act.~~

AKLAVIK, N. W. T. R.C.M.P. APR 23 1932

*John A. W. Dwyer*  
District Agent.

✓ NOTE.—(a) All the above particulars must be fully given. Principal or other official of the school must not sign as witness.

(b) Certificates must accompany application.

N.W.T. & Y.—Form 77.

(OVER)

RG 85, Vol. 793. File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000031[000-000]

SPU-000031

Anglican School  
Shingle Point, Yukon  
April 5, 1932. 192.

### CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH

Name of Parent or Guardian.....  
Address.....  
Candidate's Name.....  
Date of birth.....  
Height.....  
Weight.....  
State defects of limbs, if any.....  
State defects of eyesight, if any.....  
State defects of hearing, if any.....  
State signs of scrofula or other forms of tubercular disease, if any.....  
Describe what cutaneous disease, if any.....  
State whether subject to fits.....  
State whether child has had small-pox.....  
State whether vaccinated, and if so, in what year.....  
Is this candidate generally of sound and healthy constitution, and fitted to enter School?.....

I certify that I have made a personal examination of the above named applicant, and that the answers given above are correct.

*J. Amegashir* M.D.

N.B.—No child suffering from scrofula or any form of tubercular disease is to be admitted to school; if in any special case it is thought that this rule should be relaxed, a report should be made to the Department setting forth the facts.

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

1 of 1

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000158



# Triennial Report OF THE Board of Management

TO THE  
Board of Missions  
M. S. C. C.



Toronto, Ontario  
September 17th  
1931

any change in diocesan boundaries. In such cases we recommend that the Bishops concerned be authorized and urged to enter into such arrangements as will enable the particular area to be administered by the Bishop who can more easily perform the work.

## XXVIII. *Nomenclature.*

That in cases where names of Provinces or Dioceses are those of larger territorial areas, than the Province or Diocese concerned, e.g., the province of Canada, the Dioceses of Ontario, and of Saskatchewan, and of British Columbia—these names be changed to avoid the confusion inseparable from the present usage.

## XXIX. *Transfers.*

That in view of the losses to the Church due to unreported movements of its members from place to place, we recommend that a system of transfer cards be established, and the use thereof made compulsory.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### EPILOGUE

The Field Commissioners desire to express their gratitude for the way in which they have been received in all parts of the Church. The strongest desire was evinced to put them in possession of all the facts and to make their visits as valuable to the Church as possible.

The report of the Field Commissioners dealing as it does with "the problems and needs of the Church," must of necessity appear to be critical. The Field Commissioners have endeavoured, faithfully, to discover and set forth the essential factors in the relationship of the life and organization of the Church to the existing situation. At the same time they are fully conscious of the great multitude of faithful men and women whose work shines in every place where the Church ministers, and of the glory which is theirs as members of the Church of England.

In thanksgiving for all the past, and in confident hope for the future, the Field Commissioners would direct the thought of the Church to the following words at the close of the Encyclical Letter of the recent Lambeth Conference:

"At this present time in the history of the Church of Christ, we are convinced that the pressure of material needs and comforts and pleasures and the spiritual perplexity and confusion which mark our generation can only be overcome if all the members of the Church, moved by the Divine Spirit Who dwells within it, identify themselves with its mission and its witness. Through their service they will come to look upon it as the 'beloved community.' They will realize afresh the splendour of its calling. They will gain a new and joyful sense of the greatness of the gifts God has entrusted to it—the 'good news' it proclaims, the faith tried and tested by the thought and experience of centuries, the presence of the living Christ assured to it even to the end of the days."

DERWYN NIAGARA.

S. GOULD.  
FRANCIS H. GISBORNE.

Toronto,  
April 15th, 1931.

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21683

GS75-2A

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES  
600 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5Y 2J6

General Synod Journal  
1931

of the most effective instruments in accomplishing this desirable end.

T. B. R. WESTGATE,  
Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

#### 4. The Arctic Mission Fund

With the unifying of the work in the extreme northern parts of Canada under the Arctic Mission scheme there have been a number of interesting developments and considerable progress has been made in the four sections of the work, although much still remains to be done.

Definite efforts have been made since the inception of the scheme to reach some of the more remote groups of Eskimo who are still waiting to be evangelized. With this end in view Mission Stations have been established at Baker Lake, Pond Inlet, Coppermine River and Cambridge Bay. With the exception of the latter, which owing to the shortage of men is at present unoccupied save for an annual visit from the Missionary resident at Coppermine River, these efforts have proved most encouraging. Naturally to begin work amongst these people who represent the most primitive tribes in North America requires patience, and we cannot look for quick results. At each Mission, however, definite teaching has been given, and the Eskimo have shown not only a willingness to listen, but an eagerness to understand the message that has been brought to them. They have invited our Missionaries to visit their winter encampments and shown in other ways a readiness to receive both the Missionaries and the message.

In connection with the work which has already been established before the new scheme came into being, we have much cause for encouragement. Many groups of Eskimo who until a few years ago were pagans, as the result of the sacrifice and devotion of the Missionaries sent forth by the Church, have revealed all the hallmarks of their Christian citizenship. Degrading practices have been abandoned, and the fruits of Christian living have been manifested to all who have come into contact with them.

Marked changes are taking place throughout the Arctic. The Dominion Government has established eight powerful wireless stations, and by means of these the Arctic

is brought into daily contact with the outside world. Further, the railway to Churchill, Hudson Bay, has been completed, and the fine natural harbour at Churchill is being converted into one of the most up-to-date railway terminals and sea ports in Canada. Similarly at Moose on the shores of James Bay, which is part of Hudson Bay, the Ontario Government is building its first sea port, and the railway is expected to be completed at the end of the summer of 1931. With two railway terminals and sea ports doing business in Hudson Bay great changes in the immediate future are inevitable.

On the western side of the Arctic increased facilities have been provided for travel on the waters of the Mackenzie River, while aeroplane mail and passenger service is given at regular intervals both in summer and in winter to the Arctic coast from Edmonton. All these changes have made it necessary for the Church authorities to give attention to the education of her people. This is being done by means of day schools carried on at the Mission Stations and by the establishment of the first residential school in Canada for Eskimo at Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean. This school began with eighteen boarders in September, 1929, and has now thirty-three boarders drawn from different parts of the Western Arctic. In the school the children are given an elementary education and taught the rudiments of health and sanitation and such other things as will be of service to them after they leave school. In order that they may not be less efficient in the ordinary arts and crafts necessary for daily life in the Arctic, the boys take part in hunting, the wild life, make nets, handle boats, etc., etc., while the girls are taught those things that will enable them to be of the best type of citizens possible in the Arctic. Underneath all the teaching there is a definite effort made to lead the children to a true understanding of the love of God, and in this connection it is right to record our indebtedness to the Staff at the school for their splendid work—they are deserving of the highest praise.

Before the formation of the Arctic Mission the necessity for a residential school at Fort George was fully recognized. The Executive Committee M.S.C.C. planned to make a special appeal for this object immediately after Easter 1931. Unfortunately it became necessary to hold over this

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GS 75-2

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES  
600 JAMES STREET  
TORONTO, ONTARIO MAY 23 6

appeal in order to make way for the launching of the very successful effort on behalf of the needy clergy in the Middle West.

A visit to Fort George in July of this year revealed the problems connected with the work there as very pressing. For seventy-nine years we have been in continuous occupation of this Mission. Ten years ago the Roman Catholics invaded the field, but up to July, 1931, had not obtained a single family to their Church. They are now seeking to persuade our people to give them their children to educate, promising them free board and lodging, etc., etc.

If we are not prepared to educate our own children, then it is only a matter of time until we shall have handed over the entire work to the Roman Catholics. It was pathetic to have fathers of families come to the writer and state that they did not wish their children to go to the Roman Catholic Mission. Could I do something to hasten the establishment of the boarding school that had been promised for so many years? It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that this matter be no longer delayed.

Finally the medical work carried on under the Arctic Mission scheme is proving to be of increased usefulness to the whole population both native and white. At Aklavik in the west, 120 miles north of the Arctic Circle the Hospital has been increased in size to meet the need of patients and can now accommodate twelve. Last year thirty major operations were performed, quite apart from minor operations and other cases, and we have the most encouraging reports not only from the Nurse-in-Charge, but from Government officials and officers of the various commercial enterprises operating in that section of the Far North.

The new Hospital at Pangnirtung on Baffin Island is the first north of the mainland of Canada and will undoubtedly meet a very pressing need. The building is constructed of wood with several air spaces in each wall and insulated inside by Donnacuna, a special kind of wood board which is of great value for this purpose. The material for this Hospital was sent north last year with a trained layman to take charge of the building operations. In July of this year the Hospital Staff went forward. They went into Moose, James Bay, overland; thence to Charlton Island, where they joined

the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, and by the time this appears in print they will be established at Pangnirtung.

From the material point of view therefore it will be recognized that the Church has advanced in the Arctic. Three Churches and four mission houses have been built, one Hospital has been enlarged, and one new hospital has been built. The first residential school for Eskimo children has been established, while various additions and improvements to present buildings and equipment have been made. Thirty-five workers have been sent to the field, and sixteen have returned.

The following gives the names and location of workers in the Field organized under the Arctic Mission scheme and supported by the Arctic Mission Fund:

Fort George .....  
 Great Whale River .....  
 Little Whale River and  
 Kanahyanpukow .....  
 Port Harrison .....  
 Portland Promontory .....  
 Cape Struhl .....  
 Wolstenholme .....  
 Wakeham Bay .....  
 Port Chimo .....  
 Port Burwell .....  
 Lake Harbour .....  
 Anadjuak .....  
 Cape Dorset .....  
 Frolicher Bay .....  
 Pangnirtung .....  
 Blacklead Island .....

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Pond Inlet .....

Eskimo Point .....

Baker Lake .....

Southampton Island .....

McPherson .....

Akavik .....

Nahogaiak .....

Kitigazuit .....

Bernard Harbour .....

Coppermine River .....

Cambridge Bay .....

Herschel Island .....

Shingle Point .....

Rev. H. S. Shepherd, M.A.  
(Principal)

Nurse Shepherd

Miss B. Quirt (Teacher)

Miss F. Hirst (Boys' Matron)

Miss R. Latham (House Matron)

Garrett Notik

Regarding organization, the Bishops of the four co-operating dioceses Moosonee, Keewatin, Mackenzie River and Yukon have all visited the field, as has also the Arch-deacon of the Arctic. The work of visiting the Missions has been made less difficult owing to improved travelling facilities by land, water and air.

The Church is under a deep debt of gratitude to several English societies which have given the scheme their hearty co-operation and support.

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, London, which first entered upon the field in 1926, has now assumed the entire support of three of the Missions coming under the Arctic Mission scheme, and provides the Missionaries.

Since 1928 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, London, has rendered splendid assistance by opening an Arctic Mission Fund, S.P.G., and receiving a representative from the field to make known the needs of the Arctic under the agency of this the oldest Missionary Society of the Church in the Mother Land.

With the retirement of their venerable Missionary, the Rev. S. M. Stewart, D.D., the Colonial and Continental Church Society, London, has handed over the work in Ungava to the Canadian Church, but is making an annual grant of \$300.00 a year towards the maintenance of their old Mission at Chimo, Ungava.

Finally the Woman's Auxiliary, M.S.C.C., is bearing a definite share in the Arctic work, first, through its Dominion Board by an annual grant of \$3766.68; and secondly, by generous special gifts for Mission and Hospital equipment and other furnishings.

In the matter of literature also some progress has been made which has helped to inform the Church public regarding the work being done in the Far North. It would appear to be in the best interests of the Missionary work of the Church if more literature on the Arctic could be published. The fact that a second edition of "Dwellers in Arctic Night" has been published in England, and that the S.P.G. have had their own special edition of "The Hunter—Hone" published for them in Canada by the M.S.C.C. indicates that there is a demand for information about this fascinating field of the Church's Missionary activity.

From the point of view of finance considerable advancement has been made. For the year closing December 31, 1927, the total receipts were \$13,638.41, while the expenditures were \$23,311.47, leaving a deficit of \$9,673.06. For the year 1928 the total receipts were \$48,273.54, and the expenditures were \$42,441.21, reducing the deficit to \$5,832.33. For the year 1929 the total receipts were \$70,794.01 and the total expenditures were \$66,988.75 and thus the deficit was entirely wiped out and the modest credit bal-

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GS75-2

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES  
65 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO, ONTARIO M4Y 2G5

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000164-0005

COPY

Shingle Point, Y.T.  
Nov. 21, 1931.

Department of the Interior, Canada,  
N.W.T.&Y.,  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

J.A. McDougal,  
District Agent.

Dear Sir,

In regard to forms #77, mentioned in your letter to Miss Quirt, I can only say they are not yet filled up nor have I hopes of them being completed for some time. Although Dr. Urquhart has promised to come and examine our children he has not yet done so; this alone might explain the delay, but there are other difficulties. When I approached the police inspector for his signature he refused to sign except in case of destitute children. Is form #77 to be filled up for each child that comes to us, or for those only whom we could judge destitute? If I was clear on this point and also what constitutes a destitute Eskimo child it would help me immensely. As perhaps you know, these people give their children away. Fully half of the children who have come to school have come from foster-parents. Of some of these children their real parents are still living, others one is dead, and others again, both dead. Since they all pay nothing for their schooling it is hard indeed to know which to include as a destitute child and which not.

I would be glad, and shall await any information you can give regarding this form, for I should like much to get the affair settled.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) H. Sherman Shepherd.

SPU-000164[005-005]

RG 85, Vol. 793, File 6334, pt. 1,  
Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

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SPU-000164-0005

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000166



# The Arctic Mission

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

Committee  
THE PRIMATE  
THE BISHOP OF HOOGSONEE  
THE BISHOP OF MACKENZIE RIVER  
THE BISHOP OF YUKON  
THE BISHOP OF KENYATIN  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY, M.S.C.E.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5  
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS  
"NARTURIA" OR "M.S.C.E." TORONTO  
TELEPHONE  
OFFICE: MIDWAY 3581  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 2081  
Arctic Mission Fund  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
ARCHDEACON A. L. FLEMING

27th January, 1932.

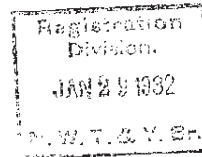
H. E. Hume, Esq.,  
Chairman Dominion Lands Board,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 26th instant, File 6334 N.W.T., I beg to acknowledge receipt of the same with enclosures, and thank you for these.

I have already instructed our Staff at Shingle Point regarding these quarterly forms, but the Principal has raised the point contained in his letter to your District Agent dated Nov. 21 as to who are the destitute Eskimo children. From the experience I have had in the North, right across from Baffin Land to Herschel Island, I wish to say that I think your point is one almost guaranteed to create difficulties, unless it be set forth very clearly. It is very easy for an officer of the R.C.M.P. to say that this or that Eskimo should be able to pay for his child, because at the moment he has had a good catch of fur, but within a very short period that same Eskimo may be practically destitute. Such are the conditions in the North. There is further this eternal question of foster parents, which anyone who has lived with the Eskimo not only understands, but appreciates. The trouble oftentimes is that a sympathetic understanding is lacking on the part of white men, who judge by some superficial test.

I would go further, Sir, and say this, that in so far as the white men are coming into the North and will undoubtedly dispossess the natives, and in so far as the Eskimo are making a real contribution to the Dominion through the tax on the fur which they produce, they are entitled to such educational facilities as are possible under the circumstances, and I would venture to submit that the whole question of whether an Eskimo child is destitute or not be set aside, and that whenever an Eskimo is alive enough to the need of education for his child, whether the child be his own or an adopted one, he be granted it at the expense of the Government. It seems to me, Sir, that in view of the rapid advance of civiliza-



SPU-000166[000-000]

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Shingle Point  
Day & Residential School,  
1923 - 1932,  
National Archives of Canada

1 of 2

SPU-000166



H. E. Hume--2.

tion into the North it is the least the white man can do to help prepare the Eskimo children to face the new conditions by giving them the rudiments of education.

I would like very much to hear what your own personal views are regarding this matter, and if necessary I will be glad to come to Ottawa at some time convenient to us both to discuss it with you and the other heads of the Department, should there be any doubt in your mind regarding the validity of the claim which I make for the Eskimo children within the borders of our Dominion.

Trusting this matter will receive your very careful and sympathetic consideration, and awaiting further information from you,

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

*A. L. Hemming.*

Archdeacon of the Arctic.

ALF:EB.

## Doc Separator

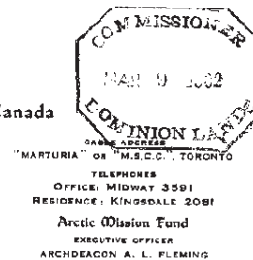
Item no. SPU-000167

**The Arctic Mission**  
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

Committee  
THE PRIMATE  
THE BISHOP OF MOOSEHIE  
THE BISHOP OF MACKENZIE RIVER  
THE BISHOP OF YUKON  
THE BISHOP OF KENYATIN  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY, N.S.C.C.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

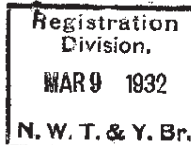
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5  
CANADA



7th March, 1932.

H. E. Hume, Esq.,  
Chairman Dominion Lands Board,  
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Sir, Re Eskimo Residential School - Shingle Point.

With further reference to your letter dated 26th January, 1932, File 6334 N.W.T., I have had a long report from the Rev. H. Sherman Shepherd, Principal of the School, giving me his explanation of why the Government forms have not been returned in order.

Principal Shepherd informs me that he and other members of the School Staff travelled down the Mackenzie River with two members of the Government Staff in 1928, and during the trip no reference was made to the School forms. I did not know that special forms had to be sent in, and in any case would have presumed that the District Agent or other Government authority would have made it his business to see that the School was supplied with the necessary forms. That at any rate is why the forms were not on hand at the beginning. We had no instructions regarding the matter.

Again, the Principal informs me that some of the children were sent from points hundreds of miles along the coast, while other Eskimo brought their children, and then returned to their hunting and trapping grounds at distant points. Some of the parents are now in Banks Land, some in King William Land, and others at various points scattered over the whole of the Western Arctic coast. Those who have since returned to Shingle Point for a visit in their boats during the open season duly signed the necessary forms, but others have not been seen, and may never be seen again on that part of the coast.

After a great deal of trouble the Principal succeeded in getting the forms for some twenty odd children duly filled in and signed. When however he asked the Inspector of Police last fall to sign the forms as required, he refused to do so, stating that they were not, except in a few cases, destitute children. What is more, the forms call for medical examination, and up to the close of 1931

SPU-000167[000-000]

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H. E. Hume--2.

your doctor had not come to examine the children, although he had been repeatedly asked to do so, and had stated that he would come. During the whole time that the School has been established at Shingle Point (i.e. up to the close of 1931) your doctor has made but one visit to the School during the winter months, and that was by aeroplane the first winter, when he stayed about one hour only. He has come each summer by boat, but by that time the children had departed, and his visits were practically useless.

I feel therefore that it is incumbent upon me to bring these facts to your notice. It is not our practice to complain either about the Department as a whole, or of officers in the employment of the Department, but I do submit that the only satisfactory way of dealing with this problem will be for the Department to recognize that the establishment of the first residential school for Eskimo children in Canada has involved peculiar difficulties, and because of these it has been apparently impossible to fulfill all the rules and regulations which should govern the operation of such a school. It seems to me that the obvious duty of the Government is to consider this fact, and to meet it in the way that they have always done in the past, viz. by giving fair and proper treatment to the Church in its efforts to minister to the needs of these children. I am sure that on consideration you will recognize the reasonableness of this suggestion.

With regard to the future, however, I think that the matter of whether a child is a destitute child or not must be definitely put aside, and the Department recognize the validity of the claim which we make for the Eskimo children without prejudice to have the benefits of such educational facilities as are possible within the borders of our Dominion.

You will notice that I am not raising the question why your doctor at Aklavik did not carry out his part in connection with the examination of the children. It may well be that he had other work pressing upon him. Of that I know nothing, but I do feel that herein-after some definite plan should be adopted by the Government, in order that the children may be examined by their medical officer, and the report sent in in plenty of time before the close of the year. I do not think that this would place any hardship upon the doctor, neither would it involve any serious expenditure of time or money.

One more matter of importance has to be considered, and that is the question of grants for day pupils. I presume that these will come under the ordinary rules and regulations governing pupils attending a day school only, and the usual grants will be given.

In closing may I say that I will be very grateful indeed if you will give this matter your serious consideration at an early date. I hope to be in Ottawa during the third week of April, and would like to have an appointment with you if possible on the morning of Wednesday, April 20. This will enable us to discuss the matter

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H. E. Hume--3.

freely, and I feel sure that the various problems can be solved in a way that is mutually agreeable both to you and to the Church. Our relationships have always been of the most pleasant and helpful character, and I have no reason to think that the same will not continue.

With kindest personal regards,  
I remain, dear Mr. Hume,  
Yours very truly,

*A. L. Fleming*

ALF:EB.

Archdeacon of the Arctic.

## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000520

Shingle Point, Mar. 25, 1932.

My dear loved ones;

It is Good Friday afternoon, and I think I shall embrace the opportunity of getting another journal started to you all once more. This will be the one which will leave here by dog-team and then will likely lie in Aklavik until the beginning of June. Just when it will leave here is a matter of doubt, but we are expecting the inspector to go over to Herchel the beginning of April, and the Dr. is supposed to be coming down soon.

It is a little more than a week since I finished off my last letter to send with Mr. Shepherd. As [redacted] sold all the dogs which young [redacted] drove to [redacted], he went with Mr. S. himself and they had a successful trip there and back, taking the usual three days each way, and spending three days in Aklavik. They arrived back here last night, bringing [redacted] with them. As we had been getting Aklavik on the radio we knew that the mail was not in, so it was a real surprise to find he had a few letters for each of us which had come in on the plane a few weeks ago which took [redacted] body out. They were chiefly letters which had just managed to miss the last mail by a day or so. [redacted] written on Jan. 8 was one of them. Then I got your long letter with the full account of your Christmas doings. Mae. But on account of having to bring [redacted] their loads were too heavy to bring the second class matter from the last mail, so I guess we'll get no more papers until boat time.

In Mr. Shepherd's absence I had the very bad taste to go and take an attack of quinsy - yes the two throats I've had this year are nothing but quinsy. Each one gets just a little worse than the last one. I suppose in proportion as the piece of tonsil enlarges. This time I

[redacted]

They are all so rejoiced that Miss Bradford is coming back next year.

[redacted]

We have already a few Easter visitors. [redacted] has come to get him to help him to trap rats. Mr. S. promised him last fall that he could have him in the spring if he would let him come back for the early part of the year. [redacted] also came along from where they have been spending the winter in at the Eskimo lakes.

ANGELICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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M96-07 Box 188 File 5  
Bessie Quirt's letters 1932

April 12 Friday Evening

I was just commencing to tell you about our Easter visitors. [redacted] and [redacted] came the Tuesday before Easter and are still here. They came with the idea of taking both their girls away, but I think they have been persuaded by now to leave the [redacted] and just take [redacted] who is [redacted] years old, and [redacted]. Their only reason for wanting the girls is that [redacted] wants them for company, and I guess for help as she has a couple of younger children. [redacted]

On Saturday the rest of the visitors arrived, namely [redacted] from Head Point and [redacted] with their two children from Herschel Island. The Head Point folks brought us all each several gifts from their women folks, most of the things made by [redacted] and [redacted]. We appreciated them all very much as it shows their feeling for the mission and its missionaries.

We had a particularly happy Easter day, commencing with Communion at nine o' clock. The service was entirely in Huskie, but even at that it seemed a very lovely service. [redacted] did bring her two children but for once they kept pretty quiet. After the service we had them all in for breakfast and we set one of the long children's tables, and put strips of mauve and yellow paper and artificial flowers on the table. There were twenty-one of us all together. It is the first time that we have sat down to a large meal like this with the natives, and it did seem so nice and happy. It was time for the children to have their dinner by the time we got the wishes all done. We had Sunday School as usual and a real good Huskie service in the evening. [redacted] is a splendid singer and always is a good help at services. It was not that we did anything so special, but we all just felt so much real Easter joy in our [redacted] hearts that it was such a genuinely happy day.

The people all stayed around on Monday so it seemed a sort of native day with people in and out all day. [redacted] spent most of the afternoon with me, reading and listening to my explanations. [redacted]

In the evening I had a sort of Bible class for all the grown-ups similar to the ones I had at Christmas, and it was quite successful. I told them it would be at seven o'clock, and when I went in at that time expecting to ring the bell, here they all were seated and ready and [redacted] lighting the lamps. It certainly made me feel they wanted the class. After the class some of them came in, so of course we drank tea and chatted a bit until bed-time.

Tuesday morning a number of them left. [redacted] so Mr. Shepherd induced him to take him to Aklayik and [redacted] went with him to show him the way. [redacted] returned to Head Point taking with them [redacted] wanted [redacted] to take him back into the mountains to trap rats, and as [redacted] we did not mind as they should be learning trapping at the age of him and [redacted]



[redacted] So this makes seven children all together that have left school during the term this year. Sufficient reason I think for some hard and fast rule to be made, and I hope something will be done about. Most of these children will be back next year I think, to complicate matters for the new teacher. I forgot to tell you in its chronological order that [redacted] left for Aklavik the Monday before Easter and will be trapping rats in the delta now for the spring. He is coming back here himself for a few days to pick up his traps. He left [redacted] in school again (she was here all last year) and he also left [redacted] and the [redacted] at [redacted] house. So my school attendance is lessened by four of [redacted] girls as well as the other four. So I will just have thirty-four on my roll, after having started the year with forty-four. Since [redacted] are both back, we have another bed-fellow for [redacted]. This time it is [redacted], a child of ten years, so she is no trouble whatever and takes care of [redacted] as well.

Well, I have not had any difficulty getting in a week's holiday. I have mended and repaired clothes, skated a couple of times, tidied out shelves, drawers and corners in our room, spent one afternoon in the kitchen to let [redacted] do a washing, and did my own washing this afternoon. [redacted] and all set for three good months of school.

We did not get Aklavik well this week so do not know whether the mail got in Monday as scheduled or not. There are plenty of opportunities for the mail to reach us anyway. [redacted] went up one day this week and is also returning. We are on the lookout for [redacted] any time now, and the other teams will all be coming next week likely, so maybe if I write to you again next Friday I will be telling you of the arrival of the mail. I hope so. It seems quite a while now since I have heard from [redacted].

The weather has been good all during March. There have not been more than a couple of windy days and not one storm, so it has been great after the two previous months of storm. It hardly seems believable that April has already begun. It will seem no time now until open water, and first thing I know I will be home. Of course I will be crazy to see you all but I am not wishing these months here to pass too rapidly.

I think I have got well caught up by now so I will put this away for now, and hope to soon have something new to add. Aurevoir for now and as usual I will have to ask you to be very lenient on my mistakes.

April 5, 1932. Tuesday evening.

I am not having to wait until Friday to be able to tell you that the mail has come. It was Sunday at noon that dogs were sighted and it turned out to be [redacted], and his first act was to unstrap a bag of mail from the back of his toboggan and it turned out to be the fresh mail from the plane. We had an exciting time as usual. Mr. Shepherd complained that he had not got enough dinner although he had eaten everything that he could get his hands on. I immediately opened the Archdeacon's letter and found out that Mrs. Butler was coming in on the second boat to take

my place. Then we ransacked other letters to find out more about her.

It was hard for us all to go to S.S., church etc. with our minds revolving upon all the different things we had been reading, and all in a whirl as it were. [redacted] came before the afternoon was over [redacted]. They brought the word that the Dr. would be along on Monday. So we sort of had to collect our wits and plan for visitors, and sure enough they arrived in the afternoon. They travel in state. The Dr. travels in one cariole, wrapped up in an eiderdown while a Huskie drives the team and runs. Then [redacted] has a similar equipage. [redacted]

However they have been here 24 hours now, and I presume are leaving in the morning. The reason for their trip was to examine the school children in order that we can send in some forms to the government which should have been done ages ago. So to-day they put in the day doing the youngsters, in the staff room. You can imagine how settled school would not be with them trotting back and forward all day. It takes so little at any time to upset them when they are used to such uneventful lives.

to me that blue will be enough  
open water for a plane to land here  
with porters. So really, it is  
almost as if he were not coming now.  
Of course should he come, you will  
get a fresh letter from me then. Should  
he not come, I certainly know how  
I will get a decision made as to  
when and how I shall go out —  
from the last people here, we  
are isolated until open water is  
known. I am going to Athabasca  
about the middle of July.  
I hope you and others, decide to  
write for the June phase and the  
August phase as well for there  
are often entire months in the summer.  
I must close now, as it must  
be nearly time for school. I'll drop  
another line by the Inspector, if  
he comes.  
Love, Bess.

## Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-011509

# The Arctic Mission

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

Committee  
THE PRIMATE  
THE BISHOP OF NOBONEE  
THE BISHOP OF MACKENZIE RIVER  
THE BISHOP OF YUKON  
THE BISHOP OF KEKWATIN  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY, W.E.C.C.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5  
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS  
"MARTURIA" OR "M.E.C.C.", TORONTO  
TELEPHONE  
OFFICE: MIDWAY 3591  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 2081  
Arctic Mission Fund  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
ARCHDEACON A. L. FLEMING

22nd April, 1932.

Commissioner H. H. Rowatt,  
Deputy Minister N.W.T. & Yukon Branch,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Mr. Rowatt,

Following our conversation on Wednesday, 20th instant, I write to set forth the various points discussed, so that you may have them for further consideration. Before doing so, however, allow me to say how much I appreciated the sympathetic attention you gave to the matters which I had to bring before your notice.

4722  
First, in connection with the Hospital at Pangnirtung, we have spent between \$20,000 and \$25,000 on the building, etc., and being a small unit I am very doubtful whether the grants as agreed upon (including one nurse's salary) can cut the annual expense fifty per cent. If on top of that we have to pay the freight charges at \$90.00 a ton (which in an ordinary year will run around \$2000) the situation becomes fairly acute.

As mentioned on Wednesday there are two solutions of the problem which I would bring to your consideration.

The first is that had the Government been pursuing their policy of previous years and chartering the Beothic, there would have been no difficulty. On the other hand, in writing to the Fur Trade Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company under date 7th March, 1932, I gave him an estimate of our needs with regard to freight for the Eastern Arctic. In the last paragraph of that letter I wrote as follows:-

"With regard to the Hospital at Pangnirtung, I presume that the Department of the Interior will be responsible for the shipment of the freight to the Hospital, but for your guidance I may say that I estimate it as about 28 to 30 tons, and have notified the Government accordingly, but have not heard from them. This does not include the X-Ray and electric

RCN-011509

Commissioner H. E. Rowatt--2.

"light outfit, which will be about 8000 lbs."

It will be seen therefore that as far as we are concerned the Hudson's Bay Company are expecting to have the hospital supplies sent out under the Government charter, and not from the Mission. The reason why I said that this figure did not include the X-Ray and electric light outfit was that the Hudson's Bay Company have very kindly promised to freight it free from Montreal to Pangnirtung.

It seems to me therefore that under the circumstances the simplest solution might well be for the hospital freight to Pangnirtung to be included as Government freight.

If for any reason this becomes an impossibility, then consideration should be given to the fact that we erected the Hospital at Pangnirtung instead of Lake Harbour, as was our original intention. The freight charges to Lake Harbour are \$50.00 a ton, and the freight charges to Pangnirtung \$90.00, leaving a spread of \$40.00 a ton, or \$1200.00 at thirty tons, and that might reasonably be paid by the Government.

My own feeling is that the first suggestion is the one that will involve the least possible difficulty, both for the Government and Hudson's Bay Company, but I don't know how this will appear to you and the officers of your Department.

Second. I brought before your notice on Wednesday the problem of determining who is a destitute Eskimo child, and urged that the Eskimo on the coast be treated in exactly the same way as the Treaty Indians, and that the question of whether or not an Eskimo child is destitute be ignored. My feeling is that it was not originally the intention of the Department to make this an issue, and I think the officers of your Department will bear this out.

6334 In connection with the work at the Residential School for Eskimo children, Shingle Point, I would like to emphasize the fact that the School is a definite effort to enlighten the minds of the Eskimo children, giving them the rudiments of education, teaching them cleanliness and sanitation, as well as to read, write, count, understand the value of money, and the like. Our plan is primarily to so train the children that they shall be disciplined in mind and body. In order to do this we believe that religion has a very definite and invaluable place. Owing to the changing conditions, changing so rapidly that those of us who have travelled far and wide in the Arctic can sometimes hardly believe that the



Commissioner H. H. Rowatt--3.

changes we see are real, the Eskimo are faced with an extraordinarily difficult situation. We believe that there is a real and valuable future for the Eskimo race in northern Canada, if they can be preserved. In this we are supported by officers and ex-officers of your Department. On the other hand, unless the Eskimo children are educated and in other ways fitted to meet the incoming tide of civilization they are doomed.

I would like to explain further that we are most anxious not to unfit the Eskimo for the life which he must lead under ordinary circumstances in the Arctic. With this end in view the boys are taught to hunt the caribou, the birds, white whales, etc., as well as make nets, catch the fish, dry them, etc. The girls are taught cooking, how best to utilize everything that comes to them, and in many other ways to become suitable citizens in Eskimo settlements in the days to come. The fact that we have two Eskimo hunters at the School who take the boys hunting and fishing, etc., and two Eskimo women who teach the girls to sew boots, clothes, etc., is sufficient proof of the seriousness of our intention regarding these matters.

I therefore urge that as your Mr. Gibson suggested at our conference on Wednesday, the rules and regulations governing the acceptance of the children and other practical points be made as simple as possible, and that no Eskimo be placed at a disadvantage compared to the Indians with whom he comes into contact.

I would like to take this opportunity of pointing out that at present the School is housed in log cabins because we felt that it was an experiment fraught with very serious consequences, and did not wish to go into any unnecessary expense regarding buildings until such times as we were satisfied and the Government were satisfied that the school was thoroughly practicable. We have therefore received relatively little money from the Government towards equipment, and I think the School is being run as economically as possible, bearing in mind that it is the only residential school for Eskimo in Canada and is on the Arctic coast. I would like to mention also that the per capita grant of \$200 is \$50. less than is paid by the Indian Department for the Indian Schools at Carcross and other places. I mention this at this juncture that you may have the facts on file.

Since the School has been established in 1929 the Government has paid out in grants and nurse's salaries a total of \$16,824.51 according to our figures, while the Church has paid out a total of \$39,744.17, making a net expenditure paid by the Church of \$22,919.86. This does not include a very substantial amount paid each year by the Woman's Auxiliary to our Missionary Society in connection with clothing, etc., etc. I have not at the

Commissioner H. H. Rowatt--6.

Trusting I have made myself clear, and pleading for  
your sympathetic consideration,

Believe me, dear Mr. Rowatt,

Yours very truly,

*A. L. Fleming*

ALF:EB.

Archdeacon of the Arctic.



## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000182



## Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

10th August, 1932.

### MEMORANDUM.-

Mr. H. E. Hume,  
Chairman,  
Dominion Lands Board.

With reference to the returns submitted in connection with the Shingle Point Residential School, I beg to advise that there was some doubt as to the advisability of recommending these for payment as they were not in order.

As you are aware it is necessary before accepting a pupil into a residential school, for an application for admission, Form N.W.T. & Y. #77, to be filled out, signed by a parent or guardian and duly recommended by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and by the District Agent.

A check has been made and it is found that in connection with the present returns a very limited number of application forms were received and it was most difficult to determine the actual amount which should be paid.

The Department has experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining accurate statements of admission, attendance, etc., in connection with this school and the matter has been the subject of an exchange of correspondence with Venerable Archdeacon A. L. Fleming.

The situation so developed that the Archdeacon wrote you under date of the 7th March last outlining his views in reference to education of Eskimo children and the great difficulty experienced in classifying them. The Archdeacon expressed the opinion that educational facilities should be provided as this was a Federal responsibility and the expenses should be met by the State irrespective of whether a child could or could not be considered a destitute. I believe the matter was also discussed with the Deputy Minister who communicated with the Archdeacon under date of the 11th May. This letter reads in part as follows,-

"With respect to the Shingle Point school and the Aklavik hospital - we would prefer to allow these matters to stand temporarily until a full report has been received from our officers in the field. In the meantime, however, the grant of \$200 per pupil in residence at the Shingle Point school will be continued pending the final decision as regards the whole question of native education."

SPU-000182[000-000]

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- 2 -

It was on the strength of this decision that the present account for \$6,338.48 was compiled and the memorandum covering its submission to the representative of the Treasury was prepared.

*J. S. G.*

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## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000180

Shingle Point, N.W.T.

November 22, 1932.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

Archdeacon A.L. Fleming,  
604 Jarvis St.  
Toronto Canada.

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M96-7 14-1a Rev. H.S. Shepherd

Dear Archdeacon:-

[redacted] and I have just returned from Aklavik with our mail, the first we have had since last July. We had a day only in Aklavik but short though our visit was I enjoyed the touch with others. The spirit of the mission there seems excellent, and is such a happy change from the tone evidenced there last March when I was in for a few days. This brings me to say, my experience has been that the one quality indispensable in workers for these lonely trying fields is a sound Christian spirit. With that quality nothing much matters; without it even the best equipment is rendered useless, or nearly useless.

The good fortune regarding the six children to be adopted gave me real joy, and I have lost no time getting the pictures since the sun is about gone. We saw him today but may not again for two months. I have taken a group picture of the six and an individual, close up, picture of each, making seven exposures. I filled up the film with a snap of [redacted] beside my favorite dog, Snooper. I shall inclose a key to the film and I hope they turn out well.

I have given you the four new children- [redacted] and the two other choices I thought best, [redacted] and [redacted]. I have written a short history of each of these children, [redacted] and [redacted] was written up and sent last March. The histories of the new pupils shall be in this mail. Moreover I am getting the supervisors to write something, thinking it may give you a view from a different angle and prove of interest. I hope all will be pleasing and satisfactory to you.

As regards our (Miss Latham and I) secret which you tell me has leaked out you need not feel at all concerned. When I wrote in June the event was so new that we were not just sure where we were standing, and although we felt you ought to know at once we did not care to have the information made public. All has had time to crystallize since, leaving us with convictions such that it doesn't matter a bit who knows. We feel not the slightest resentment, so please be at ease.

As to our school life, everything is going nicely so far. The staff with the exception of Miss Shepherd [redacted] and all the children just splendid. The [redacted] of the staff and children is a great blessing and I pray it may continue. Miss Jones is a very efficient worker. She has the right spirit and thus has taken the sudden change very well; has settled down in her humble situation here nicely and is proving a great help to us. The other worker is very good indeed in the school room. [redacted]

Miss Shepherds [redacted]

Miss Hirst's [redacted]

[redacted] She has just told me that if Miss Quirt comes back to the school next year she would prefer staying on for another year. If that cannot be arranged she feels she ought to go. The strain has been long and hard enough.

I am very sorry to have to report that we have been unable to get a single caribou since last summer. They have just simply moved out of the country. In Aklavik early in the fall some were procured, but nothing since. As far east and west as I have been able to hear the same condition exists. The thousands that were all along the coast here for the last three years have moved else where. They may return during the winter, I hope and pray they do.

In the fall the fishing was especially good and I have laid up an abundant supply (6000) or more. By trying harder I could have had more. Had I known the meat supply would be cut off I surely would have, but the herd was near all summer and gave no warning of their intended departure. Thus myself and many others have been taken by surprise. I have already bought some rice and fresh vegetables in Aklavik and shall need to buy more in the event the herd remains away.

By being careful we shall have fish enough to do until spring. We have flour, oatmeal, hard-tack, molasses and butter to do more than the year. Of rice, beans, etc., of which we have used so little we shall be short. I expect to have to buy and haul from Herschel Island some of these. Let us pray and trust He shall supply our needs, for He has promised to so. The requisition shall be larger next year because of this turn of events.

If it can be arranged, Miss Latham and I would like to fly out on the aeroplane which comes to Aklavik in the middle of next summer. I am not sure of the date, but last year it was in

on the fifteenth of July. We would like part of the summer out side. If we wait until the last boat, or plane, the summer will be over before we arrive out. I am telling you this now at this early date, to give you ample time, and if it cannot be arranged, to give us ample time to readjust our plans to suit whatever can be done. I should like to know, if you please, how much one shall be allowed towards the fare by plane in lieu of the fare by boat.

If you would like my suggestion for the adjustment of the school staff next summer it would be as follows:-

Miss Jones be sent to Aklavik as soon as the water opens to work as she desires among the Eskimo and Indians assembled there during the summer months. Miss Latham could come back to fill her place untill the new workers arrive. Miss Quirt be sent in to take Miss Jones place, a nurse to take Miss Shepherd's place and a principal to take mine. This appears rather a tall order but seems to me the feasible way out.

The term (four years) has been very exacting for all, and it is time the strain was released that our bodies and spirits may be recreated by contact with those things we cannot have here.

As to the levy on my salary, I am only glad to do my bit towards the regaining of a balance of affairs after such a tremendous shock. It is deplorable it should fall just now.

You have my continual prayers in your work, and for Christmas and the New Year my every good wish.

Believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

*H. Sherman Shepherd*

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000192



**The Arctic Mission**  
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

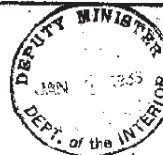
**Committee**  
THE PRIMATE  
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANADA  
THE BISHOP OF NOBOKOM  
THE BISHOP OF KREWATHIN  
THE BISHOP OF MACKENZIE RIVER  
THE BISHOP OF TUKON  
THE GENERAL SECRETARY M.S.C.  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

THE CHURCH HOUSE  
504 ARVIS STREET  
TORONTO 5  
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS  
"NARTURIA" OR "M.E.C.C." TORONTO  
TELEPHONE  
OFFICE: MIDWAY 3361  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 1047  
Arctic Mission Fund  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
ARCHDEACON A. L. FLEMING

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ARCTIC

2nd January, 1933.



*Extracts on  
reindeer on  
file 730.544*

H. H. Rowatt, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Rowatt,

re Reindeer Herd and Shingle Point School

At the close of my interview with you on Thursday, 29th December, 1932, you were good enough to ask me to participate in writing regarding this matter, and I now do so.

On my return from a visit to the Eastern Arctic in 1931, one of the outstanding impressions left with me was the scarcity of caribou clothing found amongst many of the Eskimo in that section of Arctic Canada. At one point, Southampton Island, the Hudson Bay Company post manager said that he did not think there were more than half a dozen caribou skin suits in the settlement. I met in many places a scarcity of skins not only for clothing, but also for bedding. Woollen blankets and garments were being substituted for caribou skin bedding and clothing. In discussing the matter with Missionaries, Hudson Bay factors and policemen, I came to the conclusion that the lack of proper clothing resulted in inefficient hunters. Being ill-clad, the men were unable to go far afield in the cold weather in search of animal life, and this led to a scarcity of food, resulting in ill-health and a lowering of the whole standard of the Eskimo.

Shortly after my return from the north on the 1st of January, I had an interview with Mr. O. S. Fennie, Director of the Department of the Interior, when he told me of the Government's interest in the matter of domesticated reindeer from Alaska. The matter was finally decided at that time, but I was particularly glad to hear of it. I was particularly glad to hear of it because it seemed to me that with a herd of reindeer, we might hope for the supplying of the Eskimo with skins for clothing and the woolly parts of the Eastern Arctic and Alaska.

SPU-000192[000-000]

H. H. Rowatt--2.

as I realize now, that this matter is a great adventure fraught with very serious difficulties, and involving a very considerable expense. At the same time it has always seemed to me that it was one of the most constructive efforts made, and from what I have heard and seen since then I have reason to believe that the Government's method of sending experts to examine the country where the reindeer are to be located is likely to produce the desired results. If that be so, then there is no question in my mind that these reindeer will make a vital contribution to one of the most difficult problems in connection with the maintenance of the Eskimo in their natural environment. There are other factors which enter in, namely, the possibility of available additional food supply for the natives from the reindeer slaughtered; and last but not least, the opening up to the Eskimo a new and what will become an indigenous industry. As the Eskimo become "reindeer-minded", and have a share in the herd, it may reasonably be expected that developments will take place so that many of the Eskimo families will not only participate in a co-operative scheme regarding the reindeer, but themselves own a small herd or part of a small herd.

Certain obvious difficulties have been mentioned to me by men who know the Eskimo and are entitled to express their opinions. One of these is that through the centuries the Eskimo has been brought up with the idea of killing animal life, not preserving it, and that, therefore, it is impossible to expect them in a few short years to change their attitude and be content to watch the animals feed. Undoubtedly, serious attention should be given to this objection, for those of us who have lived for periods with the Eskimo as members of their community alone know how true this is. The question then arises, can the difficulty be met with any reasonable hope of success. It seems to me that the most reasonable way to deal with this problem is to take Eskimo lads of about sixteen years of age, after they have been trained in our Eskimo Residential School, and as they graduate from the School apprentice them with Government reindeer experts for training, so that in due time they too will become expert herders.

These lads having been educated up to a sufficient standard for their needs, and having learned good self-control to some extent, will provide the best possible material for herders of the reindeer, and will largely guarantee the future development of this most important industry. They will grow up "reindeer-minded", and through their contacts with the other children at the School, as well as with their own native families, will act as emissaries amongst the present and rising generations by converting them to a consciousness of the value of the reindeer herd to the whole Eskimo community.

I have set forth my views regarding the reindeer herd first, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what

H. H. Rowatt--3.

is in my mind in connection with the educational problem. X

Turning now to the matter of our Eskimo Residential School, I think it is only right and proper that I should place on record very briefly the history of that school.

For a number of years before the school came into being, the Bishops and the Missionaries of our Anglican Church were very much exercised about the effect of civilization coming so close to the Eskimo of the Mackenzie Delta. Up to that time we had been in the habit of sending Eskimo children from the Delta and the coast to our Indian Residential School at Hay River. The Director of North-West Territories took exception to this, claiming that the Government did not like the idea of sending children to a school one thousand miles away, which was outside the Eskimo territory; and, secondly, that the Government's opinion was that the children ought to be kept near their native environment, if not in it, and should, as far as possible, be segregated from the Indian children, since the two races had very different characteristics, etc.

After careful consideration, therefore, I took the matter up first with the Director of North-West Territories, then with Mr. Gibson, and, finally, with the late Minister of the Interior, Hon. Chas. Stewart. I suggested that since we had no data to go on regarding the work of a residential school amongst Eskimo, it might be in the best interests of the work if we began in a very small way so that should any misconception be discovered it would be a simple matter to rectify the same ere we had established an elaborate system with complete buildings, etc. When I interviewed Hon. Chas. Stewart I was afraid that he might not approve of my suggestion, since I knew that the Indian Department had put up very elaborate schools in Western Canada for the Indians. [I was rejoiced to discover, however, that the Minister heartily approved of the scheme, and gave it his complete support. He proved the sincerity of his interest in the project by arranging for a grant of \$10,000. towards the start of this school. Necessary provisions were made whereby we did not get the full amount, but only got that which we could claim after having made the expenditures.] Both he and I were very anxious that no unnecessary expense should be incurred, since it was an experiment, and not something of a permanent nature as far as the buildings were concerned. With the full approval of the Arctic Committee under which I work, we commandeered the Mission buildings at Shingle Point, and secured the use of the Hudson's Bay Company's dwelling house and store, as well as two log cabins belonging to Eskimo. Out of these various log buildings the School was established at the cost to the Government, as far as capital expenditures are concerned, of about \$5,000. I think it is only right that I should mention this so that you may understand that there has been the closest co-operation between the Church and the Government, and every effort has been made to meet the needs of all parties, and no unnecessary expenditures

H. H. Rowatt--4.

have been permitted. We have today thirty-five boarders at that School, and next June a number of older lads and girls will be graduating. From amongst these lads apprenticed reindeer herders should be procurable, if the Government desires their services. Here again, of course, the matter would have to be dealt with locally, and the parents' wishes would have to be considered, as well as the boys', but I have little doubt that the Government will be able to secure those that it desires, and complete information regarding the lads can be obtained from the School.

The time has come, however, when the School ought to be established on a more permanent basis. We have trained the children, and in so doing have gained some very valuable information and experienced workers who know and understand thoroughly the situation. While from the financial point of view these are exceedingly difficult days both for the Government and for the Church, I believe that the time has come when a decision must be arrived at regarding the future location of this School, which at present is the only residential school for Eskimo boys and girls exclusively in Canada.

X My suggestion would be that the School be established at or near the headquarters of the reindeer herd. The reason why we chose Shingle Point originally was because there is generally a good supply of fresh meat, fish, etc. there. Until this year as many as one hundred caribou have been slaughtered annually by those at the School to supply food, skins and thread for the children and staff. If the School is moved to the vicinity of the reindeer camp, I think the Government should be prepared to supply reindeer meat and a reasonable quantity of skins for winter clothing. X With regard to the expenses involved in erecting the school building, it seems to me the Government ought to be prepared to make some contribution towards the same. I would, therefore, suggest that in view of the fact that roughly \$5,000. was not used out of the original grant, that that amount should be earmarked towards the new building, and that in addition a sum of \$15,000. towards the new building be made, or \$20,000 in all. In all probability this will mean that the Church will have to supply an equal amount for capital expenditures. My suggestion would be that of this amount one-half (\$10,000) should be available this year (1933 estimates) and a similar amount next year (1934 estimates).

X I believe that in connection with this effort there should be the closest possible agreement and co-operation, since the matter is of vital importance to the whole Eskimo problem of the future. X From the point of view of the Church we are anxious that physically, mentally and spiritually the best should be done for the Eskimo, and I feel confident from the knowledge I have of the Government authorities that the same is their desire. While the educational problem is not in one sense a fundamentally religious problem, yet inasmuch as to leave the native in ignorance is simply to court disaster, since ignorance is always twin sister to vice,

H. H. Rowatt--E.

it becomes a matter of first importance to the Church as well as to the Government. XSecondly, the reindeer herd will be a vital industry, and of the greatest possible service we hope to Eskimo far beyond the boundaries of the Mackenzie Delta. It is therefore a matter of first importance also. Finally, unless we can have the future herders strengthened morally, they will not render the service to the Government which it is entitled to expect from them. Thus it seems to me that this whole matter is one for mutual co-operation and co-ordination.X

I fear I have set down my ideas in a somewhat rambling way, but I would ask you to forgive whatever is lacking in the finish of the presentation of the case, and realize that I am writing this under pressure of time, and when I have many other matters on my mind. If anything that I have said needs development, I should be only too glad to hear from you regarding the matter.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

*A. L. Fleming*

ALF:EB.

Archdeacon of the Arctic.

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000491



ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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M96-7 24-2 Mabel Jones

Anglican Residential Eskimo School,

Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean.

October 3rd, 1933.

Ven. Archdeacon Fleming, L Th.,  
Church House, Toronto.

Dear Mr. Archdeacon,-

We had a surprise visit from the Police yesterday who are on their way west to try and locate [redacted] who is looking for some kind of specimens for Kew Gardens. She was last heard of as leaving Pt. Barrow on Sept. 8, by Schooner. We hope she reaches her destination safely, but I am afraid that we were naughty enough for a moment to be glad she had to be locked up, as the Police were good enough to give passage to our mail bag at the same time. Therefore we got our Sept. mail about a week after it reached Aklavik instead of waiting until Nov. for it. Our thanks go to the new Inspector.

Although I did not hear from you personally this mail, I rather <sup>think</sup> you may be interested in hearing latest news items of our School. Our news from the outside was of surpassing interest to us. May I offer you my congratulations on your appointment as Bishop of the Arctic. We do not know details as yet, or just how it may change things for us, but I feel sure that it is the outcome of much prayerful thought and humbly add my prayers that you may be blessed of God as heretofore. The Work here is much dearer and nearer to my heart this year than it was last, and anything which will promote its welfare must be very precious to me. I am just wondering though, pardon my expressing my thought, if it is not very much your old work with added items of importance

and a new title. Or is there to be a financial agent as well. You know that you have my deepest sympathy in your collecting I was in the work myself for several years. But it has its very bright spots, and I pray that they will increase in number and brilliance for you in the days to come.

Our news from Aklavik on the other hand was very sad. You remember the boy I wrote you that Miss. Tomalin rushed to Hospital while I was in Aklavik.. well, he has passed away.

[REDACTED]

The other boy, [REDACTED], is still very ill, but not thought in danger, I believe. I leave it to Miss. Tomalin to write you more in detail.

Mr. Shepherd wrote me about supplies. We have made some purchases already and hope to be able to keep the children warm this winter with what we have now, except in the matter of combinations for the older children as I wrote you before. Of course we can always make them from flannelette if necessary. I plan to make stockings of duffle, or rather mackinaw. They will be warm if bulky. Just now since we got denim and the Moosehides from Aklavik, we are bending all our efforts towards getting shoes and mittens made. We have little in the way of wet weather shoes for any of the children, and so do not know what we shall do next Spring. At present I am hoping and praying for an early freeze -up with the consequent dryness under foot. Sept. was of course our wet month and the children's feet were not often dry, but October came in bright and cool and things have improved a bit.



Our school is more crowded than ever this year. I have to have twenty girls in the space which last year seemed overfull with eighteen. But they are such nice children that now I should be sorry to part with anyone of them. Now that [redacted] will not be with us again, the boys' house will contain the same as last year, namely sixteen when [redacted] returns. This however is one too many for present accommodations and an extra bunk is to be provided this year. You know of course that the children sleep two in a bed, and I have three girls in one at present, and in the boys' House the same situation will obtain when the sixteen are there. We are longing more than ever to see the new school when we hope the children can each have their own bed with space for a personal box beside it. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," and so we shall continue to uphold this special object before the throne of Grace.

We have at last got the staff permanently housed in their respective quarters. Miss. Tomalin and I changed places, and when Thomas got moved into [redacted] old place for the winter, Mr. W. could at last have a place to hang his hat and call it his own. I feel extremely sorry that he was forced to live in a suitcase etc for so long a time. But every thing seemed to prevent an earlier rearrangement. Mrs. Butler now has her own room again at the front of the M.H. and Miss. Harvey the other one upstairs in the M.H. Poor Miss. Harvey has found it a bit trying having to cook with wet wood, but is finding her own way out.

The children were so delighted to receive messages in our letters from Mr. Shepherd, and one and all are looking for him to come back. Indeed, one little girl, [redacted] asked if he were coming when the dog sleds came. They have a big place in his heart and he has in theirs, too.

Miss. Tomalin is fitting in with the boys in fine style. She likes boys and I like girls, so we are both happy. Of course she had not counted on the laundry work which with our present limited staff must be looked after by the boys' supervisor. But she is shouldering her burden in that respect very well. I hope

[redacted] So far all seem very well indeed. I am hoping that we may have our Bible class again this year, to help in maintaining the high level of spirituality which is so vital to our work among the children. I cannot see it at present, but I do hope and pray that it may be possible sometime in the year to have our early morning quiet-time <sup>of</sup> fellowship<sup>to</sup>. It was such a strength to us last year and those of us who enjoyed the period felt it more than repaid us for the extra effort it meant in getting up earlier.

Mr. Webster is expecting me to do as I did last year for Mr. S. that is to give the general address each Sunday to the whole school before we divide into our classes. I again have the highest class composed of those who are farthest advanced in English and understanding. It is a great joy to me to be able to take these each Sunday, and I only hope that I may be able to find time for adequate preparation for these classes.

Thomas Umaok [redacted] are not exactly happy in their temporary dwelling. Both would much rather be in their old home, now occupied by Mr. W. Thomas [redacted]

He had to miss S.S. and evening service on Sunday which is very unusual for him. I must try and drop in at odd moments and make them both laugh. I find a good laugh cures many things with the Eskimos. They are inclined to be fatalistic in their outlook, aren't they? [redacted]

[redacted] She is doing all I ask of her in the sewing line, so far. Long may it continue. I have her working with me most of the time in the Girl's residence and she does enjoy the company. She knows one or two choruses and parts of the hymns off by heart, and sometimes we have a duet between garments.

The Police Boat has been sighted on its return, so I must  
haste to close this.

With earnest prayer for the future of the work here, and  
hoping to have more time in writing you next time, with  
kindest regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

*Mabel Jones*  
*(Deaconess)*

## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000492

Anglican Eskimo Residential School,  
Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean.  
October 25, 1933.

Ven. Archdeacon A.L. Fleming,  
The Church House, Toronto.

Dear Mr. Archdeacon,-

As Mr. Webster hopes to start for Aklavik early next week, D.V. I must write you a few details of our life here. I feel that it will make sorry reading for you, but I also feel that you would wish to hear of our trials, that you may be able the more intelligently to intercede for us. It has indeed seemed to have been so far a black October for us. Laughingly we have said to each other, what else can we experience here, fire, flood, famine, pestilence, and of course storms. Yes, it does sound like a bit out of a novel, doesn't it. I can hardly realize that I will not wake up soon and find that it was all a dream.

On October 3, [redacted] my baby of last year in the boys' house, took to his bed after several days or rather nights of queer behaviour, with pneumonia, and the next day another youngster, [redacted] became ill with the same disease, as far as could be diagnosed here. Miss. Tomalin nursed them assiduously, and unrelentingly for a week. She stubbornly, (and I use the word advisedly, <sup>refused</sup>) to accept much if any relief, [redacted], Even then, [redacted] she refused to give up, trying to keep going on [redacted] until Miss. Harvey discovered [redacted] and simply forced her to give in. In the late afternoon of October 14, [redacted] and since then Miss. Harvey [redacted] Tonight Miss. T. came downstairs at the tea hour, [redacted] School was closed all last week, and Mrs. Butler valiantly wrestled with pots and pans. Mr. Webster moved to the Boys' House, and looked after the boys night and morning.



On October 13th, which the superstitious person would be sure to tell us was also a Friday, we had our fire. I knew nothing of it until the next morning when I went into the Church to serve Breakfast, and found Mr. W. rather upset. On enquiring I heard the story. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] But the trouble was of quite different character. It does seem hard that just as he had all his things in one place with a measure of privacy and a little comfort, that he should loose all. But while we all know that he feels his loss very much, he says very little about it, and is cheerfully going on.

Tuesday Oct. 31,

Due to matters of management here which required Mr. Webster's presence as long as Miss. T. was here, Mr. Webster acceded to my request that he remain and send Thomas Umaok and [REDACTED] in to Aklavik at once for the doctor if possible to come back by plane. As you know that did happen and yesterday we had the excitement of a plane arriving. The doctor commented favorably on [REDACTED] and said that [REDACTED] would be alright too but as he needed more care and we had so few to help, that he would take him to hospital ~~to~~, to relieve us of the responsibility. I was certainly much relieved, as it was certainly a strain day and night watching of him that he did not get cold, etc. We were glad, so glad to hear too that [REDACTED] is getting on nicely now, after a very difficult time, with Typhoid followed by Gall bladder trouble. He is sitting up for about fifteen minutes a day now. [REDACTED] wrote to one of the boys here, that he was very very fat now. He sounded very happy. The hospital is certainly the best place for sick people up here.

We are all immensely relieved here now that Miss. Tomalin [REDACTED] and lead Miss. Harvey [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] However we three here feel that our consciences are fairly clear and are busy trying to forget all the unpleasantness and unhappiness of the last three weeks. What a blessing work is, we don't have time to sit down and pity ourselves which would of course be the very worst thing for us to think of doing.

I must tell you that [REDACTED] got a great thrill out of his plane ride. You see he came back with the plane and then is here while Mr. W. goes to Aklavik. Three days going, and thirty-five minutes coming back is fine,

With all best wishes for the holy season of Christmas and  
may the New Year bring you many rich blessings, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

*Mabel Jones*  
*(Deaconess)*

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000055



1923

OFFICE OF DISTRICT AGENT  
FEB 22 1934  
FORT SMITH, N. I.

## DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

*Jim DeLoach*  
MEMBER Grade 4

**Certified Correct** ..... **DISTRICT AGENT**

DISTRICT AGENT

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000206



THE RIGHT REVEREND  
ARCHIBALD LANG FLEMING, D.D.  
BISHOP OF THE ARCTIC

The Bishop's Office  
The Church House

CABLE ADDRESS  
"MANTURIA" TORONTO  
TELEPHONES  
OFFICE: MIDWAY 3591  
RESIDENCE: KINGSDALE 2081

604 Jarvis Street,  
Toronto 5, Ontario,

16th January, 1934.



The Chairman,  
Dominion Lands Board,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

We have received news from the Acting Principal of our Residential School at Shingle Point to the effect that owing to a fire in his house, a quantity of equipment has been destroyed. This includes the School records, General Records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, Service Registers and others. We will in due course replace the registers, etc., as far as possible, but we would like your help in connection with the replacement of the records of attendance, etc. We have everything apparently up to June 30, 1932, but we have not got the quarterly reports for September, 1932, December, 1932, March, 1933, and June, 1933. We would be very grateful if you could supply us with copies of these missing quarters. We will then have our file complete, and send duplicates to the School.

Would you at the same time kindly send us a quantity of blank quarterly reports, so that our duplicate copies may be similar to the ones lost.

We would also be grateful if you would forward to The Principal, Anglican Residential School, Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean, via Aklavik, N.W.T., and Edmonton, Alberta, one hundred (100) copies each of Application for Admission Forms; Quarterly Return Forms, showing number of children admitted or discharged from School; and School Register Return Forms (Teacher's quarterly Returns).

Sauk

3 Copies Form 61- Sep 1932 Quarter  
3 - - 61 Dec - - - - -  
3 - - 61 March 1933 - - -  
3 - - 61 June - - - - -  
3 - - 75 March 1933 - - -  
3 - - 75 June 1933 - - -  
3 - - 75 Sep - - - - -  
19 - - - - -

Yours very truly,

A. L. Fleming  
Bishop of the Arctic.

SPU-000206[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1883, File 630/219-2, pt. 2,  
Shingle Point Anglican School  
1932, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

SPU-000206

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000205-0000



1879

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA  
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

~~COPIES~~

FORT SMITH, N.W.T.  
18th JANUARY, 1934

Dear Reverend Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd October last, advising that you were forwarding Application Forms for admission to Residential School of the following children:-

[redacted] and that [redacted] had left school in January 1932, but that it was only recently that his application form was completed.

These forms, which Inspector C.E. Rivett-Carnac received from you to sign and forward here, have since come to hand.

Unfortunately with the exception of [redacted] applications we are enclosing the others for the signature of the guardian's in each case, as they cannot be forwarded to Ottawa in their incomplete form.

The Quarterly return for quarter ending 30th September last, was also received but will have to be held here pending the return of the forms enclosed.

Yours respectfully,

District Agent.

Reverend Mr. J.H. Webster,  
Principal, St. John's School,  
Shingle Point,  
via Aklavik, N.W.T.

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000501

copied

Dear Mrs Jones

Anglican Eskimo Residential School,

Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean.

January 25th, 1934.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, D.D.,

Bishop of The Arctic,

The Church House, Toronto.

My dear Bishop,-

Very many thanks for your cheery letter of Nov. 15. I am so sorry that we could not know the date of your consecration until Dec. 31, but you are often in my prayers, and I trust that you were very conscious of the presence of all your Arctic Missionaries in spirit at that service. I feel that it will mean much to the work in this Northland to have the work all under one head. Necessarily there had to be differences of opinion between the man on the field and the man in the Toronto office, and I assure you I often felt it keenly.

My last letter to you left here so long ago, ( although we hear that the mail was held up and did not reach you likely until Jan. ) that I almost forget just how far I had got in the story of our School life. Now that we have got back to more normal living here it seems hard to recall those now seemingly far distant days when everything was at sixes and sevens... not that we are content with things even yet.

Miss. Tomalin and [redacted] arrived back with Mr. Webster on Sunday Dec. 3. Just as we had completed S.S., which Miss. Harvey took for me, and the first boy was out of the door, there was the exciting cry of dogteam... and then all was bedlam inside and outside. We found Miss. Tomalin already in the Mission House. [redacted] She afterwards told me that [redacted] looked the picture of health, and we all think that he has [redacted] No reminds me so much now of my other [redacted] of last year... [redacted] is such a fine fine boy, and we were so glad to see him, along with his mother, father, and five younger brothers, at Christmas time. The baby of the family some [redacted] was baptised on Christmas day and given the name of [redacted] showed up so well for the training he had received at school and we all felt real proud of him. Only one other family arrived for Christmas, that was [redacted] with [redacted] children [redacted] who had returned from Hay River school last summer. Needless to say Miss. Harvey was overjoyed to have them here. [redacted] we discovered had never been baptised so we had the Service on New Year's Day. [redacted]



Another Baptism in which I am very interested, was that of [redacted] new baby of [redacted] at Head Point. Thomas Umaok had to go to Herschel Island for supplies and on his way there was stormbound for two days at Head Point. [redacted] Does it not do your heart good to hear of such things. What it must mean to these people to have one of their own people ministering to them in sacred things. I like to think that our school may start others on the way to such a calling; and that in the future there may be more, called of God and trained for His service, who shall spend their lives in visiting these people. I had such a fine time listening to Thomas as he told me of the people he had seen, some of whom had been here a year ago for Christmas, but who had had to remain at home this. Thomas is so keen, and it does rejoice my heart to see his enthusiasm at times for his work. He takes it so seriously too. He is ready at any time. One Sunday when we were alone, I asked him if he would give the sermon at our English service... he said, yes. When the time came I asked him if he would let me know what lesson he wished read (we always try to read the passage to be spoken upon) and he said, "whatever you like I speak on". I said then what the passage for the day was, and he said, "That is alright, I tell them that". And I understand from the children that he explained the story to them so that they could remember it. I thought at the time, well I wonder just how many 'white' preachers would do that, or be content to do likewise.

We had such a happy time at Christmas, and I have sent you my version of it in another letter.

You will be glad to hear that Miss. Tomalin is [redacted] at her full work. [redacted]

[redacted] She seems to be a born leader and in some ways it does seem a pity that she is to leave the active ranks of our Missionary work. [redacted]

[redacted] She will doubtless learn to conserve her strength and use it to the best advantage as she grows older. She is the idol of all the children, and can do wonders with them.

January 30, 1934.

The mail is due to leave here tomorrow D.V. and I must hasten to finish. You will remember that when we took the pictures of the new children one child was left out. I took her picture on another film, and it is going outside this mail, to my home. I am asking my people to send you the negative and a print. This is [redacted] who came to school with me from Aklavik last Sept. The film and camera used for the others were mine, but I do not want you to think of returning the film. It is hardly worth mentioning, except that you asked for this information. [redacted] with their children; [redacted] arrived here last night from King Pt. They are on their way to the Delta, food being scarce. They are the grandparents of the baby, [redacted] baptised at Head Pt. Sometimes I wish that I could go to visit these people sometimes! The [redacted] family who were received back in our Church from the Roman Ch.



Last Spring in Aklavik have turned up here. The [redacted] came in last Thursday and asked for help to get the family in. They were out on the ice somewhere, in the storm. Some men who were here in connection with the reindeer, with our two boys, [redacted] went out in pairs to bring them in, but missed them. The old man had started to walk in and wandered. It was nearly ten o'clock at night before he was brought in. [redacted] had built a snow house at the creek west of here and camped there for the night with the family. [redacted] They came in the next day. The father is badly frozen and Miss. Tomaslin is having extra work to look after him under very poor conditions. I am hoping that Mr. Webster will be able to take him in to Aklavik with him this week.

Apart from minor ailments such as colds and sore eyes, the children are keeping very well. We do pray that no more sickness may befall us. School is going on steadily now, and the children are enjoying it.

We have been meeting again this year for Bible Study, and have continued on from where we left off with Mr. Shepherd... St. John 10. We had a very helpful study last Thursday on St. John 16. Quite often our tiny staff room is crowded out, as when there are Huskies here they come too. Indeed last week was the first time I remember that the staff have been unsupported by the Huskies. The men were out looking for the lost and the women were waiting at home for them.

We are so glad to have Thomas with us again. He seems to have been away so much this season. He was away, kept by storms, for nearly four weeks, returning with our mail and some meat on New Year's Eve. Since then he had the prolonged trip (also on account of bad weather,) to Herschel Island. We had many bad storms in the dark period this winter... most unusual people say. The temperature has been very low too at times... forty being frequent now.. and during Christmas week, it was 46, and 47. Now that the sun is back we are revelling in his rays and forgetting all about the storms.

I am very glad to hear from the Shepherds that they are coming back D.V. on the first boat. The children hurried vigorously in Huskie, when I read it out of my letter to them. They are both very much beloved by these children, and I do not think that the affection is one sided by any means either.

With kind regards, and assuring you of our happiness in having you as our Bishop, and looking forward to a real visit from you sometime soon, I remain,

Yours faithfully, in Christ's service,

*Mabel Jones.*  
(Deaconess.)

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000209

-COPY-

C/

St. John's Eskimo Residential School  
Shingle Point,  
via Aklavik, N.W.T.  
13th March 1934.

J.A. McDougal Esq  
District Agent  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18th January (C-#1879) in which you enclose Application forms for a witnessed signature of the parent or guardian of the following children:

I am sorry you have been inconvenienced in this matter. The Rev. H.S. Shepherd, whom I am relieving during the time he is on furlough, asked me to forward the forms to you. After he had departed I noticed several of the forms had not been witnessed but as I was unable to see the parents or guardians of these children so I forwarded the application forms as requested by Mr. Shepherd.

I have been able to have the forms of [redacted] completed with a witnessed signature of the parents or guardian. It will be the summer before the other forms are completed as the parents or guardians of the other children live a considerable distance from Shingle Point.

I am sorry that the quarterly returns have to be held pending the return of the Application forms.

Apparently the difficulty has been to see the parents or guardians of some of the scholars as the children have been brought to school by friends or sent on passing schooners. Although application forms are sent to the parents or guardians of the children we find it a little difficult to educate the people to having their signature witnessed.

I shall bring your letter to the notice of Rev. H.S. Shepherd when he returns here in the summer.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J.H. Webster  
Acting Principal.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000214

-COPY-

St. John's Eskimo Residential School,  
Shingle Point,  
via Aklavik, N.W.T.  
7th May, 1934.

J. McDougal, Esq.,  
District Agent,  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed herewith please find application forms for [redacted] which has been duly attended to as you desired. I hope to forward the remainder of these forms next mail.

I am also enclosing application forms for [redacted] and [redacted] which I trust you will find in order.

Will you please forward me the number of the last application form I sent you? I think it was number 56. All our school records were destroyed by fire last October.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J.H. Webster  
Acting Principal.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000215

Extract from Inspector Rivett-Carnae's report  
dated the 10th May, 1934, on File 18 RWT.

6334

1. I have the honour to report that on April 10th, 1934, I left Aklayik, N.W.T., on patrol to Herschel Island, Y.T., accompanied by Reg. No. 11097, Constable Parker, D.E., and Civilian Employee Charlie Stewart, guide and interpreter; two police dog teams were taken, O/P Charles Stewart driving his own dogs and Constable Parker and myself one team each.
2. Leaving Aklayik on 10-4-34 we arrived at Herschel Island on 14-4-34, where I remained until the morning of April 18th. On 19-4-34 the patrol left Herschel Island on its return to Aklayik, reaching that point on the evening of April 23rd, at 8.30 pm.
3. While at Herschel Island stores were checked with the ledger and found to be correct with the books, with the exception of a slight shortage in rolled oats and milk (please refer to report of even date headed "re: Herschel Island Detachment - Inspection of.").
4. Returning from Herschel Island we hauled a large amount of stores to Head Point for the benefit of the reindeer herders and also for the mission at Shingle Point, both of whom were running very low on supplies, more especially the former. Our loads leaving Herschel Island averages 500-600 pounds each, included with which were provisions from Herschel Island Detachment for the use of the Aklayik Detachment. Conditions on the Coast are very bad this year due both in some measure to the non-arrival of the Hudson's Bay steamer last year, the failure of the reindeer herd to navigate the Mackenzie Delta to Kittigaquit and to the fact that no seal or caribou have been procurable throughout the major portion of the year for the benefit of the natives.

# Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-000129



Department of the Interior  
Dominion Lands Administration

17th May, 1934.

## Memorandum:

J. Lorne Turner, Esq.,  
Acting Chairman,  
Dominion Lands Board.

With further reference to the Deputy Minister's memorandum of the 18th ultimo a more detailed report on the letter of the 16th ultimo from the Auditor General, dealing with grants to schools in the Northwest Territories, is submitted herewith.

1. The School Grants Ordinance (Alberta Consolidation of the General Ordinances, 1905) provides for the payment of special grants to any school whether organized according to law or not. Under this authority grants of \$ 400.00 to residential and \$ 200.00 to day schools respectively were made prior to 1905 and have been continued on that basis with the exception of the day school at Fort Smith.

2. Aklavik

Anglican All Saints' Mission ,  
grant \$ 400.00 per annum.

This is a day school only and the grant of \$ 200.00 per annum (not \$ 400.00) was approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 23rd June, 1926.

R. C. Residential School,  
maintenance of destitute children,  
at \$ 180.00 per annum for each child.

Maintenance at \$ 200.00 per annum (not \$ 180.00) was approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

3. Hay River

Indian Boarding School,  
grant \$ 400.00 per annum.

Grant of \$ 200.00 per annum was paid prior to 1905 and continued at that rate.

Residential school,  
maintenance at \$ 180.00 per annum  
for each child.

Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

4. Fort McPherson

St. Matthew's Mission School,  
grant \$ 200.00 per annum.

Yearly grant of \$ 200.00 made prior to 1905 and continued at that rate.

5. Fort Simpson.

R. C. Day School.  
grant \$ 200.00 per annum.

RG 85, Vol. 1880, File 630/110-3, pt. 1,  
R.C. Schools -  
Fort Providence, N.W.T.,  
1926-1938,  
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000129[000-000]

Approved by the Commissioner on the 12th January, 1927, effective 1st July, 1926, and provision made in the Northwest Territories Estimates 1926-27 under the item "Miscellaneous, for establishing new schools, etc., \$ 1,000.00

6. Fort Smith -

St. John's Anglican Day School,  
grant \$ 200.00 per annum.

R. C. Day School,  
grant \$ 650.00 per annum.

The residents of Fort Smith petitioned for a public school with a teacher qualified to take white children up to the eighth grade. The Roman Catholic authorities agreed to provide both school and teacher if the grant was increased to \$ 650.00 per annum. Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 3rd February, 1932.

During the summer of 1933 the Anglican Mission reopened a day school with a teacher in charge, having the same qualifications as the teacher in the Roman Catholic day school. The Northwest Territories Council reviewed the school situation on the 15th March, 1934, and by resolution reduced the R. C. school grant to \$ 500.00 per annum and authorized a grant of like amount to the Anglican day school effective 1st October, 1933.

7. Fort Providence -

Sacred Heart Day School,  
grant \$ 400.00 per annum.

Yearly grant of \$ 400.00 made prior to 1905 and continued at that rate.

R. C. Residential School,  
maintenance at \$ 180.00 per annum  
for each child.

Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

8. Fort Resolution

St. Joseph's Residential School  
maintenance at \$180.00 per annum  
for each child.

Approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929.

St. Joseph's Day School,  
grant \$ 400.00 per annum.

Originally a day school in receipt of a grant of \$ 200 per annum prior to 1905. Grant increased to \$ 400 per annum by the Northwest Territories Council on the 23rd June, 1926.

9. Shingle Point.

Anglican Residential School,  
maintenance at \$180.00 per annum  
for each child.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories approved the temporary arrangement for the establishment of a residential school at Shingle Point, and agreed on the 3rd January, 1929, to provide \$ 10,000.00 in the Northwest Territories Estimates

RG 85, Vol. 1880, File 630/110-3, pt. 1,

R.C. Schools -  
Fort Providence, N.W.T.,  
1926-1938,  
National Archives of Canada

1929-30, for its equipment and maintenance for one year. This amount was to include the board and lodging of Eskimo children on the basis of \$ 200.00 per annum not \$ 180.00. This rate is the same as paid at Aklavik residential school and approved by the Northwest Territories Council on the 11th December, 1929. Renewal of the arrangement was approved by the same authority on the 11th May, 1932.

With respect to the payment of \$ 50.00 to the R. C. day school at Aklavik it may be pointed out that there are three schools in the settlement. The Anglican Mission has a day school only, while the R. C. Mission has both a residential and a day school. The payment of \$ 50.00 on the 15th February, 1934, to the R. C. Mission day school covers the quarter ending the 30th September, 1933.

Sgd. D.L. McKeand

RG 85, Vol. 1880, File 630/110-3, pt. 1,  
R.C. Schools -  
Fort Providence, N.W.T.,  
1926-1938,  
National Archives of Canada

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000238-0001

SHINGLE POINT ANGLICAN SCHOOL

Year	1st Quarter 1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	2nd Quarter 1 Apr. to 30 Jun.	3rd Quarter 1 July. to 30 Sept.	4th Quarter 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	Total
1929				1150.00	1150.00
30	1200.00	1100.00	1650.00	1650.00	5600.00
31	1652.22	1700.00	1446.70	1786.30	6585.22
32	1615.16	1450.00	1500.03	1800.00	6365.19
33	1732.29	1465.11	1566.69	1800.00	6565.09
34	1800.00				1800.00
Total amount of Grant paid to date -					\$28045.50

Total and Average Attendance

1929				23 - 17.9
30	24-18.8	22 - 18.3	33 - 29.9	33 - 27.48
31	34-27.9	34 - 29.9	44 - 32.1	45 - 37.7
32	41-35.92	33 - 28.9	37 - 33.4	37 - 34.6
33	37-32.5	34 - 29.5	38 - 33.4	38 - 33.1
34	37-31.6	38 - 31.2		

Contributions by way of Equipment and Supplies including freight.

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Total
\$5,712.81	\$1,009.07	\$467.25	\$172.11	\$306.01	\$124.13	\$7,791.38
						<u>7791.38</u>
Total amount contributed to date -						<u>\$35835.88</u>

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1877, File 630/101-3, pt. 1,  
R.C. School Day Resolution  
1905 - 1944, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

SPU-000238[001-001]

## Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-004621



370/100

Please quote  
File 37-2 NWT  
630-2 NWT  
Copy on 7945 NWT  
38 NWT

Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

5th October, 1934.

MEMORANDUM.

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - Departmental grants toward  
construction of schools and  
hospitals in N.W.T.

In a memorandum dated the 25th ultimo, I mentioned that the only school in the Northwest Territories the Department had contributed toward the cost of construction was the Eskimo residential school at Shingle Point, operated by the Anglican Mission, for which the sum of \$10,000.00 was provided in the 1929-30 Estimates of the Northwest Territories. Of this amount \$2,712.61 was expended on materials, furnishings, etc.

As regards the hospitals of the Northwest Territories, I beg to advise as follows:-

Ginseng (M.O.) Hospital.

The original hospital was destroyed by fire on the 4th June, 1930. Owing to the need for a hospital at this point, it was considered advisable that a new building be constructed at once. After due consideration, the Minister decided to extend assistance to the extent of 40% on re-construction provided this percentage did not exceed \$20,000.00, and subject to the following conditions:-

"That the cost to the Government would not exceed \$20,000.00 and that the hospital be built on plans approved by the Departments of the Interior and Indian Affairs and would have accommodation for at least 20 beds; and that construction would begin during the current year and be completed in 1931; and that after the completion of the new hospital at least one graduate nurse would be employed; and that employees of the Dominion Government in the Northwest Territories, half-breeds, Indians and other wards of the Dominion Government could be accommodated and treated in the said hospital as occasion arose."

"The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mac-Kamsis were to furnish the Interior Department with such statements of expenditures in connection with the said hospital as might be required in order that the contributions made to the hospital by that Department might be properly determined."

The sum of \$20,000.00 was provided in the Supplementary Estimates for the year ended 31st March, 1931. Payment was made under Order in Council, P.C.178-1113, dated 15th May, 1931.

On the 10th March, 1932, Mr. J. C. Lafabvre, O.M.L., submitted a statement of accounts showing the hospital had cost at least \$20,000.00.

Pepparing (Ang.) Hospital.  
Pepparing (H.C.) Hospital.

By way of assisting in the construction of these hospitals, all materials, supplies, etc., were carried, in connection with the Eastern Arctic Expedition, on the S.S. "Nootka", the freight being delivered by the Mission at North Sydney and loaded at their expense. The Job Sewing Company, from whom the "Nootka" was chartered by the Department agreed to allow free passage for the Missionary selected to build the Pepparing Hospital. Each year the freight for both these hospitals is shipped without charge on the vessel carrying the Eastern Arctic Expedition.

J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.



# Doc Separator

Item no. ASU-000836



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
~~DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR~~

16th October, 1934.

### PRECIS FOR NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL

- (1) Administration of Eskimo affairs including education, is a responsibility of the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.
- (2) Policy establishing residential schools for Eskimo already determined by money grant for Shingle Point school.
- (3) Appropriation in Northwest Territories Vote 1929-30, provided \$10,000.00 for first and only Eskimo residential school at Shingle Point, Yukon Territory. Only \$5,712.81 expended for equipment and supplies, leaving balance of \$4,287.19 not required.
- (4) Shingle Point school efficiently operated but location unsatisfactory and unsanitary.
- (5) School authorities willing to provide for manual training, as suggested by Mr. Diamond Jenness, but modern buildings and equipment are required. Reports indicate Aklavik more suitable than any other as site for residential school for following reasons, - medical attention, transportation facilities, food supplies, reindeer industry, wireless communication, etc., are readily available.
- (6) Estimated cost of proposed residential school at Aklavik will exceed \$35,000.00 according to Chief Architect, Dept. of Indian Affairs. Plans call for three storey wooden building, suitably insulated, accommodating 80 boys and girls (to be extended to accommodate an additional 40 children when necessary). Plans are similar to those for Indian residential school at Lac la Ponge, Saskatchewan.
- (7) Residential school at Shingle Point receives \$200.00 per annum for every scholar in residence. This temporary arrangement was made pending study of general subject of Eskimo education.

*Atkin*

ASU-000836[000-000]

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000242



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

16th October, 1934.

### PROPOS FOR NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL

- (1) administration of Eskimo affairs including education, is a responsibility of the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.
- (2) Policy establishing residential schools for Eskimo already determined by money grant for Shingle Point school.
- (3) Appropriation in Northwest Territories Vote 1929-30, provided \$10,000.00 for first and only Eskimo residential school at Shingle Point, Yukon territory. Only \$5,712.81 expended for equipment and supplies, leaving balance of \$4,287.19 not required.
- (4) Shingle Point school efficiently operated but location unsatisfactory and unsanitary.
- (5) School authorities willing to provide for manual training, as suggested by Mr. Diamond Jenness, but modern buildings and equipment are required. Reports indicate Aklavik more suitable than any other as site for residential school for following reasons, - medical attention, transportation facilities, food supplies, reindeer industry, wireless communication, etc., are readily available.
- (6) Estimated cost of proposed residential school at Aklavik will exceed \$35,000.00 according to Chief Architect, Dept. of Indian Affairs. Plans call for three storey wooden building, suitably insulated, accommodating 60 boys and girls (to be extended to accommodate an additional 40 children when necessary). Plans are similar to those for Indian residential school at Lac la Ronge, Saskatchewan.
- (7) Residential school at Shingle Point receives \$200.00 per annum for every scholar in residence. This temporary arrangement was made pending study of general subject of Eskimo education.

*AKA*

SPU-000242[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1881, File 630/119-2, pt. 1,  
Aklavik Area Residential School  
September 1936 - April 1943, F.A. 85-8  
Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

SPU-000242

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000245-0001



Copy 6834  
7982

# Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

17th October, 1934.

## MEMORANDUM

Mr. Turner.

### Shingle Point Residential School.

(1) Need of a School.

With regard to the Shingle Point Eskimo Residential School, there is undoubtedly a definite need for this school somewhere in the Aklavik area. Since the establishment of this School at Shingle Point the arrangements there were of a very temporary nature. This school has taken care of the Eskimo children and has avoided the necessity of them continuing to go to Hay River. This is highly desirable.

(2) Location.

The location at Shingle Point is not suitable; the buildings are of a very temporary nature; the space on the sand spit is limited and the water supply is bad. In addition to this, Shingle Point is isolated, a long way from the medical officer, and in an emergency, which has occurred in one or two seasons, difficult to get food supplies to. In my opinion the location of this school at Aklavik is much more suitable than at any other point in that territory.

(3) Accommodation.

The school at the moment has between forty to fifty pupils, and is badly overcrowded. In erecting a new school, accommodation should be made primarily for approximately sixty, with the possibility of further enlargement to about one hundred.

(4) Training.

From a purely academic standpoint, this should be limited very much to the original "Three R's", and manual training, carried out as much as possible with the idea of making the schools more industrial than they are at the present moment.

(5) Graduation Age.

I consider that no boys should be kept in school after the age of twelve. These children are not going to be absorbed into industry, and must

- return to -

SPU-000245[001-001]

return to a life of trapping and hunting. The ideal time, or the receptive age for boys, is between twelve and fifteen, and throughout this period, the boys should be back home with their fathers, and learning to trap by travelling with them on the trapping line and actually, under the father's supervision, setting their own traps. This is their natural native custom.

With regard to the girls, the age of graduation should be later, approximately fifteen, as in that same period, between twelve and fifteen, they learn to sew, cook and to perform the ordinary duties of a housewife. They learn to keep themselves and their homes clean, and this will go a long way towards solving many of our sanitary problems.

(6) Future Prospects.

These children, whether boys or girls, are going to live out their lives in the country. It is, therefore, necessary that everything possible should be done to avoid having the boys over-educated in a scholastic way, particularly if this is to be at the expense of their ability to make a living off hunting, trapping and fishing. With regard to the girls, while they do trap rats, in addition to being housewives, their cardinal job is that of a housewife, and the intelligent rearing of their children, and their education should definitely point along these lines. In addition to the fact that they will acquire the bulk of their useful education between the ages of twelve and fifteen, it is also, I think, desirable that they remain in the schools until very shortly before their normal time for marriage, which is approximately sixteen; this from a purely moral standpoint.

(7) Value other than Educational.

Among the Eskimo of the Delta, we are particularly free of tuberculosis, although they, in common with their white brethren outside, are invariably infected in childhood. If this infection is to be thrown off, the children must live the life in which they have a regular regime with regard to work, play and sleep, and also must have regular meals of good, plain food, and this is only possible in a residential school. The value of this latter fact can, I think, be scarcely overestimated.

*J. A. Urquhart.*  
J. A. Urquhart.

*Extracts*

*Read in Council -  
17<sup>th</sup> October 1934*

*W. A. Urquhart.*

## Doc Separator

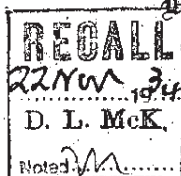
Item no. SPU-000243



From routing address  
 Director, Lands, North West Territories and Yukon Branch  
 Ottawa



Please quote  
 File 7946



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

17th Oct. 1934.

### Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

### Shingle Point Residential School.

#### (1) Need of a School.

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I consider that no boys should be kept in school after the age of twelve. These children are not going to be absorbed into industry, and must return to a life of trapping and hunting. The ideal time or the receptive age for boys, is between twelve and fifteen and throughout this period, the boys should be back home with their fathers, and learning to trap by travelling with them on the trapping line and actually under the father's supervision, setting

their own traps. This is their natural native custom.

With regard to the girls, the age of graduation should be later, approximately fifteen, as in that same period, between twelve and fifteen they learn to sew, cook, and to perform the ordinary duties of a housewife. They learn to keep themselves and their homes clean, and this will go a long way towards solving many of our sanitary problems.

(6) Future Prospects.

These children, whether boys or girls, are going to live out their lives in the country. It is, therefore, necessary that everything possible should be done to avoid having the boys over-educated in a scholastic way, particularly if this is to be at the expense of their ability to make a living off hunting, trapping and fishing. With regard to the girls, while they do trap rats, in addition to being housewives, their cardinal job is that of a housewife, and the intelligent rearing of their children, and their education should definitely point along these lines. In addition to the fact that they will acquire the bulk of their useful education between the ages of twelve and fifteen, it is also I think, desirable that they remain in the schools until very shortly before their normal time for marriage which is approximately sixteen, this from a purely moral standpoint.

(7) Value other than Educational.

Among the Eskimo of the Delta, we are particularly free of tuberculosis, although they, in common with their white brethren outside, are invariably infected in childhood. If this infection is to be thrown off, the children must live the life in which they have a regular regime with regard to work, play and sleep, and also must have regular meals of good, plain food, and this is only possible in a residential school. The value of this latter fact, can, I think, be scarcely overestimated.

Sgt. J.A. Drughart

Extracts

Read in Council

17th Oct. 1934.

DLM.

## Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-011525

When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa  
J. Lorne Turner  
Director, Lands, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch  
Ottawa



DLM/VOB

Please quote  
File 38 NWT

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

23rd November, 1934.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Pursuant to the minutes of the Fifty-third Session of the Northwest Territories Council held on the 17th October, 1934, and your memorandum of the 23rd idem, a preliminary discussion on the medical service, and kindred subjects, was held on Thursday, the 15th instant. Those present were as follows -

Dr. J. A. Urquhart.  
Dr. E. L. Stone.  
Dr. J. J. Heagerty.  
D. L. McKeand.  
J. L. Turner - In the Chair.

The following list of subjects and the brief summary of the discussion and recommendations, are submitted herewith -

(a) Medical Officer's annual report (File 38) -

It was agreed that a standard form should be adopted for use in all hospitals. Messrs. Urquhart and McKeand to draft the form and submit to Drs. Heagerty and Stone for comment.

(b) Adjustment of per diem rate for hospitals (File 38) -

It was agreed that the present rates of fifty (50) cents per diem for all patients, and \$1.50 per diem for destitute patients, were not in excess when all the circumstances were taken into consideration, however it was thought that the hospitals should be required to submit an annual statement showing cost of maintenance and operation and that no change in the per diem rate would be made until the fullest information was available as to the cost of operation of all hospitals in the Territories.

(c) Application for the appointment of nurses for the R.C. hospitals at Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Aklavik (Files 5639-2, 938-2, 204-4) -

It was agreed to recommend the appointment of two registered nurses for full time duty at the three hospitals now in operation at a salary rate similar to that being

RCN-011525

paid in other hospitals, also that the nurses be required to do whatever dispensing seemed necessary for the treatment of out-patients, etc., while the medical officer was absent from the Settlement. Furthermore it was recommended that necessary provision be made in the Estimates of the Departments of Interior and Indian Affairs to take care of the salaries for these nurses.

Assuming that the appointments are made, the number of nurses in the N.W.T. will be as follows,-

	Ang.	B.C.	Paid by In.Afrs.	Paid by Interior
Shingle Point.	1	Nil.	Nil.	1
Aklavik	2	2	2	2
Simpson	Nil.	2	2	Nil.
Providence	"	1	1	"
Bay River	1	Nil.	1	"
Resolution	Nil.	1	1	"
Fort Smith	"	2	Nil.	2
Chesterfield	"	1	"	1
Pangnirtung	1	Nil.	"	1
			7	7
			=	=

(d) Hospital, equipment and replacements -

Following a very full discussion during which reference was made to the previous ruling of the Northwest Territories Council, it was agreed that all hospital equipment should be kept in perfect condition otherwise the patients would not receive the fullest benefits of medical science. It was pointed out that much of the equipment, mattresses, linen, and the like, were worn out or damaged by the patients and that a reasonable amount should be available for expenditure on replacements, in addition to the per diem grants. Although no limit for expenditure under this head was definitely agreed upon, it was considered that approximately \$300.00 per year was not an excessive amount for replacement of equipment at each hospital in the Territories.

(e) Guaranteed revenue - Pangnirtung hospital (File 4722-2) -

It was recognized that this hospital is somewhat different in many respects to other hospitals in the Territories and particularly those situated along the Mackenzie river. The statement made by Bishop Fleming that hospital maintenance exceeded \$4,000.00 per annum was considered to be a fair statement of facts and that the request for a guaranteed revenue of \$3,000.00 did not seem unreasonable when all the circumstances were taken into consideration. However, it was felt that if there was to be a guarantee to Pangnirtung, or any other hospital, it was only reasonable that the Department should be furnished with an annual financial statement for every hospital operating in the Territories. (Reference has been made to this annual financial statement under Item 'b').

(f) Average length of service for Medical Officers in the field (File 5917-2) -

Considerable discussion and difference of opinion arose during the consideration of this subject. It was

pointed out that failure had attended all efforts to reach an agreement with the Civil Service Commission and no headway could be made in the solution of the matter until the executive officers of the Departments concerned took the matter in hand.

It was suggested that the Northwest Territories Council appoint a committee consisting of two or three of its own members, and such technical officers as might be required, and confer with the Civil Service Commissioners in an effort to come to a satisfactory arrangement. It was felt that a very strong committee should be appointed for this purpose and that it would be advantageous if Mr. Roy Gibson, Dr. McGill and General MacBrien would consent to act and confer with the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission or one of the Commissioners deputed by him.

(g) Residential schools - Shingle Point and Aklavik -

It was pointed out that the Roman Catholic residential school at Aklavik has, for some time, been successful in educating Indians, halfbreeds and Eskimos in the same building. It was felt that if any large sum is to be expended in connection with the transfer of the Anglican residential school from Shingle Point to Aklavik, that it be compulsory on the part of the Mission authorities to accept and educate Eskimo, halfbreeds and Indians in the same manner as has been the practice at the R.C. residential school.

(h) Sanatoria for tuberculosis -

It was felt that the discussion of this item should be deferred until after a satisfactory solution has been found to the more pressing questions above mentioned.

  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000247

6834  
Excerpt from the Minutes of the Fifth-Conting Session of the  
Northwest Territories Council, held on Nov. 26, 1921.

1) Shingle Point Residential School -

It was explained that originally the Anglican Mission had a church and mission house at Shingle Point but that the Eskimo children were being cared for in the Anglican resi-

Apprentice herders at the Reindeer Station.

7946 - 6334

SPU-000247[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1883, File 630/219-2, pt. 2,  
Shingle Point Anglican School  
1932, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

SPU-000247



School -

dential school at Hay River. In order that the Eskimo children might be moved to Eskimo territory the Department had consented to the Anglican Mission utilizing the vacant Hudson's Bay Company's buildings at Shingle Point and made a grant in aid of fitting up the school. The sum of \$10,000.00 had been set aside for this purpose but only \$5,712.81 was used.

It was reported that Bishop Fleming, Head of the Anglican Missions in Eskimo territory, had applied to the Minister for assistance in constructing a new school at Aklavik and that as his idea of a suitable building, he had submitted a plan prepared by the Architect of the Department of Indian Affairs, designed to provide accommodation for 60 pupils. The preliminary estimate of the cost of the building alone being over \$35,000.00. Dr. McGill seemed to think this figure was too low for a 60 pupil school.

Dr. Urquhart reported sanitary conditions at Shingle Point were very unsatisfactory and that an epidemic had been narrowly averted during the year.

In answer to an enquiry, Dr. Urquhart reported that the Roman Catholic School at Aklavik was functioning in a first-class building and was already carrying out some training in the manual arts. He expressed the opinion that it was desirable to have residential schools located close to medical officers and added that he did not think Bishop Fleming was ready to go ahead with the construction of a school at Aklavik unless financial assistance was forthcoming.

The requirements of the reindeer camp and the matter of apprentice herders was discussed and in answer to a question, Dr. Urquhart expressed the opinion that a permanent staff of 10 or 12 herders would be necessary. It was thought that there would be some of the Eskimos dropping out each year which would make it necessary to have a supply of replacements handy.

Dr. Urquhart thought that there would be no difficulty about obtaining herders when the caribou herd on the west side of the Mackenzie moved away, as it probably would in a year or two. He thought that some of the Indians in the Aklavik District would be interested in reindeer herding.

Dr. Urquhart said that he could nominate boy apprentices from Shingle Point as he visited that district regularly. He repeated that insofar as the Shingle Point location was concerned, it was not good. The school had been short of food two or three years and the Church Authorities were anxious to move the school to a point at which transportation facilities were better.

There was a general discussion as to the precedent that would be created by any special grant to cover the erection of a residential school to be operated by a Mission, also of the cost that would be involved in any method other than the present scheme which places the training of the children in the hands of the Missions. The necessity for special training for boys who are nominated as prospects for apprentice reindeer herders was emphasized. It was thought that special provision should be made for this and that the Minister should be asked to include an appropriate amount in the Estimates for 1935-36.

It was finally agreed that the application of the Anglican Mission for assistance in building a residential school at Aklavik should stand for the time being, and that Bishop Fleming should be asked to state what the church is prepared to do and to furnish more definite particulars as to what assistance he asks of the Government.

It was moved by Dr. Gamsell, seconded by Dr. McGill, that in the meantime the Minister be asked to provide in the Estimates an amount sufficient to reimburse the Missions for the cost of special training of boys nominated as prospective apprentice herders at the Reindeer Station.

7946 - 8354.

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Don.

(iv) Shingle Point Residential School.

Mr. Gibson said that Bishop Fleming wanted the Government to construct a new building at Aklavik as part of the Public Works Construction Act programme. Rough plans and an estimated cost had been prepared by Mr. Orr, Architect of the Indian Affairs Department. The estimated cost was \$35,000.00. Dr. McGill said that the Department of Indian Affairs were continually experiencing difficulty in connection with schools at points where there were two or more churches represented. He seemed to favour the Government retaining control of any school that might be erected at Aklavik and operating it as a public school, even though the cost might be somewhat higher. The matter was allowed to stand pending further inquiry as to costs of operation, etc.

See 7946

## Doc Separator

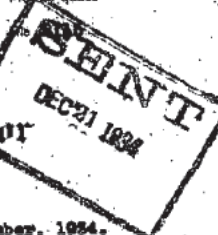
Item no. SPU-000253

When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa  
J. Lorne Turner  
Director, Lands, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch  
Ottawa

JTD:SAG



Please quote



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
~~DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION~~

19th December, 1934.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - Appointment Miss G. D. Somers -  
Graduate Nurse.

ATTENTION - Mr. G. E. Purvis - Staff Division.

You left with me recently the attached correspondence dealing with the question of appointing additional nurses for service at the Aklayik Anglican Hospital and Shingle Point residential school.

At the present time the following nurses are in the employ of this Department and the Department of Indian Affairs and have been assigned for duty at the above institutions.

Name	Point of employment	Paid by
[REDACTED]	Aklayik	Department of Interior
"	"	" " "
"	"	Department of Indian Affairs.

I have discussed the possible appointment of [REDACTED] and the general matter of the nursing staffs with Mr. Orquhart, who is fully familiar not only with conditions but with requirements, particularly in the Aklayik area. He states the information furnished by Mr. O. R. Rowley, Honorary Secretary, Diocese of the Arctic, is correct in that after the arrival at Aklayik of nurses [REDACTED] it was decided to retain Nurse [REDACTED] and Nurse [REDACTED] at Aklayik and assign Nurse Somers for duty at Shingle Point. As Miss Somers had been employed by the Mission and not appointed by the Civil Service Commission it meant the services of 3 nurses were being provided by this Department and the Department of Indian Affairs at the Aklayik Anglican hospital and none for the Shingle Point residential school.

To meet the above situation Mr. Rowley now suggests,-

- (a) Take [REDACTED] off strength and appoint Miss Somers.
- (b) Increase the establishment by the addition of Miss Somers.

RG 65, Vol. 856, File 8115,  
Miss G.D. Sommers - Application as  
Nurse Assigned to Shingle Point,  
1934-1937,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000253[000-000]



You will recall that the question of increasing the nursing staffs for the Northwest Territories was the subject of discussion by Drs. Urquhart, Heagerty and Stone, who recommended 2 nurses be provided for the hospitals at Aklavik, Simpson and Fort Smith. This recommendation was reviewed and approved by the Northwest Territories Council in session on the 25th November, 1934.

The question of appointing a third nurse for service at the Aklavik Anglican Hospital was not brought up by Dr. Urquhart during the discussion with Drs. Heagerty and Stone for the following reasons:-

- (a) To recommend the appointment of a third nurse for service at this hospital would necessitate the appointment of a third nurse at the other 2 hospitals - Aklavik - R.G., Simpson and Fort Smith.
- (b) If the nurses are permitted to confine their activities to nursing duties, the services of 2 qualified nurses at each of the above hospitals would be sufficient, but at the present time in certain instances at least, the nurses are required to carry out other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, baking, washing, etc. - in other words the work of cooks and ward maids.

Dr. Urquhart was most anxious that the services of Nurse [redacted] be retained at Aklavik and as the Anglican Mission was equally anxious this he says, I would respectfully recommend:-

- (a) Miss G. D. Somers - Graduate nurse - be appointed for service at the Shingle Point Residential School.
- (b) Nurse [redacted] be struck off strength - provided the Anglican Missionary authorities are prepared to relieve the Department of all responsibility.

I do not think there is the slightest doubt but that Bishop Fleming will be agreeable to the above as evidenced by Mr. Bowley's letter and also from the statement contained in the Bishop's letter of the 16th July last, in which he states the services of 2 nurses in addition to Nurse [redacted] are required for the hospital.

  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

RG 85, Vol. 856, File 8115,  
Miss G.D. Sommers - Application as  
Nurse Assigned to Shingle Point,  
1934-1937,  
National Archives of Canada

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000274



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION



13th February, 1935.

### Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - Establishment Anglican residential school  
at Aklavik, N.W.T.

You asked for a report covering the various points brought out in the letter of the 18th ultimo, addressed to the Minister by Right Reverend A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic.

Bishop Fleming's letter is a reply to one dated 18th December, 1934, received from the Minister, in which he was advised that consideration had been given by the Northwest Territories Council to the suggested establishment of a residential school at Aklavik, but owing to lack of specific details, Council had not made a recommendation but would deal with the matter upon receipt of information covering the following points.

1. The need, from a Departmental standpoint, of a change in location of the residential school.
2. The precedent that would be established should assistance be given in establishing a Mission school, particularly in view of the fact that a school is already in operation at the proposed new location.
3. The desirability of the Government operating a public school at Aklavik.
4. The Mission's plans.
5. Assistance expected from the Dominion Government.
6. Views on training Eskimos and Indians in order to qualify them for absorption into the reindeer industry.

These points are dealt with separately in Bishop Fleming's letter but in certain instances his statements might be further elaborated by information available in this Branch.

1. The need, from a Departmental standpoint, of a change in location of the residential school.
  - (a) The present site of the school - Shingle Point - was selected in the first instance because there were no



available buildings at Aklavik which could be utilized, whereas at Shingle Point there were buildings which the Mission was able to repair at low cost. At no time however, was this location considered to be the permanent site of the school.

- (b) Shingle Point is off the main routes of communication and as a consequence, is more or less isolated from sources of supply, also from medical and hospital services and means of rapid communication.
- (c) Aklavik is the logical location for the school because of the many facilities available at that point. Some of these are mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
- (d) In order that the health of the children resident in schools may be safeguarded, it is necessary that the medical health officer for the District be in close contact in order to inspect sanitary arrangements and to take action to prevent any outbreak of infectious or communicable disease and should indications of either present themselves, he would be in a position to deal with them and thus avoid what might easily develop into a serious epidemic.
- (e) Other features might be mentioned but I think the foregoing will be considered sufficiently important to indicate the reasons why it was considered Aklavik to be the more favourable point for the establishment of a permanent school, including its strategic geographical position and the facilities available.

At the 54th session of the Northwest Territories Council held on 26th November, 1934, Dr. Urquhart reported sanitary conditions at Shingle Point were very unsatisfactory and that an epidemic had been narrowly averted during the year. He has also gone on record as favouring Aklavik as the proper location for a permanent school of this nature and gave as his reasons those mentioned above.

- 2. The precedent that would be established should assistance be given in establishing a Mission school, particularly in view of the fact that a school is already in operation at the proposed new location.

This is a point I find difficult to deal with because there are so many aspects, some of which are of a clearly controversial nature, as evidenced by the statements made by Bishop Fleming in his letter under this particular heading and the inferences implied.

The statement is made that "the residential school now in operation at Aklavik was established in direct defiance of the wishes of the Government and that the children were brought down from the south in order to give the school a start". There was some correspondence in reference to the establishment by the R.C. Mission, of a hospital at Aklavik, but this has no material bearing on the school situation.

I am not aware of evidence to show the present residential school was established in direct defiance of

3.....

both by Dr. Urquhart and Mr. Persild, that there are numerous boys in both residential schools who can be trained as herders. Their period in the school has taught them discipline, devotion to duty and other requisites which will stand them in good stead while in the employ of the Department in the capacity of herders. Many quotations could be given as to the desirability of obtaining suitable boys, but these would not appear essential. As for special training, there is little doubt but that the Missions will be prepared to furnish a teacher and the necessary equipment provided they are compensated.

There is one point mentioned in Bishop Fleming's letter under this heading, with which I am unable to agree, nor is it substantiated by the evidence on file.

"I am convinced that the only hope for you to obtain the kind of young men you are likely to develop into suitable reindeer herders, will be for you to obtain them from our school."

In deciding on the matter of obtaining boys from the residential schools who would act as herders, I think the Department should adhere to its established policy of impartiality, it being understood the same number of boys would be selected from each school instead of obtaining all requirements from the one.

*J. Lorne Turner*  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

## Doc Separator

Item no. AAC-090297

April 25th.  
1935.

The Deputy Superintendent General,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Dr. McGill:-

Pursuant to the request of the Hon'ble the Superintendent General, I now state in writing my understanding of the agreements reached in the interview with him and with you held yesterday by the Bishop of the Arctic and myself.

My understanding of the agreements reached is as follows:-

I. The proposal to unite the Hay River Indian Residential School and the Whingle Point Eskimo Residential School in a new building to be erected in the Mackenzie River Delta.

1. For the reasons (1) that the Department has never in the past made capital provision for the erection of educational buildings in the North West Territories and might not find it easy to depart from that policy at the present time, and (2) that conditions still impose upon the Government a policy of care and economy in the provision of moneys for capital expenditure; we agreed that the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada should explore the possibility of providing the capital sum needed for the erection, as Church property, of the building needed to provide accommodation, (say for 100 pupils) for a union of the existing schools at Hay River and Whingle Point.

2. The Missionary Society to be allowed a period of three years, dating from the 1st of May, 1935, to decide upon its policy, and, if so decided by it, to erect the buildings required at Aklavik or other point selected by the Missionary Society.

3. The Department of Indian Affairs or of the Interior as the case may be, on the erection of such buildings by the Missionary Society to continue the provision for the united school of the usual grants-in-aid.

II. We discussed also the interim arrangements which should govern the interim period, in whole or in part, of three years mentioned under I.2. and agreed:-

ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series 3:2 Box 55

012920

file 6

The Deputy Superintendent General... 2

1. That the Department of Indian Affairs agrees to the increase, with provision of the usual per capita grants, of the enrollment at the Hay River School from a total of thirty to a total of fifty.

2. That the Department agrees that such increase of twenty in total pupillage shall be made in two stages, ten this year 1935, and ten next year 1936.

3. That for the enrollment up to the present total of thirty, the provision of the travelling expenses of pupils shall be borne in equal shares by the Department and by the Missionary Society.

4. That for the increase in the enrollment of twenty (ten this year and ten next year) the Department will bear the whole cost of the travelling expenses of pupils, including those enrolled from Fort MacPherson or other points in the general region of the lower Mackenzie River.

I trust that you will find the above statement of the agreements reached between us yesterday, both clear and sufficient.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

SG-0

General Secretary.

P.S. I assume that your correspondence goes before the Hon'ble, the Superintendent General, and am not, in consequence, sending copy to him. S.G.

ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series

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Box

55

file 6

012921

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000305-0001

COPI

8116  
7916

Ottawa, 25th April, 1935.

Dear Mr. Rowley,-

I have had some correspondence with you relative to the payment of salaries by this Department of Nurses in the Arctic, and in your last communication you stated that the present arrangement was satisfactory.

Bishop Fleming called on the Department today, and explained that the name of Miss Somers should be substituted for that of [redacted] in order to carry out the original arrangement that the Department pay the salary of one Nurse at Aklavik and one at Shingle Point.

Under the circumstances, the Department is asking the Civil Service Commission to authorize the employment of Miss Somers at Shingle Point instead of [redacted] from the 1st June next. I trust that this will be satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

G. E. Rowley, Esq.,  
Honorary-Secretary,  
Diocese of the Arctic,  
605 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto 5, Ont.

RG 85 Vol. 853, File 7916

National Archives of Canada  
Archives nationales du Canada

RG 85 Vol. 853, File 7916,  
Alice Brown, Registered Nurse,  
Shingle Point,  
1934 - 1935,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000305[001-001]

1 of 1

## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000191



ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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M96-7 14-1a Rev. H.S. Shepherd

1st May, 1935.

Rev. Principal Shepherd, M.A.,  
Anglican Residential School,  
Shingle Point,  
via Aklavik and Edmonton, Alta.

My dear Mr. Shepherd:-

The problem of finance is an ever increasing one. The W.A. have cut their grant twenty per cent, and the M.S.C.C. grant is now just about half the grant proposed in 1927 when I first took over this work. There is no use of crying over spilt milk. Neither the W.A. or the M.S.C.C. can pay money that they have not got, but the effect on the work is likely to be disastrous unless we can find ways and means of offsetting the problem.

As regards the school, one of the best ways is to have concrete illustrations showing the good work being done there, and one factor that helps us, as you know, is to be able to get organizations, or individuals, to sponsor a child. I have today allocated to Hatford Hall the girl, [redacted] known in the school as [redacted]. Deaconess Jones sent us a photograph and description, and for these we are very grateful. Will you please arrange for someone, say [redacted] to communicate with me [redacted] giving me such information as is likely to be useful for me to pass on to Hatfield Hall? We are so anxious to safeguard this work, but if we are able so we must leave no stone unturned.

I may tell you that the whole question of the future of the school is likely to be decided on May 28th, and I hope for a favourable decision. It will be too late then to send on the news by the regular mail, but the workers going South will bring letters, which should arrive at Aklavik with the distributor at the end of June.

Trusting this will find all going well and happily at the school,

Yours in haste, but very sincerely,

Bishop of the Arctic.

ALFAD

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000528

Anglican Eskimo Residential School  
Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean.  
May 1st, 1935.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, D.D.  
Bishop of The Arctic,  
604 Jarvis St., Toronto 5.

My dear Bishop,-

Very many many thanks for your letter of Feb. 18, which came in on the March plane, and which Mr. Shepherd brought down from Aklavik when he returned from a hurried trip on April 7th. It had seemed such a lengthy interval between your letters, but it was well worth waiting for such an encouraging one.

I was very glad indeed to hear of your success under God's leading in the task of building up the Fellowship of the Arctic in London. Every mail we hear of some fresh interest being stirred up among those who have come to hear of it personally through our letters. If our letters can in even a small way increase the number of interested intercessors for our work, surely we ought to write still more. We must continue instant in prayer that God's will may be done regarding the new building for our School... more we cannot ask or expect or desire can we!

[REDACTED]

Good Friday and Easter Sunday we had special services which I much appreciated. Our Communion on Easter morning was particularly fine; and only one youngster was noisy. In the afternoon at S.S. time we had a wedding. [REDACTED] ex pupil of first of the school

[REDACTED]

We have been talking holidays a little bit now and again and I am rather hoping that I may see Herschel Island this year. I have heard about this Mission Station of our Church since my Junior Auxiliary days and feel quite thrilled that I may see it, although it is not now the flourishing centre that once it was. However it will be something to walk the same trails that early missionaries knew so well. In some ways one could liken it to a trip to the Holy Land. It is the memories of the past that really matter.

The day after Mr. Shepherd returned from Aklavik, Inspector Carnac and Dr. Head arrived, with their guides... [redacted] decided to remain at home this year. Dr. Head examined some of the children and I believe our bill of health is fine. In fact his attention had to be drawn to [redacted]

[redacted] as she is doing so well now. The Easter visitors began to arrive the Tuesday before Easter when [redacted] and [redacted] came in. The group from the West arrived in seven or eight teams on Good Friday afternoon. [redacted] father and mother of [redacted] and [redacted] including [redacted] and [redacted] all old boys of the school. Then there was [redacted] from King Point, and [redacted] from Herschel with [redacted] The only one. I hadn't met before was [redacted]

[redacted] who are in the school, [redacted] The visitors all left on the Tuesday morning after Easter. Now our latest visitors are the [redacted] who are removing from Herschel to Aklavik. [redacted] They arrived here about midnight last night and go on to Aklavik tomorrow.

Last week and this and maybe for several more weeks, I spend quite a bit of each day making pyjama suits for the boys. We have quite a lot of flannelette here, so I am trying to remedy the shortage in this line of clothing for the children. Two of the older girls are learning to make them too.

Both boys and girls were outfitted with new clothing for Easter. The boys looked especially smart in their new breeks, ties, sweaters and shoes. The breeks are very fine which have been sent in, complete with leather reinforcement at the knees, and the boys are so proud of them. One young rascal telling me that "we are much smarter than the girls". The girls nearly had new dresses (from the warehouse; several were good second hand ones sent in the bales) new atikluks and shoes. The girls were however not at all uniform in either color or style, and hence did not give the same impression, as did the boys' clothing. These must last them now until next fall, and in most cases until next year at the same time. It is particularly nice to have the new things at this time of year rather than in the fall when already the days are darkening, and old things look not too bad. The sun shows up everything.

The birds are arriving, and already one is struck with the music of their songs after the winter silence. We are already anticipating the coming of the ducks to vary our diet, although we have been very well off for fresh food here this year, more so than last.

I was very sorry to hear that [redacted] has had to discontinue his active for the Diocese, but am glad to hear that you have [redacted] whom I remember by sight from the Redeemer, and trust that he will give and be a great blessing to the work.

Again thanking you for your letter and with prayer and sympathy with you in your great and oftentimes difficult work, with kindest regards, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000293



*By*  
*Good*

(h) Eskimo Relief -

- (1) Application from Shingle Point  
Residential School for dried  
buffalo meat -

6334

4666

It was reported for the information of Council  
that arrangements had been made to ship approximately 1,000 lbs.  
of dried buffalo meat to the Shingle Point Residential School  
as emergency rations.

SPU-000293[000-000]

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000529

MINUTES OF MEETING OF INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION  
M.S.C.C., HELD ON TUESDAY, MAY 14TH, 1935.

A meeting of the Indian Residential School Commission M.S.C.C., was held in their Board Room on Tuesday, May 14th, 1935, beginning at 4 o'clock.

Members present:- His Grace Archbishop Harding,  
Rev. Canon H. D. Martin,  
Rev. C. Carruthers,  
Rev. H. Sherstone,  
Dr. R. Fletcher, and  
The Field Secretary.

The Field Secretary welcomed His Grace, Archbishop Harding, to membership on the Commission, and moved, seconded by Dr. Fletcher, that he should occupy the chair and be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Commission. The motion was carried unanimously, and after His Grace expressed his willingness to fill the positions mentioned in the motion, he opened the meeting with prayer.

Notices of non attendance were presented from His Grace Archbishop Matheson (Chairman), Osborne Scott, Esq., R. Jacob, Esq., and Col. E. W. Mermagen.

The following business was transacted:-

1. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

Action taken:- As typed copies of these minutes had been forwarded to all members, they were, on motion, accepted as read, approved and signed.

2. REPORTS

(a) Auditors Report for the March Quarter.

Action taken:- Referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and any action considered necessary.

(b) Minutes of meeting of Staff Committee held on May 9th.

Action taken:- As typed copies of these minutes had been forwarded to all members, they were, on motion, accepted as read, and adopted.

3. SPECIAL BUSINESS

Presentation cards to be inserted in Prayer and Hymn Books and Bibles given to pupils when graduating. The Stovel Company will print 1000 in three colours for \$10.60.

Action taken:- As the supply on hand was about exhausted, authority was given to secure another 1000 copies.

4. TREASURER'S INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Treasurer requested authority to make the following payments:-

January-March Quarter	\$ 19.41
April-June "	4,227.17
Annual	1,010.08 \$ 5,256.66

Action taken:- As this expenditure had been authorized by the Finance Committee the authority requested was granted.

5. CORRESPONDENCE FROM HEADQUARTERS

General Secretary, April 16th, stating that arrangements were being made for a joint deputation to wait on the Acting Premier to take up with him the matter of the restoration, this



year of the full 10% cut in the rates of the per capita grants in accordance with the promise made by Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister. The General Secretary also states that while in Ottawa he would discuss with the Deputy Superintendent General questions relating to the Hay River School, and the final decision of the Society with regard to the amalgamation of the White Fish Lake and Wabasca Schools. He expresses the opinion that all communications from the Commission to the Department should be addressed to either the Superintendent General, or his Deputy, instead of to the Secretary as heretofore.

Action taken (1):- With regard to the Hay River School, see next letter below.

(2) With regard to the Departmental official to whom communications from the Commission should be addressed, the Field Secretary was instructed to await further information from the General Secretary.

General Secretary, April 25th, enclosing copy of his letter of the same date to the Deputy Superintendent General, setting forth his understanding of the agreements reached at the interview held on the previous day with him, the Bishop of the Arctic, and the General Secretary. The agreements in question related (a) to the amalgamation of the Hay River Indian Residential School and the Shingle Point Eskimo Residential School in a new building to be erected in the Mackenzie River Delta, and (b) the conditions under which the Hay River School should be maintained in operation, until the amalgamated school was ready for occupation.

Further information on sub-section (a) will be found in the General Secretary's letter of May 1st set forth below.

The conditions referred to in sub-section (b) include an increase in the pupilage of the Hay River School from 30 to 40 during 1935 and from 40 to 50 during 1936. The conditions also include a specific understanding that the Department will meet the travelling expenses of the additional pupilage during 1935 and 1936, and half the cost of the pupils admitted during 1934.

Action taken:- It was decided when recording this letter in the minutes, to record at the same time the gratitude of the Commission to the General Secretary for the relief he had secured for them in the maintenance of the Hay River School through the agreement noted.

General Secretary, April 30th, enclosing an application from Mr. V. V. McGuire of Elmsdale, N.S.

Action taken:- Referred to the Staff Committee.

General Secretary, May 1st, stating that he expected to be present at the official opening of the new Shingwauk School on June 21st. In this letter the General Secretary explains why the Department has not, up to the present, provided residential school buildings in the N.W.T. As the proposed amalgamated school in the Mackenzie River Delta would have to be built with Church money, the General Secretary states that he purposed recommending to the Executive Committee M.S.C.C. that the balance in hand of the capital of the Indian and Eskimo Equipment Fund be used for this purpose, and supplemented, if necessary, by a special appeal for subscriptions.

Action taken:- Recorded, with instructions to the Field Secretary to recommend to the General Secretary that, in view of the very urgent need of consolidating the White Fish Lake and Wabasca Schools, the possibility of having this school built this year with a balance in hand of the capital of the Indian and Eskimo Equipment Fund, be carefully considered, on the under-

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000540



1st August, 1933.

Miss M. Jones,  
Mabel Residential School,  
Shingle Point,  
N.W.T.  
Via Edmonton, Alta.  
Aklavik, N.W.T.

Dear Miss Jones,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 27th July, and the information about the children. It is interesting as well as being what I need for the records.

Do not become confused between the [redacted] child and my [redacted] for information to [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted]. The adoption involves the payment of a straight \$10 a year by an individual, Branch or Society for the upkeep of a child at the School. It has nothing to do whatever with the W.A. distribution of children for clothes. In fact I thought that now they simply gave out ages and numbers to the branches without any names, but evidently not in all cases. [redacted] has been adopted by [redacted] friend of mine, and I have now added on her picture and added information.

I shall appreciate your new list of children as soon as you can do it conveniently - that is when they are all in, and you have had time to know a little about them.

With many thanks, and good wishes,

Yours affectionately,

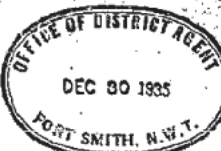


## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000023

# QUARTERLY REPORT

SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES



Name of School Eskimo School Shingle Point  
 Name of Teacher Adelaide J. Butler  
 Post Office Address (if any) Shingle Point, near Ahklavik N.W.T.  
 Quarter ending September 30 1935

## NAMES OF PUPILS

	19	
	20	
	21	
	22	
	23	
	24	
	25	
	26	
	27	
	28	
	29	
	30	
	31	
	32	
	33	
	34	
	35	
	36	

Total days present 308.5 Average daily attendance 15.4  
 Opening and closing hours of school 9.30 A.M. - 11.45. 1.30 P.M. - 4.00  
 What subjects taught Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Literature, English, Constructive Work, Drawing, Music, Scriptures  
 Is any grant made by Indian Department? If so, amount \$  
 Has school been kept every day except usual holidays? Yes  
Low Attendance due to epidemic of Measles.  
 Any suggestions, if deemed necessary

## CERTIFICATE

(To be signed by the Teacher, and resident or visiting Minister of any denomination.)  
 The undersigned certify and declare that this Report contains a true record as set forth above.

Adelaide J. Butler Teacher.  
H. Sherman Shepherd Resident or Visiting Minister.

NOTICE—This report, in duplicate, should be forwarded promptly to the District Agent, Fort Smith, for transmission to the Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

N.W.T. 61

## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000542



Anglican Eskimo Residential School  
Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean.  
November 15, 1935.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, D.D.,  
Bishop of The Arctic,  
604 Jarvis Street, Toronto, 5.

My dear Bishop,-

I am getting hungry for mail, and so the next best thing is to write to others. Mr. Shepherd tells us that the first winter mail is due in Aklavik the first week in Dec. but even so we mustn't leave our letters to the last few days, as experience teaches us that sometimes we are hindered then.

I have been writing letters acknowledging the bales received this past summer, and it is indeed happy work saying thank you for such lovely ones. Thirty-one children and thirty outfit bales and several general ones... isn't that splendid! Mrs. Brimer is doing her best to give us what we desire for this school, and most of the branches have responded nobly to her requests.

Measles are a thing of memory now, praise God, and all are practically one hundred percent well again. Oct. 13th was the first Sunday we were altogether out of quarantine, and we arranged to have a special day of thanksgiving combined with Children's Day, on the 20th. It was a glorious day and we had an early celebration at 7 a.m. to set the note for the remainder of it. Services were at 11 and 7 with S.S. at 2.30 p.m. At S.S. Mr. Shepherd gave us the text, "He thanked God and took courage." from the last chapter of Acts, and reminded us that we should be ready to put into practice the words we had uttered in our service of thanksgiving, by living the rest of the year in a spirit of praise to God.

We had our annual bath on Oct. 6th, when a high tide combined with a west wind brought the sea sweeping up over the Point. It started to blow on the Saturday night, and when we got up in the morning it was very stormy. As we neared the Mission House at breakfast time (8.30) we could see the water rushing over the beach and already the back porch of Mission House was inches deep in water. In another two hours or little more, it had subsided somewhat and by eleven o'clock we were able to get to church. Our residences had once again changed from Island homes to connected dwellings. Each time the water covers the Point, I feel safer than the time before, as each experience teaches us over again the truth which by a coincidence was in both our lesson and the psalm for the Sunday... Jer. 5; 22 and Psalm 32 ;7.

The high tide meant of course that all the ice in the Bay was washed away again. It had frozen thinly and disappeared

several times before this, but finally on Saturday Oct. 19 skating was possible and during the afternoon I think that nearly everyone on the Point had had a turn on the ice. We are rejoicing in the new leather laces which Mrs. Brimer sent us. They are such an improvement over last year's heterogeneous conglomeration of various strings and short laces of doubtful strength. We received one more pair of skates on boots this year, and two of the girls are sharing them. Several pairs of skates were sent in but unfortunately we have no boots upon which to fasten them. Although some snow has fallen for several days we were able to make a rink by shovelling. It doesn't take long when you have several shovels and as many pairs of hands willing to use them to get a patch cleared. We made a long avenue out from the bank and then turned in a semi circle and made another long stretch, which when made to meet the first path, gave us a lovely clear expanse of ice and great were the figures out there, let me tell you. These children learn to skate fairly quickly and they do so enjoy this sport. I too, am very fond of it, and we all take turns using the skates. The boys have a pair of skates to every two boys, and have allotted periods. The first Saturday afternoon, the second lot of boys thought the first ones were having such a long long time, but they soon found out that even an hour and three quarters was not so long when they were on the ice.

The other week the little girls went for a walk on the hills and they very hopefully gathered some willow twigs for me. I hated to discourage them, and so put them in water, but imagined that they would do nothing. To our surprise they have green shoots on them and if only we were going to have the sun I am sure they would grow splendidly. But alas our dark days are slowly but surely creeping on us. Yesterday and today we have had lovely bright days, with the sun out for several hours, but before that we had had almost a month of storms, and dull days. We have already had to have supper early a number of nights but so far have not missed going to the Mission House for all meals.

Once the measles were over, we started the various activities for the winter. The C.B. L. meets at the boys' house this year on Monday nights with Miss. Somers in charge. The elder girls have their meeting on Tuesday evening in the school with Mrs. Butler in charge. [redacted] is their president this year and [redacted] is Secretary. Miss. Hewer helps and the others visit too this year. The boys have their own officers, [redacted] is president [redacted] Treas. and [redacted] Secretary. I have the Juniors this year but we still meet in the Sheepfold and so [redacted] is able to be present with [redacted]

ing

We have just seven little girls this year as [redacted] has left school and [redacted] have been promoted to the girls. [redacted] calls the roll for us, and some day I am hoping that they may be able to take other little parts in our meeting.

We are meeting on Thursday evenings at 8:30 again this year for our Bible Class, and are having very profitable hours studying Romans. All the staff have been coming and the other grown ups on the Point as well as [redacted] at times.



X The last big day for us was Armistice Day. On the Sunday we had special hymns and prayers and in the evening Mr. Shepherd gave us a very appropriate message basing his thoughts on a line from the Magnificat, Remembering His mercies, and spoke of the way in which we could each in our several houses keep the Monday in the spirit of remembrance. Each person wore a poppy, sent in my box this past summer. It helped, tremendously, to make the day more real to those of us who remember Armistice days outside. On Monday morning I was ironing at the Boys house, and at eleven we all stopped work and had the two minutes silence and then we sang one verse of O God our help in ages past. It was a small gathering, but we felt each one that we were very close in spirit to the similar gatherings being held all over the world. We couldn't help but wonder just what Italy would be doing 'in remembrance' this year. We have heard some of the war news over the radio, but we hear irregularly and the great gaps in our information make us thirsty for more. It is wonderful though, that we get so much information being at the top of the world, and so far removed from things. Some of us have heard some splendid music and singing at times this winter, and we hope for more later on.

The children are already counting the time until Christmas. The other evening they were talking about it, and one said that it was six months to Christmas, while another said it was six days. They get mixed up in the English words... but one child counted up six days and then very scathingly said, "Christmas is not on ... the sixth day." I think the remark went over the head of the one who made the wrong statement, but it at least showed that someone was thinking. And I wonder if you have heard this one... Mr. Shepherd saw one of the big boys coming to him with what looked like a sore nose.. he asked what was the matter, 'oh, Miss. Somers say, 'nearly boiling' was the unexpected reply. (nearly a boil, )

We have [redacted] of King Point [redacted]

[redacted] We have [redacted] and [redacted] in school this year. They are all fine sturdy children and seem to like <sup>school</sup> immensely. I have two other new girls both from the [redacted] and Miss. Somers has a new boy from Cambridge Bay, and the [redacted] I just discovered the other day that [redacted] was one of the ten who were chosen by Bp. Stringer to accompany Mr. Fry on that trip in East, to the Coppermine. We are wondering who were the other four couples and the two single men mentioned in the article. It is so fine to be able to link up the past with the present, and I am sure that it must be interesting for friends outside to hear of the continuation of the work through generations.

We have had several visitors from the west here lately. [redacted] and a miner came in yesterday, and last week we saw [redacted] one of my old boys, and his cousin [redacted] Before that we had had a weekend visit from [redacted] And of course [redacted] have been here. Thomas Umack is now away to the Reindeer station to get our supply of meat from there. [redacted] are with him. We hope that this fine weather holds for their *returnings*.

Dec. 9th

Yes, they had a good trip and brought us back such lovely meat. We have been feasting every so often ever since. Once we had steak with thick fat on it, the like I've not seen in the north before. And then people will say we are isolated and deprived of much. Such meat is worth a good many of the so called extras we would have if Outside.

Our mail leaves for Aklavik on the 12th, and we hope that this year we may have our Christmas mail before or on that Day. This will be our last Christmas at S.P. all being well, and we want to make it one that will live in our memories for long after. I have heard rumours that I may be outside for Christmas 1936, but remember I came in for five years, and am more than ready to stay in. However it is not necessary for me to plan ahead, and I'll try to be ready for whatever is required of me. I would love to stay with my girls, though.

We were all so sorry to hear of [redacted] but it has been fine to hear of [redacted] over the Radio.. Aklavik "The Voice of the Northern Lights" has been heard quite well on several occasions. I actually heard for the first time on last Saturday night from Winnipeg, a message for myself, from [redacted] who is a keenly interested of the Fellowship of the Arctic, and an old Redeemerite (Toronto) too. I was quite excited, I can tell you.

Wishing you a very happy holy Christmas and may the New Year bring much blessing to you and [redacted] with kindest regards, I remain,

Faithfully yours, in Christ,

*Mabel Jones*

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000325

- C O P Y -

THE BISHOP'S OFFICE

The Church House

604 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto 5, Ontario,  
29th November, 1935.

Hon. T.A. Crerar,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Crerar,-

Following my interview with you yesterday morning, I write to set forth briefly the matter we discussed.

Up until 1929 no Eskimo Residential School had been established in Canada. For some time the Eskimo in the Mackenzie River area had been asking us to establish a Residential School on the Arctic coast in order that their children might have the benefit of education in view of the fact that conditions were changing so rapidly, and they felt that their children were at a distinct disadvantage by being left in ignorance. To this end they petitioned the Church, for up to that time a few of the more enthusiastic Eskimo had sent their children to our school at Hay River, some nine hundred miles away.

Any information we received about educational work amongst the Eskimo in Alaska, Labrador and Greenland did not seem to help us very much as conditions appeared to vary very considerably.

In 1929 I interviewed the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and proposed that as there were so many unknown quantities connected with the problem I felt it would be advisable to start such a school in a small way before launching out into heavy capital expenditures. I felt that by this means we would have an opportunity of discovering whether or not it was a practicable scheme to educate Eskimo children from the coast, and secondly it would give us an opportunity of training workers for that particular work. The proposal was that we should use our Mission buildings and the Hudson's Bay Company buildings at Shingle Point, where there was good fishing and good caribou hunting. The Minister gave a very willing approval to the scheme, and the Church undertook to carry out the experiment, while the Government passed a grant of \$10,000 to assist in the establishment of a school by paying for the equipment, etc. The grant was made on the basis that we were to receive up to that amount

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1883, File 630/219-2, pt. 3,  
Shingle Point Anglican School  
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according to our expenditures. I had informed the Minister that I was not anxious to spend any more money than was absolutely necessary in view of the temporary character of the experiment. The total expenditures coming out of the Government grant amounted to \$5,712.81, leaving a balance of \$4,287.19 of the appropriation.

In the Spring of this year we interviewed Hon. Mr. Murphy, then Minister of the Interior, regarding the permanent establishment of the work begun at Shingle Point. I pointed out to Mr. Murphy that I had gone into the whole matter the previous summer when visiting in the Western Arctic, and had consulted with those on the coast best qualified to give an opinion, including Dr. F. Urquhart, the Government Medical Officer in charge of the District, and we had come to the conclusion that while Shingle Point had certain advantages, it would be in the best interests of all to establish the school permanently at Aklavik, since this was more "get-at-able" for all concerned. Furthermore, the Government Medical District Officer has his headquarters there, and would therefore always be available. Secondly, we have a very complete hospital there with X-ray, etc., so that in the case of an epidemic or the like, facilities would be available to take care of the children. The Minister approved of our plan, but said that in view of the fact that the Government had so far not erected a school in the Northwest Territories he was not prepared to recommend that the Government build the school, but he did say that if the Church would proceed with the building, the Government would make the usual contribution towards equipment, etc.

Permanent plans for the school were prepared by the Government architect, Mr. Gurney Orr. These were submitted to our architects who went into the details, and the building is well under way now, and will, we expect, be completed on, or before, the first of September this year.

In the spring we hope to send down the necessary furnishings, etc. This school is intended to take care of all the Eskimo children now at Shingle Point as well as other Eskimo, and Loucheaux children in that area. In view of the objection to sending Loucheaux children from the McPherson-Aklavik area to Hay River, we propose to accommodate them also at the Aklavik School. That is a summary of the matter I discussed with you yesterday in your office. My request is simply that the Government should grant us the unexpended balance of the original \$10,000 grant.

Thanking you very much for your kind and sympathetic interest in the matter, and trusting it may have the approval of yourself and the Northwest Territories Council.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) A.L. Fleming,

Bishop of the Arctic.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000329





1935-36

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 6324  
7940

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH



OTTAWA,

10th December,  
1935.

Memorandum.

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of  
the Northwest Territories.

Ref. - Anglican residential school -  
Shingle Point.

You asked for a report in reference to the request made by His Lordship Bishop Fleming, for a grant toward the residential school being erected at Aklavik, of an amount equal to the unexpended portion of the \$30,000.00 provided by the Department to assist in the establishment of an Eskimo residential school at Shingle Point.

Briefly the facts relating to the original grant as disclosed by the branch records, are as follows:

The matter of establishing a residential school for Eskimo children somewhere in the vicinity of the Mackenzie River Delta was given consideration by the Anglican Missionary authorities and Canon Gould came to Ottawa in the spring of 1928 to discuss a possible site and other related matters.

During the summer of 1928 the Missionaries made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company to take over certain buildings at Shingle Point which had been used in the fur trade but were at that time unoccupied. Right Reverend, now Bishop, Fleming called at the Department in December, 1928 and asked for assistance to prepare these buildings for school purposes and to purchase necessary equipment. It was estimated the repairs and equipment would cost about \$5,700.00 and the Bishop asked the Department for this amount. However, an additional sum was considered necessary to defray the cost of operation during the first year and the former Director of the Northwest Territories Branch dealt with the general question of the establishment of this school in a memorandum dated 31st December, 1928. He concluded his report by recommending an appropriation of \$10,000.00 "to cover everything for the next fiscal year" - 1929-30.

On the 3rd January, 1929, the Deputy Minister wrote Archbishop (Bishop) Fleming referring to his call at the Department and stating as follows:

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"The Department also feel that something should be done in the way of education of the Eskimo children. The white race is now mixing with them freely and the natives must have some measure of education to enable them to better carry on their commercial pursuits with them. The Department is, therefore, prepared to place the sum of \$10,000.00 in the estimates to assist in the establishment of this temporary school and to help to maintain it during the next fiscal year."

The sum of \$10,000.00 was placed in the Northwest Territories estimates for the year 1929-30 under - Explorations, Eskimo Affairs, etc.

On the 24th July, 1929, Bishop Fleming asked for an advance of \$5,000.00, stating that as soon as the receipted invoices were received from the various Companies they would be forwarded to the Department showing exactly how the money had been spent. This advance was recommended and approved and the matter taken up with the Financial Controller, who asked under date of the 1st August, 1929, to be informed

"whether the amount of \$10,000.00 provided in the Main Estimates for Eskimo boarding school at Shingle Point, is to be given as an out and out grant or if the amount is to be accounted for by the organization receiving the same.

If the advances are to be accounted for in the regular manner, the cheques can be issued at once, but if the amount is to be given as a grant, it will be necessary to obtain the authority of Council and, even at that, it is possible that the Auditor General may object to the payment."

The Financial Controller was advised - 2nd August, 1929 - "that vouchers covering the expenditure of the \$5,000.00 will be forwarded at a later date." Departmental cheque No. 5030, in the sum of \$5,000.00 was forwarded to Bishop Fleming on the 10th August, 1929 and on the 24th idem His Lordship furnished receipted accounts in the sum of \$5,712.81. As the expenditures exceeded the advance by \$712.81, the additional sum was paid by the Department on the 26th November, 1929. This left a balance of \$4,287.19 from the \$10,000.00 originally provided. This appears to have been the situation at the close of the fiscal year 1929-30.

There is no further reference on the Branch files regarding the unexpended balance of \$4,287.19 until the 13th May, 1930, when Bishop Fleming submitted a list of additional equipment required for the Shingle Point School. An excerpt from his letter of that date reads,-

"Last year you will remember you asked me to order the supplies direct, and then produce the bills. I understand that this year the proper course is to submit this list to you, and that you will order the same, if it passes your inspection."

The Departmental reply to the Bishop's letter bears date of the 17th May, 1930 and reads in part as follows,-

3.....

"You will remember that during the last season you arranged to do your own purchasing in connection with supplies for this school. This arrangement was most satisfactory to the Department and, therefore, I am returning copy of your requisition so that you can have these supplies purchased and forwarded to the boat at Vancouver.

The Purchasing Division have been instructed to requisition for 24 Institutional Beds, similar to Simmons design No. 4000, size 6 ft. x 3 1/2 ft., equipped with rust-proof twisted link fabric springs, complete with mattresses and pillows.

When you have had the other supplies purchased, kindly send the invoices for same to this office, in triplicate, and arrangements will be made with the Accounts Branch to have them paid."

During 1931 accounts totalling \$1009.07 covering equipment and supplies were paid for by the Department. By adding this amount to the \$5,712.81 paid in the fiscal year 1929-30, plus a further few items during the succeeding years, brings the total to \$7,822.78 at the 21st March, 1935.

In dealing with the Shingle Point school and the selection of boys to act as reindeer herders, Bishop Fleming, writing under date of the 2nd January, 1933, dealt with the reasons for establishing the school in the first instance and the co-operation which the Department had extended at that time. An extract from this letter dealing with the special grant is as follows,-

"I was rejoiced to discover, however, that the Minister heartily approved of the scheme, and gave it his complete support. He proved the sincerity of his interest in the project by arranging for a grant of \$10,000.00 towards the start of this school. Necessary provisos were made whereby we did not get the full amount, but only got that which we could claim after having made the expenditures."

In this letter His Lordship also asked that the unexpended balance of the original grant, roughly \$5,000.00, be advanced towards the new school to be erected at Aklavik.

The erection of the new school at Aklavik and the assistance which the Federal Government would extend was discussed by the Northwest Territories Council on the 17th October, 1934, 26th November, 1934, and the 8th July, 1935. The minutes of these sessions show that the Missionary authorities were to provide for the capital expenditure. Some assistance was to be rendered by the Department of Indian Affairs through increasing the number of pupils to be taken into residence at Hay River and presumably to be subsequently transferred to Aklavik. No mention was made of crediting the Mission with the unused portion of the original appropriation.

4.....

The correspondence at the time the grant was made seems quite definite in that the cost of equipment for the school at Shingle Point and the repairs to the buildings would approximate \$5,000.00 but in order to provide for other incidental expenses the Department set aside \$10,000.00 for the fiscal year 1929-30. Had accounts totalling the full amount been submitted, they would have been paid but as mentioned previously, only \$5,712.81 was expended that year - 1929-30.

If the Department wishes to include the amounts expended on equipment, etc., between 1929-30 and 1934-35, amounting to \$2,109.97, the balance remaining from the original \$10,000.00 grant is \$2,177.22. On the other hand if only the amount of \$5,712.81 expended during the year 1929-30 is to be considered there would be a balance of \$4,287.19 remaining from the original \$10,000.00 grant.

There are sufficient funds in the 1935-36 N.W.T. appropriation to meet either of the above mentioned payments.

*S.F.W.*

*D.L. Bagnall*  
Director

# Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000260

DIocese of the Arctic

THE RIGHT REV. ARCHIBALD LANG FLEMING,

THE CHURCH HOUSE  
604 Jarvis Street,  
Toronto 5, Ontario.

88  
For 8115

19th January, 1935.

Hon. T. C. Murphy,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Murphy,-

Thank you for your kind letter of the 16th instant, and your offer to have the name of Miss Somers substituted on the pay list for that of Miss Brown, i.e., as you say, employed at Ahlaviik instead of at Shingle Point, but that is a temporary affair, and to fill in owing to sickness at the latter. Both Miss Solomon and Miss Solomon have been advised that their salaries come from the Government each month, and their banking arrangements made accordingly. We think, therefore, if there is no objection on your part, it will be well to continue with Miss Solomon and Miss Solomon as the two nurses, whose employment has been authorized, leaving the Diocese of the Arctic to take care of the salary of Miss Somers.

Trusting that this will meet with your approval.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Ed. O.R. Bowley,

Honorary-Secretary.

RG 85, Vol. 856, File 8115,  
Miss G.D. Sommers - Application as  
Nurse Assigned to Shingle Point,  
1934-1937,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000260[000-000]

## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000202



Eskimo. The following morning in the School Chapel I took the Celebration of Holy Communion, assisted by the Principal—29 communicated. Breakfast was followed by another busy day—conferences, interviews, talks, but the chief feature was the Annual Concert which was remarkably good and reflected the greatest possible credit on Mrs. Butler, Teacher, and her associates. That evening we left for Aklavik, as I was anxious to reach there before the "Distributor" arrived, and she was due the next day, although I anticipated that as usual she would be a day or two late. Mr. Shepherd accompanied me so that he might meet Dr. Westgate, Secretary for the Indian Residential School Commission, upon whom the management of the new School would devolve. On the return journey a lynx was seen swimming across the river, numbers of beautiful swans either on the wing or swimming in little bays at the mouth of the Mackenzie, and numerous ducks, geese, seagulls, terns, snow buntings and other birds were constantly flying overhead, while we saw one large white headed eagle at close range about five o'clock in the morning. We noticed great patches of snow on the shore hills and the ice was quite heavy all round Shingle Point and right out as far as the eye could carry on the Arctic Ocean. We arrived back at Aklavik at 9.45 a.m. and that evening I listened to the news from London, England, and heard everything very clearly.

The stern wheel steamer "Distributor" arrived early in the morning of June 29th, causing great excitement. Among the passengers was our good friend the Rev. Dr. T. B. R. Westgate. It was such a pleasure having him with us, and so very valuable for him to be able to go over the new school building in detail, and come into personal contact with Mr. Shepherd, its principal. As the ship did not leave until the Sunday evening, Dr. Westgate kindly spoke at three services, giving uplifting messages. I am sure his visit did all our people good, and we hope that in the future we shall have the privilege of visits from more of our leaders. It helps our people to realize the fellowship of the Church, which is so important, since they are able to come to Aklavik only at infrequent intervals.

★ ★ ★

#### The Government Reindeer Herd

One of the most important of recent developments in this area is the introduction by the Dominion Government of a herd of reindeer, now numbering some four thousand. It took between four and five years to make the trek from Alaska with these reindeer and the herd is far short of the Government's intention. Each year a large number of unwanted steers are slaughtered when in prime condition, and the flesh is used at our hospital, school, etc. It seemed to me only fit and proper that as Bishop of the Arctic and representing some of those who receive the greatest benefit from it, I should make it my business to visit both the camp and the herd, in spite of the difficulty of getting to either place. The result was that through the kindness of Mr. Jack Parsons, on July 8th we took the three hour and a half run by speed boat to the camp, where we were kindly welcomed by Mr. Nesbitt, Manager, and the other members of his Staff. While there I was able to understand the problems connected with this great undertaking and made up my mind that if at all possible I should visit the herd down on the coast.

A few days later, an old friend of mine, Alfred Copland, newly appointed District Manager of the H. B. C. for the Western Arctic, joined us on board the little Mission vessel, "The Messenger" bound for Tuk-to-yak-tuk on the Arctic Coast. We travelled all night down the Aklavik River, the West channel of the Mackenzie, and at the next morning boarded the H. B. C. Dease engine boat "The Dease Lake", with two bay and the motor schooner "Margaret A". For hours the captain had lost his way in the circuitous channel of the Delta, having no native pilot, so our man Lazarus acted as pilot as far as the reindeer camp which we reached about 5.00 p.m. Here we left the "Dease Lake" to discharge cargo and to proceed independently to Tuk-to-yak-tuk, while "The Messenger" proceeded on her way "down North". Early that afternoon we arrived at the herder's camp on Richardson Island, right on the coast. Had we planned our approach with the greatest care we could not have arranged matters better. As we drew near to the tents of the Lapp and Eskimo herders at the mouth of a tiny river, we saw the great herd, about 1,000 on the shore and 3,000 on the land about 60 ft. above the shore level, coming directly toward the little river. It was a marvellous sight! Such beautiful, shy, sensitive creatures! A sight not easily to be forgotten. Hurrying ashore we were able to take many interesting photographs of them. When we had seen as much of them as we desired we returned to the tents and there I had a service with the herders and their families, which they appeared to appreciate very much indeed. Although the Lapps are Lutherans, they had no difficulty in following our service and understanding the message we delivered, but in order to make them all feel that it was their service, we had the Lapps sing a hymn in their own tongue and the Eskimo a hymn in theirs. After the service one of the herders very kindly prepared a dish of fried reindeer steaks for us, and from the boat stores we were able to supply them with some provisions which they greatly needed, their yearly supply not yet having arrived.

That night we reached Tuk-to-yak-tuk, and received a kindly welcome from Mr. R. H. C. Bonnycastle, the retiring District Manager of the H. B. C.

One very interesting incident happened during my stay at Tuk-to-yak-tuk. Two weeks before at Aklavik the tiny second hand on my wrist watch came apart, and no one there would undertake to put it in position. Here, however, one of our Eskimo named Taylor Pokaiyak repaired my watch and handed it back to me with a smile. The more I study the Eskimo and the Indian, the more convinced I am that, given an adequate opportunity, they could prove themselves rivals to the white man, and I believe that we have much to learn from both the Children of the Woods and the Children of the Snows.

On Friday, July 17th we left Tuk-to-yak-tuk in a small schooner owned by one of our Eskimo, Fred Lester, a former Carcross School boy, and whose wife, Dorcas, was a pupil at Shingle Point School. Fred is a first-class engineer and boatsman, one of the best hunters on the coast, and a devout Churchman and Honorary Lay Reader and Interpreter. Such men as this have only to be met to make one realize the value of the work done in the past, the results of which are revealed today.



ine, Mr. Manager, joined Messen- c Coast. River to at 3.15 . Diesel barges for two rcuitous e pilot, as the .00 a.m. e cargo yak-tuk, "down at the ght out ch with rrange tents of outh of at 1,000 60 feet towards ! Such ght not ve were of them. desired service h they d. Al- had no tanding o make ad the und the ice one dish of boat's h some yearly

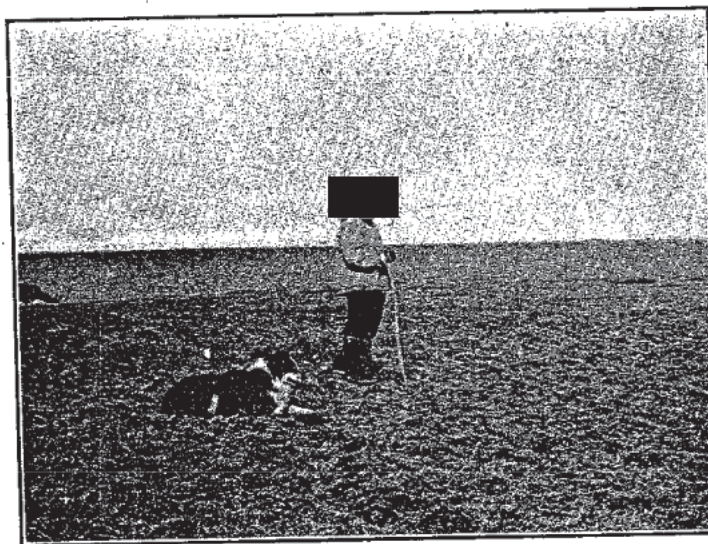
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during fore at watch take to of our watch . The e more portun- to the uch to ds and

-tuk in skimo, y, and Point tsman, devout Inter- met to in the lay.



The Vanguard of the Dominion Government reindeer herd—July, 1936—3,700 head.



reindeer herder and dog.





handing the wrist watch back to the Bishop after having repaired it.



Loucheaux Indian Woman, Aklavik, N.W.T.



Confirmation group at the Eskimo Residential School, Shingle Point, Yukon Territory.  
24th June, 1936.

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000547

Anglican Eskimo Residential School  
Shingle Point, Arctic Ocean.  
Via Edmonton and Aklavik.  
January 29th, 1936.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, D.D.,  
Bishop of The Arctic,  
The Church House,  
604 Jarvis St., Toronto 5.

My dear Bishop,-

Our last Christmas at Shingle Point School is over now, and we have tucked away in our memories, a host of happy memories. How strange it is to realize that, God willing, all will be very different hereafter, and yet we trust that the same Spirit will pervade every Christmas season in whatever place or circumstances it is held.

Between thirty and forty people arrived for the occasion and a very happy party they were. Nearly all old friends whose handshake made us thrill. A few were strangers at first. [redacted] made their first appearance at this our last celebration in the familiar spot. Two of their family [redacted] and [redacted] have been in school for a year and a half. Their three youngest, [redacted] were Baptized the day after Christmas. The infant daughter of [redacted] of Head Point, was baptized on Christmas day and given the name [redacted]. There were also two Communion services and a carol service that day, and a wedding on the 20th afternoon, just prior to the Visitors' dinner. The dinner of course thereby assuming double dignity.

The wedding was a surprise to us, as although we had known of the preference for his company, entertained by a certain young lady, it was not until late that it was announced that [redacted] adopted daughter [redacted], was to marry [redacted] (one of boys on the Reindeer drive) at Christmas. She has seemed such a child although one has to realize that this past year specially she has matured and given over many of her childish ways. She made a very sweet bride [redacted]

The Shepherds finally got away to Aklavik on the 28, Dec. and arrived in the metropolis on the 30th. [redacted]



On Dec. 11th [redacted] took sick, and the next day [redacted] became ill. I had them in the Girl's house very ill for some three weeks. When [redacted] recovered somewhat and was taken home by [redacted] after Christmas, and the other little chap at the Boys' house was better, it was decided to move [redacted], so that Miss. Somers could watch her day and night.

[redacted]

[redacted] passed away on Jan 26, and my heart just aches for her parents [redacted] in Aklavik. They had given her into my keeping two years and a half ago when I was leaving A. for the School and I was so looking forward to their joy at seeing her so well and so big this summer when the school moved. She was not a strong child and for that reason has seemed nearer to me than any of the others. Seldom was she out of my mind and heart day or night. I had hoped she had outgrown her weakness after her recovery last winter after hemorrhage. But God willed otherwise, and despite all that could be done, her heart weakened and finally stopped, tired out.

[redacted] Shortly after Mr. Shepherd gave us the sad news on Sunday evening, I heard little [redacted] singing so sweetly, and when I listened, it was...

"Then when Jesus calls us, To our Heavenly Home"

[redacted]

[redacted] We had a lovely little service on the Monday night and when the storm is over, the little body is to be taken to Aklavik for burial.

[redacted] is around again, and off to school this week for the first time since Dec. 11th. We shall watch her carefully though, to see that she does not overdo things. The other children all seem so well, and these last two days of storm have been hard on their lively spirits, being indoors so much. We are looking for an early Spring and several months of bright sunshiny weather after all the stormy weather we have experienced this past winter. The sun was seen for the first time this year, on Jan 14th from the Hills, and in between storms we have had a few lovely bright days.

[redacted]

Do you know how to play Jacks? If so come along and join our tournament. We have three sets of Jacks, two belonging to individual girls and one set I have for any others to play with. They are the greatest source of amusement for the children at this time of year, and even I have been beguiled into getting down on the floor for a game or two. Some of the children when the proper Jacks are not available, will play with marbles or even substitute stones, or bits of wood for them. I have even seen the tiny girls playing with little scraps of wool wound up. It is so marvellous the way these Huskie children can improvise, as we should say, something out of nothing.

but there are some others who are growing quite adept at the game. They play with either right or left hand, and have invented all sorts of rules to vary the game, such as taking up the Jacks one at a time with a pecking motion like a hen eating kernels of grain. It is quite fascinating to watch the game and I often take my knitting and sit near to see them play. They in their turn are interested to see me knit without watching the needles. Through practice I have recovered some of my wartime skill in that direction.

And so the days and weeks and months of our last year here go by, almost without our realising it, and before we know it, the time for moving will be here. I already have a little packing done, but there will be much to do. It will be an exciting time as well as a solemn one leaving our home for the new building. writes so enthusiastically of the new building and says they already have room chosen.

With every good wish and much prayer that God's kingdom may grow throughout our Diocese, until He Come, I remain,

Faithfully yours in Him,

Mabel Jones

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000205

REPORT OF ALL SAINTS MISSION AKLAVIK: FEB. 7th. 1936.

ANG. REC. SCHOOL.

Rev. W. B. Shepherd arrived here on Dec. 23rd. with [redacted] who is remaining in the hospital until April. We are glad to find that Mr. Shepherd is to be the Principal of the new school, because of course he is just the man for it, with his seven years of experience at Shingle Point, besides what he is in himself.

Mr. Shepherd stayed at Akilavik until Jan. 5th., because of bad weather, and much of this time was spent in going over the school together with Mr. Summers and discussing many points in connection with it. Mr. Shepherd is writing you of these things. I am writing of the immediate needs with regard to warehouse, out-houses, etc.

The work on the school building has gone steadily ahead since the last report in December. The hard wood flooring of the second story is completely laid. Our Indian friends have made a very good job of the laying of it, and it looks really fine. The walls and partitions of all rooms and dormitories on that floor are now erected, so that there remains only the hanging of the doors and placing of all trim, which will be done in the Spring. The rooms are certainly spacious, and no member of the staff will have cause for complaint as to cramped quarters. [redacted] and [redacted] have moved into two of these

rooms, having found our log house rather cold this Winter, and also to be able to look after the furnaces and guard against outbreak of fire.

The hard wood floor on the ground floor is also practically completely laid; and a commencement has been made on some of the walls and partitions. The whole building is now completely insulated, and the special insulation sent in is proving its claims; the building retains the heat in a remarkable way, especially when it is remembered that there is only one thickness of rough boarding on the outside of the studding, and no tar paper or clap boards, as yet. Both the furnaces, and the whole of the hot air system are in use and working very satisfactorily, even without the driving power of the electric fans. There was some shortage of drop siding and hard wood flooring owing to the fact that the lumber contractors had used "Strip Measure" instead of "Face Measure" when supplying the estimates. A saving in the hard wood flooring has been effected, however, by planing rough boards, which we have on hand, and using them in place of the hard wood for the flooring of the furnace houses. Requisitions to meet the remaining shortage in hard wood flooring and also the shortage in drop siding accompany this report.

WAREHOUSE.

As the cellar is not now being used for furnaces a considerable portion of the School supplies could be housed there, and with

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GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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REPORT OF ALL SAINTS MISSION, AKLAVIK. FEB. 7th. 1956. (Cont.)

stock will meet all requirements at the hospital until the next supply is brought in - next December; - if we can keep it frozen throughout the summer. As I have already reported, the present meat house is quite useless for this purpose. I think the most practicable way to make of it a useful cold storage would be to run up a second wall and ceiling throughout the inside of the building, ten inches from the present walls and roof, and fill with sawdust the whole of the space thus made. From advice received here and observations made, this seems to be the best plan. The necessary materials for this purpose can be obtained here much more cheaply than having them sent in. The estimated cost is \$70.00. The work can be done next Spring. Will you please say in the next mail if this is authorized.

BATTERIES -ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM.

These are giving entire satisfaction. During the very dark period it was necessary to run the engine daily in order to keep the batteries up to Specific Gravity; but now, even though the days have not greatly lengthened, it is only necessary to run it for a few hours on alternate days. Requisition in connection with electric lighting system is forwarded separately; it will be seen that it has been necessary to order a number of items to replace things borrowed in previous years, and not returned.

ALL SAINTS HOSPITAL.

The hospital has been kept very busy; all the wards continue to be occupied, and there is a steady flow of patients from month to month.

From time to time people outside the Mission have told me how dismal they consider our hospital to be. The building is rather dark and dismal during the long winter months, though that cannot be helped. To brighten things up a little in other ways however the doctor very kindly loaned us a radio, and I bought batteries and accessories personally - glad of the privilege, - in order that there might be some music etc., in the wards during the evenings. The patients have very much enjoyed this, as well as the staff and visitors to the wards - especially the local broadcasts from C.J.C.U. "The Voice of The Northern Lights", which broadcasts from Aklavik every Tuesday night at 8.30.

An "Amateur Programme" was put on, three weeks ago, in which all the white people joined and gave of their talent - the Mission contributing two short play sketches. I mention the loan of the radio and purchase of the batteries etc., only in order that I may make an appeal for a radio for our hospital. If someone could find it in their heart to give a radio, and an additional Balanced Loud Speaker on an extension wire, a good deal of pleasure would be brought to a number of people in the hospital during the long winter nights.

Last Monday, the Nurse-in-charge asked if [redacted], who is due a few days holiday, might be allowed to go to Shingle Point with [redacted] an Eskimo boy who had come over from that place on Saturday. Mr. Shepherd had sent him with the body of [redacted] a little girl scholar of our school, who had died from typhoid the previous week, and whose parents live at [redacted]

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REPORT OF ALL SAINTS MISSION, AKLAVIK. FEB. 7th. 1926. (Cont.)

plan was that [redacted] return with Rev. Thomas Umsoak, who is due to arrive here for the Shingle Point mail tomorrow. Leave had already been asked from, and granted by the Doctor. I gave permission and trust that this meets with your Lordship's approval.

ALL SAINTS MISSION.

We all had a very happy time at Christmas and the New Year. There were more Eskimo and Indians in the settlement than we had expected. On Christmas Eve, [redacted] with her day-school children put on two short plays, which were excellently rendered. A considerable amount of time and labour must have been put into the making of the costumes etc, - not to mention the coaching of the children, who are never regularly in the settlement; but they played their parts really very well. The building was crowded and everyone had a very jolly time. After the plays came the Christmas Tree. We had a ten foot Christmas Tree, well laden with toys etc. [redacted] played the part of Santa Claus and he handed a gift and candies to every child. The local store-keepers very kindly helped by providing chocolate and candies. On Christmas Day, at Noon, Christmas Dinner was provided at the hospital for the patients and their friends. The wards were bright and cheerful with decorations etc on this occasion; there was a large Christmas Tree in the Hall and a small decorated tree on the side-table of each patient. On the following Friday night the whole Mission staff had a "Family Dinner" at the hospital, where we all enjoyed ourselves immensely. Our Eskimo and Indian friends were calling on us all day, at both Christmas and the New Year, and many cups of tea were disposed of.

Four services were held on Christmas Day:- 8 a.m. Holy Communion at the hospital; 9 a.m. Holy Communion - English in Church; 9 Communion; 11 a.m. Holy Communion - Indian & 43 Communicants; Noon, Holy Communion - Eskimo - 31 Communicants.

On New Year's Eve a Watch Night Service was held at 11.30 p.m. at which there was a congregation of 60. For the past six weeks the following services have been held:- Monday, 7.30 p.m. Lay Readers' Class; Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Evening Prayer and address; Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Adult Bible Class. Wednesday and Friday - visitation. It has been possible also to continue attendance at "Family Prayers" in the hospital wards each evening at 9 p.m.

On Sunday, Jan. 27th., a Memorial Service to His late Majesty King George V. was held in All Saints Church, at 7.30 p.m. The Church was full to the door. Every Protestant member of the white population of Aklavik - except the Doctor [redacted]

- was in attendance, and all our Indian and Eskimo friends who were in the settlement were present.

Unless the incoming mail makes it necessary to alter my plans I hope to leave for the East next Friday, to visit our Eskimo friends along the Arctic coast and on Huskey Lakes. I pray and trust that encouraging results are forthcoming from

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## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000062

# MISSION OF PUPILS AT *Shingle Point* RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL DURING QUARTER ENDING *March 31 1936*

APPLICA- TION NO.	NAME	DATE OF ADMISSION IS	AGE ON ADMISSION	NAME OF PARENTS AND LIVING OR DEAD (insert I, was living, is now dead, as the case)		RELIGION OF FATHERS	STATE OF EDUCATION UPON ENTERING THE SCHOOL	PLACES AND PERIOD OF PREVIOUS EDUCATION
				FATHER	MOTHER			



## DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

APPLICA- TION NO.	NAME	DATE OF DISCHARGE	PERIODS IN THE SCHOOL			STATE OF EDUCATION		TRADE OR INDUSTRY TAUGHT AND PROFICIENCY IN IT	REMARKS UPON DISCHARGE REASONS FOR SAME
			YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	ON ADMISSION	ON DISCHARGE		
61		1936 Jan. 26	2	4	16				Died

NOTE—This form should be completed with each quarterly return and full particulars should be given regarding all pupils either admitted or discharged during the quarter.

D.W.T. 8-14  
FORM NO. 78

Certified Correct

*D. B. Shepherd*  
DISTRICT AGENT

*H. S. Shepherd*  
PRINCIPAL

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000343



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

17th April,  
1936.

Memorandum.-

J. M. Gardie, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the  
Interior.

Ref. - Anglican residential school.  
(a) Shingle Point.  
(b) Aklavik.

In 1928 the Anglican Missionary authorities decided to establish a residential school for Eskimos in the vicinity of the Mackenzie River Delta. The then Minister of this Department, realizing the need for such an institution, agreed to provide the sum of \$10,000.00 to assist in its establishment.

A temporary site was selected at Shingle Point. Certain buildings, already erected, were taken over and altered to meet the school requirements.

Arrangements were made whereby the Mission would pay the accounts incurred in constructing and equipping the school and the Department would reimburse them to the extent of the grant - \$10,000.00.

In 1929-30 His Lordship Bishop Fleming furnished receipted accounts in the sum of \$5,715.51 and was reimbursed to this extent. During 1931-32 this Department furnished certain equipment and supplies costing \$1,000.00. A few further items were supplied by the Department during succeeding years, the total outlay amounting to \$7,822.78, leaving a balance of \$2,177.22 remaining from the original grant.

Owing to the remoteness of Shingle Point, the difficulties of transportation and communication, lack of medical supervision and other relevant reasons, the location was found unsatisfactory. The Mission therefore, decided to erect a modern school at Aklavik.

In November, 1935, Bishop Fleming asked the Department to assist with the new school by a grant equal to the unexpended portion of the \$10,000.00 allowed originally. This application was considered at

- 2 -

the 60th and 61st sessions of the Northwest Territories Council held on the 7th January and the 9th March, 1936, respectively. The Minutes of these meetings read,-

60th Session - 7th January, 1936.

Equipment for new Anglican School at Aklavik -

The Deputy Commissioner reported that the Minister had received from Bishop Fleming a request that the unexpended balance of the \$10,000 appropriated by the Honourable Charles Stewart for making the abandoned buildings at Shingle Point as suitable as possible for the residential school, be applied in equipping the school which the Anglican Mission authorities are now building at Aklavik, pursuant to an arrangement entered into with the Department of Indian Affairs and which was reported by Dr. McGill to the Northwest Territories Council at a meeting on the 8th July, 1935.

Dr. McGill mentioned that he had just received an application from the Anglican authorities for financial assistance in equipping this school, but that he had not yet reached a definite conclusion as to what he would recommend for the Minister's consideration.

Sir James MacBrien remarked that the granting of equipment to one school involves the creation of a precedent and that similar applications will be received from other schools.

Dr. McGill explained that it was the custom of the Department of Indian Affairs to assist to a certain extent with the furnishing of equipment to schools.

It was decided to recommend to the Minister that whatever the Department of Indian Affairs do for this school in the way of equipment in recognition of service to Indian children, the Northwest Territories administration should do for this school in the interest of the Eskimo children and destitute children.

Evidently all but about \$3,000 of the original \$10,000 promised in connection with the Shingle Point school has been expended and Dr. McGill reports that the application of the Church authorities to his Department is for \$3,000 worth of equipment. Dr. McGill is studying the situation and a final recommendation is to be deferred meanwhile.

61st Session - 9th March, 1936.

Equipment for new Anglican School, Aklavik -

Dr. McGill said that the Indian Affairs Department proposed supplying about \$3,000.00 worth of equipment for the new school although the matter had not been finally dealt with. After discussion it was recommended that

the Interior Department be requested to assist to the extent of the unexpended balance of the \$10,000.00 grant promised in connection with the establishment of the Eskimo school at Shingle Point.

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In view of the circumstances I would respectfully suggest approval be given for payment of the sum of \$2,197.82, the same to be made a charge against Vote 197 - Government of the Northwest Territories. There are sufficient funds remaining in the Vote for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

## Doc Separator

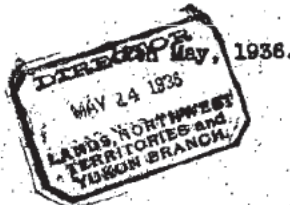
Item no. SPU-000348





OFFICE OF  
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA

Copy for the information of:  
Mr. Turner.



MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Wood.

INT-NT-3041.

I am sending you herewith a certificate covering an extension of the temporary employment of Miss Grace Dorothy Somers, as a Nurse, North West Territories, in the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch at Shingle Point, N.W.T., for a period not exceeding six months from the 1st April, 1936, at a salary of [REDACTED]

*Filed in Staff Records.*

J. M. WARDL  
Deputy Minister.

RG 85, Vol. 856, File 8115,  
Miss G.D. Sommers - Application as  
Nurse Assigned to Shingle Point,  
1934-1937,  
National Archives of Canada

SPU-000348[000-000]

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000370

Inventory of St. John's Mission at Chingle Point, Y.T.

June 1, 1946

Mission House.

Log building erected in September 1940, 18' x 22' inside measurements, containing, on ground floor, Living Room 12' x 18', Kitchen 10' x 10', and Bedroom 8' x 10'; Upstairs Bedroom 12' x 18' and Storeroom 10' x 10'. There is a log lean-to on the West side of the house, erected in 1940, 12' x 12' containing Kitchen 12' x 12', (at present used as Engine Room) and a Storeroom 10' x 12'. The house is finished throughout with Beaver Board on the walls and ceilings and Fir flooring. The roof is of lumber (double with an air space between) covered with Rubberoid. At present the house is lighted throughout by electric light generated from a small plant set up in the summer kitchen.

"St. John's Church".

Log building, erected in 1940, 18' x 24' (inside measurements) with a Chancel 12' x 12'. The windows are of Gothic shape and of Cathedral glass. The building is finished with Beaver Board on the walls and Fir flooring and ceiling. The Church is completely furnished with Holy Table, Chancel Chair, Chancel Rail Prayer Desk and Seat, Lectern, Pulpit, and Font, all of Oak from the Valley City Sadding Co., (Quanaa, Ontario) Estey Organ, 15 Pews (made in Vancouver). Cross, Vases, and Book Rest for the Holy Table are of brass. There are two sets of Communion vessels and two complete sets of Communion linen for the Holy Table. There is a steeple on the Church surmounted by a Celtic Cross. The steeple contains a large bell.

Mission Warehouse

Building 18' x 20'. Walls are of corrugated Iron on a frame work of 2" x 4"; roof of single ply lumber covered with Rubberoid; floor is of 2" rough planks. Walls are lined with 3oz. duck and the building is fitted with shelves and counters, as it was used as a store by H. Lieben and to from whom it was purchased in 1945. There are two windows in the Southern end of the building.

There is a small log cabin about 12' x 15' and a warehouse about 12' x 20' walls of sheet iron (galval.) with canvas roof. Both these buildings are in poor state of repair.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000026-0001

QUARTERLY REPORT  
SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES



Name of School. Esquima School  
Name of Teacher. Adelaide J. Butler  
Post Office Address (if any) Shingle Point, via Aklavik.  
Quarter ending June 30, 1936.

NAMES OF PUPILS

1	16
2	17
3	18
4	19
5	20
6	21
7	22
8	23
9	24
10	25
11	26
12	27
13	28
14	29
15	

Total days present. 1417.5 Average daily attendance. 25.7  
Opening and closing hours of school. 9.30--11.45 a.m.; 1.30--4.00 p.m.  
What subjects taught. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling,  
Geography, Literature, English, Constructive Work, Drawing, Music,  
Scripture.  
Is any grant made by Indian Department? If so, amount \$  
Has school been kept every day except usual holidays? All but three,  
one day stormy weather, and two days of visit of Bishop Fleming.  
Any suggestions, if deemed necessary.

CERTIFICATE

To be signed by the Teacher, and resident or visiting Minister of any  
denomination. The undersigned certify and declare that this Report  
contains a true record as set forth above.

*N.W.T. 61 (Copy)* *Adelaide J. Butler (Teacher)*  
*H. S. Kierman (Superintendent)*

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000355

OTTAWA

23rd December, 1936.

Memorandum

R. A. Gilson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of  
the Northwest Territories.

Ref. - Admittance of four Eskimo  
children to Anglican resi-  
dential school at Bay  
River, N.W.T.

In reply to your memorandum of the 22nd  
instant I beg to advise that the advice referred to in my  
memorandum of the 18th inst. is the reply information received in  
this Bureau regarding the admittance of four Eskimo children of  
the Umanukuk area to the Anglican residential school at  
Bay River.

Reverend F. B. Westgate, in his letter  
of the 18th instant, gives the reasons which made it necessary  
to file these children to Bay River and states there was no  
alternative "as it was impossible to send them back to their  
homes."

As mentioned in my previous memorandum,  
it is contrary to present policy to bring Eskimo children south  
to Bay River but the circumstances in this case were no doubt,  
extenuating.

Although I understand the Indian Affairs  
Branch pay, or at least assist in the transportation of Eskimo  
Indian children from their homes to the residential schools, but  
the Northwest Territories administration has consistently de-  
clined to do so and unless there are reasons advanced which have  
not been made apparent to date, I see no reason for departing  
from the present established policy.

As for the account now submitted by Mr.  
Westgate in the sum of \$245.00, covering actual transportation of  
the four Eskimo children in question, I see no reason why this  
should be made a charge against the N.W.T. Appropriation and  
recommend accordingly.

Had these four Eskimo children been taken  
to Aklaivik and admitted to the Anglican residential school at  
that point, their maintenance and tuition on the established  
basis of \$200.00 per annum each, would have been made a charge  
against the N.W.T. Vote. For this reason I would recommend their  
admittance to the Bay River school be approved on the understand-  
ing they will be transferred to the Aklaivik school next year and  
that while at Bay River their maintenance and tuition on the  
regular basis of \$100.00 per annum, become a charge against the  
Northwest Territories Vote.

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. McLeod,  
Secretary,  
Northwest Territories Council.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000084



OTTAWA

4th March, 1937

E. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Director, Lands, Parks and  
Forests Branch,  
Department of Mines and Resources

Ref. - All Saints Anglican residential  
school - Aklavik

In my memorandum of the 19th ultimo  
it was stated the residential school built during the past year  
by the Anglican Mission at Aklavik was opened on the 1st Sep-  
tember, 1936, and Dr. J. A. Macquhart, our Senior Medical  
Officer at the point reported that a number of the children  
who had been in residence at the Shingau Point school were  
transferred to the new one. Those who had completed their  
course of training or had reached the age limit, were dis-  
charged.

Dr. Macquhart's report dealing with  
the new school is marked on file hereunder. It was mentioned  
briefly at the 44th session of the Northwest Territories  
Council held on the 29th December last but there are certain  
features which might now be referred to.

(a) There are now 75 children in resi-  
dence. This number will probably be increased to  
100 during the coming fiscal year. About 65 will  
be a charge against this branch and 35 against the  
Indian Affairs Branch. Provision for the increased  
expenditure has been made in the Supplementary  
Estimates of the Northwest Territories.

(b) Dr. Macquhart states the question of  
providing a nurse for the school might arise but he  
feels the services of such an official unnecessary  
because the Anglican hospital is in the same compound.

(c) The fire records are somewhat in-  
adequate. These records have improved very little  
lately. It was thought desirable to bring this  
matter to the attention of Dr. Macquhart, Chief Medical  
Officer of the Northwest Territories and therefore been  
referred for consideration.

(d) Reverend H. S. Shepherd, Principal  
of the new school, forwarded copies of forms  
concerning the collection and exchange of Indian  
money. These copies are now being reviewed and  
the necessary arrangements for a number of Indian  
money forms. A number of copies of the forms  
for the Indian Affairs Branch, including these forms, is  
being prepared.

For purposes of subsequent reference the records have been examined and indicate that the pupils mentioned in Schedule "A" were transferred from the Shingle Point school to the new school at Aklavik, while those listed under Schedule "B" have since been admitted to the new school. Their applications are on file.

(A)

Pupils transferred from Shingle Point School

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Racial status</u>	<u>Parents</u>
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Pupils transferred from Shingle Point School  
(continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Racial</u> <u>status</u>	<u>Parents</u>
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(B)

Pupils admitted to new school since  
1st September, 1936.



<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Racial status</u>	<u>Parents</u>
-------------	----------------	------------	--------------------------	----------------

Pupils admitted to new school since  
1st September, 1936. (continued)



While the new applications include five half-breeds yet they are all signed by Dr. J. A. Urquhart, who certifies as to destitution and orphanage. The medical certificates are signed by Dr. G. F. Homer.

In view of the foregoing I would respectfully suggest that the applications now submitted be approved.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. L. Cumming'.

A. L. Cumming.

# Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000557

2133

MINUTES OF MEETING OF INDIAN AND ESKIMO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
COMMISSION, M.S.C.C., HELD ON TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1937.

A meeting of the Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission, M.S.C.C., was held on Tuesday, March 9th, 1937, in the Commission's Board Room, beginning at 4 o'clock.

Members present: His Grace, The Archbishop of Rupert's Land,  
His Lordship, The Bishop of Yukon  
Rev. Canon H.D. Martin  
Rev. C. Carruthers  
Rev. H. Sherstone  
Mrs. H.D. Martin  
Mrs. R.O. Taylor  
J.W.E. Armstrong, Esq., K.C.  
Colonel E.W. Mermagen, and  
The Field Secretary.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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CS 75-103, Series 2145(a) Box 19  
P. 2137, 2140, 2143, 2145

The Archbishop of Rupert's Land presided and opened the meeting with prayer.

Notices of non-attendance were presented from His Grace, Archbishop Matheson, Dr. R. Fletcher and Chancellor J. Preudhomme.

The following business was transacted:

1. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING.

Action taken: As typed copies had been forwarded to all members, they were, on motion, taken as read, approved and signed.

2. TREASURER'S INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Treasurer requested authority to make the following payments:

January-March Quarter .....	\$3,683.93
April-June Quarter .....	161.57
Annual .....	6,126.30
	\$ 9,971.80

Action taken: As these expenditures had been sanctioned by the Finance Committee, payments were authorized.

3. REPORTS

(a) Minutes of meeting of Finance Committee, Feb. 9th.

Action taken: As typed copies had been forwarded to all members these minutes were taken as read and adopted.

(b) Minutes of meeting of Staff Committee, Feb. 12th.

Action taken: As typed copies had been forwarded to all members these minutes were taken as read and adopted.

(c) Report of the Field Secretary on his visit to the White Fish Lake and Wabasca Schools, February-March. Items of Business to be considered in this connection are as follows:

WHITE FISH LAKE

(a) Page 1. Permission for Mr. White to remain part of April at the School.

(Agreed but not for any longer period.)

(b) Page 1. The desire of Mr. Reynolds the Farm-Instructor, to build his own residence [redacted]

(The members expressed their disapproval of allowing any staff agent to build a residence for himself on School land.)



Mr. Anfield, Feb. 27, stating that all regulations regarding first aid equipment, as required under the Workmen's Compensation Board, were being met. He reports the illness of [redacted] and refers to the destruction by fire of the United Church School at Alberni. (Recorded)

Mr. Anfield, March 2nd, stating that [redacted] had made a wonderful contribution to the work during the difficult days when so many were ill and had expressed the desire to be allowed to continue at the School until the end of term. He also states that they were again free from illness, although two of the staff were still in hospital, and reporting his intention to proceed to Victoria for a conference with the Bishop.

Action taken: (1). Retention of the services of [redacted] until the end of term was authorized.

Action taken: (2) Leave of absence to go to Victoria was granted.

AKLAVIK

Rev. H.S. Shepherd, Jan. 5, stating that [redacted] desired to continue as Kitchen-Matron. He states also that as the School is located so near the hospital and as a doctor is always within call, a nurse is not required on the staff. He speaks highly of the services of Nurse Somers, but had been notified by the Government's representative that her appointment might be terminated.

Action taken: (1) It was decided that [redacted] should continue as Kitchen-Matron.

Action taken: (2) It was agreed that Nurse Somers' services should be retained until the Government decided to discontinue payment of her salary.

Rev. H.S. Shepherd, Feb. 13th, enclosing requisition for supplies for 12 months from next summer. (Referred to Finance Committee)

Rev. H.S. Shepherd, Feb. 15, (1) giving a list of the things to be done to complete the School, and stating that [redacted] the builder, with all the other work he has to do, cannot undertake the same. He expresses the opinion that the School management could do some of the work if materials were supplied.

(2). With regard to the vegetables which did not reach the School last fall, 8,614 lbs. had been brought through by dog team, and Mr. Shepherd was constructing a cold storage room 8 ft. square by 20 ft. deep to keep these and all future supplies. He desires to know if payment for the cold storage room will be made by the Society or the Diocese of the Arctic.

(3). As the cost of conveying the vegetables by dog team from the place where they were frozen in to the School was 1 1/2 cents per lb., the Commission would know what amount to give to [redacted] who took delivery of the vegetables at Fort Simpson. He recommends that [redacted] be given as square a deal as possible. He also states that [redacted] had cut over 100 cords of wood and was anxious about payment for taking the vegetables as far as he did.

(4) Mr. Shepherd mentions the need of a Laundress by the last boat, and states that [redacted] need not come until the second boat.

(5) Mr. Shepherd also directs attention to the fact that the travelling expenses of Miss Jones, who will be retiring this year, were paid by the Diocese of the Arctic all the way from her home to Shingle Point, and suggests that the same consideration be shown to her on the way out.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000362



2nd May, 1937.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Director, Lands, Parks and  
Forestry Branch,  
Department of Mines and Resources.

Ref. - (a) Shingle Point Residential School.  
(b) Aklavik Residential School.

In his letter of the 14th ultimo, hereunder, Mr. R. A. Williams, Accountant for the N.B.C.C., The Church House, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto, draws attention to the fact that the grant has not been paid for the maintenance of destitute children in the (former) Shingle Point residential school for the quarter ended 30th September, 1936.

The last complete return in connection with the Shingle Point school covers the June, 1936 quarter. The amount due at that time - \$2,400.00 - has been paid. This school was closed during the past summer (about 31st August) and the majority of the children transferred to the new residential school at Iliwuk which opened on the 1st September, 1936. When the new school was opened other children in addition to those formerly in the Shingle Point school were admitted.

According to the returns, the number of children in residence at the Aklavik school has been as follows:-

Return for quarter ended 30th September, 1936 - 40 pupils.  
" " " 31st December " - 50 "

When these returns were received the question of pupils to be authorized for the new school at Iliwuk had not been decided and in fact the matter was not finally decided at until the 5th session of the Northwest Territories Council held on the 29th March, 1937, when it was recommended that provision be made for 40 indigent white or Eskimo pupils. Following this the sum of \$4,100.00 was included in the Supplementary Estimates - Vote No. 454. In the meantime the 1936-37 appropriation was nearing exhaustion and as a consequence it was not possible to make payment of the amounts due for the September and December quarters of 1936.

Monetary provision for the maintenance of destitute white or Eskimo children has been made for the current fiscal year as follows:-

2.....

SPU-000362[000-000]

Government of the N.W.T. - Main Estimates - Vote 187 - \$4,880.00  
" " " " - Supp. " - " 455 - \$4,100.00  
Total - \$10,450.00

The established rate for the maintenance of these children is \$800.00 per annum. Therefore provision has been made for the maintenance of 88 pupils. If the pupilage is increased to 85 it is not likely this increase will take place until the 1st September next but it is questionable whether funds can be made available to pay for the additional number and in order to avoid overexpenditure of the appropriation you may consider it desirable to notify the Missionary Society that not more than 85 pupils are to be admitted whose maintenance will become a charge against the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Attached for consideration is a memorandum to the Representative of the Treasury enclosing a statement showing the amount owing for the September and December 1936 quarters as \$5,762.97. The March 1937 quarterly return will not likely be received until about the 10th June as the first south-bound mail is not scheduled to leave Aklavik until the 29th May, arriving at Edmonton on the 5th June.

A. L. Cumming.

## Doc Separator

Item no. SPU-000361-0000

11th May, 1937.

## Memorandum.

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Director, Lands, Parks and  
Forests Branch,  
Department of Mines & Resources.

Ref. - (a) Shingle Point residential  
school.  
(b) Aklavik residential school.

Attached for consideration is a letter addressed to Mr. R. A. Williams, Accountant for the N.W.T.C., The Church House, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, in reply to his letter of the 14th April, marked hereunder.

In my previous memorandum of the 3rd instant mention was made that only \$15,450.00 had been provided for the maintenance of destitute children in the Aklavik Anglican residential school who will be a charge against the Northwest Territories appropriation during the fiscal year 1937-38. This amount will provide for the maintenance of 58 pupils on the established basis of \$200.00 per annum.

It is quite possible that His Lordship Bishop Fleming may be under the impression that provision is being made in the N.W.T. appropriation for 66 children in the school during the present year. I have not mentioned this feature in the draft letter to Mr. Williams as he is the Accountant and the matter is really one of policy which you may wish to discuss with Bishop Fleming during his call at the Department next week.

A. L. Cunningham.

## Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-001745-0001

April 24, 1944.

PRECIS FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCILSchools in the N.W.T. -

Authority - The schools of the Northwest Territories are operated and assistance given under authority of,-

- (a) Northwest Territories Act.
- (b) The School Ordinance.
- (c) The School Assessment Ordinance.
- (d) The School Grants Ordinance.
- (e) Local Administrative District Ordinance.

Section 6 of the School Grants Ordinance authorizes the payment of special grants to any school whether organized according to law or not.

Section 34 (sub-section 17) of the Local Administrative District Ordinance authorizes the Local Trustee Board to pass by-laws granting sums of money from time to time in aid of schools within the district. As the School Ordinances were passed prior to 1905 and designed to meet conditions within the provinces it has been suggested that these be consolidated and amended in order to meet present day conditions within the Territories. This work is receiving attention.

It has been suggested that a qualified school inspector inspect the schools of the Mackenzie District and afterward assist in the consolidation and amendment of the Ordinances as he would have first-hand knowledge of conditions and requirements.

Types of schools -

There are three classes of schools in operation within the N.W.T.

- (1) Residential schools - operated by the Missions.
- (2) Day schools - " " " "
- (3) Public day schools - " " School Boards.

Schools in operation during 1943-44 -(a) Residential schools -

- (1) Resolution - operated by R.C. Mission.
- (2) Providence - " " " "
- (3) Aklavik - " " " "
- (4) " - " " Ang. "

(b) Day schools -

- (1) Fort Smith - " " R.C. "
- (2) Simpson - " " " "
- (3) " - " " Ang. "
- (4) Eskimo Point - " " " "
- (5) Baker Lake - " " " "
- (6) Pangnirtung - " " " "

It is the intention of both the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions to operate additional day schools in the Eastern Arctic in 1944.

A day school is operated by the Anglican Mission at Hay River but as the pupils are mostly Indians the N.W.T. Administration does not contribute towards its support.

NWTG-001745[001-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1877, File 630/101-3, pt. 1,  
R.C. School Day Resolution  
1905 - 1944, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

Public Schools -

- (1) Fort Smith - operated by Fort Smith Public School Board.
- (2) Yellowknife - " " Yellowknife School Board.

Grants - aid -

The N.W.T. Administration pays the following annual grants in support of the various schools,-

Residential schools	-	\$400	per annum.
Some day schools in Mackenzie District	-	\$200	" "
Day schools in Eskimo Territory	-	\$250	" "
Fort Smith Day School	-	\$500	" "
" " Public "	-	\$700	" "
Yellowknife " "	-	1,500	" "

In addition to the regular grants the N.W.T. Administration also furnishes school supplies.

The Northwest Territories Council has approved payment from the Territorial Liquor Fund of the cost of correcting examination papers of the Fort Smith and Yellowknife Public Schools.

Curriculum taught -

The Alberta Curriculum is taught in most of the schools of the Mackenzie District. In the Eastern Arctic where the population is almost exclusively Eskimo the Missionaries teach a few elementary subjects including reading, writing, drawing, etc.

Maintenance of children in residential schools -

The Northwest Territories Administration pays \$200 per annum for each of the destitute or orphan children maintained in the residential schools. These children are admitted under special application form certified by the parent or guardian, the local representative of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the District Agent. A certificate of health is given by the resident Medical Officer.

Schools in Eskimo Territory of Quebec -

As the Administration of Eskimo Affairs has been vested in the Northwest Territories Administration provision has been made for the payment of grants (on the same basis as those of the N.W.T.) toward the maintenance of residential and day schools operated within Eskimo Territory of the Province of Quebec.

At the present time there are two residential schools at Fort George, P.Q., one operated by the Anglican and the other by the R.C. Mission. Provision has been made for the maintenance of 10 pupils in each school @ \$200 per annum, each, and in addition the schools will receive the regular grant for residential schools of \$400 per annum.

- # - Anglican residential school at Fort George, P.Q. destroyed by fire. Until new school constructed pupils are maintained in the residential school at Moose Factory.

Biscuits for Eskimo children attending day schools in Eastern Arctic -

With the approval of Dr. L. B. Pett, Director, Nutritional Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, arrangements have been made to supply the Mission schools of the Eastern Arctic with a special brand of biscuits for distribution as circumstances permit, to the pupils enrolled.

# Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-007765



EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(including Eskimo Education)

(Compiled - October 1954)

Education in the Northwest Territories is carried on under authority of the Northwest Territories Act, the School Ordinance and the Regulations thereunder, and the Indian Act and the Regulations thereunder.

Order-in-Council P.C. 2993 of the 18th of July, 1946, designated education as a subject within the legislative authority of the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories and authorized the Commissioner in Council to make ordinances relating thereto as provided in Section 12 of Chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927 (Section 16 of Chapter 195 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1952).

The education of white children and of children of mixed blood in the Northwest Territories is the responsibility of the Territorial Government. The education of Indian and Eskimo children is the responsibility of the Federal government. A few schools are operated in the Territories by the Federal Government for education of non-native children due to the fact that the Territorial Government has no civil service. In order to insure continuation of service and to extend established privileges to personnel, the Federal government has undertaken to maintain certain schools on the understanding that recovery of the expenditures incurred is made from the Territorial government. This, in turn, is in keeping with the recommendations of the "Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems" (1951).

In the Mackenzie District, apart from that portion which may be regarded as Eskimo territory, federal day schools for non-Indian children are operated by the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the

.....2

RCN-007765

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources at Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson, where the inhabitants are predominantly white, and of mixed blood. Indian Day Schools are operated by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration at Rocher River, Jean Marie River, Fort Rae, Lac la Martre, Fort Norman, Fort McPherson, Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin and Arctic Red River. Also, in the Mackenzie District, the Roman Catholic Church operates residential schools at Aklavik, Fort Providence and Fort Resolution, and mission day schools at Fort Simpson and Fort Smith. The Church of England operates a residential school at Aklavik. The Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited at Fort Radium and the Discovery Yellowknife Mine near Yellowknife operate day schools.

The only organized school districts in the Northwest Territories are the Yellowknife Public School District No. 1 established in 1939 and the Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 2 established in 1951. The new Yellowknife Public School, opened in 1947, operates a modern twelve-classroom combined elementary and high school. The Yellowknife Separate School, opened in 1953, operates an up-to-date four-room school.

Federal day schools for Eskimo children are operated by the Department of Northern Affairs at Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Coppermine, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour and Cape Dorset, in the Northwest Territories, and at Fort Chimo and Fort Harrison in the Province of Quebec. Non-Eskimo children are also free to attend these schools if they are resident at the settlements.

In addition to providing the teachers for all federal day schools, the Department provides two teachers each for the Eskimo patients in Parc Savard Hospital at Quebec City and Charles Cammell Indian Hospital at Edmonton, Alberta, and one teacher each for Eskimo patients in the Moose Factory Indian Hospital and All Saints' Anglican Hospital at Aklavik. The

...3

Indian Affairs Branch provides a teacher for Indian patients in each of the following hospitals - St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Hospital at Fort Resolution, the General Hospital at Fort Smith and Farand's Hospital at Fort Rae.

The "Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems", when considering the question of assumption of financial responsibility for education by the Territorial government, recommended that that government bear the cost of educating white children "(including children of mixed blood)" by means of an annual operating grant in respect of each such child educated in the Territories. This grant is payable to the organized school district where the child attends either a public or separate school as at Yellowknife, to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, for education provided at a Federal Day School, and to the respective missions for each child educated in a mission day or residential school. Schools operated by mines are assisted by the Territorial government. In the case of the school at the Port Radium Mine, the Territorial government pays one-half the teacher's salary and northern allowance and to the Discovery Yellowknife Mine School an annual grant of \$1,500 is made. In addition, the Territorial government furnishes the mission and mine schools annually with the necessary supplies and working materials.

The Territorial Government makes annual grants to the public and separate school districts at Yellowknife to the extent of \$150.00 per public school pupil (Grades I to VI) and \$225.00 per high school pupil (Grades VII-XII) on the basis of the average attendance for the preceding school year ending June 30th. The Territorial Government reimburses annually the Federal Government for the cost of educating white children and children of mixed blood in federally operated schools in the amount of \$345.00 per pupil based on the average attendance for the school year. The Territorial Government also makes annual grants of \$5,700.00 and \$200.00 to the Roman Catholic Mission Day Schools at Fort Smith and Fort Simpson respectively.

.....4

In addition, the Territorial Government makes annual operation grants in the amount of \$400.00 each to the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Fort Resolution and Fort Providence. That government makes annual per capita grants on the basis of \$458.85 for the maintenance of each destitute or orphan white child or child of mixed blood in residence at the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Fort Resolution, Fort Providence and Aklavik, and \$483.00 for each such child in residence at the Anglican Residential School at Aklavik.

In the field of Eskimo education, the Federal Government makes annual operation grants on the basis of \$400.00 each to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George, Quebec. The Federal Government also makes annual per capita grants in the amounts of \$483.00 and \$623.07 for the maintenance of Eskimo children at the Anglican Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George respectively, and of \$458.85 and \$623.07 to the Roman Catholic Residential Schools at Aklavik and Fort George respectively.

Up to 1950, the policy was to make annual grants of \$250.00 to mission day schools in Eskimo territory, whether in the Northwest Territories or Northern Quebec. Such grants were fixed on a quarterly basis of \$62.50 providing the average attendance for the quarter was five or more pupils. Should the average attendance be less than five, then only one-half of the grant was paid. School supplies were also provided for these mission schools.

In 1950, the basic yearly grant was raised to \$500.00 and supplies up to a cost of \$200.00 were to be provided. The conditions laid down to qualify for full grant were that (1) some form of simple curriculum be followed, (2) the language of instruction to be that used at the trading post; (3) mission schools to be subject to inspection; (4) no school grants to be made to missions at centres where there are government day schools; (5) additional grants might be paid on the basis of inspection reports but in any case where certificated teachers are in charge and the quality of the teaching service shown upon inspection so merits, yearly grants may be increased upon the school inspector's recommendation by appropriate amounts up to an amount not exceeding \$1,000.00 per mission school.

.....5

In addition to the grant, the part-time mission schools are furnished annually with the usual school supplies, food items for pupils' lunches, and some items of equipment. Part-time mission schools are operated in Eskimo territory by the Roman Catholic Mission authorities at Arctic Bay, Garry Lake, Baker Lake, Bathurst Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point, King William Island, Holman Island, Igloodik, Ivuyivik, Koartak, Pelly Bay, Pond Inlet, Repulse Bay, Spence Bay, Sugiuk, Thom Bay and Wakeham Bay by the Anglican Mission authorities at Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet, and by the Canadian Interior Mission at Maguse River.

Since 1948 over \$1,000,000.00 (including capital expenditures) has been spent by the federal government on Eskimo education on a total of 2,898 one-year pupils. The average yearly cost per pupil was \$345.50.

The Department of Northern Affairs employs 13 teachers for non-Eskimo federal schools and 19 teachers for the education of Eskimos. The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration employs 14 teachers in Indian day, hospital, and mission schools in the Northwest Territories. 22 teachers are employed by the mission school authorities in the Northwest Territories including Fort George, Quebec (where some Eskimo pupils attend residential school) on a full time basis.

# Doc Separator

Item no. RCN-010944



22 June, 1965

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 17  
(Second Session, 1965)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION  
IN THE NORTH-EAST TERRITORIES

DISPOSITION

JUN 24 1965

Accepted as read.....  
Amended.....See Text.  
Rejected.....See Text.  
Deferred.....See Text.  
Not Considered.

RCN-010944

File 600-1-1, Part 5  
Education, Schools Policy, N.W.T., 1961-1966  
Archival Box 202-2, Archival Acc. G-1979-003  
GNWT Archives

RCN-010944

Responsibility for Education  
in the Northwest Territories

Introduction

At the February 1965 Session, Council requested that a paper be prepared to explain the administration and financing of education in the Northwest Territories and in particular the responsibility of the Council in this area. Council's motion also requested that the paper contain the latest possible attendance figures in the schools as distinct from registration or enrolment. This paper deals with these matters.

Background

1. Schools and Pupils:

Prior to the end of the last war, the only schools in the Northwest Territories were operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches in the Mackenzie Valley. These mission schools were financed by the Churches themselves with assistance from the Federal Government. Even at this early date, the combination school and pupil residence arrangement was used to serve the scattered native population.



Local initiative in school matters occurred with the formation of the first school district in Yellowknife just prior to World War II.

After the war both the Federal and Territorial Government took a new and much more active interest in providing education services. The first government school was built at Tuktoyaktuk in 1947. By 1955, it was evident that the Churches could not carry on without substantial financial assistance and at this time the Federal Government decided to enter a long term program of providing school facilities. In that year the Federal Government embarked upon a substantial program that included:

(1) the building of schools and pupil residences at Inuvik, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Fort McPherson and Frobisher Bay.

(2) in co-operation with the Commissioner the transfer of the function of educating Indian pupils from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. This transfer made possible an ethnically integrated educational system. The provision of the transfer is covered in an agreement between the Commissioner on behalf of the Territorial Government and the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration on behalf of the Government of Canada. The agreement stipulates that the education of Indian children is to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act (including religious provisions) but that no cost of such service is to be borne by the Government of the Territories.

(3) the operation of certain pupil residences under contract, some with the Roman Catholic Church and others with the Anglican Church.

The agreement also states that the practice current in 1955 whereby the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources provides buildings, equipment, supplies and staff for the administration of education in the Territories should continue.

At present elementary schools are provided in practically all the small settlements and secondary school facilities are available in the larger centres.

Approximately 85% of the Eskimo children, 75% of the Indian children, and almost 100% of the white children of compulsory school age are now attending school. The number of schools in operation within the Territories in March 31, 1965, including Churchill but excluding northern Quebec, was 54. These schools are staffed by 333 teachers and serve 6,067 children. The latest attendance records show that during the period July 1 to December 31, 1964, the percentage attendance was 90.9%.

## 2. Pupil Residences

To accommodate those pupils who live so far from school that they cannot remain at home and attend, pupil residences have been established. Some of these residences are large, accommodating up to 250 pupils and some are

small accommodating eight to twelve pupils. Some of the large residences are operated by the Anglican or the Roman Catholic church under contract between the Church and the Department. The large residences at Churchill and Yellowknife are operated by the Department. The small residences in the smaller communities are operated by the Department. (For costs see table (1) attached).

3. Higher Education and Other Programs:

Financial assistance for post-secondary education is provided through the territorial program of Financial Assistance for Higher Education and through the federal program of Canada Student Loans.

Some work has been done in the field of adult education. When more staff is made available much more can be accomplished in this important field. In many communities teachers devote much of their out-of-hour time assisting the adults who are interested in learning.

There have been some kindergartens established on a voluntary basis by interested parents but accommodation and staff have not yet been made available for general application of a kindergarten offering within the school system. It has been the policy until quite recently, to provide school accommodation first for all school-age children. Plans are now being considered to offer kindergarten education.

Administration

The Education Division of the Northern Administration Branch administers and supervises the education system in the Northwest Territories and functions in the northern education system in much the same way as a department of education operates within a province. The Education Division offers advice and service to the Minister and to the Commissioner as required on all educational matters. It also renders advice and guidance for the field staff on education.

The day to day administration of schools is carried on by the field staff of teachers, principals, and superintendents of schools. In as far as possible school operation has been decentralized. Within the framework of the prescribed curriculum teachers are encouraged to adapt their approach to instruction to the immediate needs of the pupils.

The Administration staff, i.e., the Education Division and the Superintendent of Schools at the District and Regional levels are classified civil servants. However, the principals and teachers in the schools occupy what are known as exempt positions within the public service but are not classified civil servants. This arrangement lends flexibility to appointment and ease to administration.

The recruiting of teachers takes place about March of each year. Teachers are required to hold the basic professional

qualifications required in a province and to have at least one year's teaching experience. Additional evidence of competence at higher levels and suitable specialization is required for principals and specialist teachers.

At present the salary scale for teachers is fixed by Treasury Board after the Board receives advice from the Chief of the Education Division and after consultation with the representatives of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association. A review is held at least every two years and adjustments are usually made at that time. This salary scale recognizes both academic proficiency and length of successful service. In addition to salary, the teachers are eligible for northern service allowances and for Crown-owned housing on the same scale as other federal civil servants in the north. The basic pupil-teacher ratio established in policy is 25 to one for elementary schools and somewhat less than this in secondary schools depending upon the nature of the school offering and the number of pupils. Experience to date is that it has been possible to recruit sufficient qualified teachers to fill all positions in the teaching staff except in some one-room schools and in certain specialist categories.

In the large pupil residences which are operated under contract with either the Anglican or the Roman Catholic Church, the Churches recruit their own staff following certain standards established by the Education Division. The Churches are required to operate the pupil residences

in a manner which will support the school program. The selection of children to be placed in a pupil residence is made by the school administration. Every effort is made to assign pupils to residences closest to their homes. The Department operates and staffs the pupil residences at Yellowknife and at Churchill which are both for older academic pupils and for those taking vocational programs. The house parents of the small pupil residences in the eastern Arctic are recruited by the Department and they are administered through the Arctic District office and are under the direction of the local principal.

#### Finance

No child or parent makes direct payment for the education of pupils in a federal school in the Northwest Territories. The initial expenditure for the construction and operation of federal schools is made by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the Territorial Government Pays its share based on the proportion of Territorial (non-Indian and non-Eskimo) pupils to be accommodated. The Territorial Government pays to the Federal Government an annual operating fee of \$630 for each pupil for whom the Territorial Government accepts financial responsibility. In many localities in the eastern Arctic, where there are no pupils for whom the Territories accepts responsibility, the capital cost falls entirely on the Federal Government. The Territorial Government pays to the Federal Government the actual operating cost for each territorial pupil

accommodated in a pupil residence and it pays a proportional capital cost when the residence is constructed. The actual cost of operating a residence varies according to size and location.

There are three local school districts operating in the Territories: one at Hay River and two at Yellowknife. Three districts build and operate their own schools with grants-in-aid from the Territorial Government. Capital grants amount to 50% of approved capital cost. The remaining 50% or any portion thereof may be borrowed from the Territorial Government.

Grants-in-aid to defray operating expense are paid as follows:

\$210 per pupil for pupils in Grades I - VI

\$285 per pupil for pupils in Grades VII - XII

In the school year 1964-65 the total amount of operating grants to school districts amounted to approximately 43% of total operating cost in the school districts. This percentage is fairly close to the comparable average for all provinces.

In the preparation of estimates the Department is able to reconcile estimate items in such a way as to reflect anticipated expenditure of both the Federal and the Territorial authority.

As in other areas of Territorial Government finances, the above details of grants and expenditures for the educational

system in the Northwest Territories are established in the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement. This is done by forecasting the requirements for new schools for each five-year period and the cost of operating these facilities for the period. By forecasting the division of costs between territorial and federal pupils to be served by these schools, a territorial budget for construction and operation of schools for the next five years in forecast. This is the bulk of the monies then provided by the Federal Government in the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement to enable the Territorial Government to carry on for the period of the Agreement. For the same period, the Territorial Government agrees to a scale of revenues which it will attempt to raise in support of the cost of operating schools and other government services in the Territories. These revenues come from a variety of sources including the profits derived from the sale of liquor through the Northwest Territories Liquor System. In the last Financial Agreement, the Territorial Government undertook to impose a special property tax of ten mills on taxable property in municipal and local improvement districts where the property is not already taxed for school purposes. This tax is imposed in Fort Smith and Fort Simpson and on the taxable property in Hay River that is not already paying taxes towards the Separate School District there. The tax does not apply in Yellowknife because all taxable property is paying taxes towards one or other of the school districts.

During the eight-year period from 1956 to 1964 the Federal Government has borne either by direct payment in support



of schools or by way of grants to the Territorial Government from 83 to 92% of the annual expenditures on education for operation and maintenance of the school system of the Northwest Territories and for Eskimos in northern Quebec. For the financial year 1964-65, the Federal Government share is estimated at 85% (See Tables 2 and 3 attached). There has been no financial breakdown during this period to show the proportion of the cost which pertained only to Quebec, but since this would be only approximately 10% of the total, the percentage of cost assumed by the Federal Government for the Northwest Territories alone would not be greatly altered if Quebec costs were taken out. In the same period of time the Federal Government assumed from 88 to 99% of the annual capital costs for education construction (schools, pupil residences and teacher accommodation). This does not include the cost of capital support such as the utility services in small communities.

#### Curricula

The curricula used in the schools of the Northwest Territories are recommended by the Superintendent of Education, who is the Chief of the Education Division, and authorized by the Commissioner. In general, the courses of study that compose the curricula are, with modifications and adaptations, similar to those in adjacent provinces. In the Mackenzie District, the curriculum authorized for the Territories has many distinctive characteristics but resembles also that in use in the Province of Alberta; in the Keewatin District, there is a close resemblance with that of the Province of

Manitoba; and on Baffin Island, that of the Province of Ontario. At the elementary level, these curricula are modified substantially to suit the northern environment. The Education Division has prepared a number of publications which reflect more accurately the needs of northern people. Teachers are deeply involved in this adaptation process and in preparing work study material. The Department is very active in reviewing the need for new texts and producing or arranging for books, pictures, tapes and other visual aids suitable for the northern schools. At the secondary level, the situation is somewhat different. The territorial pupils write the Grade XII provincial examinations and, therefore, must follow the provincial texts and curricula in much greater detail. Until it is possible to set up a separate system of examinations for the Territories, we shall be dependent upon the provinces in this respect.

The policy followed in the construction of courses of studies where these are prepared specially for the Territories, is to encourage basic learning of common knowledge and skill by the direct use of those resources and that knowledge common to the experiences and knowledge of the people in the setting where learning takes place. Teachers everywhere are struggling with this immense problem. At the same time, teachers know that learning must include much content from other contexts and as a consequence many books prescribed for use in southern schools are also prescribed in the north. It is also necessary to keep in mind that transfer of pupils does occur from time to time and, consequently, the sequence in learning as well

as the content needs to bear some resemblance to the situation in southern schools. One aspect of curriculum development which is being currently developed and expanded is to be found in the Home Economics and Industrial Arts Programs. Here much emphasis is placed upon local activity and the development of skills necessary for local living. Vocational education through training and academic up-grading is available to all interested persons in an area of training best suited to the individual. Training programs of this nature have been accelerating during the past few years.

#### Responsibility for Education Policy

Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act gives the Commissioner-in-Council authority to legislate for "education in the Territories". The Territorial Government has exercised this authority in the form of the School Ordinance.

The legislative authority of the territorial government with respect to education parallels that of the provinces under the British North America Act. There are, however, special considerations in the Northwest Territories which need to be understood in relation to the exercise of this authority. For convenience these are set out under appropriate headings below.

#### The Constitutional Position - Indians and Eskimos

A reference to the Supreme Court in 1935 resulted in a judgment in 1939 that the power to legislate respecting Eskimos resided in the federal authority. Section 91 of the British North America Act makes it clear that Indians were a federal responsibility and the Court held that the term "Indians" as used in the

British North America Act includes Eskimos. Hence the legislative authority for all matters coming within the class of subject "Indians", which includes Eskimos, was and is federal.

Eskimos and Indians are, of course, full citizens of Canada; all federal, provincial or territorial legislation of general application applies equally to them. They are eligible to vote in federal, provincial and territorial elections. In the Northwest Territories those earning sufficient income pay income taxes, and the normal territorial taxes. The special federal responsibility represents an extra service and not an alternative to normal citizenship.

The Department of Justice has pointed out that, while sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act distribute between the Parliament of Canada and the various provincial legislatures authority to make laws, they do not impose on Parliament or on any legislature any obligation to make particular laws. Whether or not a particular law ought to be made is a question of policy for consideration and decision by the legislative and executive bodies having jurisdiction in relation to the subject matter of the proposed law.

The Department of Justice has also pointed out that, although Parliament alone has the exclusive legislative authority to make laws in relation to Indians and Eskimos, a provincial legislature may, by properly framed legislation in relation to a matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in Section 92 and other relevant sections of the B.N.A. Act - e.g. education - include Indians and Eskimos

*Original  
faded.*

with other persons in the province for whom any such services may be provided by such legislation. In fact, generally they cannot be excluded. In the case of the Northwest Territories the same principle applies with respect to any of the subjects enumerated under Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act designating the legislative powers of the Commissioner-in-Council.

Thus, in summary, the federal government has the legislative authority with respect to Eskimos and Indians and the associated responsibility to formulate policies directed toward dealing with Indian and Eskimo problems. This associated responsibility carries with it the responsibility of providing money required to carry out policies in relation to the Indians and Eskimos.

It is the policy of the Government of Canada to make every effort to see that the Indians and Eskimos are placed on the same footing as other provincial and territorial residents in respect to the provision of services to avoid implications of segregation. In the case of the Indians in the Northwest Territories, this policy with respect to education has been implemented by an agreement between the Commissioner and the Minister of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration under which the Commissioner provides an educational service for Indians subject to provisions of the Indian Act but with the costs continuing to be met by the federal government. This particular agreement, or any such agreement, does not have the effect of conferring additional legislative jurisdiction on the province or the territory; the constitutional position remains unchanged. In the case of the Eskimos there

there is no specific federal legislation other than the annual appropriation acts, the territorial legislative authority may be exercised through laws of general application. Again the constitutional powers of the federal government remain unchanged and may be exercised at any time in the interests of the Eskimos or in the event that special provisions are required which would be beyond the legislative authority of the territorial government.

The constitutional position with respect to Indians and Eskimos is of special significance in the Northwest Territories because 68% of the school population are Indians or Eskimos by comparison with the very small percentages in most of the provinces.

#### Financial

As will be noted from the appendices attached to this paper, the full operational and capital costs of services extended to Indians and Eskimos are provided from federal appropriations, in addition to the federal subsidies which are paid in order to assist the Territories to meet obligations which are assumed under the financial agreements on behalf of students who are not federal responsibilities. The federal government, therefore, has paid about 85% or more of the operational costs and from 88 to 99% of the capital costs of the educational programs in effect in the Northwest Territories. In fact, of the 15% carried by the Territorial Government approximately 37% is actually provided through Federal subsidy. Therefore, the share of cost borne by the Territorial Government is somewhat

less than 15%. In addition, the Education Division of the Northern Administration Branch is responsible for administration of the educational program.

It is clear, therefore, that the legislative authority vested in the territorial government must be exercised in close consultation with the federal government to ensure co-ordination of policies; to ensure that necessary legislation is provided to meet the general need of any special requirements of Eskimos and Indians; and to meet the very high costs involved in the extension of an educational service to a small widely scattered population.

Responsibility for the determination of an educational policy and the efficient implementation of programs is shared with the territorial government in the framework of the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement and the report of the Inter-departmental Committee on which it is based. This constitutes an agreement between the two governments as to the type and number of school facilities to be constructed in the Territories within the life of the agreement and provides for the federal subsidies required to enable the territorial government to meet its share of the capital and operating costs. Although dependent largely upon the financial support of the federal government, the programs, policy and legislation are based upon the concept of a partnership. Moreover, it is the federal policy that the territorial government shall play an increasing role with respect to education and other classes of subjects which fall within Section 92 and other

relevant sections of the British North America Act.

School Trustees and School Districts

The Commissioner is empowered to make regulations under the Ordinance, where necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the Ordinance. So far these regulations have been general in scope but they spell out in some detail provisions for school administration through elected boards of school trustees that operate school districts provided for in the School Ordinance. There are also specific provisions whereby the majority and a religious minority (either Roman Catholic or Protestant) of ratepayers in a school district may organize schools and support them.

It should be noted that education in this context is separate from local or municipal government. The local boards of school trustees are, therefore, completely separated from municipal authority. While local school districts may be organized to operate schools, these schools are subject to general laws and regulations of the territorial government and the Commissioner.



Table 1

## Table Showing

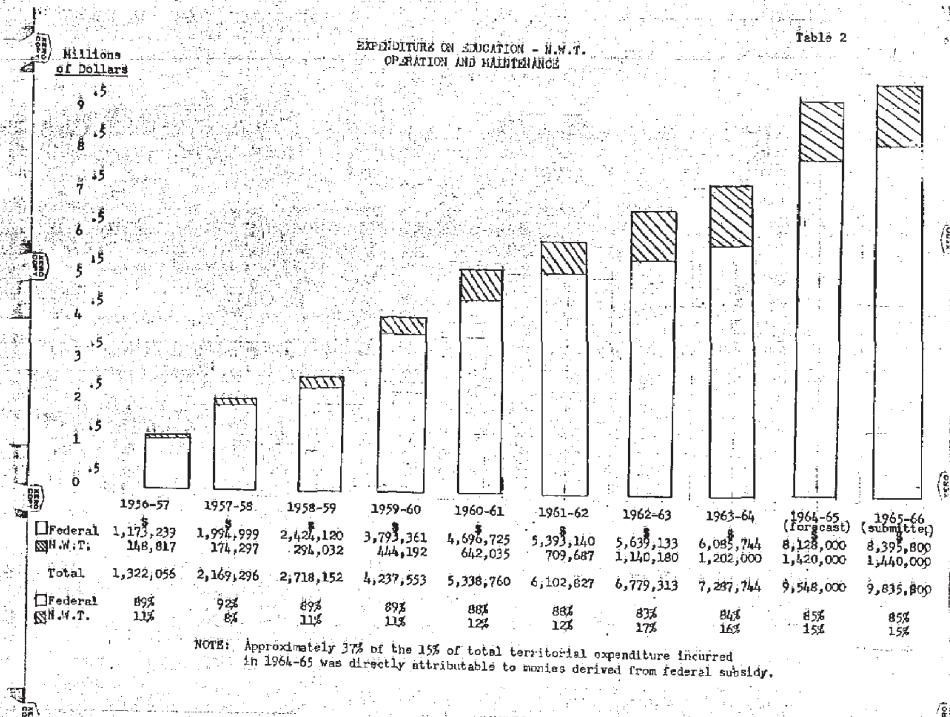
## Cost of Operating Large Pupil Residences - 1963-64

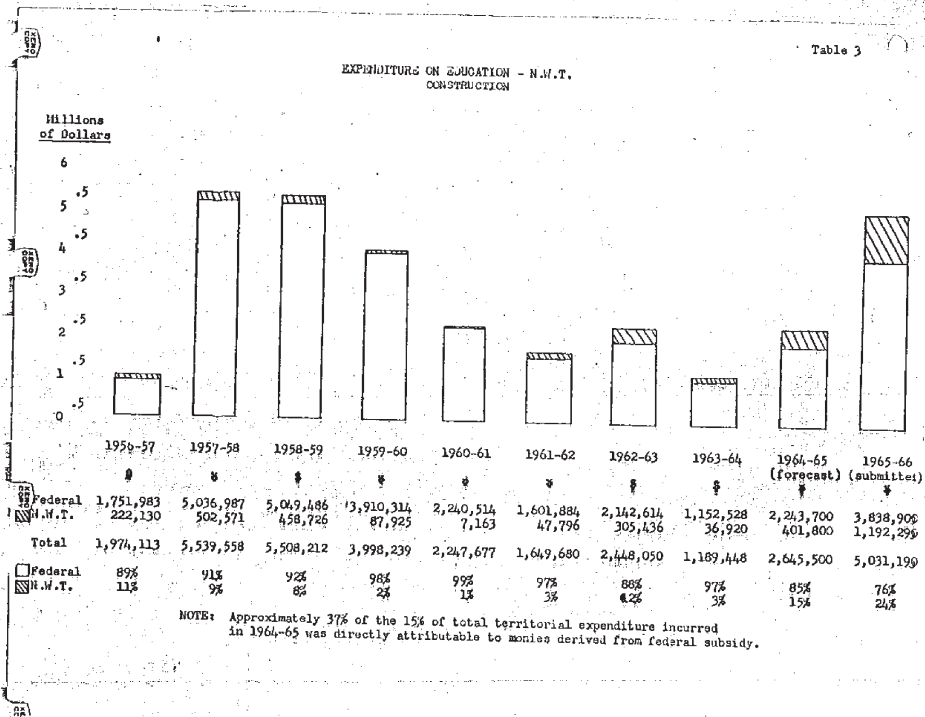
Pupil Residence 1963-64	Enrolment		Operating Cost \$	Cost per Pupil \$	Amount Paid By	
	Indian Res. No.	Others			Federal Government \$	Territorial Government \$
Breynt Hall Fort Smith	154	17	153,113	895	139,906	13,207
Fleming Hall Fort McPherson	82	13	114,796	1,208	95,786	19,010
Bompas Hall Fort Simpson	29	5	108,103	3,179	89,146	18,957
Lapointe Hall Fort Simpson	116	12	176,767	1,381	160,516	16,251
Grolier Hall Inuvik	141	61	288,168	1,427	203,851	84,317
Stringer Hall Inuvik	251	22	316,118	1,157	290,336	25,782
Turquetil Hall Chesterfield Inlet	89	-	82,453	926	82,453	-
Total (Contract Pupil Residences)	862	130	1,239,518		1,061,994	177,524
Average				1,250		
Akaitcho Hall	95	65	158,759	992	96,137	62,622
Totals (All Pupil Residences)	957	195	1,398,277		1,158,131	240,146
Average				1,214		

NOTE: (1) Estimated average cost of operating the small pupil residences is \$1,245.

(2) The figures for Akaitcho Hall include one quarter which does not reflect the recent addition.

June 11, 1965.





## Doc Separator

Item no. AGS-000343-0001

RE: SHINGLE POINT ESKIMO SCHOOL

NOTE: NUMBERS IN BRACKETS REFER TO PICTURES

STORY NO. 2 - "SANITY SAVERS"

It was August of 1929. Four missionaries had arrived at Shingle Point to open up an Eskimo Residential School, using log buildings not then in use by either the Anglican Mission or the Hudson's Bay Company. The Mission House had been made ready for the Principal, Rev. H.S. Shepherd, and his nurse sister, Miss Priscilla Shepherd, and the seven Eskimo boys who were left as pupils. The Hudson's Bay Post Manager's former home was converted into sleeping quarters for the Kitchen Supervisor, Miss Florence Hirst, and the teacher, Miss Bessie Quirt, and ten girls as well as kitchen and children's dining-rooms - all this in four rooms!

The first children to be admitted were brought by [REDACTED] and they were [REDACTED] [REDACTED] understood and spoke some English. [REDACTED] was about three years old, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Other children were left with us, two or three at a time. Then a boat came from "in east", which to us was the Coppermine and Cambridge Bay area, and two other small girls were added to our number. They were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The title of this story, "Sanity Savers" is about these [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I, Bessie Quirt, [REDACTED] We dubbed them the triplets. (P 22, c&d)

[REDACTED]

*sanity savers*

The half hour preparing for bed each night was a fun~~st~~ time.

As the school room was made from the church, the pews were left on one side for Sunday services and there was room on the other side for school desks. It took the three tots to school in the mornings and they played in and around these pews. They became quite expert at climbing over them. While I stood at the front of the room teaching 'the three r's' I could see them starting at the front, up and over each pew right to the back and repeating the process to the front. They were not noisy and the other children were sufficiently interested in their work to pay little attention to them. In the afternoons they had a rest, and Florence Hirst got them up, and thoroughly enjoyed a romp with them before the other girls came and the preparations for the evening meal began.

In the spring of that first year I started taking [redacted] to school in the afternoons and began teaching her. She got a great kick out of it and was a model pupil in school.

[redacted]

These little girls stayed in the school for several years [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] - our sanity savers. God bless them.