

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.



You are welcome to contact the NCTR if you wish to add, comment on, or challenge any versions of the history presented herein.

**Hay River (St. Peter's) Residential School**  
**School Narrative**  
January 8, 2007

**This School Narrative summarizes documents that provide an overview of the history and administration of the school.**

**NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS<sup>1</sup>**

**Hay River Boarding School (St. Peter's Mission) [HRU-000254[000-000]]**

Protestant Episcopal Mission School [HRU-000199[000-000]]

Protestant School at St. Peter's Mission [HRU-000202[000-000]]

St. Peter's Mission [Boarding] School [HRU-000226[000-000]]

Hay River Indian Boarding School [HRU-000001[000-000]]

Hay River Indian Residential School [HRU-000019[000-002]]

Hay River Indian School [HRU-000017[000-001]]

Hay River Protestant School [HRU-000201[000-000]]

**CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY**

The following points comprise a general time line for the Residential School and associated educational and medical facilities in Hay River.

- 1893 Mr. (later Rev.) T.J. Marsh journeyed to Hay River on June 29, 1893 to construct a log cabin for use as a Mission building. Day schooling was provided in Marsh's temporary personal quarters for at least five students commencing October 11, 1893, and instruction continued there until the Mission was completed [ANGDC-87477<sup>2</sup>; ANGDC-87480].
- 1894 The Mission building was completed on May 31, 1894 and day schooling moved to this location [ANGDC-87477; ANGDC-87480]. A general document reviewing the history of education in the North indicates that the Anglican Church opened a boarding school in Hay River in 1894; however this likely refers to the opening of the Mission itself and associated Day School [NWTG-002943[000-000]].
- 1895 The boarding school at Hay River opens on July 5, 1895. Seven students and various staff from the Anglican Mission Day School at Fort Resolution transferred to St. Peter's at that time [ANGDC-87477; ANGDC-87480].
- 1899 The Hay River School received Government grants for its operations from [at least] the quarter ending June 30, 1899 [HRU-000204[000-000]].

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<sup>1</sup> The Anglican Mission in Hay River was referred to as St. Peter's, and this Mission ran the Residential and Day Schools that existed there. Many incidental combinations of the terms St. Peter's, Hay River, Indian, Eskimo, Boarding School, and Residential School were used to describe the Mission Residential and Day School institution complex. Consequently this list is representative rather than exhaustive; other name variations may be encountered. The first [bolded] name on the list provided is the name that appears on the signed operating agreement from 1911.

<sup>2</sup> Documents with the prefix ANGDC are from the Anglican Church Other Party Documents collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

- 1911 The only known/identified Operating Agreement was signed between the Department of Indian Affairs and Bishop Stringer (on behalf of the Anglican Church). This document formally spells out the operational parameters and management/funding structure of the Hay River Residential School [HRU-000254[000-000]].
- 1917 Construction of a new Residential School building is completed [HRU-000744[000-000]].
- 1925 A Government-funded hospital is added to the Residential School facilities [HRU-000397[000-000]; HRU-000398[000-006]].
- 1936 All Saints Residential School opens in Aklavik and becomes the focal point of Anglican residential schooling in the far north. Shingle Point Residential School (Yukon) simultaneously closes and its students and staff transfer to All Saints.
- 1937 Hay River Residential School closes officially on August 31, 1937. All but local Hay River students were transferred to All Saints Anglican Residential School in Aklavik. The decision to close St. Peter's as a residential school was based on enrolment: 15 of 23 students were to be discharged/transferred at the end of the school year, and the remaining 8 were not sufficient in number to recover operating costs through federal grants [HRU-000719[001-002]; ANGDC-90345].
- 1937 After closure of the residential school, St Peter's Mission operated a Government-funded "Indian" Day School for local Hay River students, which officially opened September 1, 1937 in a classroom adjacent to the residential school building. The main residential school building is vacated [HRU-000744[000-000]; HRU-000748[000-000]; HRU-000750[001-001]; HRU-000751[000-000]].
- St. Peter's Day School comes under the management of the Diocese of Athabasca rather than the Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission of the MSCC [ANGDC-90422].
- 1944 The Anglican Mission at Hay River is indicated as "vacant" [ANGDC-92241], implying that the Day School was no longer in operation.
- 1950 Hay River Indian Day School (a Federal Day School) opens [HRU-000764[000-000]].
- 1952 The Hospital initially associated with St. Peter's Mission is noted as open. It is not clear if the hospital operated continuously since the closing of the Residential School in 1937 [ANGDC-82549]. No closing date for the hospital has been ascertained.

### **MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL**

The Hay River Residential School was a venture owned and managed entirely by the Anglican Church through St. Peter's Mission in Hay River [HRU-000345[001-001]].

Staffing, both administrative and teaching, was arranged, provided, and managed by the Anglican Church [NWTG-000093[000-000]]. Salary for one teacher was reimbursed by the Federal Government [HRU-000237[000-000]].

At various points during the operation of the school facilities administrative control over its operations shifted:

- 1920 Power of attorney is granted to the Imperial Bank of Commerce (by Bishop Lucas) to allow grant payments from the Federal Government to be made directly to the bank [NWTG-004539[001-002]].
- 1923 Responsibility for the administration and maintenance of the Hay River Residential School is passed from the control of the Diocese of the Mackenzie River to the Indian and Eskimo Residential Schools Commission of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada [HRU-000345[000-001]; HRU-000385[000-000]]. This change did not affect pre-existing arrangements between the Federal Government and the Anglican Church, and operating agreements already in place continued in effect [HRU-000359[000-000]].
- 1937 The Day School that commenced operations from September 1937 (that is, after the Residential School component closed) came under the direction of the Diocese of Athabasca rather than the Indian and Eskimo Residential Schools Commission of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada [HRU-000748[000-000]].

#### The Role of the Federal Government

Prior to 1955 the Government's authority to administer education in the N.W.T. was divided: the Indian Affairs Branch (of Mines and Resources, then of Citizenship and Immigration) was responsible for Treaty Indian education; the Northern Administration Branch 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) [HRU-000390[000-000]; NWTG-000093[000-000]].

The role of the Federal Government for the early (pre-1955) residential schools in the N.W.T., including Hay River Residential School, appears to have been largely financial. Documents from the era indicate that there was ongoing correspondence between the school administration, the Church and various officials of the Federal Government. This correspondence indicates that while the government did not automatically assume the responsibility over costs and supplies, it would often reimburse the Church for these items when presented with prior requests and formal requisitions. With respect to St. Peter's, it appears that the government assisted primarily with arranging (and possibly with the payment of) the transport of supplies directly related to school operations.

While the Federal Government took no active or direct role in the operations or management of St. Peter's Residential School, the government did retain some control over admissions. The government approved student grant payments, and, particularly in cases where the student was to be admitted on "destitute" grounds, funding would only be provided if the Government was satisfied that the student was indeed destitute [HRU-000704[000-000]].

## Student Admissions and Funding

The Hay River Residential School was within the region covered by Treaty 8, and the residential school was intended to school Treaty Indian children primarily. Treaty Indian children were supported financially by the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA). DIA had a stated policy that they would also take on as wards of their Department “[non-Treaty Status] half-breeds living an Indian mode of life within Indian communities”, though this policy seems to have been inconsistently pursued in practice [HRU-000390[000-000]].

Non-Treaty Indian pupils (Inuit, whites, “half-breeds”) were admitted to the school only under unusual circumstances, typically when proven to be destitute [HRU-000254[000-000]; HRU-000390[000-000]; HRU-000492[000-000]]. Destitute status was only granted if the student’s situation had been thoroughly reviewed and certified by the RCMP, School Administration, and N.W.T. Branch officials. Destitute students were funded by Department of the Interior, Northwest Territories Branch (essentially the Northern Administration Branch), which was responsible for all non-Treaty-based education in the N.W.T. [HRU-000390[000-000]].

Because of the complex funding structure, various grants were paid simultaneously to the School for the maintenance and instruction of pupils and for the overall operation of the school, including:

- The Department of the Interior provided a \$400/annum operational grant to defray the cost of housing the white and “half-breed” students, conditional upon a minimum enrollment, typically an average of 10 students [HRU-000606[000-000]; HRU-000690[000-000]].
- Prior to 1925, DIA provided a flat grant of \$300/annum for Treaty Indian Pupils (or \$400/annum if overall average attendance for the year exceeded 15 pupils). After 1925 Treaty Indian pupils were compensated at the rate of \$180 per annum per pupil with an additional flat payment of \$400/annum for the maintenance of destitute non-Treaty Indian pupils [HRU-000606[000-000]; [HRU-000364[000-000]].
- Non-Treaty Indian students (i.e., white, Eskimo, or “half-breeds”) admitted as destitute cases were funded by the Department of the Interior at a rate of \$80 per annum per student if less than seven years of age or \$135 per annum per student from seven years of age until the age of 16 (at which point they were no longer eligible for support). These rates were increased circa 1930 to equal DIA Treaty Indian Pupil payment rates (\$180 per annum per student) for all students less than 16 years of age [HRU-000339[000-001]; HRU-000339[001-001]; [HRU-000574[001-004]].
- Hospitals in the North, including the Anglican Hospital associated with the Residential School at Hay River, were paid 50 cents per day per patient treated, along with an additional \$1.50 per day for each destitute patient that received medical attention [HRU-000606[000-000]].

Note that much confusion existed in relation to the specific amount of the grant to be paid for non-treaty pupils, since very little was recorded initially (circa 1899) concerning the amount of and conditions under which grants would be provided [HRU-000364[000-000]]. The transfer of

authority over St. Peter's from the Diocese of Mackenzie to the MSCC in 1923 generated additional discussion and confusion concerning agreements for grant payments [HRU-000385[000-000]; HRU-000389[000-000]].

### Transportation Funding

The funding of transportation of pupils to and from their home community to Hay River was a topic of recurrent discussion and contention that was tied to varying interpretations of the financial responsibilities of various Departments to the school. Student transportation costs were often borne by the government (and, rarely, the Anglican Church), though funding was handled differently and at times inconsistently by the various Government departments involved.

On numerous occasions, ambiguity in the responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA), the Department of the Interior, the Church, and parents with respect to destitute pupils resulted in the exchange of extensive correspondence concerning which party should fund specific cases of destitute student transportation [for example, HRU-000546[000-000]; HRU-000589[002-002]].

In general, the following practices obtained:

- The 1911 operational agreement set out that it was the responsibility of DIA to fully fund Treaty Indian student education, and, consistent with their broader policy, DIA funded the transportation of Treaty Indian students to and from Residential School [HRU-000254[000-000]].
- The funding for transportation of non-Treaty Indian students was not typically provided by the Department of the Interior, though they were responsible for non-Treaty Indian pupil educational expenses generally. Some case-specific funding of pupil transportation did occur, though typically only under unusual circumstances and when petitioned forcefully by the Church to provide financial support [HRU-000732[000-000]].
- Transportation funding for non-Treaty Indian students was made unavailable as a matter of policy by the Department of the Interior in 1931 owing to "the necessity for strict economy" brought on by the Great Depression [HRU-000594[000-000]]. Subsequent to that decision they did, however, provide funding for the return of 11 [destitute] Eskimo students that had been brought to Hay River from the Mackenzie Delta prior to 1931 [HRU-000636[000-001]]. A later document (1936) includes the seemingly contradictory statement that it had "never been the custom of the Northwest Territories administration to pay any part of the cost of transporting children to residential schools" [HRU-000735[000-000]].

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Limited information is available concerning the specific buildings that comprised the Residential School. On aggregate, documents suggest that the Mission Residential School complex included the following buildings over its operational lifespan (though not all necessarily existed simultaneously):

#### Early Constructions:

- The Mission Church
- A Residence for the Missionary-in-Charge
- The Mission “Boarding School”, including residence and classrooms (used up to 1917)
- Miscellaneous outbuildings and sheds functioning as workshops and storehouses

#### Subsequently constructed:

- A Multi-story student residence/school (replaced earlier structure circa 1917)
- A Hospital Building (completed after 1917)
- A ‘Separate building’ (used for the post-1937 Day School)

Available information on the chronology of construction and use of these buildings is summarized below:

1895 The Boarding School at St. Peter’s (a log cabin structure) was completed. Work on a residence for the Principal/Missionary was in progress [ANGDC-87480].

1907 Indications are that four buildings had been completed by the time of departure of T. J. Marsh (school founder) [ANGDC-87480].

1917 A new school building designed in 1914 [HRU-000033[000-000]] was built, and opened [that is, was dedicated] on June 29, 1917 [HRU-000744[000-000]; [ANGDC-87480]. This structure is pictured on stationary generated by the Mission during the 1920s [HRU-000389[000-000]].

In the same year a separate hospital building was under construction but apparently not yet completed [ANGDC-87480]. Draft plans of the residential school indicate basic infirmary facilities (likely solely for pupils) were incorporated into the first floor of the 1917 residential school building [HRU-000033[000-000]].

1925 A proposal was submitted by Rev. Canon Vale, Principal of the Hay River Residential School, to physically move an existing Mission site building so that it would be situated in close proximity to the Residential School and could function as a Mission-run/Government-funded hospital. The move of the building was completed by October 1925, and presumably the Hospital commenced operations shortly thereafter [HRU-000397[000-000]; HRU-000398[000-006]].

1937 The St. Peter’s Residential School main building was vacated. No information is available concerning its subsequent use and/or ultimate disposition. The Day School that operated after the closure of the Residential School operated in a “separate building” immediately to the west of the residential school [HRU-000744[000-000]].

#### **LAND**

The Hay River Residential School was located within the Treaty 8 District [HRU-000254[000-000]].

The Mission grounds encompassed at least 8 acres of cleared Crown Land, which “has been acquired by what is known as settlers’ possession, and is property of the mission”<sup>3</sup>.

There is currently no information concerning the ultimate disposition of lands upon which St. Peter’s Mission and Residential School stood.

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

<b>Item #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
HRU-000033[000-000]	July 1914	Architectural plan for new school and residence building, completed 1917
HRU-000389[000-000]	July 21, 1925	Letterhead with photograph of school

### **GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME**

Numbers provided below are taken from Quarterly Reports, Returns, and figures cited in general correspondence when available. Additional attendance information was derived from DIA Annual Reports<sup>4</sup>. Note that reported numbers often vary; those provided below reflect the best available estimates of enrolment.

The 1911 operating agreement stipulates that no more than 25 Indian pupils were authorized to reside at the Hay River Residential School. However, actual enrolment appears to have often exceeded that number [HRU-000254[000-000]].

In later years of operation, enrolment was increased from an allowed<sup>5</sup> 30 students to 40 in 1935, and 10 more places again were added for the 1936-37 school year [HRU-000688[003-005]].

The number of Non-Treaty (non-DIA funded) students enrolled in the school averaged seven, but increased to a high of 11 pupils in 1929. This figure remained near 10 until 1933, at which time a cohort of Eskimo students were returned to the Mackenzie Delta. Subsequent to 1933, the non-treaty contingent numbered between two and six students [HRU-000649[001-003], HRU-000649[002-003]; HRU-000675[000-000]].

Note that the Anglican Church Mission took in more students than those for which they received grants, likely on compassionate grounds [HRU-000708[000-000]].

#### **Enrolment**

<b>School Year</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>
1895-96	7 in residence
1896-97	No information available
1897-98	No information available

<sup>3</sup> Dominion of Canada Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs [“DIA Annual Report”] for the Year Ended March 31 1911, page 568.

<sup>4</sup> DIA Annual Reports reside in the public domain and are accessible at [www.collectionscanada.ca/indianaffairs](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/indianaffairs).

<sup>5</sup> In this context, “allowed” refers to the number of students the Government agreed to fund, rather than the number stipulated by the original operating agreement.



1898-99	No information available
1899-1900	10 children in residence
1900-01	30 children in residence
1901-02	36 children in residence
1902-03	33 students in residence
1903-04	28 students in residence
1904-05	30 students in residence
1905-06	17 students in residence
1906-07	25 students in residence
1907-08	30 students in residence
1908-09	31 students in residence
1909-10	33 students in residence
1910-11	35 students in residence
1911-12	39 students in residence
1912-13	33 students in residence
1913-14	32 students in residence
1914-15	34 students in residence
1915-16	31 students in residence
1916-17	28 students in residence
1917-18	34 students in residence
1918-19	44 students in residence
1919-20	44 students in residence
1920-21	39 students in residence
1921-22	46 students in residence
1922-23	54 students in residence
1923-24	56 students in residence
1924-25	51 students in residence
1925-26	49 students in residence
1926-27	18 students in residence <sup>6</sup>
1927-28	11 students in residence
1928-29	29 students in residence
1929-30	21 students in residence
1930-31	19 students in residence
1931-32	14 students in residence
1932-33	18 students in residence
1933-34	11 students in residence
1934-35	30 students in residence
1935-36	8 students in residence
1936-37	14 students in residence

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<sup>6</sup> It is not clear whether the significant drop in enrolment for the 1926-27 school year reflects an actual reduction in student numbers or is an artifact of changes in how student enrolment was reported and/or incomplete documentation. There is no indication in general correspondence that enrolment dropped by over half circa 1926.

## **STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES**

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

In the case of Hay River, it was established primarily as a school for Treaty Indians, though, as described in the management and enrolment sections, non-Treaty Indian students did attend, mostly in the later years of the school's operation.

In the case of Hay River RS, non-Treaty students were often brought from great distances. Because Hay River was the only Anglican Residential School in the N.W.T. prior to the opening of Shingle Point (Yukon) in 1929, Eskimo students from the Mackenzie Delta – 1000 miles to the North – were enrolled in the Hay River residential school. Specific instances and circumstances of non-local student attendance are listed below:

- 1927 The practice of sending [Eskimo] students from the Mackenzie Delta to Hay River commenced. This practice was confined primarily to students classed as “destitute” or otherwise without family or financial support in their community of origin [HRU-000531[000-000]; HRU-000632[001-001]].
- 1929 Discussion of the opening of Shingle Point RS on the Arctic Coast makes reference to “a dozen or more” Eskimo pupils in residence at Hay River, indicating that they could (and should) be sent back to their traditional territory for schooling once Shingle Point had opened (this in fact happened) [SPU-000091[000-001]]. Policy stipulated that Eskimo students no longer not be admitted to St. Peter's (Hay River) [HRU-000728[000-000]; HRU-000729[000-000]].
- 1936 Due to poor weather, four students from the community of Coppermine who were en route by air to Aklavik in the fall of 1936 made it only as far as Hay River. Because of continued inclement weather through freeze-up, they spent the winter in school at St. Peter's. They were transferred to All Saints in the spring of 1937, as soon as conditions permitted travel northward [HRU-000728[000-000]; HRU-000730[001-001]].

## **RELIGIOUS GROUPS**

No specific religious groups are identified as associated with the Hay River Residential School other than the Anglican Church (MSCC) as indicated throughout this report.

Early correspondence (circa 1900) refers to a “Protestant Episcopal Mission School”, which was the same school and presumably affiliation (Anglican) as St Peter's Mission and the Hay River RS [HRU-000199[000-000]; HRU-000201[000-000]].

## **WRITTEN AGREEMENTS**

- 1903 A memorandum dated January 5, 1925 refers to an agreement between made “on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October, 1903, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories with

Archdeacon Geo. Holmes, St. Peter's Mission" concerning grant payments that would be made to the school [HRU-000364[000-000]]. No formal documentation of this agreement has been identified in IRSRC collections.

- 1911 A formal operating agreement between "His Majesty the King" and the Right Rev. Isaac O. Stringer, D.D., Bishop of the Yukon for operation of the Hay River Boarding [Residential] School was signed on April 1, 1911. This agreement was authored by the Department of Indian Affairs.

The duration for which the 1911 operating agreement was to remain in effect is not stated. No subsequent operating agreement has been identified. It appears that established operating and granting practices continued after the 1923 shift of management from the Diocese of Mackenzie to the Indian and Eskimo Residential Schools Commission [HRU-000364[000-000]].

### **DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS**

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

Other incidents that relate to the school include the following:

- 1925 Reference is made to six pupil deaths having occurred at St. Peter's, with no elaboration upon the circumstances or causes of these fatalities [HRU-000385[000-000]].
- 1926 A group of related documents discuss the sexual assault of a 14 year old female former St. Peter's student, by a Fort Providence man (Jack Stamp, a Treaty Indian with no apparent or obvious connection to Hay River RS). Stamp was subsequently arrested, stood trial, and was ultimately incarcerated for two years for the assault [HRU-000420[000-002]; HRU-000420[001-002]; HRU-000420[002-002]].

As a result of the assault, the girl gave birth to a child, and the Hay River Mission authorities petitioned for mother and child to be admitted to the school on compassionate grounds. They also requested that the Government provide a "destitute" grant for the care of the two (which the Government declined to do) [HRU-000422[000-000]]. The assaulted teen girl apparently returned to live with her parents while her child was admitted as a destitute "pupil" to the Hay River RS at the age of 11 months [HRU-000496[000-000]].

- 1928 A brief letter indicates that pupil H.E. Sanfrere died on January 2, 1928. No cause of death is specified and the death is not specifically indicated as having happened at the school [HRU-000518[000-000]].

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

#### **General Conditions**

- 1900s In the early years (prior to completion of a new school/mission house in 1917) conditions were very rustic [ANGDC-87474].

1922 The condition of the Mission buildings and grounds created “a favourable impression” upon visitors, particularly with respect to the productivity of the Mission gardens [HRU-000328[000-000]].

#### Health and Sanitary Conditions

1922 The school received donation(s) of clothing from the “W.A.” (Women’s Auxiliary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada) [HRU-000328[000-000]].

1922 The school population was afflicted by a mild strain of “flu”, but apparently avoided a small pox epidemic through “prompt measures taken by the Indian Department” [HRU-00328[000-000]].

#### **PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS**

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Marsh, Thomas J., Reverend	Principal/Missionary	1893 to 1907
Vale, Alfred J., Reverend	Principal/Missionary	1907 to 1928
Singleton, W.B., Reverend	Principal/Missionary	1928 to 1937

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## Hay River [St. Peter's] RS - Index of Documents

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Type of Document
HRU-000199[000-000]	February 5, 1900	Letter
HRU-000201[000-000]	September 18, 1900	Note
HRU-000202[000-000]	January 9, 1901	Note
HRU-000204[000-000]	February 5, 1901	Note
HRU-000226[000-000]	January 17, 1907	Letter
HRU-000237[000-000]	January 26, 1909	Note
HRU-000254[000-000]	April 1, 1911	Agreement for the Operation of a School
HRU-000033[000-000]	July 1914	Graphic
NWTG-004539[001-002]	March 5, 1920	Authority for Payment
HRU-000339[000-001]	June 26, 1923	Memorandum
HRU-000339[001-001]	June 26, 1923	Memorandum
HRU-000345[000-001]	August 26, 1923	Letter
HRU-000345[001-001]	August 26, 1923	Memorandum
HRU-000001[000-000]	September 30, 1923	Quarterly Report
HRU-000359[000-000]	September 5, 1924	Letter
HRU-000397[000-000]	January 1925	Letter
HRU-000385[000-000]	June 9, 1925	Letter
HRU-000389[000-000]	July 21, 1925	Letter
HRU-000390[000-000]	December 17, 1925	Note
HRU-000364[000-000]	January 5, 1926	Memorandum
HRU-000398[000-006]	February 20, 1926	Note
HRU-000420[000-002]	April 15, 1926	Memorandum
HRU-000420[001-002]	April 15, 1926	Note
HRU-000420[002-002]	April 15, 1926	Note
HRU-000422[000-000]	April 24, 1926	Note
HRU-000017[000-001]	January 25, 1927	Letter
HRU-000019[000-002]	June 8, 1927	Letter
HRU-000492[000-000]	January 21, 1928	Note
HRU-000496[000-000]	March 12, 1928	Memorandum
HRU-000518[000-000]	July 25, 1928	Note
HRU-000531[000-000]	November 27, 1928	Letter
SPU-000091[000-001]	December 21, 1928	Memorandum
HRU-000546[000-000]	May 6, 1929	Memorandum
HRU-000574[001-004]	August 30, 1930	Telegram
HRU-000589[002-002]	March 30, 1931	Letter
HRU-000594[000-000]	May 11, 1931	Note
NWTG-000093[000-000]	July 21, 1931	Memorandum
HRU-000606[000-000]	November 16, 1931	Letter
HRU-000632[001-001]	February 24, 1933	Letter
HRU-000636[000-001]	March 29, 1933	Note
HRU-000649[001-003]	December 9, 1933	Note

Item #	Date of Cover Document	Type of Document
HRU-000649[002-003]	December 9, 1933	Note
HRU-000675[000-000]	November 1, 1934	Note
HRU-000688[003-005]	May 20, 1935	Letter
HRU-000690[000-000]	June 10, 1935	Letter
HRU-000704[000-000]	March 7, 1936	Memorandum
HRU-000708[000-000]	March 19, 1936	Letter
HRU-000719[001-002]	September 25, 1936	Memorandum
HRU-000728[000-000]	December 15, 1936	Memorandum
HRU-000729[000-000]	December 15, 1936	Note
HRU-000730[001-001]	December 22, 1936	Note
HRU-000732[000-000]	December 23, 1936	Memorandum
HRU-000735[000-000]	December 30, 1936	Letter
ANGDC-90345	February 10, 1937	Letter
ANGDC-90422	May 6, 1937	Letter
HRU-000744[000-000]	July 21, 1937	Report, Extract
HRU-000748[000-000]	July 26, 1937	Letter
HRU-000750[001-001]	August 21, 1937	Note
HRU-000751[000-000]	August 25, 1937	Memorandum
ANGDC-92241	August 10, 1944	Letter
ANGDC-87474	April 12, 1946	Report
HRU-000764[000-000]	April 17, 1951	Letter
NWTG-002943[000-000]	December 12, 1954	Report
HRU-000328[000-000]	December 21, 1921	Letter
ANGDC-87477	September 22 [year not specified]	Report
ANGDC-87480	undated	Report
ANGDC-82549	undated	Resume

Notes on Item# prefixes:

- Documents with the prefix HRU are from the NWT – Hay River Docdb Document Collection.
- Documents with the prefix SPU are from the NWT – Shingle Point Docdb Document Collection.
- Documents with the prefix NWTG are from the NWT – General Docdb Document Collection.
- Documents with the prefix ANGDC are from the Anglican Church Other Party Document Collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

5th February 1900

Sir,

I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor  
of the North West Territories, to inform you that a cheque  
for [redacted] being grant to the Prot. Episcopal Mission  
School <sup>Hay River</sup> for quarter ending Sept. 30th '99 has been forwarded  
to Mr. Geo. Grindale.

Yours truly,

Private Secretary.

Thos. J. Marsh Esq.

Teacher Prot. Episcopal Mission School,

Hay River c/o Hudson Bay Co.

HRU-000199[000-000]

18th September, 1900.-

Reverend Sir,

I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories to inform you that a cheque for [redacted] being grant to the Hay River Protestant School, for the six months ended March 31st, 1900, has been forwarded to Mr. Geo. Grisdale, Winnipeg.

With reference to your requisition for blank forms and envelopes, I have the honour to say that they were sent to you on the 12th instant.

Yours respectfully,

Private Secretary.

Rev. T. J. Hatch,

Teacher, Hay River Protestant School,

Care H. B. Co., Edmonton, Alta.

HRU-000201[000-000]



Gregory, Manitoba.

Jan. 14 1901.



To The Hon. Mr. J. G. MacKenzie,  
Lieut. Gov. of the Prov. of  
Saskatchewan.

Montreal 7 Dec. 31, 1900. In a letter I

received from Bishop Beaudry of  
MacKenzie a short time ago, he  
wishes me to do what I could  
towards trying you to increase  
the school grant for the  
Protestant School at St. Peter's Mission  
Hay River.

The small grant already  
given and received is most  
acceptable, but as the number of  
children has increased from ten

HRU-000202[000-000]

to thirty children in the boarding  
school besides a few other day  
scholars, we humbly beg that you  
will now give through the  
North West Department a grant  
in proportion to the number of  
scholars now in the school.  
The reports of the school will be  
forwarded by the H.B.C.'s winter  
packet towards the end of this  
month, which I hope you will  
find so satisfactory that you  
will look favourably upon our  
request.

Yours hopefully  
Anna B. Marsh.

P.S. An answer will follow  
A.B.M.

5th February, 1901.

Sir,

I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th Ult., asking him to increase the grant to the Hay River School; and, in reply, I have the honour to state that the Hay River School has been in receipt of the maximum grant to schools in unorganized Territories, viz., £250.00, since February 8th, 1900, which was in payment of arrears for quarter ended 30th June, 1899.

Yours obediently,

Private Secretary.

Wm. A. J. Marsh,  
Comptroller, Winnipeg,  
Can.

HRU-000204[000-000]

Copy.

Regina, Sask., 17th Jan., 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose you, herewith, the following:-

Return of St. Joseph's School, Fort Resolution, for quarter ended 30th Sept., 1906.

Letter

~~MINUTE~~ from Rev. Thos. J. Marsh, St. Peter's Mission, Hay River, dated 1st Dec., enclosing return in duplicate, of St. Peter's Mission Boarding School, Hay River, for quarter ended 30th Sept., 1906.

These returns were received to-day. Probably the teachers of the two schools, referred to, had not yet received any communication, which you may have sent them, regarding the address to which they should, in future, send their reports. Distances are so great, and transportation so uncertain, that letters &c., take a long time to reach their destination.

Your obedient servant,

sgd A.W.J. Bourget

Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor  
of Saskatchewan.

Col. Fred. White, C.M.G.,  
Commissioner of the N.W. Territories,  
Ottawa.

*Return sent by  
Mr. Pike for post  
26-1-07 L.H.P.*

HRU-000226[000-000]

26th January, 1909.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit, herewith, cheque No.188, in your favour, for the sum of \$100.00, being amount of grant for the services of Rev.A.J.Vale as teacher of the Hay River School, Great Slave Lake, for the quarter ended 30th Sept., 1908.

Kindly acknowledge receipt on the enclosed form.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner.

The Right Reverend,

W. D. Reeve, D.D.,

The Alexandra,

University Avenue,

Toronto, Ont.

HRU-000237[000-000]

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
UP  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING  
AND

The Right Rev. Isaac O. Stringer, D.D.

REGARDING THE  
HAY RIVER.  
SCHOOL.

1<sup>st</sup> day of April A.D. 1911

HRU-000254[000-000]

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 7185, File 1/25-1-5-14, pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

Poor Copy

**This Agreement** made this 1st

day of April one thousand nine hundred and eleven By  
and between His Majesty The King, represented by the Superintendent General  
of Indian Affairs of Canada, of the first part, (hereinafter called the 'Superintend-  
ent General') and The Right Reverend Isaac O. Stringer, D. Bishop of  
Yukon,

of the second part, (hereinafter called the "Management")

WITNESSETH that the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by  
these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows:-

1. The Management for and  
in consideration of the compensation hereinafter named agree:-

1. To support, maintain and educate, in a manner satisfactory to the Super-  
intendent General, at the Boarding School at Hay River, in the North West  
Territories, Dominion of Canada,

known as Hay River Boarding School (St. Peter's Mission)

not more than Twenty-five (25) Indian

pupils, and not to allow more than an excess of one pupil for every twenty or  
fraction of twenty of the above number of pupils to remain in the said school at  
any one time.

2. (a) That no child shall be admitted to the said school who is under seven  
years of age.

(b) That no child shall be allowed to remain in the said school who is over  
eighteen years of age unless by special permission of the Superintendent-General.

3. That no child shall be admitted to the school by the Management

until, where practicable, a physician, to be  
named by the Superintendent General, has reported that the child is in good  
health and suitable as an inmate of said school, and the Superintendent General  
has authorized the acceptance of such child.

4. (a) That no child shall be admitted to the said school without the special  
authority of the Superintendent General unless he or she is the child of a duly  
enrolled member of the said Band

Band of  
Indians xx residing within the Hay River Diocese irregularly

Indian now under the supervision of E. A. Courcy, Inspector Treaty No. 8  
Indian

(b) That no Half-breed child shall be admitted to the said school unless Indian children cannot be obtained to complete the number authorized by Article I, Sec. 1, and Sec. 4 (a) of this agreement, in which event the Superintendent General may in his discretion permit the admission of any Half-breed child; but the Superintendent General will not pay any grant for any such Half-breed pupil provided under Article II, Sec. 1 of this agreement nor any part of the cost of its maintenance or education whatever.

5. That no child who has been in attendance at any other boarding school during the twelve months preceding the date of the application for admission to the said school though otherwise eligible shall be admitted to the said school without special authority from the Superintendent General.

6. That the said school shall be conducted under such regulations as may from time to time be approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

7. To provide for the said school such sufficient number of teachers, officers and employees as may in the opinion of the Superintendent General be necessary for its satisfactory conduct and management.

8. Not to employ except on probation for a period not exceeding six months at said school any teacher or instructor until evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent General has been submitted to him that such teacher or instructor is able to converse with the pupils under his charge in English and is able to speak and write the English language fluently and correctly and possesses such other qualifications as in the opinion of the Superintendent General may be necessary.

9. To provide at the said school teachers and officers qualified to give the pupils religious instruction at proper times; to instruct the male pupils of the said school in gardening, farming, and care of stock or such other industries as are suitable to their local requirements; to instruct the female pupils in cooking, laundry work, needlework, general housewifery and dairy work, where such dairy work can be carried on; to teach all the pupils in the ordinary branches of an English education; to teach calisthenics, physical drill and fire drill; to teach the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics on the human system, and how to live in a healthy manner; to instruct the older advanced pupils in the duties and privileges of British citizenship, explaining to them the fundamental principles of the government of Canada, and training them in such knowledge and appreciation of Canada as will inspire them with respect and affection for the country and its laws.

10. To supply the pupils of the said school to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General with suitable and sufficient clothing, subsistence, lodging accommodations, and all other articles necessary to their personal comfort and safety; also to supply the said school with mechanical tools, seeds and all other articles and equipment necessary for its proper conduct except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

11. To keep the pupils clean and free from vermin both in their clothes and persons.

12. To keep and maintain the school buildings and premises, to supply proper sanitation and sanitary appliances, and to keep the buildings free from flies, insects and vermin.



13. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises when they are the property of the Management in good condition and repair, the whole to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General.

14. To observe appropriately the King's Birthday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Thanksgiving Day at the said school.

15. To have school-room exercises on five and industrial exercises on six days in each week, ~~on the~~ holidays excepted; and excepting also a vacation not to exceed one month between the first day of July and the first day of October in each year, unless some other course is expressly sanctioned by the Superintendent

General. During the vacation the pupils may, in the discretion of the Management be permitted to visit their homes, but the Superintendent General will not pay any part of the cost of transportation either going or returning.

16. To make to the Superintendent General such reports upon the said school as he may from time to time require.

17. To permit the Superintendent General and any person or persons named by him for that purpose to inspect the said school, school buildings and premises, and to afford the Superintendent General and such person or persons every facility for making such inspection thorough and complete.

18. To make any change or alteration in the school building or premises or in the ~~management~~ or control of the said school rendered necessary to comply with the intent and spirit of the agreement, and to remove for cause from the said school any teacher, officer, employee or pupil when required so to do by the Superintendent General.

19. Not to assign this contract or any interest therein without first obtaining the written consent of the Superintendent General.

20. The Superintendent General, in consideration of the faithful performance by the Management of the above covenants and stipulations, agrees:—

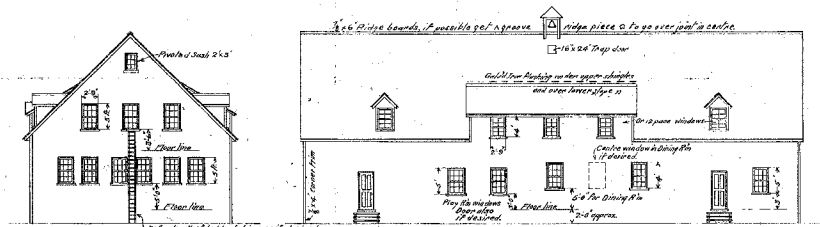
1. To pay the Management at the rate of ~~One Hundred and Twenty-five~~ Dollars (\$125.) per annum for each pupil, but the number of pupils so to be paid for shall not exceed Twenty-five

(25) in accordance with the restrictions hereinbefore set out; the payments shall be made quarterly and each quarterly payment shall be computed on the average attendance of each pupil; provided, however, that the said grant shall be allowed and paid during the vacation; but no payments will be made until returns have been received by the Superintendent General duly

certified by Mr. A. E. Hall, Indian Agent at Fort Smith that the said school has been maintained and managed according to the true intent and meaning of this contract.

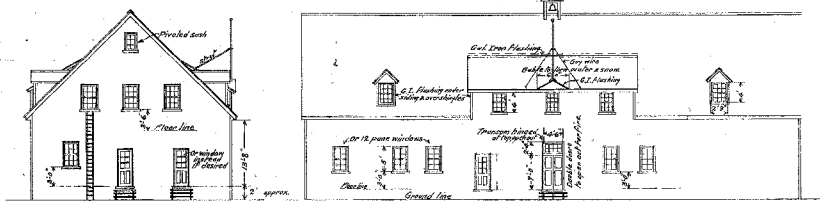
2. To provide the pupils of the said school with medicines, school-books, stationery and school appliances.

Shedding to be diagonal, reverse on opposite sides of cross partitions. 2nd floor in every roof beams, also a ground floor in every building.  
 Ends of building to have 140' length of roof ends at each end, it would be better to have the same at ends of 140' also.  
 2nd floor in every building is 2nd floor in every building. Shedding to be diagonal, reverse on opposite sides of cross partitions. 2nd floor in every roof beams, also a ground floor in every building.  
 All dimensions except where otherwise shown to be 2' 4" x 2'.



END ELEVATION AT SCHOOL ROOM  
 If possible have school room windows face North to avoid direct rays of sun.

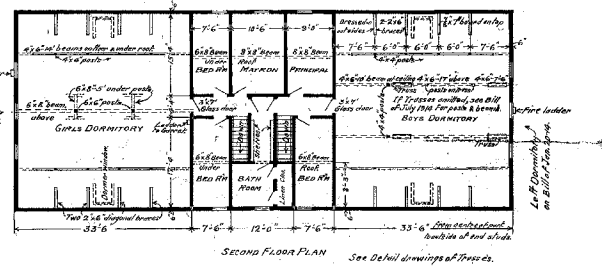
All windows except where noted, are divided back to side of top of door, and frames, no pulleys.  
 Second story not to scale in Elevations, see plan.



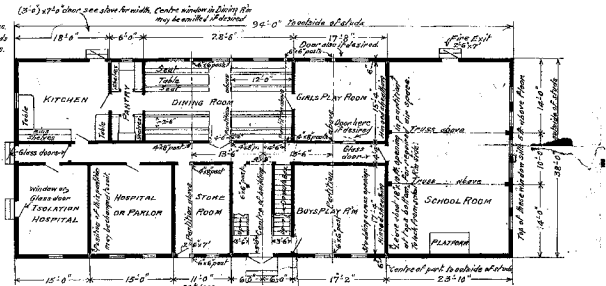
END ELEVATION AT KITCHEN

FRONT ELEVATION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
 ST. PETER'S MISSION, INDIAN SCHOOL  
 HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE  
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN See Detail drawings of Floors.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 Not limit shown on plan side  
 for interior kitchen.

HRU-000033 [000-000]

File 630/199-2, Part 2, Indian Boarding School-Hay River.  
 St. Peter's Mission Day School, 1924-1934.  
 F.A. 65-8, Perm Vol. 1879.  
 Library and Archives Canada - Ottawa

HRU-000033 [000-000]

1. I, or We, and name in full.  
If there is a partnership  
the names in full of all  
the partners must be  
given, and the words  
"and style of,"  
must be placed at the end  
of the names of the firm  
if it is a partnership. In the  
case of a corporation  
the power of  
attorney should begin  
with the full name of the  
company.

2. Insert place of residence.

3. Insert occupation.

4. Name of Attorney in full.

5. Insert place of residence  
of attorney and his occu-  
pation.

6. My or our.

7. Me or us.

8. My or our.

9. All the parties who join in  
giving the power of attor-  
ney must sign. If it is  
given by a partnership or  
firm each partner or mem-  
ber of the firm must sign,  
and in the case of a com-  
pany, besides signatures  
of the proper officers, the  
seal of the company must  
be attached.

James Richard Lucas

Bishop of Mackenzie River

Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

hereby appoint <sup>The</sup> ~~The Manager~~ Imperial Bank, South Edmonton  
South Edmonton, Alberta.

my lawful Attorney, to receive from the Receiver General of the Dominion of Canada,  
or other person authorized to pay the same, all such sum or sums of money as are now  
due, or may hereafter become due, and payable to me by the Government of the  
Dominion of Canada, and to give a receipt or receipts for the same, hereby revoking and  
cancelling all powers of Attorney at any time heretofore made by me for the same or  
any like purposes.

WITNESS my hand, at Toronto this fifth  
day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty

EXECUTED IN PRESENCE OF } M. Lucas.

N. B.—No addition to the printed terms of this authority will be permitted.  
When the intention is to authorize a bank to receive money, the power  
of attorney should be in favour of such bank, and not in favour of its  
manager.

Ottawa, 26th June, 1923.

MEMORANDUM:-

W.W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Commissioner, N.W.T.

Please see attached letter dated the 19th April, 1923, from His Lordship Bishop Breynat, in connection with his application for a grant for destitute white and half breed children placed in the care of the missionaries in the North West Territories by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Some time ago, we referred this letter to the Department of Indian Affairs in order to ascertain what arrangements had been made regarding the maintenance of destitute children of treaty Indians and the following information has been received:-

"The three Indian residential schools in the North West Territories receive a per capita grant of [redacted] per annum. This has been supplemented for the past few fiscal years by a special grant of [redacted] per child per annum.

"This Department assumes the responsibility for the education, and when possible for the maintenance during the period of instruction, of Indian children between the ages of 7 and 15 years. In addition, some younger children when orphaned are maintained at the expense of this Department in convents and other church institutions at a per capita cost of from [redacted] per annum. Children are discharged from Indian residential schools at the age of 15 to 18 and we assume no responsibility after the last mentioned years have been reached."

His Lordship Bishop Breynat has supplied a list of eight children who have been declared destitute by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and are at present in the care of St. Joseph's Boarding School at Fort Resolution, N.W.T. The cost per annum for maintenance of these eight children at the same rate as allowed by the Department of Indian Affairs would be [redacted] per annum and this amount might be charged against the item of [redacted] included in the estimates for 1923-24 for the purpose of 'Relief to Destitute'.

The whole question is one of policy - whether our Department is prepared to furnish relief to destitute white children and orphans in the Mackenzie district. I refer, of course, to those who are not children of treaty Indians. I am of opinion that some contribution should be made by this Department to their board and clothing.

The payment of a per capita grant of [redacted] per annum might be authorized for the maintenance of children between the ages of 7 and 15 years who are declared destitute by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, also the payment of [redacted] per annum might be authorized for the maintenance of younger destitute children who become orphaned. Such payments would be subject to the approval of our District Agent at Fort Smith.

Sgd: O. S. Finnie.

I concur,  
W.W.C.  
C.S.

HRU-000339[000-001]

JPR:AM.

MEMORANDUM:

W. W. Coles,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior

The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada has made application for a grant for the maintenance of three children, named [redacted] who are being cared for at the Hay River School, N.W.T. [redacted] was a member of the Stefansson Arctic Expedition of 1917-18.

In the fall of 1917 [redacted] left his wife and children at the Hay River Indian School and promised to pay for their support. The Reverend T. E. R. Westgate, Secretary of the Missionary Society, advises that Mr. Storkerson has not contributed towards the support of his family for the past four years and that [redacted] is either unable or unwilling to redeem his promise further that the cost of maintaining the school and mission work at Hay River is pressing heavily on the resources of their Society and for that reason he solicits the assistance of the Department providing the [redacted] children with tuition and maintenance.

On the 26th June, 1923, you approved of my recommendation that a per capita grant of [redacted] per annum be authorized for maintenance of children between the ages of 7 and 15 years who are declared destitute by the R. C. M. Police, also payment of [redacted] per annum for the maintenance of younger destitute children.

It would appear that the [redacted] children are [redacted] therefore, I would recommend that a grant be paid on the basis to the Hay River School authorities for their maintenance the 1st April, 1923, the cost of their maintenance for the period 1st April, 1923, to the 31st March, 1925, on this basis would [redacted] and I am informed that we have sufficient money to [redacted] this item.

If you approve of this recommendation the school will be asked to submit a quarterly return of attendance for these children before further payments will be made.

Approved by D. M.  
See file 2669 G.P.R.

Sgd: O. S.

HRU-000339[001-001]

*Original on 11/25/23*

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

Official Magazine.

THE MISSION WORLD

41-43 The Bible House, Alexander Ave.,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.



Dear Sir:-

I have just returned from a visit to our Society's Indian Residential School at Hay River, N.W.T., and write about two matters in connection with the Beacon Lights at the entrance to that River, which are daily attended by our School staff.

1. From January, 1, 1923, responsibility for the administration and maintenance of the Hay River School passed from the control of the Diocese of Mackenzie River to that of our Society and I shall be glad, therefore, if in future you will forward the sum of [redacted] which the School has been receiving for attending to the lights, to the General Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada at The Church House, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto, instead of direct to the School as hitherto.

As the lights are some distance from the School and daily consume about three hours of the time of one male member of the staff in lighting them in the evening and extinguishing them in the morning during the season of navigation I shall be grateful if your Department will be good enough to increase the grant for the discharge of this duty.

2. As the lights are on the opposite bank of the River and over a mile away from the School they can only be reached by means of a boat or canoe, and as our School has hitherto furnished this article of equipment, I shall

HRU-000345[000-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1878, File 630/109-2, pt. 1,  
Hay River School St. Peter's Mission  
1900 - 1923, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

be obliged if you will do your utmost to provide us with a canoe for this purpose. It would be a very great convenience and a great saving of time if the boat you furnish were provided with an Evinrude engine or the equivalent.

The Disappearing Propellor Boat Company, 92 King Street, West, Toronto, make a Fisherman's model with engine complete for [redacted] which would serve the purpose very well and I would recommend that in the event of your undertaking to supply our School with this very much needed craft that you take this type into consideration.

I may say that on my way back from the School I consulted [redacted] your representative at Fort Smith, about the above items and he informed me that he would very gladly support my application in connection therewith.

Believe me,

Sir,

Yours very truly,

[redacted]  
Field Secretary, K.S.C.C.

Make all checks payable to  
DISAPPEARING PROPELLER BOAT CO. LIMITED.  
Prices effective on date of mailing.

Fisherman's Model  
(Slate Blue Color)  
Water-Ford Scout  
Water-Ford Utility  
Utility 2 Cylinder  
Water-Ford De Luxe  
De Luxe 2 Cylinder  
Dis-Pro Special  
Dis-Pro Starter Complete

All Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

ORDER FORM

To the Disappearing Propeller Boat Co. Limited,  
Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que.

Please ship to ..... address as  
soon as possible after ..... the  
following goods at the price and upon the terms  
hereinafter mentioned and agreed upon.

F.O.B. Factory.

It is agreed that the supply of the said goods  
is contingent upon strikes and other delays beyond  
the manufacturer's control.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT.

Fisherman's Model, 3 H-P.  
Waterford Scout Model, 3 H-P.  
Waterford De Luxe Model, 3 H-P.  
Waterford Utility Model, 3 H-P.  
Dis-Pro Special Model, 3 H-P.  
Dis-Pro Special Model, 6 H-P.  
Waterford Utility Model, 6 H-P.  
Waterford De Luxe Model, 6 H-P.  
Silent Dis-Pro Eng, 3 H-P.  
Silent Dis-Pro Eng, 6 H-P.  
Dis-Pro Starter  
Dis-Pro Toy Complete with extra Spray Curtains  
Set of Cushions for Model  
Dis-Pro Light complete with Batteries  
Aquascope  
Other Accessories .....

Total

Terms / ..... with order, balance payable before ship-  
ment or sight draft bill of lading.

Total Price .....

Signature of Signatory .....

Address .....

City and Province, Canada .....

HRU-000345[001-001]



### Schools in Unorganized Territories.

Name of School Hay River Indian Boarding School  
Name of Teacher Enary Samwell  
Post Office Address (if any) Hay River, N.W.T.  
Quarter ending September 30, 1923.

*Names of Pupils.*

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*Total Days present* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Average Daily attendance* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Opening and closing hours of School* \_\_\_\_\_  
*What Subjects taught* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Is any Grant made by Indian Department? If so, amount. \$* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Has School been kept every day except usual holidays?* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Any suggestions, if deemed necessary* \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE**

2-

# Quarterly Report.

## Schools in Unorganized Territories.

Name of School.....  
 Name of Teacher.....  
 Post Office Address (if any).....  
 Quarter ending.....189  
 Names of Pupils:

[REDACTED]

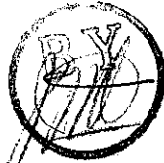
1.....  
 2.....  
 3.....  
 4.....  
 5.....  
 6.....

Total Days present 9150  
 Average Daily attendance 54.43  
 Opening and closing hours of School Morning Session 9 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.  
Afternoon Session 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.  
Evening Session 7.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.  
 What Subjects taught Scripture, Arithmetic, Reading,  
Writing, Spelling, Drawing, History, Geography,  
Grammar, Physical Training, Music, Nature Study.  
 Is any Grant made by Indian Department? If so, amount, \$  
 Has School been kept every day except usual holidays? No.  
Three extra holidays were given for  
berry picking for potato picking.  
 Any suggestions, if deemed necessary - The school has been  
divided into 2 groups, one attending in the class room in the  
morning, the other in the afternoon, and the same classes  
from both attending the preparation hour in the evening.

### CERTIFICATE.

- Signed by the Teacher, and resident or visiting Minister of any denomination.  
 I hereby certify and declare that this Report contains a true record as set forth above.

[REDACTED]



5th September, 1924.

Reverend Sir,-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, in which you state that the annual grant of [redacted] which was formerly paid to [redacted] in connection with St. Peter's Mission School at Hay River, North West Territories did not come to hand for 1923 and that you have heard nothing of it for 1924.

In your letter dated 24th April, 1923, you requested that this grant of [redacted] per annum which was formerly paid to [redacted] be paid on and after 1st January, 1923, to the General Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada at Church House, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto, as your Society had assumed responsibility for the administration of the School in question. Since that date this grant of [redacted] per annum has been regularly paid to the General Treasurer of your Society as requested and said payments have been made under dates as follows:-

29th June, 1923, Ck. No. 1608, Quarter ending	
31st March, 1923.....	[redacted]
11th Sept, 1923, Ck. No. 3572, Quarter ending	
30th June, 1923.....	[redacted]
30th Jan, 1924, Ck. No. 6053, Quarter ending	
30th September, 1923.....	[redacted]
27th Feb, 1924, Ck. No. 6460, Quarter ending	
31st December, 1923.....	[redacted]
11th June, 1924, Ck. No. 1188, Quarter ending	
31st March, 1924.....	[redacted]

This grant of [redacted] per annum is the only amount that has ever been paid through this office to Bishop Lucas in connection with the School in question.

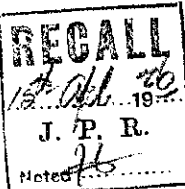
Quarterly Returns are received regularly certified by the Teacher and the Residing or Visiting Minister at Hay River School and on receipt of each report a cheque is issued in payment of grant for the quarter for which said report covers.

Yours truly,

HRU-000359[000-000]

4689.  
6865

Copy for File 4740



2nd January, 1920.

Dear General Vail -

With reference to our conversation regarding your proposal to attach the hospital building at Hay River to the main school building, I beg to advise that the Department would approve of such an arrangement if you would agree to provide a passageway from the hospital to the school building for the convenience of the staff and an outside separate entrance for the use and convenience of patients and visitors. The latter would not, of course, be permitted to use the passageway.

In your letter of the 4th August last you advised that the cost of moving the hospital building would be approximately \$100.00 and you enquired whether this Department would share this expense with the Department of Indian Affairs.

During the past summer the Department of Indian Affairs and this Department investigated the proposed site for the hospital in the North West Territories. We found that for the period - 1st April to 30th September, 1919 - both Departments paid a grant to your Mission for the maintenance of the three aboriginal children, the overpayment under the rate paid by the Department of Indian Affairs for the maintenance of Indian children was \$127.63 and under the rate paid by this Department for the maintenance of destitute white or half-breed children was \$100.00.

We have suggested that the Department of Indian Affairs shall not ask the Mission to refund the overpayment made by them and it has been decided to permit you to apply the \$100.00 which should be refunded to this Department, towards the cost of moving the hospital building.

When the building has been moved to the proposed location you should submit a return in triplicate at the end of each month to the District Agent at Fort Smith showing the number of patients treated in the hospital. Forms for this purpose may be obtained from the District Agent.

When the building has been reconstructed under the conditions outlined in paragraph 1, I would be glad to be furnished with a sketch of it. The whole matter will then be submitted to the Commissioners in Council with our recommendation that it be declared a hospital under the Ordinance "to regulate public aid to hospitals."

Yours truly,

G. J. J. J. J.  
Director.

Gen. Vail, A. J. Vail,  
Mr. Vail's Mission,  
Hay River, N.W.T.

HRU-000397[000-000]

# Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

GENERAL SECRETARY  
REV. CANON S. GOULD, M.O., D.C.L.  
EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY  
REV. W. S. TAYLOR, M.A., PH.D.  
FIELD SECRETARY  
REV. T. B. R. WESTGATE, D.D.  
(THE BIBLE HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.)  
GENERAL TREASURER  
J. A. WORRELL, ESQ., K.C.  
ACCOUNTANT  
R. A. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

CABLE ADDRESS  
MATURIA ON M.S.C.C., TORONTO

("MISSIONS CODE," "C.I.M." AND "VIA EASTERN")

TELEPHONE NORTH 8411

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
THE PRIMATE (EX-OFFICIO)  
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL  
THE BISHOP OF TORONTO  
ARCHDEACON FORRESTER  
ARCHDEACON SNODDEN  
THE REV. AND HON. MR. COOF  
HON. MR. JUSTICE HODGINS  
HIS HONOUR JUDGE A. D. HARDY  
G. C. COPPLEY, ESQ.

THE CHURCH HOUSE  
804 JARVIS STREET

TORONTO, CANADA, June 9th, 1925.

41-43 The Bible House,  
Alexander Ave.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

RECALL  
J. P. R.  
19  
Noted

RECALL  
15th Aug 25

S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director of Northern Territories & Yukon Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Finnie:-

In a letter recently received from Mr. J. D. McLean, Assistant Deputy and Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs, he informs me that the annual grant of [redacted] from your Department for the conduct of a day school in connection with our Society's Indian Residential School at Hay River for children who are not wards of the Indian Department is conditional upon a regular attendance of some 10 children. As this is the first intimation which I have received that this grant was payable subject to that condition, I shall be much obliged if you will inform me if Mr. McLean's statement is correct.

The administration of the Hay River School as you may recollect was transferred from the Diocese of Mackenzie River to our Society on January 1st, 1923. In my correspondence with Bishop Lucas over matters relating to the transfer of this School I found that on April 24th, 1923 I requested his Lordship to furnish me with details of this particular grant, but in his reply of May 26th, 1923 he made no reference to this condition. As he stated that a grant of [redacted] was allowed by your Department for each of the other schools in his Diocese, I am of the opinion that Mr. McLean's reference to the conditional presence of 10 pupils may be in connection with those day schools. However, as I have no certain information on this point, I shall be obliged if you will let me know if this condition was imposed at the time that your Department undertook to pay the

HRU-000385[000-000]

2.

grant for the Hay River School which is now under our Society's control.

In the same letter from [redacted] he draws attention to what he terms the duplication of maintenance grants in the case of the three [redacted] children for the June and September quarters 1923, namely from your Department as well as from the Department of Indian Affairs. I have written him a full explanation of this and pointed out that the maintenance grant from your Department was not received in this office before April 1925.

As I have not received copies of the quarterly returns made by the Principal to the Department of Indian Affairs for the March, June and September quarters 1923, I have requested him to furnish me with these at his earliest convenience in order that I may further consider this matter. When these have been received I will communicate with you again relative to any adjustment of the maintenance grant which may be found necessary.

Believe me, Sir,

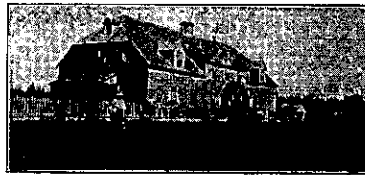
Yours very truly,

[redacted]  
FIELD SECRETARY M.S.C.C.

TERW/JF.

Indian and Eskimo Commission of the Missionary Society of the  
Church of England in Canada

PRINCIPAL  
REV. CANON A. J. VALE



ANGELICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
HAY RIVER, N.W.T.  
(VIA WATERWAYS, ALTA.)

HAY RIVER, N.W.T. July 21st 1925

O.S. Pinnis Esq.  
Director  
North West Territories,

Dear Mr. Pinnis,

As the time we may have together during your visit to Hay River may be very limited, I have written down in brief statement an answer to your letter of enquiry.

According to a letter received from the Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs Ottawa, there appears to be some confusion regarding the names sent in our Reports to your Department and to his.

I have in each case reported all the names on the Register in the Class room. That was done according to the instructions given me By Bishop Lucas.

While in your Office in March 1924 you very kindly told me arrangements had been made to pay for the Half Breed and other destitute children in this parts. I then informed you we were already in receipt of such from the Department of Indians Affairs. You expressed pleasure that such was the case. On my arrival in Winnipeg in May 1924 I told Dr. Westgate of the arrangement you had said was existing and he, I understand, made application for a grant for the [redacted] Children in addition the Grant allowed for 50 children in our school as we had more than that number in residence at the time.

HRU-000389[000-000]

This led to considerable correspondence, as there appeared to be some difficulty to locate certain Blank Forms to be filled in before such a grant could be made. Unfortunately some part of this correspondence took place during my absence on furlough and I could not get the necessary Blanks in time to forward same to you and to Dr. Westgate at Winnipeg.

During the interval consumed by this correspondence under our limited Mail Service much time went by. Our School met with a serious loss of six pupils by death and in one of my letters to Rev Dr. Westgate I advised him, the number now would not total the number allowed by the Indian Department namely 50 pupils, and in order that the full Number might be retained I told him of my action in putting the names of the [REDACTED] Children again on the List for the Grant from the Department of Indian Affairs. This I think was in the Spring of 1925 or late winter. Up till that time the only information I had was to the effect they could not receive the Grant from the North West Territory until the Blanks had been filled out and been received in Ottawa.

In the meantime a letter was sent to me saying the Grant had, through the kindness of your Office, been allowed on the Understanding such Blanks would be forthcoming in due time. The Blanks have since been sent and I understand a grant was made.

I sincerely regret any confusion my action may have led to and at the same time desire to assure you I have faithfully tried to carry out to the best of my ability the Instructions received from all Parties concerned both in Ottawa and Dr. Westgate in Winnipeg.

I am dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

*Alf. J. Val*  
Principal.



Copy:LS.

139-2-1.

Copy for 4740.

Ottawa, December 17, 1925.

Reverend Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the pupils at the Hay River Residential School for whom this Department should pay grant, it has been learned that you have informed the Department of the Interior you are not asking the Indian Department to pay grant for [REDACTED], and

that you have recently applied to that Department for grant for [REDACTED]. The names of the above five children have, therefore, been struck off the June quarter return received from the Hay River School and their names should not appear on future returns to the Department of Indian Affairs.

We understand that an adjustment, made necessary by the duplication of grant for the June and September quarters, 1923, will be made by the Department of the Interior.

It is noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are stated to be half-breeds. This Department has a ruling which permits the admission as grant-earning pupils to Indian residential schools of those half-breeds who are living the Indian mode of life with Indian communities. If you do not ask the Interior Department to pay grants for these seven children, you should forward to me applications and certificates of health for them, also full particulars regarding where they have been living, in order that this Department can decide if these children come within the terms of the ruling regarding the admission of half-breeds. In the meantime, we are allowing the grant requested for them on the June quarter return.

In future, when a child is presented for admission, you should forward an application to whichever Department you believe should be responsible for his maintenance. If it is found that the application has been directed to the wrong Department, it will be transferred to the correct Government office. If it is decided that the applicant is a ward of either Department, grant will be allowed from the date of entrance to the school.

I enclose a supply of the forms required for the children for whom this Department pays grant. I understand that you have already received a supply of forms from the Department of the Interior for those children for whom they are responsible.

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. J. D. McLean,  
Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

Rev. A. J. Vale,  
Principal,  
Indian Residential School,  
Hay River, N.W.T.

HRU-000390[000-000]

Copy for file 88-2

5th January, 1926.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Finnie.

On the 17th ultimo the Superintendent of the Department of Indian Affairs furnished this Branch with the names of the children for whom the Department of Indian Affairs pays a grant while attending the Indian School at Hay River. It was found that in some cases there was a duplication of grant payments. In the case of the [redacted] children the Mission received grants for their maintenance during 1924 from the Departments of Interior and Indian Affairs. The names of the [redacted] children have now been struck off the list of destitute children who are eligible to receive a grant under the Indian Act.

According to the return received from the Hay River Boarding School 49 children attended the school during the quarter ended the 30th September, 1925. The Department of Indian Affairs pay a grant for the maintenance of 46 of those children and we are recommending the payment of a grant for the other 4 children, viz., [redacted]

In addition to the grants, above referred to, the Mission receives a grant of [redacted] per annum which has been paid since the 1st September, 1899. I have been unable to trace the authority for the payment of this grant but according to a statement on file 17 an agreement was made on the 31st October, 1903, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories with Archdeacon Geo. Holmes, St. Peter's Mission, whereby a grant of [redacted] per annum would be paid with the privilege of an additional [redacted] per annum if the average attendance is over 15.

In this connection I beg to refer you to Section 6 of the Ordinance to Regulate Public Aid to Schools which is as follows -

"The Lieutenant Governor in Council may order the payment of a special grant to any school whether organized according to law or not."

A grant is now being paid for each child attending the Hay River School and the question has been raised as to whether or not the Mission is entitled to the special grant of [redacted] per annum. The correspondence on the different school files indicates that the grant was made to cover the miscellaneous expenses of the school or to provide for a qualified teacher.

It is assumed that the Department of Indian Affairs paid a grant to the Mission for the maintenance of Indian pupils when the annual grant was authorized and I would recommend that this Department continue to pay the annual grant of [redacted] per annum provided the terms of the original agreement are complied with.

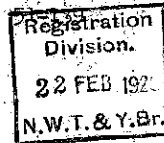


HRU-000364[000-000]

0751



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA



Ottawa, February 20th, 1926.

Dear Sir,-

I inclose for your information correspondence received from Reverend T.B. Westgate, respecting the cost of moving the Hospital at Hay River; also a certified voucher from Dr. Bourget.

If you are prepared to send Reverend T.B. Westgate a cheque for [REDACTED] this Department will do likewise.

Kindly advise me. You can retain the voucher certified by Dr. Bourget in case you need it as we have a copy.

Yours truly,

(F.H. Paget)  
Chief Accountant.

O.S. Finnie, Esq., D.L.S.,  
Director - North West Territories Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

HRU-000398[000-006]

OSF/MCA



5104.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA  
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA,

16th April, 1926.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Moran.

Will you kindly see Mr. Westgate's letter immediately hereunder, together with a copy of a letter from Canon Vale. I presume the McLeod case is the one referred to.

I think the Police should be instructed to get a complete statement from all people going into the North so that we will know something about them in case anything of this nature turns up. You were going to take this up with the Legal Adviser. What progress has been made?

*G. F. Munro*

HRU-000420[000-002]

5104

# Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

GENERAL SECRETARY  
REV. CANON S. GOULD, M.D., D.C.L.  
EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY  
REV. W. E. TAYLOR, M.A., PH.D.  
FIELD SECRETARY  
REV. T. B. N. WESTGATE, D.D.  
(THE BIBLE HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.)  
GENERAL TREASURER  
J. A. WORRELL, Esq., M.C., D.C.L.  
ACCOUNTANT  
R. A. WILLIAMS, Esq.

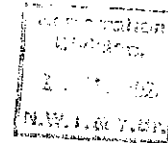
CABLE ADDRESS  
MATURIA OF M.E.C.C. TORONTO  
["MISSIONS CODE," "C.I.M." AND "VIA EASTERN"]  
TELEPHONE NORTH 8411

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
THE PRIMATE (EX-OFFICIO)  
THE BISHOP OF HURON (CHAIRMAN)  
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL  
THE BISHOP OF TORONTO  
ARCHDEACON FORBES  
ARCHDEACON SIMMONS  
THE REV. AND HON. DR. COPE  
HON. MR. JUSTICE HODGINS  
HIS HONOUR JUDGE AL. G. HART  
S. C. COPPLEY, Esq.

THE CHURCH HOUSE  
604 JARVIS STREET

~~TOBENNY~~ Apr. 13, 1926.

41-43 The Bible House,  
Alexander Avenue,  
Winnipeg, Man.



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

Dear Sir:-

I deeply regret to have to bring to your notice the information contained in the enclosed letter from the Rev. Canon A. J. Vale, Principal of our Society's School at Hay River. So far as I am able to say at present the Principal is justified in extending hospitality and protection to the injured girl referred to. Our Society, however, is not in a position to maintain her without a grant from your Department, and I shall be glad to hear from you whether this will be forthcoming or whether our Society will be expected to assume responsibility for her maintenance.

Believe me, Sir,  
Yours very truly,

*T. B. N. Westgate*

Field Secretary M.S.C.C.

TBRW/JF.

DICTATED BUT NOT PERSONALLY SIGNED  
BECAUSE OF ABSENCE FROM THE OFFICE

HRU-000420[001-002]

Registration  
Division.  
16 APR 1926  
N.W.T. & Y.B.C.

Hay River, N.W.T.,  
Feb. 8th, 1926.

COPY

The Secretary,  
Indian and Eskimo Commission M.S.C.C.  
WINNIPEG Man.

Dear Sir:-

The mail has just arrived from the North and by it the sad news of the disgrace of one of our former girls. The disgraceful assault was made upon her last June and she gave birth to a child on Feb. 1st, 1926. The perpetrator of the deed is held in jail to await his trial in June or July by Judge and Jury at Fort Providence.

The child is a daughter of one of the H.B.C. men and is partly Native. She writes that her parents do not want her to stay at their house and asks permission to come here in the summer.

I feel convinced you would wish me to act in this case as [redacted] acted under a similar case some years ago with [redacted] so I will write telling her she may come as far as I know at the present and that I will tell her more fully when I get word from you.

The Mother and child could both come under the N.W.T. granted for neglected children for the mother is only just turned 14 years. Her Birthday being last August 1925.

I will await your early reply.  
Yours sincerely,  
(sgd) Alf. J. Vale.

HRU-000420[002-002]

OST/IGA.

4740.  
5104.

24th April, 1926.

Dear Sir,

The information and evidence received from Inspector Fletcher, taken at the preliminary hearing on the 25th January last, on a criminal charge against [redacted] of Fort Providence, N.W.T., has been forwarded to our Legal Adviser for transmission to the Justice Department.

In this connection I enclose copy of a letter from the Rev. Canon Vale, of Hay River, and another from the Rev. T. S. R. Westgate, of Winnipeg. Evidently Rowena McLeod has requested that she be taken in at the Mission at Hay River and Canon Vale seems to be under the impression that the Government would pay for her maintenance. The only children we pay for are orphans or destitutes. The Father of Rowena McLeod is the Post Manager of the Hudson's Bay Co., at Providence and I doubt whether she could be placed in the destitute class.

I would be glad if you would refer the matter to your officers in the North West Territories and ascertain whether, under these conditions, the North West Territories Branch would be justified in paying the Mission an allowance for the maintenance of [redacted] and her child.

Yours truly,

G. S. Finnie,  
Director.

Colonel Cortlandt Starnes,  
Commissioner,  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,  
OTTAWA.

HRU-000422[000-000]

T/.



File No. 1460.

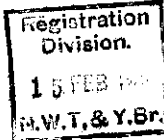
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

661

~~XXXXXX~~

FORT SMITH N.W.T.  
25th Jan. 1927.



*M. R. [unclear]*

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing Quarterly School Report and  
Admission of Pupil for period ending 31st  
December, 1926, received from Hay River In-  
dian School.

Yours very truly,

*[Signature]*  
Actg. District Agent

encls,

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

HRU-000017[000-001]



REPLY TO THE  
SECRETARY, DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA

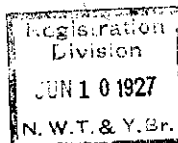
Ottawa, June 8th, 1927.

4749  
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. 139-2-10

ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT  
IN EACH LETTER



*Mr. Finnis*  
Sir,-

The Department has just received the return from the Hay River Indian Residential School for the quarter ended March 31st last. For your information, I enclose a list showing the names of the pupils at this school for whom this Department is allowing grant at the present time.

Your obedient servant,

*Russell L. Ferrier*  
Russell L. Ferrier.  
Supt. of Indian Education.

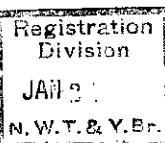
O.S. Finnis, Esq.,  
Director,  
N.W.T. & Yukon Branch,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
O t t a w a.

HRU-000019[000-002]

REPLY TO THE  
DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA

INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA

Ottawa, January 21st, 1928.



674

Sir,-

Mr. Indian Agent Bourget has forwarded the enclosed applications for the admission of two children to the Hay River Residential School. It appears that these children are either Eskimoes or half-breeds and, consequently, cannot be considered wards of this Department. We are not, therefore, prepared to allow grant for them but, as I thought that, probably, your department would allow the school authorities a grant, I am enclosing the applications for whatever action you consider necessary.

Your obedient servant.

*Russell T. Ferrier*  
Russell T. Ferrier,  
Supt. of Indian Education.

ENC.

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director,  
N.W.T. & Yukon Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
O t t a w a.

HRU-000492[000-000]

EMP:DG

4740

OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA  
RITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA,

12th March, 1928.

Memorandum:

Mr. Finnis.

The Reverend A. J. Vale, Hay River Mission, has made application for the undermentioned child to the residential school, at Hay River.

The father of this child, [REDACTED] Providence, N.W.T., was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, on the 19th June, 1926.

On the 6th November, 1926, Colonel Starnes, Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police, advised this office that as Jack Stamp had originally come from the Indian Reserve, Whitefish Lake, Alberta, that the Indian Department had decided that he must be returned to his own Indian Reserve at Whitefish Lake on his release from the penitentiary.

The mother of this child, [REDACTED] has returned to her parents at Providence, and the child is being cared for at the English Church Mission, Hay River.

On the 2nd instant, Mr. W. M. Cory, Assistant Departmental Solicitor, advised Mr. Moran that as our regulations have been complied with, there is no reason why this child should not be accepted at the Mission and the usual grant paid.

Under our regulations the English Church Mission would be entitled to a grant of [REDACTED] per annum for this child until she reaches the age of seven years and [REDACTED] per annum until she is sixteen years of age.

As the Mission has completed the application forms, as requested, I would recommend that you approve of the payment of a grant for the maintenance of this child from the 2nd July, 1926.

*Ernest Phillips*

HRU-000496[000-000]



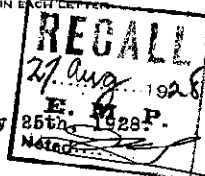
No. **139-2-10**

PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT

IN EACH LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA

Ottawa, July



Sir,-

The return of the Hay River Residential School for the quarter ended March 31st has just been received.

You will note, on reference to my letter of June 8th, 1927, that I enclosed a list showing the names of the pupils in residence at that time. It appears from the March quarter return that pupil 092, H.E. Sanfrere, died on January 2nd, 1928.

Your obedient servant.

Russell T. Ferrier.  
Supt. of Indian Education.

O. S. Finnie, Esq.,  
Director,  
N.W.T. & Yukon Branch,  
Dept. of the Interior,  
O t t a w a.

**HRU-000518[000-000]**

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1879, File 630/109-2, pt. 1-A,  
Hay River Residential School  
1923 - 1930, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

4740

Millard Station,  
Nova Scotia,  
Nov. 27, 1928.

Mr. O.S. Finnie,  
Director,  
N.W.T. & Y. Branch  
Dept. of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Recd.  
16/2/29  
13

Dear Sir,

I write to ask if your Department would consider paying the Transportation Expenses incurred in bringing six Eskimo children to Hay River Boarding School this past summer. Five of these children came from Herschel Island and the other from Aklavik.

Briefly the circumstances are as follows. Three of the children, [redacted] and [redacted] lost both of their parents during the Influenza Epidemic of July 1928. In addition to these three there were in the same family a child of one year and an older girl of about fifteen. These two have gone to live with their grandmother, but as the grandparents have had difficulty during the past few years in making a living for themselves they felt unable to look after the other three children. There seemed no other solution but to send them to Hay River.

The other two children from Herschel Island are the children of [redacted] and his wife [redacted]. The husband is somewhere in the vicinity of King William Island, in the employ of the Hudsons Bay Company, while his wife has been living at Herschel Island. The husband pays something towards the support of his wife. The mother of the children is somewhat of a loose character and when she asked me to take her two children to school I did so gladly, because I felt that the children would have a better chance in life away from their mother's influence than if they were left with her. While these children could hardly be called destitute yet I feel that this is a case worthy of your consideration.

The boy from Aklavik is a son of [redacted] (deceased) and an Eskimo wife. The widow has since her husband's death been receiving destitute rations for herself and family.

Trusting that you will see your way clear to pay the travelling Expenses of these children

Very truly yours,

*W. A. Biddle*  
Archdeacon,  
Bishop-elect of MacKenzie River

*P.S. The % for these expenses will be submitted by Dr J.B.R. Watgate  
Secy. of the Indian & Eskimo Commission Winnipeg*

HRU-000531[000-000]

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. P. 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 Hay River and it is proposed to bring them from Hay 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted]. 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  
herewith

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 [REDACTED] 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.

*A. Finch*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA,

6th May, 1929.

MAY 6 1929

## MEMORANDUM:

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

The Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada has forwarded an account, in duplicate, amounting to [redacted] for the transportation of [redacted] from their Hay River school to Aklavik, which amount has been paid by the Mission. He further states that, as the grant for these pupils during their residence at the school was paid by our Department, he is instructed to request that a refund of these travelling expenses be forwarded the Mission.

Upon investigation it is found that the school grant for [redacted] has been paid by the Department of Indian Affairs. We would be liable, therefore, only for the transportation of [redacted]. On the 25th ultimo, letter hereunder, the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer advises that he is in receipt of a communication from the Department of Indian Affairs to the effect that that Department will be responsible for the charges of [redacted] and requesting a cheque for [redacted] be issued by our Department to cover the charge against [redacted].

In our estimates, under Relief to Destitutes, we have an item of [redacted] covering transportation expenses, clothing, etc., for destitute white and half-breeds. This item was placed in our estimates to cover such cases as the ones now referred to.

In placing this amount in our estimates we were of the opinion that we became responsible for these children upon their having been declared destitute by the R.C.M. Police and that the cost of transportation should not be a charge against the Mission.

In requesting your authority for the payment of this account I would ask you to consider your decision as a ruling in similar cases that may come to our attention in future.



File  
herewith.

Approved

*[Signature]*  
D.M.

*[Signature]*

HRU-000546[000-000]



Form 6103, replacing Form D.L. 2-T.W.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.	<h2 style="margin: 0;">DAY LETTER</h2> <h1 style="margin: 0;">CANADIAN NATIONAL</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">TELEGRAPHS</h2> <p style="font-size: small; margin: 5px 0;">HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.      W. G. BARKER, GENERAL MANAGER</p>	Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph
--	---	--

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
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Send the following Day Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to. Ottawa, 30th August, 1930.

Rev. T.B.R. Westgate,  
The Bible House,  
Winnipeg, Man.

ORIGINAL ON FILE *6861*  
COPY FOR FILE *6740*

ON ASSUMPTION TYNBELL CHILDREN ARE DESTITUTE DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED TO AUTHORIZE THEIR ADMISSION TO HAY RIVER MISSION SCHOOL AND PAY USUAL GRANT OF [REDACTED] PER ANNUM FOR EACH CHILD STOP THIS ARRANGEMENT WILL TERMINATE WHEN THEY REACH THE AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS STOP NO GRANT CAN BE PAID FOR [REDACTED] STOP KINDLY FORWARD STATEMENT OF THEIR INABILITY TO PAY THEIR OWN EXPENSES ALSO NAMES AND AGES OF CHILDREN.

O. S. FINNIE

Charles M. F. T. & Y. Branch,  
SENDER'S ADDRESS      Dept. of the Interior.

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

HRU-000574[001-004]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1879, File 630/109-2, pt. 2,  
Indian Boarding School/Hay River/  
St. Peter's Mission Day School  
1924 - 1932, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

# Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

GENERAL SECRETARY  
REV. CANON S. G. G. D., D.C.L., O.D.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY

REV. T. D. R. WESTBATH, D.D.  
(THE BIBLE HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.)

CHURCH TREASURER  
J. B. McMINNIE, Esq.

ASSISTANT  
R. A. WILLIAMS, Esq.

CABLE ADDRESS  
HARTURIA, TORONTO

("MISSIONS CODE," "G.I.M." AND "VIA EASTERN")

38-42 THE BIBLE HOUSE,  
139 ALEXANDER AVE. EAST,

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRIMATE (EX-OFFICIO)  
THE BISHOP OF MICHICOMINGUE  
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL  
THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA  
THE BISHOP OF QUAPPELL  
THE BISHOP OF WINNIPEG  
THE BISHOP OF YUKON  
THE BISHOP OF ALBERTA  
THE BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN  
THE BISHOP OF MANITOBA  
THE BISHOP OF NORTHWEST  
THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWEST  
THE BISHOP OF EASTERN  
THE BISHOP OF WESTERN  
THE BISHOP OF CENTRAL  
THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN  
THE BISHOP OF SOUTHERN  
THE BISHOP OF EASTERN  
THE BISHOP OF WESTERN  
THE BISHOP OF CENTRAL  
THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN  
THE BISHOP OF SOUTHERN

WINNIPEG, MAN. March 2nd, 1931.

The Director,  
The Y. W. T. Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Registration  
Division.  
MAR 5 1931  
H. W. T. & Y. Br.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith you will find an account from the Hudson's Bay Co., Edmonton, Alta., in connection with the transportation of the pupil [redacted] from our Hay River School to Macpherson, via Aklavik, in August of last year. This account was submitted to the Rev. Principal Singleton at our Hay River School for his certification, but he declined to make the same. When forwarding the account to me on the 10th ultimo, he wrote, in part, as follows:-

"There is a regrettable misunderstanding about the traveling expenses of [redacted] who left this school for Fort Macpherson last summer. In the first place we asked for passage and accommodation to Macpherson only, but apparently she went on to Aklavik and then back to Macpherson again. For all this the Hudson Bay Company would charge the Commission. You will note in their letter that this school denied responsibility for the expenses. [redacted] of course, is a half breed girl whose father refuses to pay. You will remember that originally, she was a ward of the Indian Department, but being a half breed she was turned to the Dept. of Interior. New papers had to be made out. The papers were sent North in the care of Bishop Geddes but never returned, the father presumably refusing his signature. We accordingly could forward no claim for travelling expenses to that Department."

In the absence of definite information on the matter I can only conclude that the extra charge of [redacted] from Aklavik to Macpherson is due to the failure of the steamer to call at Macpherson on the north-bound journey.

HRU-000589[002-002]

-2-

As the pupil was undoubtedly transported to Macpherson by the Hudson's Bay Company. I have certified the accounts myself, and will be glad to know if you will meet the same, and send your cheque direct to the Company at Edmonton.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*I. R. Macpherson*

TBRW/JF

Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

GPH/13

4740-2  
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.

HRU-000594[000-000]

DLM/JM

*Original on 17-2  
Copy for 5256*  
21st July,  
1931

Memorandum.

Mr. Pimmie.

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 143, R.S. 1927. Section 12 reads as follows -

"12. The Commissioner in Council, if 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	-
St. Joseph's	-	Resolution	-
St. Peter's	-	Bay River	-
St. Matthew's	-	McPherson	-
St. David's	-	Fort Simpson	-
	-	Herschel Island, Y.T.	-

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.

RG 85, Vol. 769, File 5256, pt. 1,  
St. John's Anglican "Day School"  
at Fort Smith,  
1926-1936,  
National Archives of Canada

NWTG-000093[000-000]

3a.

White and Half-Breed Schools -

Fort Smith	(R.C.)	Fort Smith
" "	(Anglican)	" "
St. Joseph's	(R.C.)	" Resolution
St. Peter's	(Anglican)	Hay River
Sacred Heart	(R.C.)	Fort Providence
St. David's	(Anglican)	" Simpson
Fort Simpson	(R.C.)	" "
Holy Trinity	(Anglican)	" Norman
St. Matthew's	(Anglican)	" McPherson
All Saints'	(Anglican)	Aklavik
Mary Immaculate	(R.C.)	"

Bakino Schools -

Aklavik .....  
 Coppermine .....  
 Cambridge Bay .....  
 Pangnirtung .....  
 Chesterfield .....  
 Baker Lake .....  
 Bakino Point .....  
 School supplies .....  
 Shingle Point Residential School .....

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 Ordinance.

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 Bakino affairs.

5a. 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 \$1,000 per annum each. Bishop Brégnat 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 \$1,000 per annum. We have, therefore, provided a grant of \$1,000 for this school this year for the first time.

RG 85, Vol. 769, File 5256, pt. 1,  
 St. John's Anglican "Day School"  
 at Fort Smith,  
 1926-1936,  
 National Archives of Canada

5. The Medical Health Officers at Port Smith, Resolution (including Hay River and Providence); Simpson, Aklavik (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 Eskimos.

The application for a public school at Port 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 Breynt is placing a qualified teacher at Port Smith day school this summer would indicate that an effort is being made to remedy the school situation. The teacher may be there now.

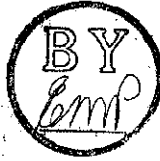
As regards the sanitary conditions at Port Smith - the report of Mr. McDougal, dated the 10th instant, of the meeting of the parents interested in the school question, quotes Dr. J. M. Morrow, the Medical Health Officer, who was present, as follows -

"With reference to Bishop Breynt'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 Breynt 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 Port Smith are diseased and that the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory.

The cost of maintaining a day school at Port Smith exclusively for white children would probably be in the neighbourhood of \$1000 per annum. As there are boarding schools at Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson, Aklavik and Shingle Point, it is not likely that any requests for exclusive white schools would be received from these settlements.

DEM/JH



4740-3

89

16th November,  
1931

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of the 8th instant, I beg to advise that all missionary schools, hospitals, etc., in the Mackenzie District, south of Good Hope, are treated on the same basis and given the same consideration with respect to the care and maintenance of destitute children and the treatment of patients in the hospitals.

As you have made your enquiries respecting the payments to your missionary institutions under several heads, the answers are as follows -

(a) Destitute Children -

The per capita grant for orphans or destitute white and half-breed children in residential schools is the same as that made by the Department of Indian Affairs for Treaty Indian children. [redacted] for each child up to 15 years of age the residential school is paid [redacted] per annum.

(b) (i) Non-Treaty Children -

Grants are made to both residential and day schools where the attendance of white and half-breed children averages 10 pupils per day. This rule is not rigidly adhered to as the Department realizes it is impossible to hold charges at certain seasons when the parents, by force of circumstances, take the children from the settlement.

(ii) Grant to residential schools - [redacted] per annum.  
Grant to day schools - [redacted] per annum.

(iii) A special arrangement has been made to pay the day school at Port Smith [redacted] per annum, because the teacher is qualified to instruct pupils up to the Eighth Grade.

(c) Hospital Grants -

A grant of [redacted] per day for each patient treated together with an additional [redacted] per day for each destitute patient.

The Assistant Secretary Treasurer,  
Indian Residential School Commission,  
39-43 The Bible House,  
164 Alexander Ave., E.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HRU-000606[000-000]



The teacher, or other proper authority at each school or hospital is supplied with forms by the Department and quarterly returns are made to Mr. J. A. McDougall, District Agent, Fort Smith, N.W.T. These are, in turn, transmitted here and the proper payments made to Mr. R. A. Williams, Treasurer, M.B.C.C., Toronto, Ont., as requested in his letter of the 9th April, 1928. (File 5535)

There is also a grant of \$150 per annum made for the care of range lights at Hay River, but regular payments have not been possible because no accounts were submitted and we were unable to certify that the work had been satisfactorily performed.

I enclose copies of the blank forms to be used in connection with the schools and hospitals and trust that the information above given fully answers your enquiries.

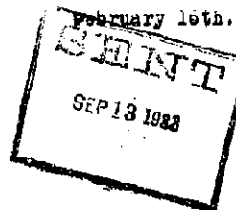
Yours truly,

*A. J. Macle*

Director.

BISHOP:  
RIGHT REV. W. A. GARDNER, D.D.

Diocese of Mackenzie River  
Canada



Mr. J. A. Macdonnell,  
Port Smith,  
N. W. T.

Dear Mr. Macdonnell:-

3  
6  
9  
We have in our school here, as you doubtless know, three Eskimo children from Herschel Island who came here in 1927 and also six more children (Eskimo) who came here in 1928. The latter came with the consent and approval of [redacted] who was representing your department in the north that year, and with whom I consulted before sending the children to Hay River. As these children have all fulfilled their term at the school, they should return north next summer. I think you will agree that it is not wise to keep these children at the school too long, and I am writing to ask that you will approve the return of these children to their homes, and that your department will bear the cost of their transportation. Regarding one of the children I think something more should be said. One of these who came in 1928 was a little boy who is known on the school register as [redacted]. Three of the children who came that year, [redacted] are the children of one [redacted] who with his wife died in the influenza epidemic that year, and it was after the death of the parents that the children were sent to this school. The boy [redacted] however had been adopted by [redacted] from [redacted] the wives of these two gentlemen being sisters. I understand that [redacted] expects [redacted] when he returns from school this year to go to him, and I think it is only fair that your department should be advised of this. You doubtless have met [redacted] personally on some of your visits into the Arctic, and while in years gone by he has been somewhat prosperous, for he is a good trapper, in these difficult times with the diminished price of furs, I do not think he is able to do much more than make a living. I do not think he is in a position to pay even the travelling expenses of the boy from here to his home. At my suggestion our Commission in Winnipeg asked me to lay these matters before you, and I shall be glad to hear from you concerning them.

May I here thank you for all you have done in trying to get buffalo meat delivered to our school at Hay River. My understanding with the Airways Co. was that they would do the same this year as they had the year previous, and bring the meat from the Hay Camp to Hay River, however as you know that they have been somewhat unfortunate in the matter of plane crashes this year and that may account for part of the difficulty. Up to the present

HRU-000632[001-001]

2.

we have received a little over 500 lbs. of the meat, and I should like to hear from you just what the total weight of the carcase delivered at Fitzgerald was. The meat has been very good, and the children, both the new comers to the school as well as those here last year, seem to prefer it to either moose or caribou.

With kindest regards and looking forward to seeing you when I come to Smith at the end of March.

Sincerely yours,

W. Beddes

Bishop of Mackenzie River.



Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

29th March, 1933



Reverend Sir,-

Your letter dated the 16th ultimo addressed to Mr. J. A. McDougal, District Agent, Fort Smith, N.W.T., has been referred to this Administration.

It is observed that you propose to return during the coming summer the nine Eskimo children presently resident at your Hay River School, to their homes in the Aklayik area, and the suggestion is made that the Department assume the cost of their transportation.

The matter has been given consideration and I am directed to advise that in view of the attendant circumstances the Department is prepared to defray the necessary expenditure. It is understood, however, that in future Eskimo children who are declared destitute will be taken care of at your Shingis Point school.

It is appreciated that the Missions can obtain a favourable rate from the transportation companies and it is therefore assumed that you will make the necessary arrangements and defray the costs, to be reimbursed by this Department upon the submission of the receipted accounts.

Parents of some of these children may be in a position to pay for their transportation and in that event it is to be understood that the Department would not be expected to assume the responsibility.

Your obedient servant,

H. E. Dunn,  
Chairman,  
Dominion Lands Board.

Right Reverend W. A. Geddes, D.D.,  
Bishop of Mackenzie River,  
Hay River,  
Northwest Territories.

HRU-000636[000-001]

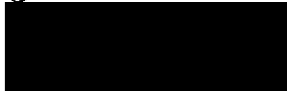
Attendance and Grants by Fiscal Years

<u>School</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Opened</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Yr. Attend.</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Grant paid out.</u>
Hay River Res. (ang.)		1922				
			1923-24	3		
			1924-25	3		
			1925-26	4		
			1926-27	5		
			1927-28	7		
			1928-29	8		
			1929-30	11		
			1930-31	9		
			1931-32	7		
			1932-33	8		
			1933-34	(9)		

Ant. paid to end of June 1933

HRU-000649[001-003]

Average yearly  
attendance  
7

Amt. paid to end  
of June 1933  


HRU-000649[002-003]

When replying address  
Honourable Secretary of State  
Ottawa  
J. Lorne Turner  
Director, Lands, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch  
Ottawa

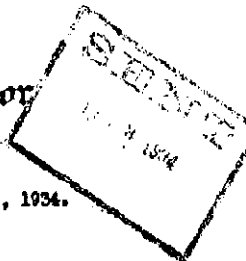
JFD:SAG



Please quote  
File 4740-B

Department of the Interior

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



1st November, 1934.

Dear Sir,-

Replying to your letter of the 26th ultimo, Reference No. 139-2-10, I beg to advise that this Department is not contributing toward the support of Eskimo children in the Hay River residential school.

It is understood all Eskimo children in residence at Hay River were returned to their homes in the Akivik and Shingle Point areas during 1933.

Yours very truly,

J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

J. D. Sutherland, Esq.,  
Acting Superintendent of  
Indian Education,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

HRU-000675[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1879, File 630/109-2, pt. 2-A,  
Hay River [Anglican] Residential School  
1930, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

May 14, 1935.

Dear Canon Gould,-

fy: I have your letter of the 25th ultimo, setting forth your understanding of the agreement reached in a recent interview with the Honourable the Superintendent General, regarding the proposal to unite the Hay River Indian Residential School and the Shingle Point Makino Residential School, in a new building, to be erected in the Mackenzie River Delta.

I regret the delay in my reply, due to a two weeks' absence from the Department.

Regarding paragraphs 1 and 2 of your letter, the understanding was that your Missionary Society would be allowed a period of three years, dating from May first, 1935, to erect the buildings required for school purposes and have same ready for occupation, at Aklavik or some other point selected by the Society, and that the capital expenditure would be provided by your Society.

With reference to paragraph 3, I have to say that, in so far as the Department of Indian Affairs is concerned, we would continue the per capita grant for the same number of Indian children as provided for at the present Hay River Indian Residential School.

Concerning provision for an increased pupilage at the Hay River School, the Department will provide a grant for an increase of 20 in the present number - this increase to be made in two stages, 10 pupils during the present year, 1935, and a further increase of 10 for the year 1936 - bringing the total of 30 at present allowed to a total of 50.

Regarding the payment of travelling expenses of pupils, I have to say that a cheque in payment of half the transportation costs during the past summer is being forwarded to the Indian Residential School Commission of the M.S.C.C., Winnipeg. I would point out that, at present, there are 51 pupils on the roll at the Hay River School, and it should therefore not be necessary to bring any further number of children from the far northern posts during the next two years. This Department will pay an equal share of the cost in returning pupils to their homes and in bringing the few children that it may be necessary to recruit to, keep the number up to the full enrolment for which the per capita allowance will be paid.

HRU-000688[003-005]



I may add that Reverend Dr. Westgate is being informed of the increase provided for 10 pupils as from the first of April, last, and also with reference to the payment of half the cost of transportation of the pupils brought to the school during the summer of 1934.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD W. MCGILL

Deputy Superintendent General.

Rev. Canon S. Gould, M.D., D.C.L., D.D.,  
General Secretary, M.S.C.C.,  
604 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto 5, Ont.



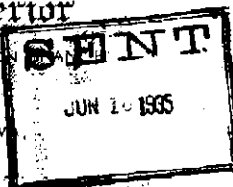
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PLEASE QUOTE  
FILE 4740-8  
89-3

Department of the Interior

LANDS NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA



16th June, 1935.

Reverend Sir,-

Ref. - Hay River School.

Replying to your letter of the 21st ultimo in reference to the above mentioned school I beg to advise that the payments mentioned in my communication of the 8th idem were made on the following basis.

A grant of [redacted] per annum - [redacted] per quarter - is paid to residential schools for the tuition of pupils upon presentation of duly certified quarterly returns. No additional payment is made to these schools for the tuition of day pupils. This is the information my predecessor conveyed in his letter of the 8th September, 1924, to which you make special reference. I might add payment on this basis was inaugurated by the Department of Education of the Northwest Territories prior to the creation of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Payments made for the calendar year 1934 are as inaugurated in my letter of the 8th ultimo.

In addition to the [redacted] per annum the Department provides for the maintenance of indigent half-breed or white children on the basis of [redacted] per annum or [redacted] per quarter, when the school is located in what is commonly referred to as southern or Indian territory and [redacted] per annum or [redacted] per quarter for maintenance of children in the residential schools located in northerly or Yukon territory.

The Department does not assume financial responsibility for maintenance of half-breed or white children until it is satisfied the circumstances are such as to classify such children as "orphans" or "destitutes". The majority of children maintained in the present schools are orphans who have no one to look after them.

In all cases of the above nature it is necessary to make application for admission of such children, Form No. 77 - "Application for Admission to Residential School" - is used for this purpose. A copy is attached for your information. You will note these Forms must be signed by the parent or guardian and by a witness, while the information is certified to by a member of the R.C.M. Police and our District Agent.

As mentioned in my previous letter, the Department is at present providing for the maintenance on the basis

Rev. T. B. R. Testgate, D.D.,  
Field Secretary, M.B.C.C.,  
The Bible House,  
WINNIPEG, Man.

B.....

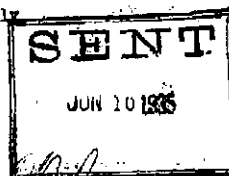
HRU-000690[000-000]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1879, File 630/109-2, pt. 2-A,  
Hay River [Anglican] Residential School  
1930, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

of [redacted] per annum for [redacted] and [redacted] If there are additional half-breed or white children in residence, Form No. 77 should be completed and submitted through Mr. A. L. Cumming, District Agent, Fort Smith, in connection with each child, while their names should appear in the quarterly returns - Form No. 78 is used for this purpose. A copy is also enclosed for your information.

I trust my letter will clear any misunderstanding you may have in reference to the matter of grants but if further details are desired, do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours very truly

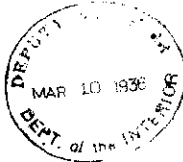


*J. Lorne Turner*  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH



OTTAWA,

7th March, 1936.

Memorandum.-

J. M. Wardle, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - Maintenance of destitute  
orphan children in the resi-  
dential schools of the North-  
west Territories.

Under cover of letter dated 30th Jan-  
uary last Superintendent A. H. L. Mellor, Assistant D.C.I.,  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, referred to this Branch  
copies of reports submitted by the Arctic Red River Detach-  
ment of the Force, dealing with a destitute half-breed child -  
[REDACTED] - formerly of Arctic Red River, who has been  
admitted to the Anglican residential school at Hay River.

The father of this boy - [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] - formerly a white trader of Husky River - died some  
little time ago. His estate was so hopelessly involved  
that the widow, a full-blooded Indian, was left practically  
destitute. She receives no benefit from the estate and  
according to Police reports is not likely to as the lia-  
bilities far exceed the assets. The mother is in very poor  
circumstances having to rely on help from friends and an  
occasional relief issue of rations from this Department for  
her own maintenance and that of her four young children all  
under the age of nine years. The boy, [REDACTED], is  
12 years of age. He is unable to assist his mother; in  
fact the Police report that if dismissed from the school  
he would be more of a detriment than help.

The usual application form covering  
the admission of this boy has been signed by the mother and  
witnessed by Reverend Mr. Greenwood, Anglican Missionary of  
McPherson, who is fully familiar with the case. The certifi-  
cate of health is signed by Dr. J. E. Amyot, Medical Officer,  
part-time, of this Department, stationed at Resolution, who  
states Herbert Blake is in good health.

At the time the 1936-37 N.W.T. Estimates  
were struck there were two children in the Hay River residential  
school for whom this Department had responsibility. These were  
provided for but no additional funds are available to cover  
the cost - [REDACTED] per annum - of maintaining [REDACTED] or  
any other destitute white or half-breed who might be admitted  
during the coming fiscal year. However, in the Supplementary  
Estimates an item has been included to provide for such cases  
as these. If this estimate is approved then provision could  
be made for the maintenance of [REDACTED]

2.....

HRU-000704[000-000]

- 2 -

As this boy has been in the school for some time there are sufficient funds available in the 1935-36 N.W.T. appropriation to pay for his maintenance up to the end of the present month, but unless additional funds are made available under the Supplementary Estimates it will not be possible to provide for him beyond the 31st instant.

In view of the foregoing I would respectfully recommend that the admission of [redacted] to the residential school at Hay River be approved and his maintenance on the established basis of [redacted] per annum be made a charge against the 1935-36 Northwest Territories appropriation, this action however, to be taken on the distinct understanding that unless the N.W.T. appropriation for 1936-37 is augmented, the Department's responsibility cease at the close of the present fiscal year and the Missionary authorities be advised accordingly.

W.  
/

Respectfully submitted,

  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

# Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

SECRETARY  
JANON S. GOULD, M.D., D.C.L., D.D.

CABLE ADDRESS  
MANTURIA, TORONTO

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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THE BISHOP OF HURON (CHAIRMAN)  
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL  
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HON. MR. JUSTICE HODGINS  
S. C. COPPLEY, ESQ.  
C. S. SCOTT, ESQ.  
G. D. NICHOLSON, ESQ.

## EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY

REV. T. B. N. WESTGATE, D.D.  
(THE BIBLE HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.)

GENERAL TREASURER  
J. M. MCWHINNEY, ESQ.

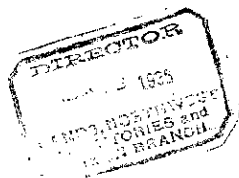
ACCOUNTANT  
R. A. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

("MISSIONS CODE," "C.I.M." AND "VIA EASTERN")

18-43 THE BIBLE HOUSE,  
114 ALEXANDER AVE. EAST.

WINNIPEG, MAN. March 19, 1936.

J. Lorne Turner, Esq.,  
Director, Lands,  
N.W.T. and Yukon Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.



Dear Mr. Turner:-

Re; [REDACTED] - destitute half-  
breed - Hay River School.

I have received your letter of the 13th inst., File 4740 re. the above, and desire to thank you on behalf of our Society for providing for his maintenance at our Hay River School for the current fiscal year. I have noted, however, with much concern the possibility that a grant on the established basis, towards his maintenance during the incoming fiscal year, may not be available through failure of his application to reach you in time to have the necessary appropriation included, in your estimates. An examination of our records reveals the fact that the Principal of our Hay River School wrote more than once, beginning in February of last year, to the missionary who reported the desperate condition of the [REDACTED] family, and asked him to submit the required application to you, but it seemed to be impossible to secure this in time.

As our Society maintained last year a much larger number of pupils at the Hay River School than those for whom the grant was paid, it will be highly appreciated if provision for the maintenance of this destitute boy during the fiscal year 1936-37 can be made by your Department.

Very truly yours,

*J. B. R. Westgate*

TERW/KH

Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

HRU-000708[000-000]



Department of the Interior

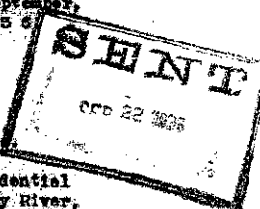
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

21st September,  
1936

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of  
the Northwest Territories.



Ref. - Pupilage - Anglican Residential  
Schools - Aklavik and Hay River,  
N.W.T.

The recent correspondence on the accompanying N.W.T. Files deals with the requests made by the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada for the maintenance of children in the new residential school built this year at Aklavik, N.W.T.

It will be recalled that Reverend Dr. T. B. R. Vestgate, Field Secretary of the above Missionary Society, asked that a minimum pupilage of 80 be authorized for the Aklavik school during its first year of operation. I have pointed out that only [redacted] was provided in the 1935-37 Estimates of the N.W.T. for the maintenance of children in the Shingle Point school, formerly operated by the same Society but which was closed on the erection of the new school at Aklavik.

As the maintenance and education of children in the Hay River school, also operated by this Society, has a direct bearing on the Aklavik school and also involves the Department of Indian Affairs, you directed -

- (a) Dr. J. A. Urquhart be asked for a report dealing with the Aklavik school and to wire the total number of children giving the number supported by the Department of Indian Affairs and by this Department, also the total pupilage recommended for the current and next fiscal years.
- (b) Ascertain from the Department of Indian Affairs what support they are giving the Aklavik school and whether it is known definitely if the Hay River school will be continued in operation.

A radiotelegraph message has been received from Dr. Urquhart. This bears date of the 16th instant and reads:-

2.....

HRU-000719[001-002]

--2--

"Anglican residential school should be limited to seventy-five this year of which twenty-seven are a charge against Indian Affairs and forty-three a charge against Interior, Balance, works or paying. Next year one hundred can be handled. Reporting fully by mail."

As mentioned in my memorandum of the 21st ultimo, hereunder, the Department of Indian Affairs would appear to have provided for a total of 50 pupils at both schools, that is, 15 at Hay River and 35 at Aklavik.

I have been in communication with Mr. J. D. Sutherland, Schools Branch, Department of Indian Affairs, who stated that the Anglican Mission had definitely decided to keep their Hay River school in operation for the accommodation of approximately 15 Indian children and whatever white or half-breed children may be available. The Department of Indian Affairs has undertaken to pay the established grant [redacted] per year for these 15 Indian children and also provide a small quantity of school supplies. They will not make any contribution towards the maintenance of the buildings or other expenses of a similar character.

As the Department of Indian Affairs has evidently provided for 50 pupils in both schools and as there are only 15 at Hay River and 27 at Aklavik, making a total of 42, they should experience no difficulty in financing the maintenance of these children. However, a somewhat different situation prevails as regards this Department. As mentioned before, only 30 children were provided for in the Shingle Point school, representing an outlay of about [redacted]. Dr. Urquhart now states that the maintenance of 43 children in the Aklavik school for this year should be met by this Department. This would represent an outlay of [redacted] more than the appropriation. He also states that 100 children can be accommodated during the next fiscal year, representing an annual cost to this Department and the Department of Indian Affairs of [redacted]. [redacted] does not state the proportion chargeable to each Department but it may be assumed this would be on a fifty-fifty basis.

However, Dr. Westgate is awaiting a reply to his letters regarding the pupils in the Aklavik school to be provided for by this Department during the present year. In view of Dr. Urquhart's recommendation, it would appear that this Department pay the regular grant of [redacted] per annum for the 43 children now in residence whom Dr. Urquhart states should be a charge against this Department. Although the appropriation set aside in the current year's Estimates for this purpose is not sufficient, I feel it will be possible to meet the expenditure through a reallocation of the N.W.T. Vote as a whole.

As for the year 1937-38, I would recommend provision be made for the maintenance of 50 children in this school, representing an outlay of [redacted].

If you agree with the foregoing I shall notify Dr. Westgate accordingly and make provision in the 1937-38 Estimates which are now being prepared.

Respectfully submitted,

  
J. Horne Turner, Director.



PLEASE REPLY TO  
BUREAU NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON AFFAIRS



CANADA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 4240

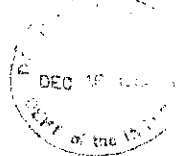
OTTAWA

15th December, 1936.



Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of  
the Northwest Territories.



Ref. - Admittance of Eskimo children to  
the Anglican residential school  
at Hay River, N.W.T.

I beg to draw your attention to the item immediately hereunder, which appeared in the "Calgary Albertan" under date of the 2nd instant stating four Eskimo children from the Coronation Gulf area had been flown to Hay River and admitted to the Anglican residential school at that point.

It is quite evident these children were enroute to the Anglican residential school at Aklavik (as it is now contrary to policy to bring Eskimo children south to Hay River) but apparently this was not possible owing to unfavourable navigation conditions. There is no established route for aircraft between Coronation Gulf and Aklavik, whereas Hay River is almost on the direct line of flight for planes operating in the Great Slave Lake - Yellowknife - Great Bear Lake - Coronation Gulf area.

Although the above would appear to be the logical reason for the action reported, yet it was thought you would wish to confirm this by communicating with the Missionary authorities. I have, therefore, prepared the attached draft letter for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. McKeand,  
Secretary,  
Northwest Territories Council.

HRU-000728[000-000]

JED:GAG

File 4740

15th December, 1936.

Reverend Sir,-

An item appeared in the Press under date of the 2nd instant, reporting the relocation to your residential school at Hay River, Northwest Territories, of four Eskimo children from the Coronation Gulf area.

It is our understanding that with the establishment of your residential school at Atlatvik the relocation of Eskimo children at Hay River had been definitely discontinued. However, in the present instance it is assumed that unfavorable navigation conditions precluded the possibility of taking these children to Atlatvik and they were, therefore, brought south to Hay River as a temporary expedient.

Could you please let me know whether the above information is correct and what your plans are regarding the transfer of these children to Atlatvik.

Yours very truly,

Rev. W.B.R. Westgate, D.D.,  
Field Secretary,  
Missionary Society of the  
Church of England in Canada,  
The Bible House,  
184 Alexander Ave. East,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Deputy Commissioner.

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1879, File 630/109-2, pt. 3A,  
Hay River Anglican Residential School  
1935 - 1937, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

HRU-000729[000-000]

**The Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission**  
of the  
**Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada**

GENERAL SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.  
REV. CANON S. GOULD, M.D., D.C.L., D.D.  
EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

FIELD SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.  
REV. T. B. N. WATGATE, D.D.  
THE BIBLE HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GENERAL TREASURER, M.S.C.C.  
J. M. MCWINNEY, ESQ.

ACCOUNTANT, M.S.C.C.  
R. A. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

TELEPHONE 94812

38-43 THE BIBLE HOUSE  
184 ALEXANDER AVE. EAST

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, M.S.C.C.  
THE PRIMATE, EX-OFFICIO, CHAIRMAN  
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MAJOR E. A. HETHINGTON  
J. W. E. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., K.C.  
MR. R. E. WOODHOUSE  
MRS. D. S. DONALDSON

WINNIPEG, MAN. December 18, 1936.

Roy Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner, N.W.T.,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 15th instant was delivered here this morning, and the information you desire about the four Eskimo children from Coronation Gulf, who have been admitted to our Hay River School, will be found in the following letter from Canon S. Gould, General Secretary of our Society, written to me on Sept. 23rd last:

"I have just heard from Bishop Fleming that, owing to the vessel in question being held by the ice over so long a period, it will not be possible for it to return this Autumn from the Coronation Gulf to Aklavik, with the consequence that four children who were on their way to the new school at Aklavik are left on the missionary's hands at the Coppermine River.

The Missionary has Wirelessly Bishop Fleming proposing that these children be sent by Aeroplane to the Hay River School. To this proposal I have agreed as the only practical suggestion under the circumstances. The children, of course, can be transferred next summer from Hay River to Aklavik."

For your information I may state that Canadian Airways Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, have just submitted the enclosed bill amounting to [REDACTED] in connexion with the transportation of these children, and it will be fully and duly appreciated by our Society if your Department will meet the same. You will note from our General

HRU-000730[001-001]

Secretary's letter to me that the circumstances were exceptional, and were of such a nature as to demand immediate action. As the Missionary at Coppermine River had no accommodation for the children, and as it was impossible to send them back to their homes, our General Secretary took the only available course in dealing with the situation, and I sincerely trust that in the light of the information now placed before you, your Department will approve his action and meet the enclosed account. If your Department will do this, and provide the per capita grant for these children until navigation opens next year, our Society will meet the cost of their transportation from Hay River to Aklavik at that time.

Commending this arrangement to the sympathetic consideration of your Department, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

*L. B. Westlake*

Encls.

TBRW/KH

Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.



DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 4740  
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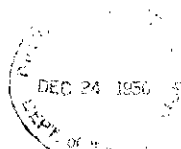
OTTAWA

23rd December, 1936.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of  
the Northwest Territories.

Ref. - Admittance of four Eskimo  
children to Anglican resi-  
dential school at Hay  
River, N.W.T.



In reply to your memorandum of the 22nd instant I beg to advise that the news item referred to in my memorandum of the 15th idem is the first intimation received in this Bureau regarding the admittance of four Eskimo children of the Coronation Gulf area to the Anglican residential school at Hay River.

Reverend T.B.R. Westgate, in his letter of the 18th instant, gives the reasons which made it necessary to fly these children to Hay 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 Hay 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 Treaty Indian children from their homes to the residential schools, yet the Northwest Territories administration has consistently declined 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 Dr. Westgate in the sum of [redacted] covering aerial 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 Aklavik and admitted to the Anglican residential school at that point, their maintenance and tuition on the established basis of [redacted] 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 Hay River school be approved on the understanding they will be transferred to the Aklavik school next year and that while at Hay River their maintenance and tuition on the regular basis of [redacted] per annum, become a charge against the Northwest Territories Vote.

Respectfully submitted,

*D. L. McKeand*  
D. L. McKeand,  
Secretary,  
Northwest Territories Council.

HRU-000732[000-000]



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA

OTTAWA

30th December, 1936.

Copy for the information  
of Major McKeand.

*Mr. Doyle*  
*Mr. Phillips*  
*This is your authority to pay*  
*for the maintenance of these*  
*four children @ \$100 per annum.*  
*Westgate, J. H. 1-37*

I have your letter of the 18th instant,  
reporting admission to your residential school at Hay River  
of four Eskimo children from the Coronation Gulf area.

In reply I am to say that while the  
circumstances of the case are understood here, there is a  
very definite agreement between us that as a matter of  
regular procedure Eskimo children are to be cared for in the  
residential school in the Aklavik area where conditions are  
somewhat similar to their usual environment and where they  
will learn things that will be useful to them after they  
leave school. You have been urging upon the Department the  
desirability of increasing the number of children at your  
new school at Aklavik.

Your letter was discussed at yesterday's  
meeting of the Northwest Territories Council and it was de-  
cided that the Northwest Territories administration could only  
undertake to pay the allowance of [redacted] per annum for these  
four children until navigation opens next year when we will  
be prepared to pay for their care at the rate of [redacted] per  
annum at the Aklavik school.

It has never been the custom of the North-  
west Territories administration to pay any part of the cost  
of transporting children to residential schools. Under the  
circumstances it is regretted that it is impossible to comply  
with your request in this case.

Yours very truly,

Rev. T.B.R. Westgate, D.D.,  
Field Secretary, Missionary  
Society of the Church of  
England of Canada,  
184 Alexander Ave. East.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

*[Signature]*  
Deputy Commissioner.

HRU-000735[000-000]

February 10th.  
1937.

The Reverend  
T.B.R. Westgate, D.D.  
39-43 The Bible House,  
WINNIPEG, Man.

Dear Dr. Westgate:

Your letter, dated the 5th inst, re building for  
Family Residential School at Hay River, received.

I note in particular Mr Singleton's statement "that  
out of 23 children now in residence, including the 4 eskimo child-  
ren from Coppermine, 15 will leave next Summer, and only 8 remain  
in the school;" together with your statement that Mr Singleton  
"does not give any encouragement with regard to securing a capacity  
enrolment of 15 pupils." This statement, in my opinion, is so  
serious that it must of necessity reopen the whole question of  
establishing a Family Residential School at Hay River.

Before we can take any further steps in the matter  
we must have detailed and reliable information concerning the number  
of pupils which can be depended upon as the average enrolment and  
also the places from which these pupils will be drawn. If, for  
example, the eight pupils remaining in the school are all from  
Hay River then it would appear to me that one of two courses should  
be thoroughly considered before we embark upon the expense of a  
new building at Hay River, together with a staff of three exclusive  
of the nurse. These two courses are:

1. The establishment of a Day School only at Hay River,  
our position at Hay River would then be the same as at Fort Simpson  
the missionary being also the teacher of the day school. The day  
school grants with the earnings for Range Lights, etc., should be  
sufficient to cover costs.

2. Sending the pupils in question down to the Klavik  
School. The cost of transportation would be less than the net  
cost of conducting the Family Residential School, with only eight  
of even ten pupils in residence.

ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series 32 Box 36

file 1

013016

The Reverend  
T.B.R. Westgate.....2

The first of these would probably require the erection of a room for the day school, the expense would be small. The second would save any and all capital expenditure, and assist materially in the financing of the Aklavik School.

Your estimate of per capita earnings, viz; [REDACTED] is based on an enrolment of 15; whereas the Principal seems to be of the opinion that the number will not exceed 8 or 10, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of the per capita earnings. In your statement you give estimated income under "Destitute" [REDACTED] this I take it is for "relief" and should in consequence appear also under estimated expenditures.

Under these circumstances, I am resubmitting the question to the Executive Committee at its meeting on the 23rd inst, and will also communicate concerning it with the Bishop of Athabasca.

My own mind at the present time inclines to the view that the transfer of the remaining eight pupils to the Aklavik School is the best solution. The chief objection to this plan seems to be that a missionary at Hay River with neither residential nor day school would have insufficient work to profitably occupy his time.

In any case, please make no commitments for expenditures for buildings for the proposed Family Residential School at Hay River before the matter has been thoroughly reconsidered by the authorities concerned and decided.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

SG:G

General Secretary.

P.S. - Information submitted should include number of definite anglican indian families in Hay River and its vicinity. S.G.

ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series 3:2 Box 56

file 1

013017



COPY  
FOR YOUR INFORMATION

COPY

*See file*

May 6, 1937.

Rev. W. B. Singleton, B.A.,  
Principal St. Peter's School  
Hay River, N. W. T.

Dear Mr. Singleton:-

You will note from the enclosed letter the desire of the Bishop of Athabasca that you should continue at Hay River for another year, and our Commission at a meeting held on the 4th. inst. agreed to this arrangement. It is understood, of course, that should a Principal be required for the Sioux Lookout School, this position would be offered to you. The need, however, still remains quite uncertain, as Mr. Marshall appears to be gaining strength, and hopes soon to be able to walk with the help of crutches.

As Day Schools, such as the one which will be maintained at Hay River during the next year, are not under the jurisdiction of the Commission, your contract, while in charge of this one, would be with the Diocese of Athabasca.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Bishop Sovereign for his information, and another copy to Canon Gould, General Secretary of our Society.

As Colonel Mermagen will be on the first boat going north this summer to Aklavik, you will be able to discuss with him questions relating to the disposal of the team of horses, the means of getting firewood and water for the hospital, care of the range lights, etc. Disposal of receipts for taking meteorological observations and acting as Post Master, would rest with you and the Bishop of Athabasca for arrangement, from the date the Residential School was superseded by one of the Day School class.

In a former letter I have advised you that all M.S.C.C. agents not required or retained by the Diocese to operate the Day School, will be given leave of absence from the date the Residential School is closed. It is my understanding that the

ACC - MSOC - GS 75 - 103

013179

Series 302 Box 56

*file 1*

Hospital will remain under our Society's control.

With very good wishes to you all.

Faithfully yours,

TBRW/W

Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

Mr. J. G. L.  
*Hay River Anglican  
Residential School*

Extract from Mr. McKillop's Report of Inspection Trip to  
Mackenzie River District - June 21, 1937.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION      HAY RIVER

Questions relating to the residential school and hospital were discussed with Rev. W. Singleton and Nurse Neville. I went through these buildings and found them to be clean and orderly. The large school building which was built some twenty one years ago, is showing the need of repairs and painting very much, but it is now to be vacated. Most of the children were moved to Aklavik last summer and the twenty three children now attending will also be dismissed. In place of the residential school the Mission will conduct a small day school for Protestant children. The children all look clean and healthy and well cared for. The boys and girls have separate large airy sleeping dormitories. The dining room, kitchen, class room and cloak room are on the ground floor and have seen much usage. They are however clean. The small separate building at the west end of the large building is to be used for the day school. It is well lighted and can be made into a suitable class room. Mrs. Singleton who will be doing the teaching of these Indian and half breed children, asked me if a grant could be obtained from the Department. I explained the requirements and suggested that she write a letter, giving full details, to the Fort Smith office and that I would forward it on to you, with my recommendations.)

At the present time there are three women patients in the hospital under the care of one nurse, who has the full responsibility and management of the hospital. The doctor from Resolution visits Hay River once in the summer and once in the winter. I explained to the nurse a few questions relating to the monthly returns for the hospital, which had to be returned for corrections, and she is now clear on what the Department wishes to receive. The hospital has two bedrooms with three cots each, a kitchen, a nurse's room and a screened verandah. Everything appears in a clean and orderly condition. I was told that very few men will enter the hospital, as they seem to be afraid to enter where others have died. Many of the patients who do come (women) do not do so soon enough with the results that the case cannot be successfully treated, and the impression spreads that the hospital is a bad place to go to.

The small mission church is older than the school, having been built at the time the house was erected. (Mrs. Singleton who teaches the children asked me if the mission could receive a grant from the Department for the day school that they were going to commence this year. I explained to Mrs. Singleton the regulations regarding financial grants and asked her to write full particulars to me at Fort Smith and that I would forward her request to the Department. I have advised Mr. Trudel to forward the letter when it is received stating that I was recommending the request in my report to you. As the mission is closing the residential school at Hay River Settlement and the children should receive some education I would recommend that they be given financial assistance as allowed to other day schools. Mrs. Singleton was doubtful if the daily average attendance would always be five, on account of sickness keeping some children away from school.)

HRU-000744[000-000]

47A  
89

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, M.B.C.C.  
THE PRIMATE, EX-OFFICIO, CHAIRMAN  
THE BISHOP OF NON-REAL, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
ARCHBISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND  
THE BISHOP OF BURTON  
THE BISHOP OF SASKATOON  
ARCHDEACON SIBBON  
ARCHDEACON ANDREW  
THE HON. AND REV. DR. COSY  
PROF. H. J. HOLMES  
DR. J. G. COLE, ESQ.  
MR. J. W. HARRIS, ESQ.  
MR. W. A. WERTINGTON  
MR. W. E. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., K.C.  
MRS. R. E. WOODHOUSE  
MRS. R. D. DONALDSON

July 26, 1937

WINNIPEG, MAN.

104 28

In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., I beg to state that our Society's Indian Residential School at Hay River, N.W.T. will be discontinued this autumn, and a Day School maintained at this centre instead.

Noted for  
1937-38 Estimates

The information I have thus far received about the "Distributors" third trip is that it will leave Fort Smith on or about August 18th, and if weather permits, will return to Hay River about September 3rd or 4th. As the staff agents now operating the Residential School, with the exception of the Principal, will be coming out on the return of this boat from its third trip, and as their salaries will be paid by our Society up until the date they leave the School, I would suggest that the last day of August be fixed as the official date for closing the School.

With regard to the opening and operation of the Day School at Hay River, it is my understanding that this matter

**HRU-000748[000-000]**

will be taken up with the interested departments of Government  
by the Rt. Rev. Dr. A.H. Sovereign, Lord Bishop of Athabasca,  
who resides at Peace River, Alta.

Yours very truly,



Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

TBRW/KH

Copy

Orig. On 89  
for 4740

Dioces of Athabasca

Peace River, Alta.

August 16, 1937.

*pag.*

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Br.,  
Dept. of Mines and Resources,  
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

Re: Indian Day School at Hay River, N.W.T.

As you are aware, it is proposed to close the Indian Residential School at Hay River this autumn, as on August 31st, 1937.

Beginning on September 1, 1937, it is planned to operate a Day School for the Indians of that Settlement. We may therefore ask for permission to operate this Day School, and also ask you and your Department to make the usual grant for such a School. Reports of attendance will be sent to your Department each month as is customary.

I hope to be in Ottawa about the third week in September, and will call and see you personally.

The school will be operated by Mrs. Singleton, who is a qualified teacher. Rev. W.B. Singleton will also continue as Rector of the Church, and will continue his duties as Postmaster, Meteorological Observer, and Caretaker of Range Lights for the Lake.

With every good wish and with many thanks,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

sgd. Arthur Sovereign  
Bishop of Athabasca.

HRU-000750[001-001]

RG 85, Perm. Vol. 1879, File 630/109-2, pt. 3A,  
Hay River Anglican Residential School  
1935 - 1937, F.A. 85-8  
National Archives of Canada - Ottawa

28th August, 1937.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Director, Lands, Parks &  
Forests Branch,  
Department of Mines & Resources.

Ref. - Anglican residential and day  
schools, Hay River, N.W.T.

The information furnished by His Lordship Bishop Sovereign in his letter of the 16th instant, hereunder, confirms that received previously through Mr. Meikle and Reverend T.B.R. Westgate, regarding the closing of the Anglican residential school at Hay River and the maintenance of a day school at that point as from the 1st September, 1937.

The above matter was dealt with in my memorandum of the 22nd ult., marked on the accompanying N.W.T. files. In this memorandum it was pointed out that for the current fiscal year the sum of [redacted] was provided as a grant to the Hay River residential school and a further sum of [redacted] to provide for the maintenance of the destitute children who were in residence. These children however, have since been transferred to the Anglican residential school at Aklavik or returned to their homes.

The School Grants Ordinance (Alberta Consolidation 1905) provides for the payment of special grants to any school whether organized according to law or not. Grants of [redacted] and [redacted] per annum were made to residential and day schools respectively, prior to 1908 and have been continued on that basis with certain exceptions, principally at Fort Smith where a special arrangement has been made. In order to earn the grants the Mission authorities submit quarterly reports. The day school return is made on N.W.T. Form No. 61 which gives the name of the school, teacher, address, names of pupils, subjects taught, average daily attendance, etc. This is certified by the teacher in charge and by the resident or visiting Minister. On the strength of these returns the regular grant is paid.

As mentioned previously there is no reason why the regular day school grant of [redacted] per annum should not be paid toward the support of the day school at Hay River which will be opened on the 1st proximo provided the average daily attendance is five or more. I would recommend that Bishop Sovereign be so advised. The required provision will be made in the N.W.T. Estimates. Incidentally, I might mention that the closing of the residential school and the maintenance of a day school only, will affect a saving to the Department approximating [redacted] per annum.

A.L.C.  
A. L. Cumming.

HRU-000751[000-000]

# Diocese of Athabasca

BISHOP  
RIGHT REV. ARTHUR H. SOVEREIGN, M.A., D.D.  
PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA  
CANADA



PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA

Aug. 10th, 1944.

Ven. S. F. Tackaberry, M.A.,  
11717 - 93rd Street,  
Edmonton, Alta.

My dear Archdeacon:

I enclose your questionnaire with answers given as accurately as possible.

Our Indian Missions are as follows:

Fort Norman, --Vacant.  
Fort Simpson, --Vacant.  
Hay River, --Vacant.  
Fort Chipewyan, Rev. ~~N. Burgomaster~~, B.A.  
Wabasca, Indian Residential School, Rev. A. L. Davies, Principal,  
Miss E. Turner, Miss L. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. G. Spooner,  
Miss E. Eastwood.  
Whitefish Lake, Indian Residential School, Rev. A. T. Cathcart,  
Miss B. Warwick, Miss J. Wright, Mrs. S. Hyde, R.N.,  
Miss Ruth Isbester.  
Hay River Hospital, Miss W. Neville, R.N.  
~~Bishop~~ Bompas Memorial Hospital, Fort Norman, formerly under  
our Church, is now being operated by the Federal Government.

There is also work among the Indians and half-breeds  
at Fort Vermilion under the Rev. Canon Singleton.

In the Diocese of Athabasca, before I was asked to be  
Bishop of Athabasca, the following schools for Indians had been  
closed, --Fort Vermilion, Shaftesbury, St. Peter's at Grouard.  
During the past decade, the Indian Residential School at Hay  
River was closed and has not been re-opened. There is great need  
in the Mackenzie River Deanery for an Indian Residential School  
for our Indians in the central part of that great River Valley.

There is great need for trained workers for our Indian  
work. I feel that a general survey should be made and certain  
definite movements inaugurated.

(OVER)

ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series 3-3 Box 70

File 4

013831



Re Quality of Residence. In every case, the residences are absolutely inadequate, cold and inconvenient and in some cases practically falling down. The whole Indian work in this Diocese requires reconstruction but the Bishop cannot do it without help from outside the Diocese.

With every good wish,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

*Arthur Athabonds*

ARS:BL  
ENC.

ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series

3.3 Box 70

*file 4*

013862

# THE VALE OF VALE.

*(As Canon A. J. Vale is returning this fall we asked him to write some account of his experiences. The following will be deeply interesting.)*

In 1907 I began my work at Hay River, Great Slave, N.W.T. as Principal of the Indian and Eskimo Residential School, and Missionary to the Indians of that Area, 1000 miles around the Great Slave Lake, including the now famous Yellowknife Mining country.

The Salary in those days was for a Deacon \$600 and a fully ordained Priest [redacted] with no allowances made except for travelling.

Candles were our only light. I did try one year to get in some coal Oil at [redacted] per gallon. I ordered 10 gals. all leaked out of the cans enroute and I lost [redacted] and no light other than ~~matches~~ *candles* for my bookkeeping work. NO REFUND allowed. Goods carried at owner's risk.

Freight cost ten and a half cents per lb gross weight. That meant ~~that~~ *that* after buying our flour at Edmonton we had to pay TEN DOLLARS and FIFTY cents to have it delivered to us. Under such conditions we had to try to live as much as possible, on country produce. In our case this was chiefly Fish that we caught and potatoes we grew.

Many a time we had them three times a day. No eggs, oranges or ~~the~~ *like* were to be obtained. In fact, for five years at a stretch I did not even see any and only a limited amount of canned food was put up in those days, Butter was as high as a dollar a lb. in tins.

We had to order our food supplies in the Fall of one year, to be delivered next summer for food in the Winter of the following year.

We had only 4 mails in the year, two of them in the winter, with letters only. No Telegraph, no Wireless, or even a Doctor within 800 miles, except one visit a year for about two days each summer with the Treaty Party.

The Mission Class room was a lean-to addition to a log-house.

The Principal had to teach school, during the first year. In 1908 help came, through failure of the year's provision for Rev. C.E.

Whittaker, at Fort Macpherson. He with his wife and Miss Hamilton came to see if we could feed and lodge them for a year to avoid their having to go out of the country. Miss Hamilton taught the school for us. Mrs. Whittaker helped in the housework and Rev. Mr. Whittaker helped by taking temporary charge so the Principal could visit his other Missions. This took about 9 weeks to travel by dogsled in the winter, around the Great Slave Lake and up to Fort Smith about 1000 miles, sleeping many nights on the trail in the ~~open~~ *open*. One night the ~~temperature~~ *temperature* went as low as 52 below Zero..

temperature

ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series

*2.15 Box 27*  
*File 8*

007143

The Pupils came to Hay River School from a very large area. The whole diocese of Mackenzie River in those days. Consequently we had a variety of Tribes among them. This constituted a problem in itself, to weld them into a unit. Some were Indians, others were Eskimos.

It was found a full day in the classroom was injurious to the health of the pupils. With the approval of the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, we instituted the half-day system of one half of the day in the class room the other at practical work to fit them to meet conditions they would have to meet on their return to their homes.

FOR THE BOYS. This meant Limited Gardening, Building of log-houses, use of tools in the general repair work, care of Sled Dogs, and a certain amount of trapping. Our graduates were among the best trappers on the Arctic Coast after they went back home.

Two of our <sup>boys</sup> who helped experienced carpenters to build our new School in 1916-1917. later helped to build the Cathedral at Aklavik.

FOR THE GIRLS. This meant all branches of the household work, including Sewing and some knitting, Bread making and general cooking. The experiment justified itself, for Tourists told us they could at once pick out the homes of our girls by the general tidiness and cleanliness, both inside and outside, where they lived.

THE SPIRITUAL TRAINING Given brought good results.

Several of the boys became catechists. Two of them, James Njootli and Murdo Baalim, after returning home built log houses for their widowed mothers. Their homes became centres of Sunday School and Church Services. Bishop Stringer was so pleased with their work he appointed them both Catechists and asked them to carry on.

Among others I might mention are James Simons, Catechist at Fort Macpherson. N.W.T. and James Sittachinli at Aklavik, N.W.T. The latter was recently ordained Deacon and serves at the Cathedral in Aklavik. I believe he is, at present, the only Ordained Indian in the Western Arctic.

Rev. Thomas Umaok on the Arctic Coast is the only Eskimo to be ordained in our Church in Canada and he is from our school at Hay River.

~~THE GIRLS. Have proved outstanding. In 1909 Margaret Puniak was~~  
~~born~~

THE GIRLS. They also have proved outstanding. In 1909 we prepared and presented Margaret Puniak for Confirmation by Bishop Stringer. Thus she became the very first Eskimo to be confirmed in The Diocese of Mackenzie River.

After Margaret returned to her home she taught her husband to read and write and in 1926 sent two of her children to Hay River school.

Hay River had the honour to organize the FIRST branch of the W.A. in that Diocese. Later also was the first to take the lead in having a Diocesan W.A. Organized and the scene of its first meeting. Hay River W.A. Branch made their President, Mrs. A.J. Vale, the first Life Member of the Diocese of Mackenzie River.

One of our Graduates, Sarah Simons, wife of James Simons, a catechist mentioned above, had a Diocesan Life Membership presented to her by Bishop Fleming of the Arctic. I believe the first native woman so honoured.

In 1927 I was transferred to Chapleau, Ontario. The work here is basically the same but under more favourable conditions.

Here we have regular daily mails. Have telegraph and telephone connections, a Doctor on call and a Hospital to send seriously ill pupils for care, instead of being more than 800 miles away. Regularly Certificated Teachers for our school and the benefit of Annual Inspection by the Public School Inspector.

Each year pupils have gone up for Entrance to High School examinations and sometimes 100 per cent passed.

BOYS from this School. Two have been ordained to the work among their own people. Others are holding responsible positions of trust on railway, Forestry, and other work. 50 joined up in the Active Forces during the past war. Two made the supreme sacrifice.

GIRLS. Have gone into advanced training as Nurses, Teachers and one in the Mothercraft Training Course.

*4 girls joined the C.W.A.C. on winter courses*

The time has come for me to pass on the work to younger and more energetic hands. I am proud to feel my graduates take up the torch and carry on. I thank GOD for the part He has enabled me to take, under His Guiding Hand, in the training of His own among the Indian peoples.

I pray it may please Our Heavenly Father, to guide and lead them into greater service in the days which lie before us.

In closing may I say, The results obtained in the above two schools, in my opinion, give an abundant answer to those who seek to evaluate the work of Indian Residential schools.

*a. J. Vale*

ACC - MSCC - GS 75, 103

Series *245* Box *27*

*Bla B*

007145

Ottawa, 17 April, 1961.

The Reverend Jean Dassy, O.M.I.,  
Secretary,  
The Catholic School Committee,  
Hay River, N.W.T.

Dear Father Dassy:

I have your letter of the 10th of April relating to proposed changes in the administration of the present Indian day school at Hay River.

I am informed that the number of non-Indian children attending this school greatly exceeds the number of Indian children in attendance. For this reason discussions are under way between the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the Department of Resources and Development with a view to the school being taken over and operated by the latter Department as a territorial day school. If this proposal is carried out the school will be owned by the Department of Resources and Development and operated in the same way as their other schools in the Northwest Territories. Provision would be that Indian children at Hay River within reach of the school would be entitled to attend the school.

The provisions in regard to religious teaching would be the same as at all territorial schools in the Northwest Territories, namely, that one-half hour per day be provided to permit representatives of religious denominations to give religious instruction to pupils of their faith. The teaching staff would, as far as possible, be selected to provide teachers of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths in proportion to the number of pupils of each faith attending the school.

There is as yet no local school board at Hay River. The entire cost of the operation of the school would be borne by the Department of Resources and Development as it has in the past by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

I trust that this will supply the information you desire. If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Yours sincerely,

J. Aubrey Simmons.

H. A. YOUNG

HRU-000764[000-000]

6680

EDUCATION IN CANADA'S NORTHLAND

1800

There are many problems which education has to face in Canada's Northland. One of the greatest of these lies in the fact that a large proportion of the children who would normally be in attendance at school belong to a nomadic race. Their parents move about in a pattern determined by the wildlife upon which they depend for a living. This makes it difficult to establish permanent schools in a number of areas. Then too, unlike most areas in the rest of Canada, the children in many northern communities have little or no knowledge of the English language. This presents a great instructional problem to the teacher, who may have a limited knowledge of the Eskimo language. Furthermore, such schools are often hundreds of miles apart and the teachers themselves have little opportunity to discuss common difficulties. These are only a few of the many problems of education in the Canadian North. We will endeavour to show you how the Administration, with the co-operation of other agencies, is coping with this and other problems.

Although our remarks on education in the northern parts of Canada will be directed largely to conditions in the Northwest Territories, we would like to mention something of what is being done in the Yukon Territory.

The Yukon Territory was part of the Northwest Territories prior to 1898. With the discovery of gold in 1896, and the consequent rapid increase in population, the Yukon Act was passed which created the present Yukon Territory into a separate political entity.

Local autonomy in Government in the Yukon Territory has therefore progressed much more rapidly than in the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Territory has had in many respects almost complete autonomy in local affairs for over a quarter of a century. The Yukon administration employs its own civil service, unlike the Northwest Territories where the Territorial civil service is provided by the Federal Government through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The first school in the Yukon Territory was opened in Dawson in 1898, and since that time the progress of education has proceeded and kept pace with the development of the Yukon and the increase in population. In 1941, there were Territorial schools at Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse. Following the cessation of hostilities in 1945, and the growth of industrial activity, particularly in the mining field, there have been great strides in the extent of educational facilities. A new 18-room school was constructed at Whitehorse in 1950, to which it has been necessary to add a further ten rooms in addition in 1954. New schools have been constructed at Keno City, Mayo, Teslin, Watson Lake and Carcross. In co-operation with the Department of National Defence, small ungraded schools have been opened at Swift River, Brook's Brook, Haines Junction, Kluane Lake and in co-operation with United Keno Mines Limited, a school has been opened at Elsa Camp.

The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration operate Indian day schools at Dawson, Mayo and Old Crow, and an Indian residential school at Carcross. That residential school is managed by the Anglican Church, on behalf of the Indian administration. As the Indian population in the eastern portion of the Yukon Territory contiguous to British Columbia is widely scattered in the Yukon Territory and the province of B.C., an Indian residential school serving that area is located at Lower Post in the Province of British Columbia. This school is managed by the Roman Catholic Church on behalf of the Indian administration. An Indian residential school is operated at Whitehorse by the Gospel Mission Society, with financial assistance from the Indian Administration of the Federal Government. Roman Catholic private schools are operated for children of that faith at the cities of Whitehorse and Dawson.

..2

NWTG-002943[000-000]

There are no organized School Districts in the Yukon Territory, the whole of the cost of public education being borne by the Territorial Government, and the staffs of the schools being territorial civil servants.

At the close of the year 1953, there were 1031 pupils attending Territorial and private schools in the Yukon Territory in 58 classrooms. The total cost of education to the Territorial Government was [REDACTED], or an average of approximately [REDACTED] per pupil. This per pupil cost, it will be noted, is substantially less than that prevailing in the Northwest Territories, and this may be accounted for by the fact that the population in the Yukon Territory is concentrated within well defined areas, such as Dawson, the mining communities at Mayo, the city of Whitehorse, and settlements along the Alaska Highway. Nor is the Yukon Territory, at least in so far as the populated areas are concerned, as isolated and difficult of access as are the Northwest Territories. Transportation is comparatively reasonable in cost, and schools are readily accessible by a well constructed highway system.

The problems in bringing education to the citizens of the Yukon Territory are, therefore, much less acute than are experienced in the Northwest Territories.

Education in the Northwest Territories is carried on under authority of the Northwest Territories Act, the School Ordinance and Regulations thereunder, and the Indian Act and Regulations thereunder. The education of Indian, Eskimo and other children is carried on in schools maintained by the Federal Government; at Mission Day and Residential Schools operated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England in Canada and other church authorities; at schools operated by mining companies; and at the Yellowknife Public and Separate Schools. The government assists non-federal schools by annual operational grants, by grants for the support and maintenance at residential schools of Eskimo, Indian and other children and by furnishing school supplies and equipment to all schools except those in organized school districts. As with other aspects of administration in the Northwest Territories, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources has a responsibility for education.

The first educational organization for the Northwest Territories was set up in 1946 with the appointment of an Inspector of Schools for the Mackenzie District, and the addition of an Education Section at Ottawa as part of the Development Services Branch of the then Department of Mines and Resources, and in 1947 a Sub-Committee on Education was set up to advise the Northwest Territories Council on matters of educational policy. As a result of educational surveys made in 1947 and 1948, the Department undertook the establishment of schools. The first two of these were established at Tuktoyaktuk and Fort Simpson. Since that time the number of federally-operated schools and hospitals in which provision is made for the education of patients in the Northwest Territories, including the portion of Northern Quebec populated by Eskimos, has increased to 25. This number includes nine schools for Indian children operated by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. I am pleased to announce at this time that a recent Order in Council has authorized the transfer of the responsibility for the education of Indian children in the Northwest Territories to this Department. This will result in the school system of the Northwest Territories being under one federal department and should mean greater efficiency of operation.

In September, 1952, a Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education was formed to advise the Administration on the problems arising in providing education for Eskimos. This Sub-Committee serves in an advisory capacity to the Main Committee on Eskimo Affairs which advises on general matters concerning

...3

the administration of Eskimo affairs. The Sub-Committee is made up of professional educators who are familiar with the Eskimo scene and includes representatives from Church and Government authorities having a direct interest in northern education.

The Sub-Committee on Eskimo Education has studied the problems met with in providing education and vocational training facilities for Eskimos. That Committee has made many recommendations for extending and improving educational facilities in Eskimoland. It is noted that, at its first meeting, the Sub-Committee agreed that Eskimos should not be permitted to remain illiterate, even though their economy may be largely limited to hunting, fishing and trapping. The Sub-Committee felt that the Eskimo people should be furnished with that degree and kind of education which will enable them to live a fuller life in their own environment and, at the same time, be able to take advantage of opportunities which may arise from the encroachment of outside civilization.

Since its inception, the Sub-Committee has recommended methods of instruction to be followed, the establishment of hostels, grants to schools, vocational training programmes and other related matters. The Sub-Committee has served an important need in advising the branch administration concerned on various matters connected with the education and vocational training of Eskimos.

The largest school in the Northwest Territories is the Yellowknife Public School. This school has grown from a poorly lighted, poorly heated log cabin rented as temporary school quarters in 1939 with an enrollment of 18 pupils to a modern 12-room school with a lovely auditorium, gymnasium, science room and library, in which 233 are presently enrolled. This school which was built at a cost of approximately [REDACTED] offers complete elementary and high school courses, up to and including senior matriculation. In addition to the Public School, there is also a new Separate School at Yellowknife. This well-built structure which opened in 1953 is an up-to-date four-room school and has an enrollment of approximately 100 students.

It would be unfair to deal with the history of education in the Northwest Territories without paying tribute to the important part played by the Anglican, Roman Catholic and other denominational authorities before and after the establishment of federally-operated schools. Great credit is due to the clergy in promoting an interest in education and in operating schools, especially in the early days before they received any government aid. Our records show that the first boarding school in the Northwest Territories was opened at Fort Providence in 1867 and was staffed by the Grey Nuns of Montreal. In the Eastern Arctic the first mission day school was established at Little Whale River in 1876 by an Anglican missionary who also later established another school at Blacklead Island in 1894. Also, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, a boarding school was opened in Resolution in 1903, a day school was first operated at Fort Smith in 1915 and both the day school at Fort Simpson and a boarding school at Aklavik first went into operation in 1925. Similarly, under the auspices of the Anglican Church, a boarding school was opened at Hay River in 1894, at Shingle Point in 1927 and at Aklavik in 1936, and day schools were operated at such places as Fort McPherson, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith. Part-time day schools have been operated by both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches and by two other church groups in the Eastern Arctic for some time.

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A great deal of credit is due to the various missionaries in establishing these schools and encouraging the pupils to attend; also to those missionaries and other people employed by the church authorities who taught in these schools at a time when very few other white people were seen in Canada's northland and when there was little communication with the outside world. The federal and territorial governments have assisted these schools since 1905 through the medium of operational grants and by furnishing school supplies and equipment, and in a few instances by employing school teachers. Every effort is made by government authorities to ensure equality of treatment for the various mission authorities.

One of the problems in providing educational facilities in Canada's northland results from the relatively high cost. Statistics worked out over a recent five year period indicate that the average per pupil cost for educating children who are the responsibility of the Government of the Northwest Territories amounts to approximately [redacted] per pupil per year. During the last academic year, the per pupil cost at the Yellowknife Public School was in excess of [redacted] per pupil. In Arctic areas, of course, the per pupil cost is much higher, and is in excess of [redacted] per pupil per annum due primarily to the fact that the enrollment is small and the locations remote.

Various factors contribute to this high cost of education in Canada's northland. When a school is to be constructed at a new location, most of the lumber and other materials required for its construction have to be sent in from outside of the Territories by boat. The freight costs are high due to the great distances the materials have to be shipped. In many cases, the skilled labour required for construction has to be imported. These and other factors result in the cost of construction of a school in the North being many times that of the cost of a similar school in the Provinces.

Similarly, the costs of operating these schools are very high. At Coppermine, for example, when freight costs are added, fuel oil costs 92¢ a gallon which is about five times the cost in Ottawa. Then too, due to the severity of the climate much more fuel oil is required to heat a building properly than in the Southern part of Canada. Shipping charges increase the costs of supplies and equipment for northern schools a considerable amount. To compensate teachers and other employees for the high cost of living in the Northwest Territories, it is necessary to pay them a northern allowance. Due to the lack of other means of transportation, new employees have to flown into their location, sometimes by chartered aircraft and have to be flown out again after their period of assignment has been completed. Similarly, inspection services have to be provided and the officers concerned have to fly mostly by chartered aircraft. Then too, because of the lack of community provision for such things as public libraries, community gymnasiums and other facilities, the schools themselves must have additional space in order that they may serve as community centres and must be better equipped than Provincial schools in order that community facilities may be provided. These and other factors result in the per capita cost of education in the North being considerably higher than in other parts of Canada.

One of the many problems to be faced in developing a suitable educational programme for the North is the fact that two-thirds of the population of the Northwest Territories is made up of native Indians or Eskimos. The other one-third is made up of white persons and those of mixed blood. Of the native population, the greater majority are Eskimos. Although Eskimos and Indians have many common racial characteristics, their cultural patterns are quite different.

Both peoples are by nature migratory; they are basically peoples of few artificial wants, depending upon nature for their elements of survival; both are people without racial unity; both have certain different inherent superstitions, and both Eskimos and Indians are hospitable by nature. Most Eskimos live during the winter in domed snow huts called igloos and in skin tents during the summer, whereas modern Indians live in wooden shacks or in tents while on the hunt; most Eskimo communities recognize no chiefs whereas most Indian tribes are divided into bands with band leaders. The Eskimo has had less contact with civilization than the Indian and as a result might be termed less civilized. These similarities and differences between Eskimos, Indians and other people of the Canadian North must be taken into consideration in developing an educational programme suited to the peculiar needs and conditions of the Northwest Territories.

One of the greatest problems to be faced in the education of native peoples in the North is due to the fact that most of these people are nomadic. It is of little use to provide a day school in areas where practically all of the people are constantly on the move. The residential school is perhaps the most effective way of giving children from primitive environments, experience in education along the lines of civilization leading to vocational training to fit them for occupations in the white man's economy. One of the difficulties is, however, if the children are to return to their own native way of life, several years in a residential school sometimes makes it difficult for them to readjust. To meet the problems, due to the nomadic character of native peoples, day schools are only being constructed in areas where there is sufficient population permanently located in the settlement to justify regular school attendance and in Arctic areas, the school term for both residential and day schools is being revised in order that the children themselves may be free to travel with their parents during the hunting and trapping season in order that that portion of their education may not be neglected. To provide educational facilities for those children who do not attend residential schools or hostels and who do not live within a reasonable distance of day schools, the administration is experimenting with a programme of itinerant teaching. This programme provides for a teacher to be located at a central point and for him to travel to outlying native camps, staying in each camp a short period of time and providing education for the children in that camp before moving on to the next one. In conjunction with the new curricula being developed, correspondence courses are being prepared which will be used by itinerant teachers and others for extending the educational programme to children of nomadic families.

The Northern system of education, in effect, must take into consideration this nomadic character of the native people. In many areas the school term is influenced by the hunting and trapping season. In most parts of the world the children look forward to summertime and holidays. School is closed and homework is forgotten. But in some parts of the Canadian North, children beg their teacher to teach school throughout the summer in order that they may learn to read and write. This is not as strange as it may seem, for during the winter time the children attend a different kind of school. They learn to fish, to trap foxes, to hunt walrus, and to make skin garments to keep themselves warm at temperatures far below freezing. All this may be fun for the children but it is hard on school attendance, so during the short Arctic summer the youngsters attend a more formal kind of school when it is the teacher who goes without his summer holidays.

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Every attempt has been made to obtain highly qualified teachers with imagination and resourcefulness, two qualities so necessary to tackle the unique school room problems of the North. All teachers employed in the smaller settlements are classified as "Welfare Teachers". Welfare Teachers, as the name implies, do more than teach. One of their most important duties is to provide local community leadership with the view to making the settlements happier, healthier and better organized. The Welfare Teacher has become the focal point around whom much of the life of the northern community revolves. She has introduced a new element into an educational system, the special problems of which require a teacher who can be an understanding friend as well as a good teacher.

The problem of developing a curriculum for the natives of Canada's North is probably the most complex one in the whole field of Canadian education and is at least equal in complexity to that of any educational programme being developed anywhere in the world. The educationalist is confronted with the fact that most children will come to school lacking in knowledge and understanding of the English language, the language which will be used by most teachers. He is also faced with the problems of spanning a period of progress and culture ranging from that of the late Stone Age to that of the present Atomic Age.

There is no ready-made solution capable of immediate application to be derived from similar situations elsewhere. Any programme worked out must be revised and adapted to suit the special local needs and conditions.

Civilization is now advancing into the Arctic areas at such a rapid pace that it is impossible for the Eskimo people not to be affected. It is therefore essential that they should be assisted in every possible way to face the future in a realistic manner - in a way which will result in their becoming true Canadian citizens while at the same time maintaining their racial pride and independence of spirit.

The problem of instruction results from the fact that the learner is finding his way from one culture to another. He may be struggling with opposing forces if his school environment and his home surroundings differ too widely and if either is too insistent in its demand upon him.

The native child is different in that he lives in a world of different standards and traditions. The teacher must supplement his experience background to an extent that will make the school curriculum meaningful. The instruction should be closely related to the native way of life and items designed to make this life easier and more efficient should be emphasized. Formal instruction is generally difficult for native children because theirs is an outdoor life and their minds are, for the most part, concerned with hunting, trapping and other aspects of life. It is a widely recognized educational concept that we learn best by doing. Therefore, provision must be made in the programme for an ample amount of public activity. Adequate provision must also be made for the use of audio-visual and other multi-sensory aids as tools of instruction.

The need for a suitable curriculum for native children of the Northwest Territories has become more and more apparent in recent years. As a temporary expedient the curriculum of the province of Alberta has been used throughout the Mackenzie District with adaptations by the individual teachers. It is fully realized, however, that this is not enough and at the present time education officials of this Department are working to develop

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a new curriculum particularly suited to the needs and conditions of the Northwest Territories. It is expected that this curriculum will go into effect within the next two years. To develop such a course of studies considerable research must be done on the general features of native life which have a bearing on the educational programme and then the aims and objectives of the educational programme must be worked out. Our feeling is that the native people, in their own interests, must be taught to read, write and speak the English language; to do simple arithmetic; to learn how to keep healthy; to appreciate the need for conservation of wildlife resources; to acquire certain skills which will be of assistance to them in their own native way of life and to learn to understand the nature of their immediate social world. The ultimate aim in the education of the native people is not to make them fall into the pattern of the white man's way of life, but to help them to become better Indians and Eskimos. Those who show special ability are being encouraged and assisted towards higher education to fit them for professional and technical positions both within and outside the Northwest Territories.

With the increasing number of schools being established there will be a corresponding increase in the number of children having enough preliminary education to proceed with advanced training.

The past few years have brought some valuable innovations into the field of Northern education. Among these is the provision of educational sound films routed to the settlements on regular circuit. A library of such educational films and filmstrips is maintained at central libraries located at Fort Smith and Ottawa, and these are circulated at regular intervals to schools both in the Mackenzie District and in the Eastern Arctic. Nearly all federal and other schools are provided with projectors for showing these films, not only to the school children during the regular school periods but also to adults in evening instruction courses, and sometimes additionally for entertainment purposes. As used in the classrooms, these films and filmstrips assist the teachers in making the curriculum more interesting and meaningful.

Another important development in the educational field is the inclusion of Northern classrooms in the C.B.C. School of the Air series. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation records for this administration their standard school broadcasts, including "Kindergarten of the Air" and these recordings are made available for broadcast over such local Northern radio stations as those located at Hay River, Yellowknife and Aklayik. These programmes are heard in Northern classrooms and utilized to make the classwork more interesting, in the same manner as in schools in other parts of Canada.

A study is also being made of the means whereby radio coverage in the North may be generally improved. If it is possible to improve radio coverage in Arctic areas, consideration will be given to initiating a programme of radio education designed exclusively for the needs and conditions of Canada's Northland. Such a programme would extend educational facilities to areas not before reached and would also be invaluable in extending the programme of adult education to the parents of children in the North.

In 1953, for the first time, teachers of the Mackenzie District attended, in the town of Yellowknife, a summer school of their own where they discussed common problems and became better equipped to teach in their own local situations. The course of instruction offered at this summer school was based on a survey, which was conducted in order to determine what the needs of the teachers were, and included such topics as a study of Eskimo and Indian cultural backgrounds; adapting the programme of study to local

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community needs; teaching techniques in specific subjects; problems of welfare teachers; conservation of natural resources; leadership training in boy scout, girl guide and other youth activities; programmes of community recreation and physical fitness; the use and care of films and projection equipment; means of fostering programmes of adult education, and many other worthwhile topics. The instruction staff were specialists in their respective fields and were chosen from various parts of Canada, with one instructor being from Alaska. Part of the training course was covered by lectures and teaching demonstrations, in which Yellowknife students were used. The rest of the course was covered by the workshop method which allowed for an ample amount of teacher participation and discussions. A portion of the time was allowed for a teachers' convention and as a result the first Northwest Territories Teachers' Association was organized.

Approximately 50 teachers from all the different types of schools were in attendance. The co-operation between the different teachers and the mutual assistance offered them was parallel to any summer school held anywhere in Canada. As one of the missionaries who attended the course said, "We may have different creeds and religions but in so far as the welfare of children is concerned we are all united".

With the first summer school having proven to be such an outstanding success, it is proposed to hold similar courses of instruction every two years, with orientation courses of a shorter duration being offered in alternate years to new teachers coming on the staff. The latter will enable the teachers to familiarize themselves with the teaching situation as it applies to the Northwest Territories and to cope with the many problems with which they will be faced when they report for duty at their respective schools.

In-service training of teachers is not only carried out through the medium of summer schools, teachers' institutes, and other training courses, but is also aided considerably by regular visits from qualified educationalists. A Superintendent of Schools located at Fort Smith inspects each school in the area at least twice a year. Another Superintendent located in Ottawa inspects schools in the Eastern Arctic at regular intervals. Both of these inspectors are responsible to the Superintendent of Education who is in charge of the overall programme and who also visits the schools as time permits.

In the schools of the far North it is not only the children who go to school but also their parents. Adult education programmes are being developed in order that parents may learn in out-of-school classes in the same manner as their children acquire knowledge in regular day-time schools. It has been adequately proven in the field of native education that the children progress more rapidly in school subjects when their parents have acquired or are acquiring a basic education. Federal grants are made available to encourage such courses in adult education.

Correspondence courses, together with the necessary textbooks, are furnished free-of-charge in order that instruction may be provided in those grades not being taught at the local school, or to provide instruction in areas where there are no schools. These correspondence courses are also utilized to extend the educational programme to adults, and there are many persons employed in the Northwest Territories who spend much time during the long Arctic nights to better their educational or technical skills through the medium of correspondence courses.

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Another field of education which is receiving a considerable amount of emphasis at the present time is that of vocational training. Vocational training has been defined as meaning "any form of instruction the purpose of which is to fit any person for gainful employment or to increase his skill or efficiency therein". Careful surveys have been made of the labour market in the Northwest Territories and all the persons suitable and eligible for vocational training. Following these surveys a programme of training has been worked out. In order that the details of the programme may be implemented, a position of Vocational Training Co-ordinator has been established. A suitable person has been selected and he will report for duty at Fort Smith early in January. He will be charged with the administration of the vocational training programme outlined hereunder, including apprenticeship training, industrial arts and home economics courses, evening vocational classes, and vocational training for rehabilitated persons in the Northwest Territories.

It is considered that the vocational training programme for the Northwest Territories falls into the following broad categories:

- 1) Pre-vocational training fitted in with the school curriculum and designed primarily to provide elementary instruction in manual training and domestic science. Most of the students receiving such instruction are in the first six grades. The courses offered in this category in the Arctic Areas include courses designed to assist the individual in his or her native way of life. For boys this includes training in the use of hand tools, carpentry and motor mechanics, including the marine engine. Extensions of this course include construction and manufacture of sleds, toboggans, snowshoes, dog harnesses, and building and repairing of boats. For girls, the courses include cooking, sewing, home nursing, sanitation, care of the home and family living. These courses, as yet, have only been tried out in a few schools, but as soon as the new curriculum has been developed, all schools with a preponderance of native children will initiate such courses.
- 2) Vocational training for students in junior and senior high schools, designed to provide instructions in such skills as carpentry, mechanics, home economics, typewriting, stenography and book-keeping. The space, special equipment and staff required for this type of training are such that for it to be offered economically and efficiently it must be taught at centrally located points. It is proposed, within the next few years, to establish two or three vocational training schools to offer such advanced courses of instruction. As well as the courses offered to school students, it is proposed to establish day-time and evening courses for adults in certain selected fields. These courses will be designed to enable the individual to secure employment either within or outside the Northwest Territories. These might include such courses as wireless operating, building construction, practical nursing, commercial and other courses, based primarily on employment opportunities and needs in the Northwest Territories.
- 3) Apprenticeship training for selected persons who are presently employed. These courses provide on-the-job training with provision for instruction in related subject matter at advanced schools of instruction, most of which would be located outside the Northwest Territories. The apprentices who are shown to possess special aptitudes are to be given training in such fields as forestry, diesel mechanics, electricity, building, master carpentry, and other fields of work in which they are presently employed.

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- 4) Bursaries to enable the attendance of specially apt students in advanced schools in the Provinces leading to their being qualified as radio mechanics, radio operators, stationary engineers, electricians, commercial workers and other fields in which there are employment opportunities in the North.

At the present time, six vocational training bursaries are being provided for the advanced technical training of specially selected students and this number is being increased to twelve during the next school year. Four students from the Northwest Territories are presently receiving training as radio operators, two are receiving training in commercial work, two as tractor operators and mechanics and two more as diesel operators under this programme. A few Eskimos are receiving "on-the-job" training in boat building and a number of girls from the Northwest Territories are being trained as nurses' aides in the Hamilton Sanatorium and in the Fort Smith General Hospital.

Courses of instruction in the second category mentioned above are being offered in the commercial and home economics fields at Yellowknife and in motor mechanics, carpentry and commercial work at Fort Smith. The vocational training programme is being extended to provide for additional vocational training bursaries; to provide additional assistance for the training of nurses' aides and to provide training for more persons under the apprenticeship training programme.

This then is the picture of education in Canada's Northland to date. Much has been done to provide educational facilities over a large and sparsely populated area, yet much remains to be done.

With the whole-hearted co-operation of all agencies interested in the development of the North, together with the increased educational facilities offered by the Federal Government, it will be possible to overcome the many difficulties which education faces in the North.

12th December, 1954





During July we had a very helpful 3 weeks visit from [redacted]. He conferred a unique honour upon this Mission by appointing the Principal [redacted] of the Diocese. We had nice visits from Rev [redacted] late of Fort Macpherson & Rev [redacted] on their way to Fort Norman. 11 of our pupils were confirmed and afterwards left for their homes. We tried to say farewell to [redacted] [redacted]. The latter being obliged to leave on account of ill health. We have since learned his health has greatly improved.

Several of our scholars returned home and others have come to take their places. One of our earlier pupils was elected Chief of the Fort Norman band this summer.

It was encouraging to note the favourable impressions created upon our visitors by the conditions of the Mission buildings and grounds. Great surprise, unthought of in the gardens both as to variety and results in flowers and vegetables. Slightly over 1000 bushels of potatoes were safely harvested besides a good supply of other vegetables.

Our supplies arrived much later than usual but we received them in excellent condition. We take this opportunity to thank our unfailing friends of the W. A. for the splendid Outfits sent in for the children, also special thanks for the Laundry stove and large water heater, they are indeed a great comfort & help.

The general health of the pupils has been very good. An Epidemic of "Tub" in a mild form visited us. We were spared from the threatened Small-pox which was warded off by the prompt measures taken by the Indian Department.

Our needs. 2 Ladies to fill the positions of Girls' Matron and Kitchen Matron vacated by [redacted] to replace [redacted] whose furlough is overdue.

2 Men for Outdoor - work of all sorts.

In closing we ask you to join us in giving thanks to God for the wonderful way He has met our needs in the past and

SEP 22 1898

ST. PETER'S MISSION HAY RIVER. N.W.T.

DIOCESE OF MAURITZ RIVER.

PARISH HISTORY.

The Indians of Tanni or Slevi tribe who are the resident Indians at Hay River, asked Bishop M. D. Reeve for a Missionary to assist them. On June 27th 1892 Mr. (later Rev.) T. J. Marsh was sent to begin the work. He lived for a time in an old house belonging to Chief Chantla. July 2nd had a service attended by 22, 36 of which were adults. Mr. Marsh began at once to clear land about the site chosen for his house. After digging his cellar 3 feet deep he had to desist for a time on account of frost in the ground. During the winter 1892 were secured and hewn ready for the Mission House to be erected in 1894. Rev. Wm. Spauldlove from Resolution visited Hay River, and a little later. First class assembled for school on October 11th 1893 in rooms he was then using as a dwelling, though some older ones had come up in the evenings March 28th. Sheridan Lawrence arrived to help Mr. Marsh erect the house to be used as Mission and School combined. They finished sheathing the roof May 21st 1894.

April 10th 1893 Charles Cammell was sent by Bishop Reeve to assist Mr. Marsh returning to Simpson on July 18th 1895. On September 1st Mr. Marsh offered to assist the Indians in their fish traps and thus relieve their famine. The effort resulted in the death of his Indian companion on the trip, and very nearly cost him his own life. He fell unconscious on reaching the shore after the battle with the waves.

Bishop Reeve invited Mr. Marsh to Simpson to recuperate after the strain and to spend Christmas there. Mr. Marsh returned 23rd 1895, and on July 5th was joined by Donald McSwain who brought the school from Resolution consisting of himself and wife 6 daughters and one son, 3 other scholars of whom Charlie Horn was one. He (C. Horn) became a very useful interpreter and faithful helper for years.

July 27th 1895. Dr. Reasin arrived to join the staff. His medical aid was to prove of very great benefit to the Mission. September 5th 1895. Miss Anna B. Marsh, sister of the Missionary joined the staff. She was a nurse and rendered valuable aid in every way in housekeeping, teaching, visiting and caring for the sick.

June 3rd 1896 Donald McSwain resigned his position on staff. Dr. Reasin had gone to Simpson April 27th to interview Bishop Reeve.

June 21st 1896 began two full services in Indian languages on Sunday with an average attendance of 13 or 14.

July 10th 1896. Rev. T. O. and Mrs. Stringer paid a fleeting visit from Hazelton to Hazelton Island.

September 15th 1896 Miss Tina of Omamen joined the Mission.

October 16th 1896 Bishop Reeve paid a fleeting visit and administered communion.

February 1st 1897 Rev. T. J. Marsh left for civilization and returned here August 7th 1897.

August 18th 1897 Bishop Reeve arrived and remained a few weeks. August 28th 1897 Rev. T. J. Marsh left for Simpson to get materials for use in the fishery work.

Year 1898. Received many visitors and much practical help from Amara and Kone of the Inuk Gold Mines. Mission termed "Inuk Gold Mines" for the first time.

January 1st 1899. A considerable number of people paid a visit to the Mission.

March 1st 1899. A number of people paid a visit to the Mission.

April 1st 1899.

Christmas Day was a delight, for the first time in our history we have a large room to which they may have free access.

September 11th Bishop Reeve and Rev. Jas. R. Lucas conducted the Services for us.

October 28th, 1901. The Indians volunteered to get out logs and help to build a church for themselves. This was welcome news and we at once co-operated in it. 99 logs were got during the Fall and Winter.

March 17th 1903. Rev. J. R. Lucas returned to Fort Simpson.

November 6th, 1903. The Foundation logs were laid for the Church. Work had been delayed on account of absence of Mr. Marsh.

June 6th. 1906 8 Men working enthusiastically at the Church.

No record is left of the putting on of the roof. Expect this was done by the Mission helpers.

September 8th 1907 Rev. Alf. J. Vale arrived to take charge of the Mission.

The Communion rail was made by one of our Indians, likewise the font. The seats by two other Indians.

Windows sash and glass (colored) are a gift from Miss. E. M. Wilgress.

Hymn Board and Desk Bible the gift of Archdeacon Lucas of Simpson, N. W. T.

Prayer and Hymn Books (English) from Church Bible and Prayer Book Society.

Red Book Markers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White "	"	"	"	and lectern from Miss. M. R.			

Silver Bowl for the Font from Church of the Epiphany Toronto.  
Memorial windows in memory of F. H. Minchin, and James Irwin  
(infant son of Rev. Alf. J. and Mrs. M. E. Vale.)

July 6th 1909 Bishop I. O. Stringer today confirmed the first regularly taught confirmands of our School and Village, among

them being the first Eskimo to be confirmed in the Diocese.  
July 20th. 1911. The Church of St. Peters Mission was solemnly dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Holmes of Athabasca. (commissary for Mackenzie River)  
Rev. Alf. J. Vale and wife left on sick leave and furlough owing to Mrs. Vale's health.  
Archdeacon Lucas assumed charge of the Mission during furlough of above.  
July 1st 1912. Bishop I. O. Stringer held confirmation, and Alf J. Vale resumed charge of the Mission. Archdeacon Lucas left for Simpson..  
July 5th. 1915. The Right Rev. J. R. Lucas paid us his first visit since being consecrated Bishop of this Diocese and confirmed class of 14.  
May 1st 1916. Began excavation for new Boarding School Basement.  
June 26th 1916. Builders arrived to erect new school.  
May 1917. A small vestry was built on to the Church and the entire Church was freshly painted inside and out.  
June 29th 1917. New School Building was solemnly dedicated by Bishop Lucas and Canon Gould of the M. S. C. C.  
July 19th 1917. Rev. Alf. J. Vale went out on furlough and Rev. George W. Bowring of Simpson supplied for the year.  
July 3rd 1918. Rev. Alf. J. Vale returned from furlough and again took over the work.  
July 1921. Rt. Rev. Bishop Lucas paid us an extended visit, we also had a nice visit from Rev. Franklin and Mrs. Clarke en route to Fort Norman to work among the oil men locating there.  
March 27th 1921. Received our first visit from Aeroplanes, when the Imperial Oil Cos. 2 Monoplanes arrived about 4. 30.p.m. The occupants had tea with us at the Mission.

Hay River Slides

## Hay River Slides

Hay River, N. W. T.

The Indians of Tenni or Slavi tribe who are the resident Indians at Hay River, asked Bishop Reeve for a Missionary to be sent to work among them.

In the year 1893 on the 29th of June, Mr. T. J. Marsh (later Rev. T. J. Marsh) was sent to begin the work. Mr. Marsh lived with the Chief, whose name was "Chantla", during the summer, and spent his spare moments in clearing the trees off a piece of land on which he purposed to put up a dwelling for himself.

On October 11th Mr. Marsh began a little day school with five boys in his own rooms. During the following winter logs were hewn, a school room erected and a house partially finished. The roof was put on on May 1st by Mr. Marsh and Sheridan Lawrence, who had been sent to assist him.

In July 1895, help was sent to Mr. Marsh. Dr. Reazin came at Bishop Reeve's request, and about this time it was decided to move the former pupils of the school at Resolution to Hay River. They were sent over in a skiff, seven in number, with a man to act as interpreter.

This was the beginning as a boarding school, which has continued until to-day.

The first illustration shows the school as it was in 1911, the view is from rear. It was the result of fourteen years of strenuous labor. Every board in it was made by the old primitive Whip-saw method.

It was composed of four buildings erected from time to time as opportunity afforded, and represents the Mission school as Mr. Marsh left it in 1907.

Mr Marsh was followed by Rev. A. J. Vale, who began his work in September 1907. He took up the work where it had been left and began to improve the out-buildings connected with the work and added to their number. The year 1911 he was obliged to return to his home temporarily. During his absence Archdeacon (now Bishop) Lucas took charge, and he it was who took the above photo during 1911.

In the Fall of 1911 the late Bishop Holmes, after his visit to Hay River, began a canvass for funds to provide a new and more commodious building in which to carry on our growing work.

His efforts were ably followed, but by Archdeacon, and later by Bishop Lucas, until after six years of earnest effort the splendid new school and its attendant outbuildings, as seen in the second illustration, became an established fact. This new school was dedicated by Bishop Lucas and Canon Gould on June 29th 1917, just 24 years from the day Mr. Marsh began his work at Hay River. The photo was taken in July 1917 by Rev. A. J. Vale.

In addition to the new school we have had a small Hospital erected. It stands in rear of Church, but does not show in photo. This is not yet completed. Any one desiring to help in the completion of this Hospital, or the rendering weather-proof of the house provided for the Principal, can do so by sending their gifts either to the General Treasurer of the W. A. for Hospital, or to M.S.C.C. Office, Toronto, Ontario, for repairing of Principal's residence.

The above appeals have been sanctioned respectively by the General Board of W.A. and Executive Committee of the M.S.C.C.

Yours faithfully,

Alf. J. Vale.

ACC-MSCC-GS 75-103

Series 2-15 Box 29

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No. 5008 V 27

FAINT

NAME IN FULL <u>NEVILLE, Miss Winnifred (Nurse Neville)</u>		
PERMANENT ADDRESS <u>Strathmore, Alberta</u>		
DATE OF BIRTH <u>January 25th, 1884</u>	NATIONALITY <u>British</u>	
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION <u>Anglican</u>	HANDICAPS (IF ANY)	
EDUCATION <u>Private Schools</u>		
OTHER TRAINING <u>Graduate Nurse</u>		
MARITAL STATUS <u>Single</u>		
BIRTH DATES OF CHILDREN		
NEXT OF KIN - NAME		ADDRESS
POSITIONS HELD	DATES	PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE
<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>(Four years)</u> <u>previous to 1929</u>	<u>St. Paul's, Cardston</u>
<u>Matron-Nurse</u>	<u>1929- Aug. 15, 1952</u>	<u>Hay River, N.W.T.</u>

SURNAME

POSITION

CODE

NEVILLE, Miss Winnifred Nurse

Throughout all the years Nurse Neville worked for the Anglican Church and for many years after she gave the greater percentage of her wages back to the church for Missionary work. This money was put into a special fund known as "The Nurse Neville Fund".

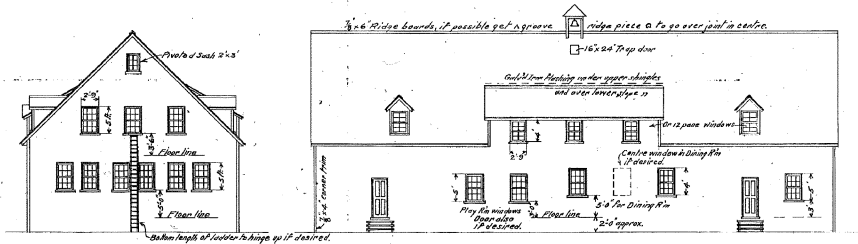
ACC - MSCC - GS 75 - 103

Series 2.15 Box 20A

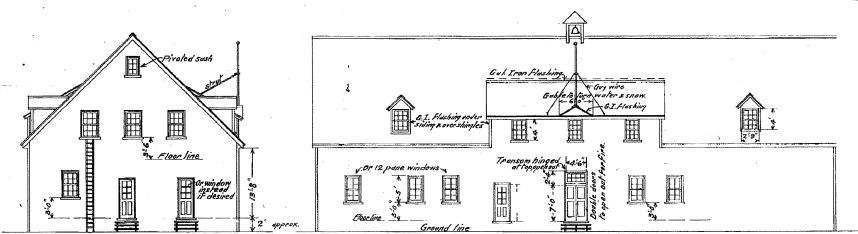
file 3.3

001014

Sheathing to be diagonal, reverse on opposite sides of cross partitions. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor to carry roof beams; also in Ground floor to brace balking. Ends of building to have 1<sup>st</sup> layer of outside sheathing diagonal, it would be better to have the same on sides of ALL 4 also. 2-6 sheathing in Exterior walls. 2-6 sheathing in Interior partitions. V sheathing inside. T & G boards 3"x6", 1x2 strips & 3/4" T & G. Siding on outside. All doors except where otherwise shown to be 2-6"x7".



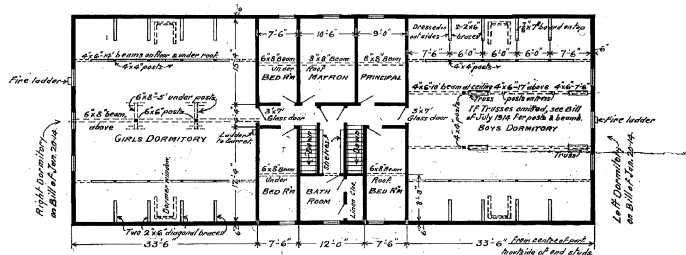
END ELEVATION AT SCHOOL ROOM  
If possible have school room windows face North to avoid direct rays of sun.



END ELEVATION AT KITCHEN

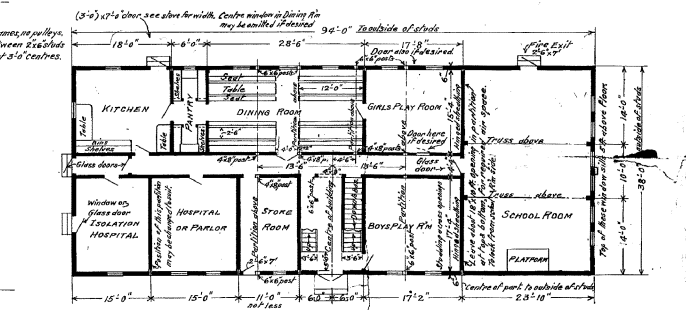
FRONT ELEVATION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
ST. PETERS MISSION, INDIAN SCHOOL  
HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE  
Scale  $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1 foot. July 1914. (F.O.R.)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

See Detail drawings of Trusses.



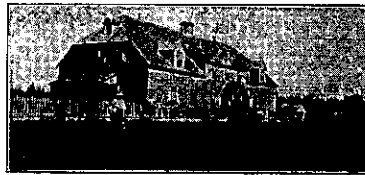
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HRU-000033[000-000]



Indian and Eskimo Commission of the Missionary Society of the  
Church of England in Canada

PRINCIPAL  
REV. CANON A. J. VALE



ANGELICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
HAY RIVER, N.W.T.  
(VIA WATERWAYS, ALTA.)

HAY RIVER, N.W.T. July 21st 1925

O.S. Pinnis Esq.  
Director  
North West Territories,

Dear Mr. Pinnis,

As the time we may have together during your visit to Hay River may be very limited, I have written down in brief statement an answer to your letter of enquiry.

According to a letter received from the Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs Ottawa, there appears to be some confusion regarding the names sent in our Reports to your Department and to his.

I have in each case reported all the names on the Register in the Class room. That was done according to the instructions given me By Bishop Lucas.

While in your Office in March 1924 you very kindly told me arrangements had been made to pay for the Half Breed and other destitute children in this parts. I then informed you we were already in receipt of such from the Department of Indians Affairs. You expressed pleasure that such was the case. On my arrival in Winnipeg in May 1924 I told Dr. Westgate of the arrangement you had said was existing and he, I understand, made application for a grant for the Sterkersen Children in addition the Grant allowed for 50 children in our school as we had more than that number in residence at the time.

HRU-000389[000-000]

This led to considerable correspondence, as there appeared to be some difficulty to locate certain Blank Forms to be filled in before such a grant could be made. Unfortunately some part of this correspondence took place during my absence on furlough and I could not get the necessary Blanks in time to forward same to you and to Dr. Westgate at Winnipeg.

During the interval consumed by this correspondence under our limited Mail Service much time went by. Our School met with a serious loss of six pupils by death and in one of my letters to Rev Dr. Westgate I advised him, the number now would not total the number allowed by the Indian Department namely 50 pupils, and in order that the full Number might be retained I told him of my action in putting the names of the Sterkerson Children again on the List for the Grant from the Department of Indian Affairs. This I think was in the Spring of 1925 or late winter. Up till that time the only information I had was to the effect they could not receive the Grant from the North West Territory until the Blanks had been filled out and been received in Ottawa.

In the meantime a letter was sent to me saying the Grant had, through the kindness of your Office, been allowed on the Understanding such Blanks would be forthcoming in due time. The Blanks have since been sent and I understand a grant was made.

I sincerely regret any confusion my action may have led to and at the same time desire to assure you I have faithfully tried to carry out to the best of my ability the Instructions received from all Parties concerned both in Ottawa and Dr. Westgate in Winnipeg.

I am dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

*Alf. J. Val*  
Principal.

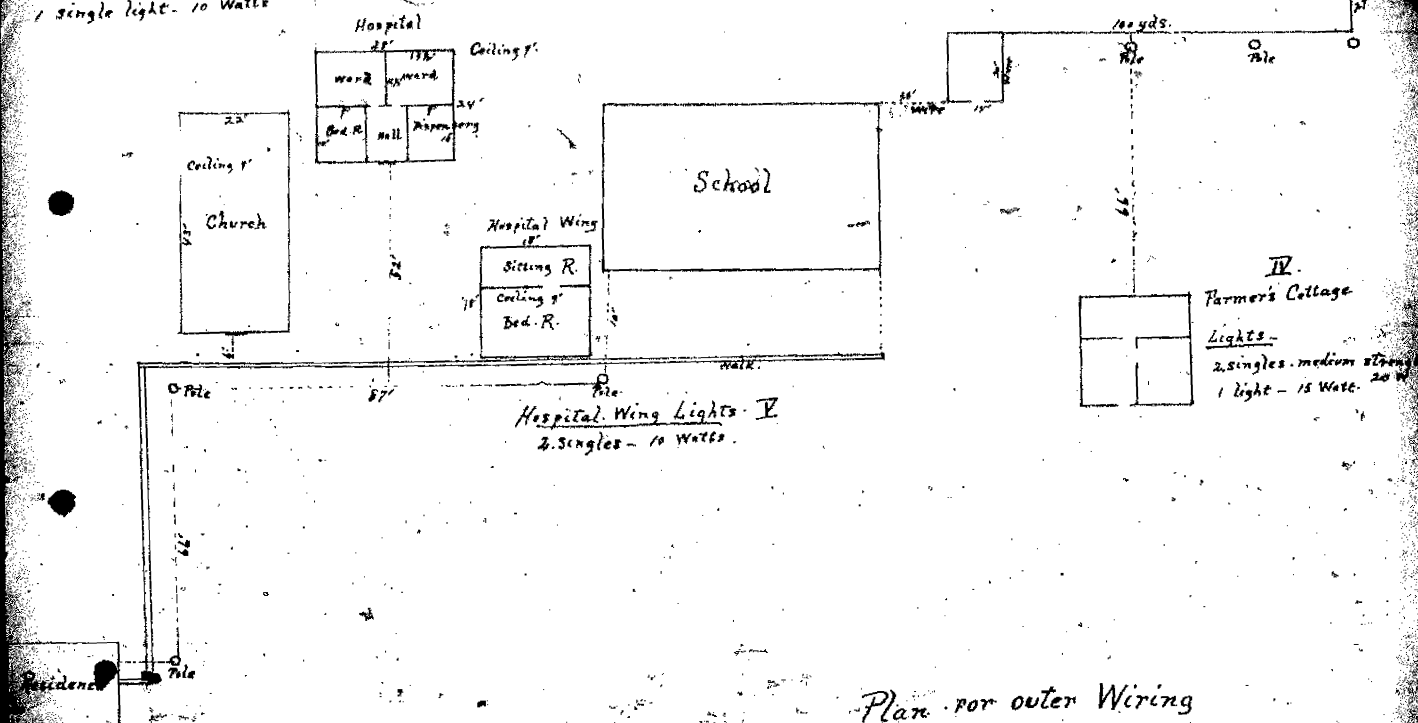
Church Lights. I

2. Groups of 2 lights - 20 Watts.  
1 single light - 10 Watts



4 singles - 10 walls.  
2 singles - 10 water (Hall and  
basement)

1 Sample - 10 W  
1 Sample - 10 W.



Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6472, file 905-5, part 2)

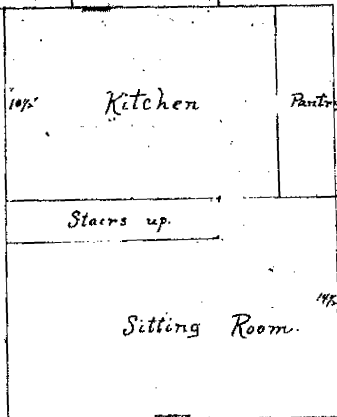
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**ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES**

HRU-000931-0001

# Residence Wiring

Indian Room Post Office

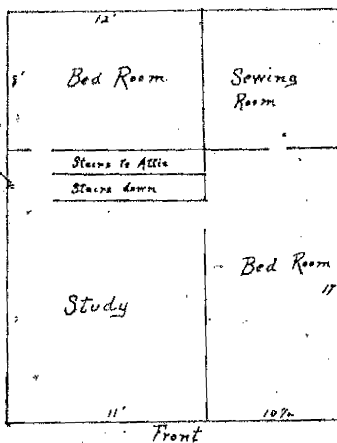
Main  
Floor



Ceilings - 9' high  
Lights Required

Sitting Room - 2 singles - 20 W.  
Kitchen - 1 single - 20 W.  
Post Office - 1 single - 10 W.  
Indian Room - 1 single - 10 W.

Second  
Floor



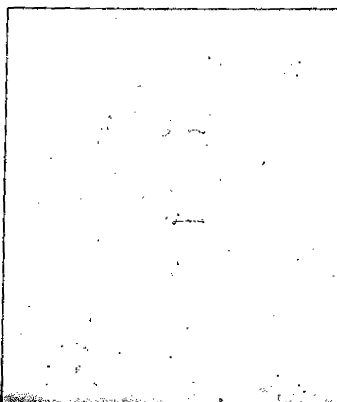
Ceilings - 6' high

Lights

Back B.R. - 1 single - 10 W.  
Sewing R. - 1 single - 10 W.  
Front B.R. - 1 single - 20 W.  
Study - 1 single - 20 W.

Wire from ceiling - 12'

Basement

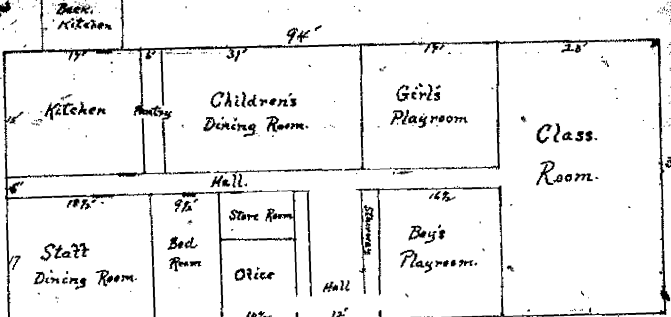


Indian Affairs (RG 10 Volume 6472, file 905-5, part 2)

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MAR 28 REC 1951 Plan for Veterans

School  
Main  
Floor.



Interior Dimensions - 94' x 37'  
Ceilings - 10' High

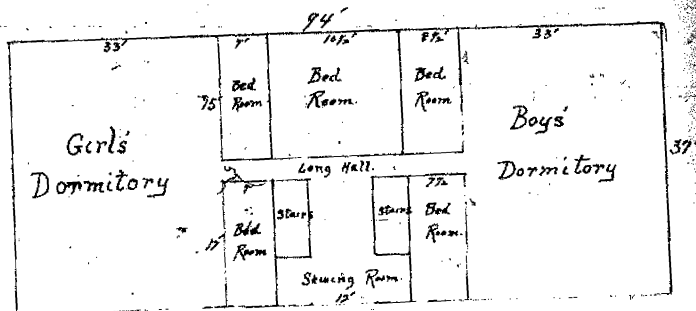
Lights required:

- Class Room - 2 groups of two lights; medium power (20 watts)
- Girls Play Room - 1 single light - medium
- Boys Play Room - 1 single light - medium
- Children's Dining Room - 3 single lights - medium
- Long Hall - 2 single lights - 15 watts
- Office - 1 light - medium
- Store Room - 1 light - 15 watts
- Bedroom - 1 light - medium (about 14' wire from ceiling)
- Staff Dining Room - 1 group of three lights - medium
- Kitchen - 1 light - 30 watts (fairly strong)
- Back Kitchen - 1 light - 15 watts

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Second  
Floor.

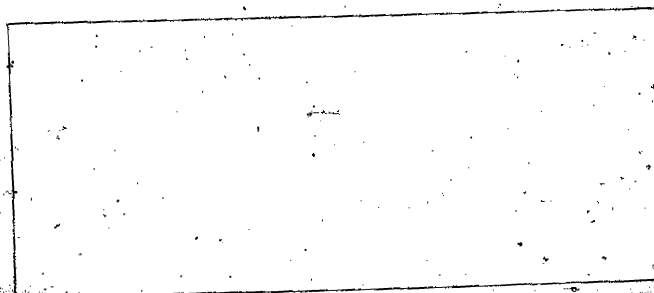


Dimensions of floor - 94' x 37'  
Ceilings - 10' High

Lights required -

Girls' Dormitory - Two single lights - medium - 20 watts  
Boys' Dormitory - " " " " " " " "  
Bed Rooms - One light - medium strength (14' wire from ceiling)  
Long Hall - Two single lights - 10 watts  
Sitting Room - One light - 10 watts.

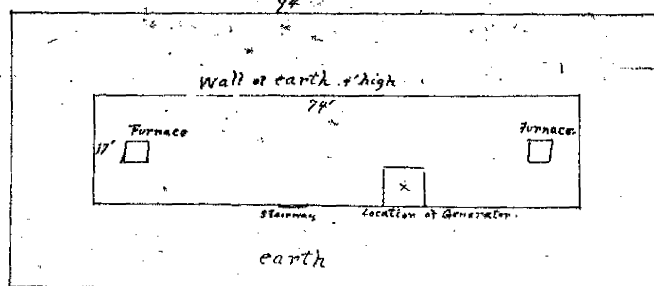
Attic  
under  
roof



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Basement



Lights for Basement - 3 single lights - 15 watts.

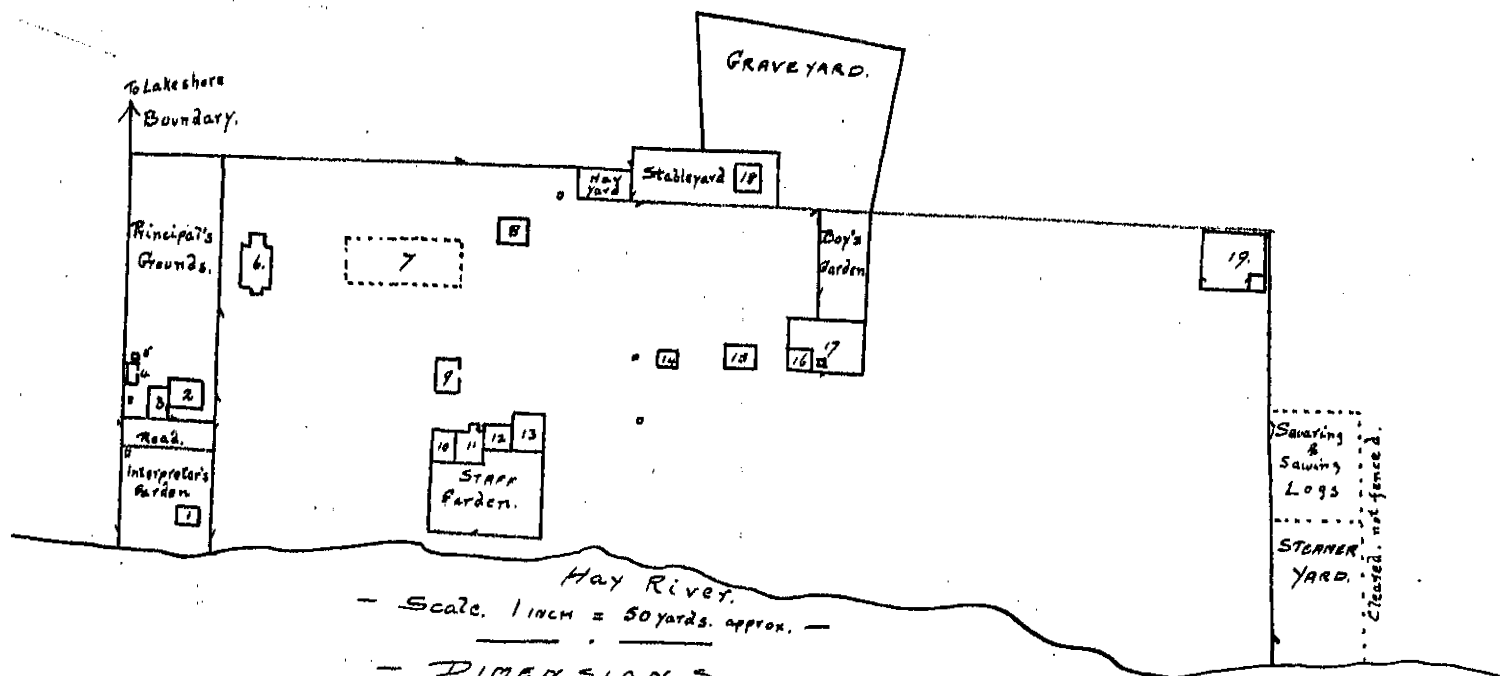
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# — ST. PETER'S MISSION. —

— HAY RIVER —

— 1915. —



— Scale. 1 inch = 50 yards. approx. —

— DIMENSIONS. —  
IN EACH CASE FIRST DIMENSION IS RIVER SIDE.

- No. 1. Interpreter's House. 16' x 15' - 1 story.
- " 2. Principal's " 26' x 25' - 2 1/2 "
- " 3. Indian Room & Store. 15' x 26' - 1 "
- " 4. Principal's Woodshed. 13' x 16' - 1 "
- " 5. " Meathouse. 7' x 6' - 1 "
- " 6. CHURCH. Nave. 24' x 35' - 1 "  
Porch. 8' x 7' - 1 "  
Chancel. 12' x 9' - 1 "

- No. 7. Site of Proposed School. 96' x 38' - 3 stories.
- " 8. Warehouse. 25' x 21 1/2' - 2 1/2 "
- " 9. Mission Headshed. 18' x 27' - 1 "
- " 10. Schoolroom. 19' x 23 1/2' - 1 "
- " 11. School Dining room, etc. 24' x 33 1/2' - 2 "
- " 12. School Kitchen. 24' x 19 1/2' - 1 "
- " 13. Staff Rooms & Dormitories. 24' x 30' - 3 "

- No. 14. Dwelling House. 15' x 15' - 1 story.
- " 15. Workshop. 23' x 17' - 1 "
- " 16. Tool Shack. 16' x 16' - 1 "
- " 17. Fish Yard. House 10' x 8' - 1 "  
Yard 42' x 42' x 63'.
- " 18. Stable Yard. House. 20' x 22' - 1 1/2 "  
Yard. 120' x 42'.
- " 19. Dog Yard. 57' x 53'.

External dimensions only.