

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.

Holy Angels IRS
IAP School Narrative
September 28, 2009

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

NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS

- 1877 Athabaska Orphans' Asylum [AGL-000581]
- 1895 Holy Angels Convent (Nativity Mission) [AGL-000528]
- 1911 Fort Chipewyan Boarding School [DMK-020003]
- 1918 Holy Angels Boarding School [AGL-000907]
- 1936 Holy Angels Indian Residential School [AGL-001010]
- 1943 Ecole des Sts Anges [GNA-000810, p. 1]¹
- 1953 Fort Chipewyan Residential School [RCA-003294, page 11]²
- 1960 Holy Angels School of Fort Chipewyan R.C.S. School District No. 57 [AGL-000079]
- 1963 L'ecole des Saints-Anges [GNA-000811, p. 1]
- 1967 Holy Angels Hostel [AGL-000267]
- 1968 Holy Angels Residence [AGL-000594]
- 1970 Holy Angels Student Residence [AGL-000264]
- 1971 Holy Angels Residential School [AGL-002374]
- 1974 Holy Angels Indian Student Residence [AGL-002666]

Day School Names Associated with Holy Angels Residential School

- 1957 Fort Chipewyan School #726 [AGL-001639-0000]
- 1960 Chipewyan Indian Day School [AGL-000027]
- 1960 Fort Chipewyan Indian School [AGL-000079]
- 1963 Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate School [AGL-001745-0001]
- 1964 Bishop Piche School [AGL-001459-0001]

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

Under the Settlement Agreement Holy Angels IRS is eligible from 1874 to June, 1974.

¹Documents with the prefix GNA are from the Other Party - Roman Catholic Grey Nuns Collection. These are not Crown sourced documents.

² Documents with the Prefix RCA are from the Alberta Regional Collection.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

- 1874 Holy Angels Mission School was founded in 1874 at the request of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate by the Grey Nuns of Montreal [GNA-000878, p. 4-5]. The School consisted of a one room warehouse that also provided shelter for the two Sisters who arrived to found the school. The first day of classes was on July 28, 1874 with 15 students, two of whom were boarders. [GNA-000633; GNA-000610]
- 1881 A combined School and Residence was built in 1881 [GNA-000878, p. 4-5]
- 1898 The original school and residence building was enlarged [GNA-000878, p. 4-5]
- 1904-1907 The building was enlarged once more to include two classrooms and four dormitories. No other school construction was undertaken until 1942. [GNA-000878, p. 4-5]
- 1942 A new school and residence building was constructed in the summer of 1942 [AGL-000735; AGL-000834] and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1943 [AGL-000724]
- 1952 As of 1952 Holy Angels School had 5 classrooms [RCA-003294, page 11]
- 1953 An additional classroom was added; the small dormitory on the 3rd floor, was turned into a classroom for students in grades 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 [GNA-000810, pg 138]
- 1956 Two new classrooms were constructed at Holy Angels IRS bringing the total to seven. In addition, the school had a games room (recreation room), playground, a new laboratory, a new sewing room, a new “experiments” room and a new wash house with appliances. Some students received new beds and the upper grades received new desks from the Separate School District [GNA-000810, pg 182]
- 1955-56 In 1955, the Government announced plans to build a 6 room federal day school adjacent to and within walking distance of Holy Angels Residence for 120 students attending Holy Angels IRS and for up to 60 students living in homes nearby in Fort Chipewyan [AGL-000099]. This school building was not completed and occupied until January, 1960.
- Pending completion of construction, the Government assumed control of the day school inside the residence. On September 1, 1956 the Government created and opened the Chipewyan Indian Day School inside the Residence building and paid

the salaries of four teachers [OGP-170051]³. The day school became known as Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School #726. [AGL-000127]

An additional school entity was established on December 30, 1955 by Roman Catholic Separate School District #57 to provide education for Non-Treaty and Metis Catholic children at Holy Angels IRS. [AGL-000337] After September 1, 1956, Fort Chipewyan Separate School District #57 operated two classrooms inside Holy Angels School (under rental agreement with the owners of Holy Angels Residence) for local non-Indian and Metis day students. Teachers for the two classrooms were provided by Separate School District #57. [AGL-000338]

- 1957-58 The Government continued to provide teaching staff for the newly established day school. [AGL-002269]
- 1958-1960 Seven classrooms were in operation inside the residence [AGL-000001]; The Government continued to pay the salaries of 5 teachers and the Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School Board [Separate School District #57] paid the salaries of two teachers [AGL-000023; AGL-000071]
- 1959-60 December 15, 1959 – Government assumed possession of day school building [AGL-001343]. December 29, 1959 - Staff, students and materials began moving into the new day school building that housed 6 classrooms. Two Grade 1 classrooms remained in operation inside Holy Angels Residence [GNA-000868, p. 11]. The Government provided 6 teachers and Fort Chipewyan RC Separate School District #57 provided two teachers. Discussions were in progress to amalgamate the Separate School with the federal school [AGL-000061, p.3].
- 1960 January 4, 1960 - First day of classes inside the new Fort Chipewyan day school [GNA-000868, p.12]. A fire in the new day school building auditorium on April 8, 1960 caused smoke and heat damage to classrooms [AGL-002254-0002]
- 1961 The Fort Chipewyan RC Separate School District #57 rented and occupied two classrooms inside Holy Angels Residence until June 30 1961 [AGL-000454, p. 2]. The Fort Chipewyan RC Separate School and the Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School amalgamated on September 1, 1961. [AGL-000033]; by Sept. 28, 1961 all classes were taught in the day school building and the residence remained a hostel facility. New classrooms were created in the day school by using space in the recreation room, boys' workshop and nursing room [AGL-000346].
- 1963 Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School remained under federal government administration until June 30, 1963 [AGL-001736-0002]. On July 1, 1963, the

³ Documents with the prefix OGP are from the Missionary Oblates of Grandin Province Document Collection. These are not Crown sourced documents.

management of the day school was transferred to the Province of Alberta under the Northland School Division. [AGL-001716-0001]

- 1964 Fort Chipewyan Day School is renamed Bishop Piche School; the earliest document found that refers to Fort Chipewyan Day School as Bishop Piche School is dated June 23, 1964 [AGL-001459-0001]
- 1971 The Province of Alberta through Northland School Division continued to operate the day school until August 30, 1971, when responsibility for the management of the day school reverted back to the federal government. [AGL-001496-0001; AGL-002395-0002]
- 1974 The official closing date of Holy Angels Residence was June 30, 1974. The last of the student residents departed on June 22, 1974. Three of the lay staff members were employed until July 14, 1974, and six religious staff until July 31, 1974 for the purpose of closing down the premises. [AGL-000517, p.7]
- 1975 Holy Angels Residence and 9.27 acres of land surrounding the school area were bought from the RC Church by the federal Department of Indian Affairs in June of 1975. [AGL-002606] The Holy Angels Residence building was demolished sometime in the fall of 1975. [AGL-002543]
- 1981 Bishop Piche Day School was destroyed by an arson fire on July 19, 1981. Sixteen portable classrooms were brought in by barge to replace the destroyed facilities. [AGL-002013]

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

The residence at Holy Angels IRS was managed by the Roman Catholic Oblates and Grey Nuns through the Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Mackenzie throughout the lifetime of the residence. Classrooms were managed by the Church until 1956 when the residence and classroom functions of the school were separated into Church and Government areas of control respectively. In addition, after 1956, classrooms were managed at various times by the board of Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic School District #57, and by the Province of Alberta through Northland School Division #61.

MANGEMENT of RESIDENCE

Dates managed by Church

- 1874 - 1974 Holy Angels Residence was managed by the Roman Catholic Oblates and Grey Nuns through the Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of McKenzie of the from 1874 to June 30, 1974 [GNA-000878, p. 4]. In [DMK-020003], the 1911 Agreement for the Operation of Holy Angels IRS, Emile Grouard, OMI, the RC

Bishop of Athabasca, is referred to as the “Management.” A succinct description of the relationship of the Episcopal Corporation to the residence is found in [AGL-000506, 04/00/1970]. The management and administration of all student residences in Canada were transferred to the Government on April 1, 1969. Holy Angels Residence was an exception and remained under Church management and operation. [RCA-000485, p. 161-164]. The church still clearly operated the residence in 1973 toward the end of its lifetime [AGL-002384], and subsequently and sold the building and the land to the Government in 1975 once the residence closed [AGL-002606].

Dates Managed by the Government

No documents have been located to show that the Government managed or operated the Holy Angels Residence at any time during its existence as a student hostel.

MANAGEMENT of CLASSROOMS

Classrooms Managed by the Church

1874-1956 In 1953, all teachers in Government owned Residential schools became paid directly by the Government. Holy Angels IRS was an exception. The school portion of Holy Angels IRS was managed by the Diocese of Mackenzie who provided all teachers until at least 1955-1956. No documents were located to show that the Government managed the classroom function of the school prior to the formal establishment of Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School on Sept. 1, 1956, as described above and below in [OGP-170051]

Classrooms Managed by the Federal Government

1956 As noted in the Chronology section above, on September 1, 1956 the Government created and opened the Chipewyan Indian Day School inside the Residence building and paid the salaries of four teachers [OGP-170051]⁴. The Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School Board paid the salaries of two teachers (see Separate School Board section below).

1958-60 Construction of the new Federal Day School building beside Holy Angels Residence began in 1958 [AGL-002268; AGL-002263]. In 1958 the Department paid the salaries of 5 teachers [AGL-000057]. The Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School Board paid the salaries of two teachers for the 1959-60 school years [AGL-000071]. Not all documents are available. The assumption is

⁴ Documents with the prefix OGP are from the Missionary Oblates of Grandin Province Document Collection. These are not Crown sourced documents.

that this arrangement continued until the transfer of all classroom instruction to the new school building in 1960/61.

- 1960 Classroom instruction at the new Government-managed Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School building began on January 4, 1960 [GNA-000868, p. 12]. Two classrooms rented by Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic School District #57 continued to operate within the Holy Angels Residence until June 30, 1961 [AGL-000454, p. 2]. These two classrooms in Holy Angels Residence were closed and moved next door to the day school in September and October of 1961. The space formerly occupied by the classrooms in the Residence was converted into dormitory space. [AGL-000342, p. 1; AGL-000346, p. 1]

Classrooms Managed by the Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic School District #57

- 1955 Separate School District #57 was established on December 30, 1955. After January 1, 1956, the Fort Chipewyan Separate School operated two classrooms inside Holy Angels School (under rental agreement with the owners of Holy Angels Residence) for local Indian, non-Indian and Metis day students. Teachers were provided by Separate School District #57 for these classrooms. [AGL-000336, pages 2, 3, 4]
- 1960 Once the Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School began operation on January 4, 1960, the Fort Chipewyan Separate School continued to rent two classrooms at Holy Angels Residence until the June 30, 1961. [AGL-000454, p. 2]
- 1961 The Fort Chipewyan Separate School and the Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School amalgamated on September 1, 1961. [AGL-000033] In September and October of 1961 the remaining classrooms inside Holy Angels Residence were closed and moved next door to the day school. The space formerly occupied by the classrooms in the Residence was converted into dormitory space. [AGL-000342, p. 1].

Classrooms Managed by the Province of Alberta

- 1963 On June 30, 1963, administration of Bishop Piche School was transferred to the Province of Alberta. The Province's Northland School Division leased the 8 classroom Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School and 4 room teachers' quarters from the Government [AGL-001716-0000]. The day school name changed from Fort Chipewyan Day School to Bishop Piche Day School sometime in 1964. No documents are available for a precise date. The earliest document found that refers to the day school by the name of Bishop Piche is dated June 23, 1964 [AGL-001459-0001].

1971 The Province managed the day school until August 30, 1971, when the management of the school reverted back to the Department of Indian Affairs [AGL-001496-0001]. For a summary of events please see [DMK-020015].

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Dates of buildings, renovations, and additions that were part of IRS complex

1874 The first school was a one room warehouse that also provided shelter for the two Sisters who arrived to found the school. [GNA-000633]

1880-81 Construction of the first school building; a combined school and residence built [GNA-000878, p. 4-5]

1881 Construction of Convent [GNA-000609, p. 3] French

1888 Construction of the Residence for the Fathers and the Brothers [GNA-000877, p. 5]

1898 Original building enlarged [GNA-000878, p. 4-5]; north wing added [GNA-00609, p. 4]

1904-1907 School additions were built 1904 and 1907 [GNA-000615]; south wing added to original building [GNA-00609, p. 4]

1906 Construction of New Chapel [GNA-00609, p. 4]

1907 By 1907 the main building included two classrooms and four dormitories. No other additions or improvements to the school facilities were made until 1942 [GNA-000878, p. 4-5]

1935 An Inspection Report contained information that, in addition to the two school classrooms and residence building, there was a barn, a storehouse, various outbuildings, a small farm and a separate building for all male members of the staff, all owned by Church. [AGL-000992, p. 1-3]

1938 A Sanitation Report listed the buildings at Holy Angels IRS as follows: a residential school for children, a church, priest's residence, stable and barn, and "numerous other outbuildings" [AGL-000696, p. 1]

1942 A new school and residence building was built by the Oblates in the summer of 1942 [AGL-000735]; in an Agent's Report, the new school building was to be ready for occupancy in fall of 1943 [AGL-000724].

- 1944 Construction of New Convent [GNA-000609, p. 4]
- 1953 Small dormitory on the 3rd floor of Residence converted into a classroom for students in grade 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 [GNA-000810 , pg 138]; at the end of 1953 Holy Angels IRS had 5 classrooms [RCA-003294, page 11]
- 1954 Holy Angels School had five classrooms in 1954. [GNA-000810, pg 154]
- 1955 Holy Angels School had five classrooms [RCA-003300-0002]. In a table of schools within Indian Agencies in Canada, Holy Angels is listed on page 1 as having 5 classrooms, a dormitory and temporary shop.
- 1956 The Diocese of Mackenzie funded and built two classrooms inside the residence, bringing the total to seven classrooms. In addition, the school had a games room (recreation room), playground, a new laboratory, a new sewing room, a new “experiments” room and a new wash house with appliances. Some students received new beds and the upper grades received new desks from the Separate School District [GNA-000810, pg 182]
- 1958 7 classrooms in operation at Holy Angels IRS [AGL-000001]
- 1959 The new Fort Chipewyan day school building was completed in late fall of 1959 and the Government took formal occupancy on December 15, 1959. Teachers’ accommodation was completed at the same time [AGL-001343]. On December 29, 1959, staff, students and material began moving into new day school [GNA-00868, p. 12].
- 1960 January 4, 1960, First day of classes in new day school. [GNA-00868, p. 12]
- 1961 Two classrooms continued to operate within the Holy Angels Residence until June 30 1961. [AGL-000454, p. 2] The two remaining classrooms in Holy Angels Residence were closed and moved next door to the day school in September of 1961. Two new rooms provided inside the day school increased the total number of classrooms to eight. [AGL-002226]
- 1962-63 As of December 10, 1962, the day school facilities were listed as: six standard classrooms on the main floor and four classrooms on the ground floor. The classrooms on the ground floor were converted from a former playroom, an industrial arts shop, and a home economics room. [AGL-001726-0003]
- 1963-68 Northland School Division #61 [province of Alberta] contributed to Bishop Piche School with the construction of a total of 11 additional classrooms between 1963 and 1968. During the same time period, Northland acquired an additional 7 units

of teachers' accommodation and leased two units from the Department of Indian Affairs (for a total of 9 dwelling units). [AGL-000316]

- 1969 A list of buildings on the Holy Angels IRS site includes the following: Bishop Piche School; Teacherages; Holy Angels Residence; Roman Catholic Church; Oblates Residence; Parish Hall. [AGL-001675-0002]
- 1970 A Fire Marshall's report of Holy Angels Residence, dated 12/29/1970, reads that: "This is a school complex consisting of a residence building, a 16 classroom day school, several teacherages and several small service buildings. A brother's residence is Church owned. The residence is also owned and operated by the RC Church, and the day school is jointly owned by the Federal and Provincial authorities." [AGL-000259, p. 3]
- 1971 An inventory of buildings used by Northland on the Holy Angels IRS site as of July 26, 1971 is listed as follows: 1 school building, 9 teachers' residences (including 2 trailers, 2 duplexes, and 3 single dwellings). [AGL-001499]; by November, 1971 these school buildings and facilities were turned over to the federal government for \$1.00.
- 1972 An inventory of school facilities in October, 1972 was as follows: accommodation for teachers including two 3 bedroom units, three 2 bedroom units, and one house; a day school with 16 standard classrooms, a library, gymnasium, industrial arts room, health unit, kindergarten, and home economics room. Grades taught are one to nine. [AGL-002482]
- 1975 Holy Angels Residence and 9.27 acres of land surrounding the school area were bought from the RC Church by the federal Department of Indian Affairs in June of 1975. [AGL-002606] The Holy Angels Residence building was demolished sometime in the fall of 1975. [AGL-002543, p. 2]

Dates owned by Church

- 1874 - 1975 The Catholic Church, through the Diocese of Mackenzie and the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie, owned the land and buildings that housed the Holy Angels Residence from its founding in 1874 until June, 1975.

Dates owned by Government

- 1975 Holy Angels Residence closed on June 30, 1974 and ABy Treasury Board Minute No. 735789 dated May 8, 1975 authority was granted to the Department of Indian Affairs to purchase 9.27 acres and the student residence erected by the Roman Catholic Church. [AGL-002606] Holy Angels Residence and a portion of the land surrounding the residence were bought from Roman Catholic Church by the

Government in June of 1975. The Residence building was demolished in the fall of 1975. [AGL-002543, p. 2]

Bishop Piche Day School was owned by the Federal Government during the lifetime of its existence from 1960 until 1981.

The original Teacher accommodation on the Holy Angels IRS site was built with the day school in 1959-1960 and, at the time, was owned by the Federal Government. Teacher accommodation built between 1963 and 1971 was owned by Northland School Division until 1971.

From 1963 to 1971, the Province of Alberta, through its agency, Northland School Division 61, took over administration of the Bishop Piche Day School and teacher's accommodation from the Department of Indian Affairs and leased the day school building and teacher's accommodation, consisting of two 2-bedroom duplex apartments, from the Federal Government for the sum of \$1.00. [AGL-001743; AGL-001746] The federal government retained ownership of the original portion of the day school building and the original Teachers' quarters throughout the lifetime of the agreements between Northland School Division and Department of Indian Affairs.

During the time that this agreement was in effect from 1963 until 1971, the Province of Alberta, through Northland School Division, built additional classroom space at the day school and purchased additional teacher accommodation in the form of new apartments and several mobile homes. In 1971, management of Bishop Piche School reverted back to the federal government, and use of all school facilities, including improvements made by Northland School Division to Bishop Piche School in the form of classroom additions and the purchase of teacher accommodation, were transferred to the Federal Government for the sum of \$1.00. [AGL-002020-0001]

No actual records of ownership of these buildings have been located.

LAND

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie owned the land immediately surrounding and including the Holy Angels Residence building for the lifetime of the Residential School from 1874 to 1874.

The land that Holy Angels IRS was situated on was under Treaty 8, and was not on a reserve. The closest town was Fort Chipewyan, approximately 1 mile away.

In 1958 construction began on the Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School building that was situated on a parcel of Church owned property 33.60 acres in size [RCA-000418]. As of 1969 the land occupied by the school was still owned by the Diocese of Mackenzie [AGL-001558-0001].

In 1971 a parcel of 4.14 acres of Church owned land attached to the school complex was sold by the Church to the Government [AGL-001560; AGL-000231; AGL-002311; AGL-002314]

The land immediately surrounding and including the Holy Angels Residence building [9.27 acres] was owned by the Roman Catholic Church until June 1975. The government acquired ownership of the land and Holy Angels Residence in 1975 and contracted to demolish the residence [AGL-002606; AGL-002543].

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

Item #	Date	Description
AGL-001669-0002	June 6, 1972	Sketch map of buildings on Holy Angels RS and Bishop Piche school site
AGL-001239	Undated - circa 1974	Site map of Bishop Piche School and Holy Angels IRS
AGL-001653-0003	November 7, 1974	Survey map of land at Holy Angels/ Bishop Piche school site
AGL-000243	September 10, 1975	Survey plan of oil tanks that show layout of other buildings on Holy Angels IRS site
GNA-000598	January 1, 1981	Community Calendar - photographs of the original RC Mission and school in Fort Chipewyan prior to 1942, pages 15, 17
GNA-000863	November 2, 1983	Book - Photos of the RC Mission 1899, 1915 - Holy Angels School, Bishop Piche School, Fort Chipewyan Public School, pp. 8, 9, 11, 14
GNA-000956	January 1, 1967	Photo Album - Holy Angels IRS and Bishop Piche School – various dates, pp. 2, 3, 19, 20, 63

GENERAL ENROLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

NOTE: The figures in the tables below are based on averages of enrolment figures from available documents for each year. Enrolment figures often vary from document to document for the same school year in terms of information provided regarding status residents, day pupils, non-status and Metis residents. These documents include various student lists, Quarterly Returns, correspondence and Student Registers. The only document that lists residents for all year that the residence was in operation is DMK-000001, a Register of Residential Pupils compiled by the Grey Nuns. This document does not list day pupils or resident pupils who were funded by the province of Alberta. A gap in dates in the tables below indicates that no enrolment figures were available.

Year	Number of Students
1874	2 children in residence, 13 day students
1879	25 children in residence
1891	18 children in residence
1900	40 children in residence
1901	39 children in residence
1902	36 children in residence
1903	35 children in residence
1904	36 children in residence
1905	42 children in residence
1906	45 children in residence
1907	33 children in residence
1908	33 children in residence
1909	39 children in residence
1910	44 children in residence
1911	37 children in residence
1912	41 children in residence
1913	28 children in residence
1914	25 children in residence
1915	25 children in residence
1916	41 children in residence
1917	45 children in residence
1918	47 children in residence
1919	41 children in residence
1920	46 children in residence
1921	43 children in residence

Year	Number of Students	Day Students
1922	71 children in residence	
1923	69 children in residence	
1924	80 children in residence	
1925	76 children in residence	
1926	79 children in residence	10 day students
1927	80 children in residence	13 day students
1928	80 children in residence	12 day students
1929	80 children in residence	20 day students
1930	80 children in residence	22 day students
1931	81 children in residence	17 day students
1932	79 children in residence	17 day students
1933	89 children in residence	15 day students
1934	No figures located	
1935	72 children in residence	24 day students
1936	88 children in residence	22 day students

Year	Indian Students	Non-Indian Students	Day Students
1937	67 children in residence		22 day students
1938	72 children in residence		30 day students
1939	72 children in residence		30 day students
1940	72 children in residence		27 day students
1941	38 children in residence	53 children in residence	25 day students
1942	72 children in residence		12 day students
1943	72 children in residence		30 day students
1944	64 children in residence	34 children in residence	

Year	Indian Students	Non-Indian Students	Day Students
1945	66 children in residence	39 children in residence	32 day students
1946	108 children in residence		53 day students
1947	75 children in residence	26 children in residence	56 day students
1948	71 children in residence	15 children in residence	46 day students
1949	87 children in residence	22 children in residence	49 day students
1950	89 children in residence	22 children in residence	67 day students
1951	96 children in residence	16 children in residence	58 day students
1952	96 children in residence	16 children in residence	52 day students
1953	82 children in residence	16 children in residence	58 day students
1954	91 children in residence	15 children in residence	77 day students
1955	92 children in residence	10 children in residence	83 day students
1956	91 children in residence	10 children in residence	70 day students
1957	92 children in residence	11 children in residence	84 day students
1958	97 children in residence	13 children in residence	91 day students
1959	109 children in residence		91 day students
1960	119 children in residence		121 day students
1961	144 children in residence		111 day students
1962	138 children in residence		139 day students
1963	133 children in residence		161 day students
1964	142 children in residence		182 day students
1965	133 children in residence		177 day students
1966	142 children in residence		185 day students
1967	139 children in residence		192 day students
1968	129 children in residence	18 children in residence	226 day students
1969	106 children in residence	10 children in residence	224 day students

Year	Indian Students	Non-Indian Students	Day Students
1970	102 children in residence	14 children in residence	286 day students
1971	75 children in residence	17 children in residence	240 day students
1972	75 children in residence	17 children in residence	226 day students
1973	79 children in residence		238 day students
1974	66 children in residence		

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

Students from, at least the following bands attended Holy Angels IRS:

Quarterly Returns for Holy Angels IRS have been located for the years 1945 -1949 inclusive, and 1965 - 1974 inclusive. A search of available Quarterly Returns for Holy Angels IRS from 1945 to 1949 inclusive shows that children from the following Bands or Reserves were admitted to Holy Angels IRS at various times:

- Cree, Maurice, Janvier, Chipewyan, Tall Cree, Cree-Chipewyan, Little Red River, Chip.-Smith.

A search of available Quarterly Returns for Holy Angels IRS for the time period 1965 to 1974 inclusive shows that children from the following Bands or Reserves were admitted to Holy Angels Residence:

- Fond du Lac, Fort Smith, Cree, Chipewyan, Cree-McKay, Fort McKay

There may be alternate and/or updated ways of spelling these band names.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Holy Angels IRS was located in what is presently the Roman Catholic Diocese of Mackenzie-Fort Smith [AGL-001187, p. 4]

Oblates

1874-1974 Holy Angels Residence was administered by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, the Grey Nuns, from its founding in 1874 until its closure in 1974. [AGL-001187, p. 4]

Grey Nuns

- 1874-1993 The Grey Nuns, also known as the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, were present at the founding of Holy Angels IRS. During the lifetime of the School and the Residence the Grey Nuns acted as teachers and residence supervisors. [AGL-001187, pp. 4, 10-18] After the closure of Holy Angels residence in 1974, the Grey Nuns continued to operate Holy Angels Convent until 1993. [GNA-000682]

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

- 1911 The only written agreement respecting the operation of Holy Angels IRS that has been located is the 1911 Agreement for the operation of Holy Angels IRS between His Majesty the King and the Rt. Rev. Emile Grouard, O.M.I., Bishop of Athabaska. [DMK-020003]
- 1961 Memorandum and copies of Cost Sharing Agreement between Roman Catholic Fort Chipewyan Separate School District #57 and Canada. The substance of the agreements between Canada and the RCCSD was a cost sharing formula whereby the Catholic School Board would pay a proportional share of operating costs based on numbers of non-Indian students admitted at their request, while the remainder of school operating expenses including infrastructure costs would be funded by Canada. [AGL-000065, 10/03/1961]
- 1962 Agreement for the Operation of a School between Canada and Northland School Division No. 61 to provide Indian pupils with classroom accommodation and instruction at Divisional schools including Fort Chipewyan [AGL-001799, 07/12/1962]
- 1962 Memorandum of Understanding between Northland School Division No. 61 and Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 57 to
- “...accept for enrolment in the school known as Holy Angels School and in such other school or schools as may be built adjacent to the Holy Angels School in the Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School District No 57...” [DMK-020005-0001, 11/29/1962]
- 1969 Correspondence has been located that refers to Liaison Agreements between the Government and the Oblate Indian-Eskimo Council for Holy Angels IRS after April 1, 1969. However, the agreements themselves have not been located. [AGL-000494]
- 1971 Copy of Agreement for transfer of operation of Bishop Piche School from Northland School Division back to Canada [AGL-002421, 11/22/1971]; under

this agreement Canada will provide school accommodation for all students and cover all operating costs; the Northland School Division will pay to Canada a per capita share of school operating expenses based on numbers of students provided by the Province of Alberta and shall AMake interim payments quarterly or as mutually agreed to by parties concerned, subject to settlement of the share of operating costs as determined in sub-paragraph (a) at the end of each fiscal year upon receipt of the annual financial statement for Bishop Piche school.” [AGL-002421, 11/22/1971, p.2]; Canada will undertake capital expenditures and make repairs; any building programs would be undertaken by special agreement between the Canada and the province.

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

To date, no documents have been located to show any convictions for abuse at Holy Angels IRS or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

Incidents (Sexual)

No documents have been located that include information about incidents related to sexual abuse at the school.

Incidents (Physical)

No documents have been located that include information about incidents related to physical abuse at the school.

Incidents (Student on Student)

No documents have been located that include information about incidents related to abuse of students by students at the school.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Health

1. Diseases

1874-1923	Between 1874 and 1923, 59 deaths were recorded at the school out of a registered total of 552 pupils. [GNA-000878]

- 1938 The control of tuberculosis at the school was a health issue in 1938 due to the lack of facilities for carrying out segregation of tubercular pupils at the school. [AGL-001020]
- 1955 A flu epidemic throughout the north also affected children at Fort Chipewyan IRS; classrooms were closed. [AGL-000011]

2. School Buildings and Facilities

- 1960 After 1960 school buildings and accommodation at Holy Angels IRS were judged to be aged and inadequate for the number of boarders present. Of concern were unsanitary conditions and inadequate sleeping, eating, washing and dishwashing facilities due to overcrowding. [AGL-000069; AGL-000205; AGL-000346]

3. Water System and Sewage Disposal at Holy Angels IRS

- 1915 Lake water from Lake Athabaska was judged by school staff to be unsafe for use as drinking water by school children at Holy Angels IRS. [AGL-000943]
- 1938 Health authorities recommended that "Lake Athabaska be discontinued as a source of drinking water for the school during the summer months as the amount of local pollution to which it is subjected renders it unsafe for this purpose unless it is either boiled or chlorinated and filtered as well." [AGL-000696]
- 1957 As of 1957 students still used outside latrines and staff used an antiquated sewage disposal that was judged to be in unsanitary condition. [AGL-000168; AGL-002297-0002]
- 1962 Tests of the water supply in 1962 and 1964 showed high nitrate and ammonia content in wells in Fort Chipewyan, apparently indicative of ongoing sewage pollution. [AGL-002445-0000, AGL-002445-0001; AGL-002443-0001; AGL-02443-0004]

4. Dietician's Reports on Health Conditions at Holy Angels IRS

- 1961 In 1961 a Dietician's Report identified the lack of vitamin C in diets of children at Fort Chipewyan IRS and below standard levels of sanitation as potential health risks. [AGL-000633; AGL-000631; AGL-000630; AGL-000154]
- 1965 In 1965 a Dietician's Report Re: Food Service conditions at Holy Angels IRS recommended that Afruit be served twice daily...."Also recommended is a source high in Vitamin C. This may be the citrus fruits or their juices, vitamin enriched apple juice, tomatoes juice, and vitamin enriched juice crystals, raw cabbage, raw turnips..." [AGL-000359]

B. School Inspections

- 1911 The first recorded School Inspection located up to this time was in 1911 by Indian Affairs Inspector H.A. Conroy. [GNA-000878]
- 1920 The earliest available reference to a provincial inspection of Holy Angels IRS is [RCA-005555, 09/24/1920], a letter of enquiry from DIA to the Alberta Minister of Education.
- 1935 An Inspection Report re buildings and school owned by Church. [AGL-000992]
- 1938 A Sanitation Report listed the buildings at Holy Angels IRS [AGL-000696]
- 1949 [RCA-000011, 11/07/1949], Letter from DIA Superintendent of Education to Superintendent of Schools, Province of Alberta with request to inspect Indian Schools including Holy Angels
- 1951 Letter from DIA Superintendent of Education to Superintendent of Schools, Province of Alberta with request to inspect Indian Schools including Holy Angels [RCA-001557]
- 1952 The first recorded Provincial Inspections of Holy Angels IRS, that have been located up to this time, were in 1952. [AGL-000349]

C. Fires

- 1960 Fire damaged part of the gymnasium and shop areas of school on April 8-9, 1960, but the classroom facilities could still be used [AGL-002254-0002; AGL-001337]
- 1965 A fire in the boiler room of the Day School, February 2nd, 1965, caused some damage to heating equipment. [AGL-001470-0002]
- 1981 Bishop Piche Day School was destroyed by an arson fire on July 19, 1981. Sixteen portable classrooms were brought in by barge to replace the destroyed facilities. [AGL-002013]

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Tenure Dates of Principals and Administrators at Holy Angels IRS

Dates for all Principals and Residence Administrators are approximate and are taken from the first and last instances of their names on reports located. At Holy Angels IRS classroom instruction was administered by the Grey Nuns and the Residence was administered separately by the Oblates. Principals and Administrators are listed below in separate categories. In addition, there exist various inconsistencies within documents regarding the precise dates that a staff member held the title of Principal. These inconsistencies have been footnoted.

A. Principals

NOTE – At Holy Angels IRS the positions of School Principal and Residence Administrator were separate from each other – the Principal of the classroom portion of the school was a Grey Nun and the Administrator of the Residence portion was an Oblate; between 1934 and however, the title of Principal does not appear on any staff lists for Holy Angels Convent

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
The title of Principal is applied to any staff member nor found on any documents prior to 1917	Principal	1874 - 1915
Sister Laverty - (Marguerite O'Brien) also known as Sister Lafferty	Principal	1917 - 1918
Sister M. Zephirina Dufault	Principal	1918 - 1930
Sister Marie Louise Champoux	Principal	1931 - 1933
According to Holy Angels Convent staff lists located in the Grey Nuns Archives, no Grey Nuns held the title of Principal from 1934 to 1948. One reference cites Father Caudier as Principal at Holy Angels IRS for two years as of 02/27/1935. Another reference lists Father Coudert as Principal of Holy Angels IRS from 1927 to 1936. Sister Souka and Sister Deslauriers were also listed in documents as Principal during the same time period.	Principal	1934 - 1935
Sister Marie Louise Champoux	Principal	1935

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Unknown	Principal	1936 - 1937
Sister Souka	Principal	1938
Sister Mary Anne Deslauriers	Principal	1942 - 1948
Sister Oliva Lavoie	Principal	1948 - 1950
Sister Archangel Brady	Principal	1951 - 1960
Sister Archangel Brady	Principal	1960 - 1976 ⁵

B. Residence Administrators

Holy Angels Residence was administered by the Oblates from Nativity Mission beside the school and residence at Fort Chipewyan.

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Father Laity, O.M.I.	Administrator	1874 - 1880
Father Pascal, O.M.I.	Administrator	1880 - 1882
Father Le Doussal, O.M.I.	Administrator	1882 - 1913
Father Letreste, O.M.I.	Administrator	1913 - 1916
Mgr. Jousard, O.M.I.	Administrator	1916 - 1927
Father Letreste, O.M.I.	Administrator	1927
Father Coudert, O.M.I. ⁶	Administrator -	1929
Father Picard, O.M.I.	Administrator	1936 - 1950
Father Gilles Mousseau, O.M.I. ⁷	Administrator - in at least one document Fr. Mousseau is also	1950 - 1956

⁵ In 1960 most classroom instruction transferred from Holy Angels Residence to the new Bishop Piche Day School situated beside the Residence. Sister Brady was Principal of Bishop Piche Day School until 1976.

⁶ In at least one document Fr. Coudert is listed as Principal from 1927 to 1936.

⁷ In at least one document Fr. Mousseau is also referred to as Principal.

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
	referred to as Principal of Holy Angels	
Father Lucien Casterman, O.M.I. ⁸	Administrator -	1956 - 1962
Father Gilles Mousseau, O.M.I.	Administrator	1962 - 1971
Father Jean Porte, O.M.I.	Administrator	1971 - 1974

Narrative Completed: August 18, 2009
Narrative Updated: September 28, 2009

⁸ In at least one document Fr. Casterman was also referred to as Principal.

Holy Angels IRS - Index of Documents

Docid#	Date	Description	Page ##
AGL-000316	Undated	List	
AGL-001239	Undated	Graphic	
AGL-000581	March 12, 1877	Letter	
AGL-000528	December 16, 1895	Letter	
DMK-020003	May 20, 1911	Agreement For the Operation of a School	
AGL-000943	September 13, 1915	Letter	
AGL-000907	August 26, 1918	Letter	
RCA-005555	September 24, 1920	Letter	
AGL-000992	February 27, 1935	Inspection Report	
AGL-001010	July 31, 1936	Letter	
AGL-001020	June 10, 1938	Letter - EXTRACT	
AGL-000696	November 4, 1938	Report	
AGL-000735	October 12, 1942	Letter	
AGL-000724	November, 1942	Report	
GNA-000877	July 5, 1947	Programme	1-6
AGL-000834	July 8, 1949	Letter	
RCA-000011	November 7, 1949	Letter	
RCA-001557	April 30, 1951	Letter	
AGL-000349	1952	List	
RCA-003294	December, 1953	Report	1, 2, 3, 11, 12
RCA-003300-0002	00/00/1955	Table	1
AGL-000011	March 25, 1955	Letter	
AGL-000099	June 7, 1955	Letter	
AGL-000127	March 12, 1956	Letter	
AGL-000337	June 12, 1956	Letter	

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AGL-000338	June 12, 1956	Letter	
AGL-000336	June 27, 1956	Letter	
OGP-170051	August 7, 1956	Letter	
AGL-001639-0000	May 7, 1957	Memorandum	
AGL-000168	May 14, 1957	Memorandum	
AGL-002297-0002	July 25, 1957	Report	
RCA-000418	July 8, 1958	Letter	
AGL-002268	July 30, 1958	Letter	
AGL-002269	August 18, 1958	Memorandum	
AGL-002263	November 27, 1958	Letter	
AGL-000001	December 16, 1958	Inspection Report	
AGL-000057	December 30, 1958	Memorandum	
GNA-000868	January 1, 1959	Newsletter	1, 11, 12
AGL-000023	March 20, 1959	Note	
AGL-000071	August 28, 1959	Memorandum	
AGL-001343	December 23, 1959	Memorandum	
AGL-002254-0002	April 9, 1960	Report	
AGL-001337	April 11, 1960	Memorandum	
AGL-000027	June 7, 1960	Memorandum	
AGL-000079	June 28, 1960	Letter	
AGL-000061	June 30, 1960	Memorandum	
AGL-000069	August 17, 1960	Letter	
AGL-000033	November 28, 1960	Memorandum	
AGL-000205	December 20, 1960	Letter	
AGL-000342	February 15, 1961	Memorandum	1
AGL-000065	October 3, 1961	Memorandum	1-6

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AGL-000630	October 23, 1961	Letter	
AGL-002226	October 25, 1961	Memorandum	
AGL-000154	October 30, 1961	Letter	
AGL-000633	September 27, 1961	Dietician's Report	
AGL-000631	September 28, 1961	Dietician's Report	
AGL-000454	April 18, 1962	Audit Report	1-4
AGL-001799	July 12, 1962	Agreement for the Operation of a School	
AGL-001669-0002	September 11, 1962	Graphic	
DMK-020005-0001	November 29, 1962	Memorandum of Understanding	
AGL-001726-0003	December 10, 1962	Letter	
AGL-002445-0001	December 14, 1962	Report	1-10
GNA-000810-01	December 31, 1962	Report	1, 138, 154, 182
AGL-002445-0000	January 17, 1963	Letter	
AGL-001736-0002	June 10, 1963	Memorandum	
AGL-001716-0001	July 24, 1963	Letter	
AGL-001716-0000	August 16, 1963	Memorandum	
AGL-001743	August 22, 1963	Treasury Board Document	
AGL-001745-0001	September 1, 1963	Contract Document	
AGL-001746	September 12, 1963	Treasury Board Document	
AGL-002443-0001	March 18, 1964	Letter	
AGL-002443-0004	March 26, 1964	Letter	
AGL-001459-0001	June 23, 1964	Letter	
AGL-000359	March 31, 1965	Letter	
AGL-001470-0002	May 31, 1965	Insurance Document	
GNA-000956	1967	Photo Album	1, 2, 3, 19, 20, 63

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AGL-000267	December 6, 1967	Letter	
AGL-000594	February 19, 1968	Letter	
AGL-001558-0001	November 17, 1969	Letter	
AGL-001675-0002	December 9, 1969	Letter	
AGL-000506	April, 1970	Memorandum	
AGL-000264	May 4, 1970	Letter	
AGL-000259	December 29, 1970	Letter	
AGL-001560	1971	Contract Document	
RCA-000485	February, 1971	Report	1, 2, 161-164
AGL-002374	February 11, 1971	Letter	
AGL-002311	June 4, 1971	Letter	
AGL-002314	June 18, 1971	Memorandum	
AGL-000231	July 7, 1971	Certificate	
AGL-001499	July 26, 1971	Telegram	
AGL-001496-0001	August 24, 1971	Memorandum	
AGL-002020-0001	November 16, 1971	Contract Document	
AGL-002421	November 22, 1971	Contract Document	
AGL-000494	June 13, 1972	Letter	
DMK-020015	August 31, 1972	Report	
AGL-002482	October, 1972	Report	
AGL-002395-0002	November 22, 1972	Contract Document	
AGL-002384	November 13, 1973	Memorandum	
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GNA-000610	June 30, 1988	Essay	
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AGL-001187	July 22, 1991	Statement	1-4, 10-18
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GNA-000609	September 17, 1997	Essay	1-4

Doc Separator AGL-000316

SUMMARY

<u>AGREEMENT NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION COST</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>	<u>SPACES</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>
172	Sept. 1/63			240	3 classrooms, 6 bedroom dup. industrial & gym & laboratory
177.	Oct. 22/63			80	4 classrooms
191	Mar. 10/64			55	4 classrooms
378	Feb. 28/68			(as in #172 & #191)	hooking up school to village water supply
	TOTAL				

TEACHERS' HOUSING

Fort Chipewyan S.D. #4924

House No. 1 (D), Acquired 1963, Cost
 " No. 2 (D), Leased I.A.
 " No. 3, Acquired 1963, Cost
 " No. 4, Acquired 1964, Cost
 " No. 5, Rental Atco
 " No. 6, Rental Atco
 " No. 8, Acquired 1965, Cost
 " No. 9, Acquired 1965, Cost

Total

FIRE DAMAGE

1961 - [REDACTED] prior to transfer) (delete)
 1966 - [REDACTED]

VOCATIONAL

Agreement approved March 14, 1963 and completed April/66

Final total cost - [REDACTED]
 Voc. Grant (75%) - [REDACTED]
 Prov. Grant (25%) - [REDACTED]

779/6-1-012
 01/57 - 1974
 VOL. 2 HQ.

CROWN
 C27.21

Doc Separator AGL-001239

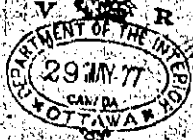


X Bishop Piche School
 pencil lines are approx area
 being discussed in mission

779/6-1-737
 vol 1, 01/71-04/74
 NAC Edmonton

CROWN
 C27.1135

Doc Separator AGL-000581



Lac la Pêche

Dear Lady Mission

12 March 1866

Mr. S. A. Wardish Esq.
Deputy Minister of the Interior
Ottawa

Sir

I beg respectfully to put under your eyes the following report on the Roman Catholic school established in the far North, i.e. on the shores of Athabasca Lake and the other on the banks of McKenzie's River.

Having being charged with the spiritual government of the Roman Catholic Missions in the Athabasca & McKenzie's River Districts, my first care was directed to the creation of an asylum where I might gather a certain number of Indian orphans with at the same time offering easy means of education to the children of the men employed in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co.

I therefore called upon the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity, the Grey Nuns of Montreal, to get several of their members to come and take the direction of the intended asylum. My request was granted and in the year 1866 five Sisters of Charity with two servant maids, left Montreal for the far distant, icy and desolate region of McKenzie's River.

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Volume 3649, File 8185)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CROWN
C27.47

As you may easily imagine, the expenses incurred for the conveyance of the Sisters and their baggage and for their installation were very great.

Immediately after their arrival the Grey Nuns opened their school and from 1868 down to the present year 1877 they have had constantly a number of pupils varying from 25 to 30 - actually they are 28.

Now, Sir, I will draw your attention to the circumstances in which these pupils are educated by the Sisters of Charity. Colonial schools which children may resort to from their parental homes are not possible in this part of the world. Indians are scattered in bands or on the shores of the lakes. The white population is limited to the men employed in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co., and disseminated in the various parts of the district. So that we were obliged to take as boarders all the children who wanted to be instructed. Although it is a very heavy burden for the Roman Catholic Mission, this system was adopted, and we have had, to the present day, to shelter, to clothe and to feed all our pupils. The most part of these are Indian orphans, the others are children of the men engaged at the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. These last alone receive their clothing from their parents, but they are also Mission's charge for boarding and other bodily care, as well as for teaching. And, please, Sir, recall your mind that this establishment which could be kept up in civilized countries without considerable expense, is situated on the bank of McRae's River, one of the remotest places of the world, where

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3649, File 8185)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

extremely difficult and expensive to have a
of the necessities of life to be carried.

However the success which followed the creation
of that Asylum erected at the Providence Mission
on the bank of McKenzie's River, encouraged me to
try to establish a similar house at the Athabasca
Mission near Fort Chipewyan. And 2 years ago, three
Guy Rimes of Montreal came with a servant man to
render the same service to that country. They have
now 18 children in the same circumstances as at Pro-
vidence Mission. (But means prevented the taking a
greater number of pupils there for the moment.)

Now, Sir, I call upon you, trusting that
your kind office these two schools, viz. the Providence
and the Athabasca Indian Asylums, may receive
the benefit of the government bounty.

I believe, Sir, this statement will be
sufficient. If any other formally were required
I would be thankful for your letting me know.

I remain, Sir, with respect

Your humble servant

+ J. Lewis Esq. Animating
O.H.S.

His Lordship's address

Right Rev. Dr. H. Harwood

Bishop of Athabasca

Near Aspeton of Athabasca & McKenzie River

La Crosse, Wis.

See Catalogue

Doc Separator AGL-000528

155845

COPY.

No 0141.

St. Joachim, Edmonton.

18th December, 1895.

To Mr. Forget,

Commissioner for Indian Affairs.

My dear Sir:-

While the Dominion Government does not pretend to convert the Indians to any Christian Denomination and leaves the work to Missionaries, it thinks nevertheless wise to help to teach the Indian children, and I understand that the Church of England has obtained from the Government one boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake for 30 children at the rate of \$30.00 per capita. Now, as Roman Catholic Bishop of Athabasca, Mackenzie, I beg to state that very nigh all the Indians in this Far North Country are Christians, the proportion being so that out of 100 Indians more than 90 are Catholics - I may refer to the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, the free traders and some tourists, as witnesses of this - Now I believe that justice and fair play to all may induce the Government to grant such boarding schools to my Missions according to the proportionate number of our Catholic Indians.

*The amount paid is
each for 20 pupils*

at

Common

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3952, file 134,858)

PUBLIC
ARCHIVE

CROWN
C27.57

185845

2.

I have indeed already three strictly boarding schools under the management of Sisters of Charity and of Providence Sisters of Montreal, one at Holy Angel's convent, Nativity Mission, Lake Athabasca, another at Sacred Heart Convent Providence, Mackenzie River, and another at St. Bernard's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake.

The present aid is a salary grant of [redacted] per annum.

W. J.

Commodore

This last named alone has received some help from the Government, and now I ask that the favour granted to the Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, be also granted to my three boarding schools above mentioned.

I have the honour to be,

My dear Sir,

Yours truly,

sgd. Emile Grouard.

Rev. Hara O.M.I.

Vic. Apost., of Athabasca, Mackenzie.

Doc Separator

DMK-020003

DEPARTMENT
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND

The Rt. Rev. Emile Grdhard, C.M.

REGARDING THE

FORT CHIPEWYAN BOARDING
SCHOOL.

Dated. 20th day of May A.D. 1911

DM-B-0003

DM - Initial Affidavit

1911

This Agreement made this... *twentieth* ...
day of... *May*... *A. D.*... 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 Rev. Emile Grouard, D.M.I., D.D., Bishop of*
... *Athabaska* ...
...
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:—

I. 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 *Fort Chipewyan, in the Province*
... *of Alberta and Dominion of Canada* ...
known as ... *Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding School* ...
not more than... *Forty (40)* ... 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 Fort Chipewyan* ...

... *Band of*
residing at
Indians *at Fort Chipewyan and vicinity* ... *in regular Band of*
Indians now under the supervision of H. A. Conroy, Inspector ... *Treaty No. 8*
... *Indian Agent*

(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.

1911

This Agreement made this twentieth
day of May A. D. 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 Rev. Emile Grouard, D.M.I., D.D., Bishop of
Athabaska
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:—

I. 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 Fort Chipewyan, in the Province
of Alberta and Dominion of Canada
known as Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding School
not more than Forty (40) 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 Fort Chipewyan

residing at
Indians at Fort Chipewyan and vicinity Band of
Indians now under the supervision of H. A. Conroy, Inspector Treaty No. 8 Agent

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, legal 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.

II. 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 [REDACTED] per annum for each pupil, but the number of pupils so to be paid for shall not exceed **Forty (40)**... 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 the... **Principal of the School for the time being**..... 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.

3. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises, when they are the property of the Government, in good condition and repair, and provide for proper sanitation and sanitary appliances.

III. The Superintendent General shall have the right to cancel and rescind this contract if in his opinion the.....**Management**..... has failed to comply with any of the covenants and stipulations of this contract by giving six months' notice in writing to the.....**Management**..... and such notice shall be sufficiently served by sending it by registered mail addressed to the **Right Rev. Emile Grouard, O.M.I., D.D., Bishop of Athabaska at.....Pt. Chipewyan, Alberta.**.....

IV. Pursuant to the statute in that behalf, it is hereby expressly agreed that no member of the House of Commons of Canada shall have any share or part in this agreement or any benefit to arise therefrom.

V. Should the amount voted by Parliament and applicable towards payment by the Superintendent General of the grant for each pupil in the said school hereinbefore provided for or towards payment of anything to be supplied, provided or done by the Superintendent General under this contract, be at any time expended during the continuance of this contract, the Superintendent General may give the.....**Management**.....notice to that effect, and thereafter the.....**Management**.....shall not be entitled to any payment under this contract, and the Superintendent General and His Majesty shall not be liable to supply, provide or do anything under this contract for which the expenditure of money may be necessary, until the necessary funds shall have been voted by Parliament in that behalf, and in no event shall the.....**Management**.....have, make or prefer any claim against the Superintendent General or His Majesty for any damages or compensation.

VI. In this contract the word.....**"Management"**..... shall mean and include the **Right Rev. Emile Grouard, O.M.I., D.D., his successors and assigns**.....and the words 'Superintendent General' shall mean the Superintendent General or acting Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being; and the words 'His Majesty' include His Majesty's heirs and successors.

VII. This contract, unless rescinded by the Superintendent General under the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, shall continue in force for a term of.....

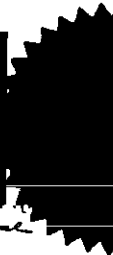
.....**Five (5)**.....years to be computed from the.....**First**
 day of.....**April**.....**A.D.** 19 **II**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year hereinbefore written.

WITNESS:

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted Signature]



For the party of the First Part.

*Deputy Superintendent General
 of Indian Affairs.*

.....

[Redacted Signature]

(Seal)

For the party of the Second Part.

Doc Separator AGL-000943

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS
OF CANADA,
OTTAWA.



Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10. Volume 6354, File 755-5, part 1)

LS

September 13, 1915.

483186

My dear Mr. Scott:-

I enclose you herewith a copy of a letter and petition
I have received from H. A. Mackie of Edmonton, which explain
themselves.

Yours sincerely,



D. C. Scott, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

O t t a w a,

Ont.

Encls.

CROWN
C27.105

755-5, pt. 1
RG10, VOL. 6354
REEL C-6710 & C-6711
1902 - 1938

E.J.

Copy.

403786

318 McLeod Building,
Edmonton, Alta.,

Sept. 8th, 1915.

Honourable Robert Rogers,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find petition of the Chipewan
Convent. As per the petition I have visited the Institution
at St. Albert and I find that the installation will be about
[REDACTED] This is exclusive of the cost of drilling the well,
and the usual cost is so much per foot, I am not aware of
the amount. The circumstances are these: Chipewan is
situated on the mouth of Lake Athabasca, and the Athabasca
River flows into the mouth of the Lake down in the Rocky
River, which empties into the Slave at the Junction of the
Peace and the Slave. The Athabasca River is very muddy
at all times of the year except late in the fall and early
in the spring. The Lake is extremely muddy by reason of its
shallow waters (maximum depth in normal water 8 to 10ft.)
for a distance of about 25 miles towards Fond du Lac.
It becomes, therefore, impossible for any of the institutions
at Chipewan to get clear water during the greater part of
the year. In the main, and the only water available is the
Lake water. This has proven to be a source of danger to the
children in attendance, and whilst visiting the northern

-2-
district the Sisters asked me to request the Government assistance.

The well which would be dug for the Sisters could be used by a large portion of the population of Chipewan, it being only a small trading post. Whilst this may not be considered public works, I can vouch for the fact that the request made by the Sisters is a very reasonable one indeed. I travelled the Athabasca, the Rocky and Slave Rivers for a distance of 700 miles and I always welcomed a brook from which I could get clear water to drink. Even when the water is settled in pails and barrels, it is at best riley. From a sanitary point of view it seems that the Government ought to do something for that Institution, which is established for the public welfare, which at best is living in seclusion for the sake of Christianity and education of children.

I trust you will give this request a favourable consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD) H. A. Mackie.

Holy Angels Boarding School
Fort Chipewyan, Alta. July 24-1916

To the Honorable Robert Rogers
Minister of Public Works.
Ottawa Ont.

Honorable Sir:-

Whereas the Holy Angels
Boarding School is situated on the northern
shore of Athabasca Lake at Chipewyan,
Alberta and

Whereas the school is dependent
for water on the lake water and

Whereas the lake water is often
very muddy most of the spring and
summer season and it is unsanitary
and dangerous for the pupils to drink and

Whereas our school is gratuitous
with few exceptions and financially incapable
of securing a remedial condition of things

Whereas we have seized the
opportunity of our Candidate's passing

and she consented to assist us.

We therefore pray the Honorable Minister of Public Works and his Government to assist us financially in the digging of a well and securing all necessary apparatuses and thereby relieve a condition of things over which we have no control.

For the approximate cost we have asked Mr. H. A. Mackie to visit the St. Albert Institution and see and ascertain the cost of plant and such cost will cover cost of plant except perhaps the drilling because the shale is rocky.

An engine supplied would have to be of wood as no coal can be secured at the present.

In granting our request your Government will ensure our lasting gratitude and we shall not be forgetful of your kindness.

We remain yours devotedly

L. H. L. Dumais acting agt.

Sister Laverie Matron

Sister M. Laverie

Principal

Doc Separator AGL-000907

COMMACK, MACHIE ~~NOTARY PUBLIC~~
STERS, SPLICATORS & NOTARIES

JOHN COMMACK, M.A. MACHIE
~~NOTARY PUBLIC~~

PLEASE REFER TO FILE NUMBER

1316 HULEOOD BUILDING,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

YOUR NUMBER

PHONE 1548

August 26th, 1918.

514725



Duncan Campbell Scott, Esq.,
Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

Enclosed you will find a letter from Sister
Inferity regarding the Holy Angel's Boarding School,
and a statement of the approximate cost of installation
for wall and pump.

This matter I discussed fully with you in Ottawa.
I cannot add any more but to say that the appropriation
is very reasonable, and I trust you may be able to
arrange this expenditure this Fall.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest
convenience and oblige.

Yours sincerely,

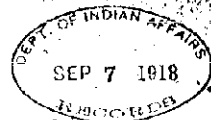
M/L

CROWN

C27.116

775-S. Pt. 1
RG10, VOL. 6354
REEL C-6710 & C-6711
1902 - 1938

General Hospital
Edmonton, Aug. 22. 1918



Copy of Statement furnished by
His Reverend Bishop Liversidge in
answer to Circular File No. 1074.10/1
referring to an installation for water
supply to Holy Angels Boarding School
at Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca.

The grounds surrounding the School
having been carefully examined, a well
was dug, some three hundred feet from
the School on the shore of Lake Athabasca.
There is to be had an abundant supply
of good water in this well, filtered as
it is by the sand in coming from its
source in a channel of the Lake.

The work could not be completed on
the well, owing to lack of funds. But
with the assistance of Government kindly
assured us, for which we are most
thankful, the work could easily and
expeditiously be completed.

The following would be necessary:

1. A wind-mill with attachment for
pumping water.
2. A strong pump.
3. Six hundred ft. pipe 1 1/4 in.
4. Three " " galvanized sheets
for tank.

An estimate of [redacted] would, I think
cover the entire expense.

Yours truly,
Bishop Liversidge

Doc Separator RCA-005555

24949/3

Ottawa, September 24, 1920.

Sir,

Owing to the absence from Ottawa of the Deputy Superintendent General I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant with respect to the Provincial Government inspecting the Indian schools in the Province of Alberta.

I am enclosing herewith a list of the Indian day and residential schools in the province, showing in each case their location and the number of class-rooms. This list contains the names of the schools that are at present in operation.

I shall be pleased, when you have been able to look into this matter, to have the decision arrived at by your Department regarding the inspection of these schools by your inspectors.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

J. T. Ross, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Education,
Edmonton, Alta.

Indian Affairs, School Files.
(Sgt 10, Volume 6013, File 1-1-6-Alta., part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

To
cop

CROWN
3.246

List of Schools in the Province of ALBERTA, showing Agency
and Reserve on which located and nearest Post Office Address.

BOARDING SCHOOLS (con)

School	Reserve	Post Office Address	No. of Classes
Vermilion (St. Henri)	Fert Vermilion	Fert Vermilion Main River	2 / 1
Wabasca C. M.	At Wabasca Lake St. John's Mission	Wabasca	2 / 1
Wabasca R. C.	At Wabasca Lake St. Martin's Mission	Wabasca	2 / 1
Whitfish Lake	At Whitfish Lake	Whitfish Lake Via Grouard	1 / 2

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

St. Joseph	at Davisburg	Dawinton	2 / 10

Indian Affairs, School Files.
(EC 10, Volume 6015, File 1-1-6-Alta., part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Doc Separator AGL-000992

134-1-5-1
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

PB CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 27th, 1935

Dear Doctor McGill:

I have the honour to report on an inspection of the Holy Angels Indian Residential School at Fort Chipewyan, which is run under the management of the Roman Catholic Church; and as far as I knew they personally own the building and equipment at this institution. The School is situated just at the South end of the village, bordering on the river. This institution was built something like 70 years ago, according to information I received. The original building was of logs but I presume it has been sheathed inside and out several times, and although it is very old it is still in a good state of repair. The ceilings, of course, are not up to standard heights, and the halls are narrow, but the building has a lot of windows, and when the thermometer gets down between 60° and 70° below zero in the winter time, it is not very difficult to get an abundance of fresh air into the building. I went over the school and looked over the equipment, and everything was in good order. The children had good beds to sleep in: home-made, but Doctor Harold W. McGill.

Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs.

all has good feather ticks as mattresses and lots of bedding. You will realize that where there is an abundance of geese and ducks it is not difficult to get lots of feathers for ticks.

There are two classrooms in the building. One classroom was supplied with the regular school seats, old type, but the other one had home-made tables and benches.

I also looked over the fire-hazard at the school, and I am sure we all realize that in an old frame building of that nature there is always danger of fire. However I think all precautions are being taken that possibly can be to eliminate risk. There is, of course a set of stairs inside the building. Then there are two sets of stairs down to the ground on the outside of the building, one at each end. There are also several fire extinguishers in the building, but in case of fire the main thing would be to get the children all out of the school and not stop to use fire extinguishers. I might mention that the building is not very high and if there was a fire, especially in the winter time, it would not hurt the children to jump out through the windows. I also noticed that axes were kept handy in case of the necessity of breaking windows or doors. Two sisters sleep in each dormitory.

The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces situated on the main floor. There is no modern convenience in this institution of any kind and water is hauled by team from the lake and dumped into the cistern. The school

authorities were just completing the erection of an ice house and refrigeration plant to enable them to keep their food supplies during the summer months, which I am sure is quite a problem in an out-of-the-way place like Fort Chipewyan.

There is a new hip-roof barn at the school which houses the cattle and horses. There are also several store-houses and out-buildings and a separate building for all the male members of the staff. As the buildings do not belong to the Department I presume this is sufficient report in connection with the same.

LIVE STOCK:

The school keeps a few head of cattle under great difficulties. Last fall they had to get rid of several animals on account of the scarcity of feed. The Principal informed me that they were hauling hay 50 miles. They had 9 cows, 4 horses and about 100 chickens.

A small farm is operated by the school but the crop is out for feed. Last fall they harvested 750 sacks of potatoes and an abundance of other garden truck. It might be interesting to the Department to know that in 1892 some wheat raised by the school authorities there received 1st prize at the World's Fair in Chicago. They have no trouble in raising gardens up in that part of the country if they can find the soil. Around Fort Chipewyan this is

Indian Affairs. School Files.

- 4 -

difficult as the land around there is principally composed of rock.

At the time of my visit there were 79 children in residence at the school: 39 Treaty and 40 non-Treaty. As we approached the school Doctor Lewis made the following remarks: "Mr. Christianson, I know you have seen Indian children in residential schools all over the country, but I am sure you have never seen a healthier lot than we have in this institution," and after I had seen them I quite agreed with the doctor's statement: There was no illness of any kind in the school, nor did I notice a sickly looking child amongst them; and they are evidently well fed and cared for in every way. In conversation with the Sister Superior I learned that the children always receive a meal of fish per day. This winter they have been able to get an abundance of caribou meat and in every way the children more or less live as in their natural environment, receiving pretty much the same food as they do in their own homes, but a little better. I was in the dining room when the children were eating and they seemed to be getting all the food they required, which is born out by the appearance of the children. I saw the children at one time or another practically every day, as I often passed the school, and called in there, &c., and they were all well clad.

The training carried on there is more

- 5 -

or less along the requirements of the North. The girls learn to make moccasins, to do silk work on leather, to knit and make their own clothes, &c. They are also taught cooking and learn how to make bread and bannock, and in every way they are taught things that will be useful to them when they leave the school. The main thing is not to keep any of the children in school too long, as the boys have no avocation to go to when they are discharged other than that of their fathers and forefathers, viz., to make a living off the land by hunting, trapping and fishing.

The classroom work at the school seemed to be very satisfactory, and I found that some of the children had gone as high as Grade VI. Both teachers were quite efficient in their work; and I was surprised to meet Sister Robinette, who was at one time the senior girls' teacher at Lebrét, and an excellent teacher, having had years of experience.

The staff of the school consists of the following: 12 Sisters of Charity belonging to the order of Grey Nuns of Montreal; Five priests at the mission and three brothers, as well as 5 other male employees. During the last 3 or 4 years, or since Doctor Lewis came to Fort Chipewyan, there have been many changes in the personnel of the school. The Rev. Sister McQuillan is the Superior. She is an Irish Sister and Doctor Lewis informed me that she was very efficient. Rev. Father Gaudier is

- 6 -
Principal of the school, and he has occupied this position for approximately two years. I considered him a very capable Principal and the Agent informed me that he was of the same opinion. Father Caudier left for the East while I was at Fort Chipewyan, and he will probably call on the Department when he is in Ottawa.

During my stay up there the School put on a concert in my honour and invited most of the settlers from the village to it, and it was enjoyed by all present. I must say they made a very creditable showing.

In conclusion I would say that in my opinion Holy Angels School is carrying on splendid work in spite of great handicaps.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

[REDACTED]
M. Christianson,

Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Alberta Inspectorate.

Doc Separator AGL-001010

EX'D.

Ottawa, July 31st, 1936.

Reverend Sir,

The Department is in receipt of the voucher which you submitted in connection with the cost of lumber and building material purchased for the construction of a laundry at the Holy Angels Indian Residential School.

The following accounts are attached to your voucher:-

- (1) An account for [redacted] from the [redacted]
- (2) Account from [redacted] for [redacted]
- (3) Account from [redacted] for [redacted]

Your voucher requests that the cheque be issued in favour of the Holy Angels Indian Residential School but I would point out that none of the accounts you submitted have been receipted. If you obtain receipts from these three companies and attach these receipts to the voucher with the accounts, payment can then be made to the Principal of the Holy Angels School. If, however, the accounts have not yet been paid, it will be necessary for you to prepare and forward three vouchers, in triplicate. The first voucher should request payment of [redacted] in favour of the [redacted] and their account should be attached to the voucher. Vouchers prepared in a similar manner should be forwarded for the [redacted]

No special provision has been made in our appropriation for the current fiscal year for any expenditure at the Holy Angels Residential School and, under these circumstances, I am not prepared to state whether or not we can pay the above accounts but they will receive further consideration when submitted in a proper manner.

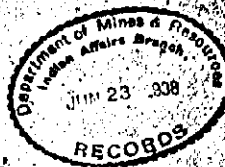
Yours truly,

[redacted]
T. R. L. MacInnes,
Acting Secretary.

W. J. Barrett, C. E. I.
R. C. Mission,
Fort Smith, N. W. T.

Doc Separator AGL-001020

Handy copy to 5
134-1
Original on 451-1



Extract from letter dated June 10, 1938,
file 451-1, from Dr. P. W. Head, Medical
Superintendent, addressed to Dr. H. W. McGill:

Your letter of the above date to hand and
carefully studied.

The situation in this Agency regarding the
control of Tuberculosis is very poor.

.....

The only residential school in this Agency
is at Fort Chipewyan and it also takes in day
school pupils of half-breed and white families.

The school is an old antiquated building with
no facilities for carrying out segregation of
tubercular pupils and it has been my custom to
discharge any active cases that may arise. Any
cases that I consider not active but need extra
attention I attempt to put on hospital routine with
special food.

.....

I do not think a great deal can be done towards
the control of Tuberculosis until we have a more
modern residential school and a hospital located
at this point.

.....

(Sgd.) P. W. Head, M.D.
Medical Superintendent.

775-5, pt. 1
RG10, VOL. 6354
REEL C-8710 & C-8711
1902-1938

Doc Separator AGL-000696

COPY

PROVISIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Public Health Engineering Branch
P.O. Box 1012, Vancouver, B.C.

November 4, 1938

REPORT ON A SURVEY OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS AT
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION AT FORT CHIPWEYAN, ALTA.

Date - July 7 and 8, 1938

Fort Chipewyan is an old trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, situated at the western end of Lake Athabaska near the mouth of the Athabaska River. The white population totals about 100, together with several resident Indian families. From 500 to 600 Indians live in the vicinity and occasionally come to camp at the Fort when Treaty is being paid and also to trade and obtain supplies.

The Roman Catholic Mission is located just west of the settlement at the head of a shallow bay encircled by glaciated rocky ledges. It consists of a residential school for Indian children, the oldest part of which was constructed in 1874, a church, priest's residence, stable and barn and numerous other outbuildings in connection. During the winter months the school is occupied by about 100 children and many stay on during the summer so that provision has to be made for adequate quantities of water for domestic purposes throughout the year.

With the assistance of one of the brothers examination was made of the sources of water supply and methods of sewage and garbage disposal.

Water Supply

The main source of supply is from Lake Athabaska, being pumped during the summer and hauled on sleighs from holes through the ice during the winter. The water intake is situated in front of the school at the end of a wooden wharf, the intake line consisting of 3/4-inch galvanized iron pipe with a foot valve. A small gasoline driven plunger pump discharges the water through a 1-inch line to 5 or 6 covered steel barrels in the kitchen. This water is used for all purposes including drinking and culinary in the raw state.

During the winter, holes must be cut through the ice further out in the lake and the water hauled to the school on sleighs in the barrels. The summer consumption is estimated to vary from 400 to 600 gallons per day and the winter consumption 200 gallons daily.

The level of Lake Athabaska is controlled to a great extent by the levels of the Peace and Athabaska Rivers and shows quite a wide fluctuation. This frequently results in the

CROWN
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775-5, pt. 2
1934 - 1949
RG10, Vol. 6354
Reel: B711

present water intake becoming stranded and to overcome this, 2,000 feet of 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe have been obtained and will be extended along the base of the west side of the bay out to deeper water (Photo No. 4). This pipe has to be taken up before winter sets in to avoid destruction or loss by drifting ice.

Sources of possible sewage pollution are all of local origin. The Athabaska River is highly turbid during the summer months carrying in suspension considerable quantities of clay and sand. Though practically all the residents in the settlement use the common outdoor dug pit type of privy, none of which is closer than 100 feet to the lake shore, nevertheless all the surface drainage which may contain human sewage as well as dog droppings and other matter, is toward the lake with the drift towards the mission intake. The outer end of the boat dock is popular for bathing by children and consequently casual pollution may be expected from this source, (Photo No. 1). Another possible source of sewage pollution is the Indian camps perched on the bare rocks adjacent to the water intake area (Photo No. 4).

In my opinion the lake at this point is quite unsatisfactory as a source of drinking water supply during the summer.

A second source of supply is a shallow well in the rear of the mission which is at the present only being used for the stables. This well is some 500 feet from the school kitchen and about 250 feet from the stables and at a lower elevation. It adjoins the gardens and fields used for hay and clover crops and is about the only available site for a well in the vicinity because of the light overburden on the underlying rocks. The well is about 4 feet square and 24 feet deep, being lined with rocks. The log showed a stratum of impervious clay 10 feet thick overlying a waterbearing stratum of mixed clay and gravel. The top of the well is protected from surface drainage and a ditch between it and the stables carries off the drainage around it. There is both a small gasoline driven plunger pump and a hand pump which may be used to pump the water to the kitchen or stable. These are housed in a small wooden structure. (Photo No. 5).

This well is exclusively used by the mission during the breaking up or freezing over of the lake when the pumped supply is not available. It is reported to produce an ample quantity although its use for drinking and culinary purposes has been objected to because of the taste which is somewhat mineral although not entirely disagreeable. The laboratory report on one specimen obtained was favourable. (Table No. 1).

A third source of water supply frequently used is a slough several hundred yards back of the mission which is removed from sources of human sewage pollution (Photo No. 6). This source of supply appears to be quite suitable for all domestic purposes but unfortunately the quantity available

varies considerably from year to year so that it can only be used as an auxiliary supply. It might be feasible to develop this supply by building a low earthen dam at the lower end and laying down a temporary pipe line and pump, to the mission property.

A number of water specimens were collected for bacteriological analysis, the results of which were reported as follows:-

TABLE NO. 1

Date of collection - July 8, 1938

1. From Lake Athabaska at outer end of Fort Chipewyan dock

Number of organisms per c.c. - too numerous to count

Presence of organisms indicating unfavourable contamination -

Positive

Laboratory comment - plate count gives more than 3,000 bacteria per c.c. All five 10 c.c. portions and one of five 1.0 c.c. portions show B. coli of intestinal type.

2. Shallow well at Roman Catholic Mission.

Number of organisms per c.c. - 20

Presence of organisms indicating unfavourable contamination -

Negative

Laboratory comment, - this water appears to be of good quality and shows no evidence of unfavourable contamination in standard samples tested.

3. Slough in rear of Roman Catholic Mission

No. of organisms per c.c. - 400

Presence of organisms indicating unfavourable contamination -

Negative

Laboratory comment - this water appears to be of good quality and shows no evidence of unfavourable contamination in standard samples tested.

4. Water Intake, Lake Athabaska, at Roman Catholic Mission

Number of organisms per c.c. - 500

Presence of organisms indicating unfavourable contamination -

Positive

Laboratory comment - B. coli of intestinal type in all tubes of standard samples. Unsuitable for drinking purposes in raw state.

Sewage Disposal

During the summer months outside toilet buildings are used, one for each sex (Photos Nos. 7 and 8). These are frame structures erected over dug pits and have a number of rows of stalls in each with seats having no covers. The

buildings are poorly lighted and maintained, and no effort has been made to use screens and prevent the entrance of flies.

The location of these toilets is such as not to endanger any source of water supply and the light sandy soil in their vicinity appears to be suitable for their functioning although chloride of lime could be used to good effect to reduce odors and partially disinfect the contents.

For night use and during the winter months pail type toilets are located at convenient points on each floor of the school, the contents being disposed of by emptying into the boy's outdoor toilet during the winter and being buried in a hole in the ground near the girl's toilet in the summer.

Garbage Disposal

All garbage is suitably disposed of by being fed to the animals, much of it being boiled in a stock pot and given to the chickens. Other refuse and rubbish is destroyed by burning and there were no nuisances or menace to health observed in this connection.

Conclusions and Recommendations

(a) Water Supply

It is recommended that Lake Athabaska be discontinued as a source of drinking water for the school during the summer months as the amount of local pollution to which it is subjected renders it unsafe for this purpose unless it is either boiled or chlorinated and filtered as well.

It would appear that the slough behind the mission could be further developed as a source of water supply by installing a summer pumping system.

The water of the shallow well also appears to be of good sanitary quality although possibly exposed at times to drainage from the stables and should be further developed for use during the winter months.

Falling both of these supplies it would also be possible to put up ice and store it for use as drinking and culinary water during the summer time.

After freeze up has occurred the water in the outlet channel of the lake is probably of safe sanitary quality so that it could be used as at present in being hauled from water holes. The provision of a pumping system for this purpose would hardly be practicable as it would require a heated pump house set up over the channel ice and the heating of at least 3,000 feet of pipe line to prevent freezing up. It would also be necessary to remove this installation every spring to prevent loss or damage from drifting ice.

5

Since Fort Chipewyan is situated within the Province of Alberta it is suggested that the Mission make arrangements with the Department of Public Health for frequent analysis of all water supplies used by them for drinking and culinary purposes.

(b) Sewage Disposal

The present use of the outdoor pit privy appears to be functioning quite well in principle.

It is recommended that window openings should be provided for the toilet buildings to lighten the interiors and that the walls and floors should be frequently whitewashed or painted white and always maintained in a clean condition. All ventilators, windows, and other openings should be fully screened to prevent the entrance of flies native to the vicinity and thus prevent the possible transmission of infection by this means.

Chloride of lime should be made available in ample quantities for dusting into the toilet pits in order to prevent local nuisance conditions and also to disinfect the contents. Chloride of lime or other equally efficient disinfectant should also be used in all the pail type toilets located in the school.

(SGD) A.H. Perry

District Engineer.

Doc Separator AGL-000735



MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE

R. O. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE

2215-110 ST., EDMONTON

October 12, 1942.



Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Ref.: Your file 184-1-5

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Your letter of the 21st ultimo addressed to the undersigned at Fort Chipewyan had been forwarded to Edmonton but unfortunately, owing to very slow mail connections at that point, has not reached Edmonton until today. It is this morning only that your letter and its enclosures were delivered here.

Two days ago, I wrote you in connection with the account to be paid to the Bruce-Robinson Electric Co., Ltd. . At the time I was unaware that you had written me on the 21st of September concerning this account. In view of the abovementioned letter, I would request you to ignore my letter of the 10th instans, since you give me all desired information in your letter received today.

While we thank you for having approved of the expenditures that have been made for the school at Aklavik amounting to \$678.88, at the same time we are quite surprised to learn that Mr. C.W. Jackson does not approve of the expenditures made for lighting equipment at Fort Chipewyan. It seems that Mr. Jackson is not aware that we have built a new school at Fort Chipewyan during the summer and consequently that there was and there is no lighting equipment of any kind in that new school. How then could we have repaired and used the existing equipment until the war would be over?

It must be pointed out also that we are not asking for special and supplementary funds for that purpose but that we only asked for having funds allotted for other schools located within the Mackenzie Diocese to be transferred to the two schools at Aklavik and Fort Chipewyan. The Honourable Mr. Crerar had authorized this transfer of funds on June 2nd last. Truly, we bought this electric power plant and lighting equipment before submitting our list to the Purchasing Branch, for the same reason that we bought the material necessary for the school at Aklavik and of which expenditure has been approved by the Minister. We explained in our letter of June 20th last why we had to take this unusual step. We are absolutely certain that, even with permission from the Priorities Branch, we could not have secured that material in July or later. We had every reason also to think that the Purchasing Branch would have authorized the purchase in the light of the very exceptional circumstances actually existing, not to mention the necessity of having the material delivered at the end of the month that is at Waterways, before September 15th. We only can express our keen disappointment that a negative answer has been made in the case of the Fort Chipewyan School and we believe that, under such circumstances, we were

CROWN

C27-325

775-5, pt. 2
1934 - 1949
RG10, Vol. 6354
Reel: 8711



MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES DU MACKENZIE
R. C. MISSIONS OF MACKENZIE
9018-110 ST. EDMONTON

- 2 -

October 12, 1942.

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

not treated in the way that we had reasons to expect to be. We feel that our case should be submitted anew to Mr. Jackson who has probably not been entirely aware of the various circumstances concerning our request in connection with the new school at Fort Chipewyan and we anticipate an affirmative answer to our claim.

The writer is forwarding today to His Excellency Archbishop G. Bréynat who shall be in Ottawa in the course of next week the whole file regarding this matter so as to enable him to discuss things more fully with your good self or with Mr. Jackson should it be necessary for him to do so.

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a snapshot of the new school at Fort Chipewyan which shows how the building looked from the exterior on August 28th last.

Yours very truly,

J. Garruot, O.M.I.,
Bursar, R.C. Missions of Mackenzie.

ENCL.

Doc Separator AGL-000724

134-1-5

File

AGENT AND DOCTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT

EXTRACT OR
ORIGINAL ON
7-1947

ATHABASKA AGENCY

NOVEMBER 1948

EDUCATION:

I have no comments to make regarding the local school other than to note that the winter session is well under way. The Principal of the School, Sister Deslauriers is one of those particularly efficient teachers that one so often finds in the Sisters' Orders. I find that she handles the pupils with no small amount of discipline and that she conducts her classes and also those of her assistant with a definite course and a definite schedule in mind. I have had four years experience as a high school teacher and principal myself and I feel that I have some basis for making the statement, that on the whole the Department is being well served by the present staff of teachers at Chipewyan.

The outside construction of the new residential school is completed. The inside construction is being continued. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1948. The building, of brick and tile construction, is a very radical departure from that usually found in the north. It will be completely modern in all respects. There is to be an infirmary of six rather large rooms; sufficiently large to hold four beds a piece.

J. Melling, M.D.

CROWN
C27.328

775-5, pt. 2
1934 - 1949
RG10, Vol. 6354
Reel: 8711

Doc Separator GNA-000877

de. rospone

Chipewyan
Compte rendu du Centenaire
1847-1947

L32-N17

Fort Chipewyan 1847 - 1947
Compte rendu du Centenaire

L32 N17 Doc 1

GN-000877

= 1847 - 1947 =

|||||

P R O G R A M

of

FESTIVITIES

|||||

oooooo CENTENARY oooooo

Nativity Mission

Fort Chipewyan, Alta.

1847 - 1947

CENTENARY

Program of Festivities

5 - 6 - 7 of July

.....

Nativity Mission
Fort Chipewyan
Alberta.

.....

CENTENAIRE

Programme des Fêtes

5 - 6 - 7 Juillet

.....

----- 100 -----

Missionaries of Nativity
Mission
since its Fondation.

TACHE

FARAUD	1849- 1861	
Grollier	1852-1858	
GRANDIN	1855-1857	
CLUT	1859-1869	
GROUARD	1862-1863	1888-1894
Eynard	1863-1864	1867-1873
Tissier	1865-1867	
LAITY	1868-1881	
LE DOUSSAL	1875-1880	1882-1923
JOUSSARD	1880-1881	1917-1927
PASCAL	1881-1890	
De Chambeuil	1893-1923	
Croisé	1901	1903-1912
Laffont	1902-1903	1908-1914
Bocquené	1907-1908	1919
Ricu	1908-1909	1939-1942
LE TRESTE	1913-1916	1927-1929
Jaslier	1916-1936	
Laferté	1924-1930	
COUDERT	1929-1936	
Périn	1936-1939	
O'Brien	1936-1938	
Jéhannin	1932-1934	1939-1946
Scannell	1940-1941	
PICARD	1933	-----
Bégin	1941	-----
Ladrière	1946	-----

The important dates in the history
of Nativity Mission
- - - - -

- 1847 ... Arrival of Father TACHE
- 1849 ... Arrival of the first resident Missionary:
Father Henri FARAUD.
- 1851 ... The Mission is placed under the Patronage
of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
- 1853 ... Arrival of the first resident coadjutor
Brother: Alexis REYNARD, O.M.I.
- 1863 ... The Mission is annexed to the new Apostolic
Vicariate of Athabaska-Mackenzie.
- 1867 ... Consecration of Bishop CLUT at Chipewyan
- 1874 ... Arrival of the Grey Nuns of Montreal and
foundation of an Indian School.
- 1880 ... Construction of the First School.
- 1888 ... Construction of the actual residence for
the Fathers and Brothers.
- 1891 ... Enthroning of Bishop GROUARD at Fort Chi-
pewyan after his consecration at St Boniface
- 1900 ... First Student girl of the School to become
a Sister of Charity: [REDACTED]
- 1909 ... Consecration of the actual Church.
- 1922 ... Diamond Sacerdotal Jubilee of Bishop
GROUARD.
- 1923 ... Ordination of the First Priest former Stu-
dent of the School: [REDACTED]

- 1924 ... Golden Jubilee of Holy Angels School.
- 1925 ... Visit of Lord BYNG, Governor General of Canada.
- 1927... The Mission is annexed to the Mackenzie Vicariate.
- 1934 ... Ordination of the second Priest, former Student of the School: Fr. Patrice MERCREDI, O.M.I.
- 1935 ... Visit of the Most Rev Father General: Fr Theodore LABOURE, O.M.I.
- 1936 ... Nomination and Consecration of Bishop COUDERT.
- 1937 ... Visit of Lord TWEEDSMUIR, Governor General of Canada.
- 1939 ... 40th Anniversary of the arrival of Brother CRENN at the Mission.
- 1939 ... Visit of the Apostolic Delegate: His Exc. Ildebrando ANTONIUTTI.
- 1940 ... First visit of His Excellency Bishop Jos. TROCELLIER, O.M.I.
- 1942 ... Visit of Rev Father Anthime DESNOYERS, O.M.I. Assist. General.
- 1942 ... Golden Jubilee of Bishop BREYNAT.... Benediction of the Corner Stone of the new School.
- 1944 ... Benediction of the new School.
- 1947 ... CENTENARY.....

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

Doc Separator AGL-000834

755-5

Holy Angels' Indian Residential School,
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.
July 8th, 1949.

Mr. Bernard F. Heary, Supt. of Indian Education,
Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

July 19th marks a great event in the life history of the Holy Angels' Indian Residential School. It is the 75th Anniversary of the arrival of the first Sisters, who had come from Fort Providence, N.W. T., after three weeks on the water. We read, in the annals of those days that after two weeks of scrubbing and general house cleaning, they converted an old shed into liveable quarters where children could assemble for school. There were fifteen pupils for the first Teaching Day, August 1st, 1874. Some had come from the far off "Caribou eating families" of Fond du Lac, 200 miles west on Lake Athabasca.

To-day the School Register marks 2,300 names of children that have passed several years to our Residential Home during 75 years and the majority are Indians.

I am pleased to send you and the Staff a snapshot of our new modern School, built in 1942. You will be interested to note the progress. There are four large, bright classrooms. It is supplied with electricity, running water, a steam heating system. The children enjoy spacious dormitories, recreation and dining rooms.

On this great Memorial Day, the Teaching Staff, feel confident that it would be a pleasure for the Department, through your courtesy, to offer something in behalf of the School, as an encouragement to the Sisters for their co-operation in the tedious work among the Natives for so many years.

May I suggest, for your donation, two Writing Desks with the Chairs for the Teachers. This would be a wonderful SUBSTITUTION for the actual primitive ones. Also, a typewriter, Remington, any size, or any kind you could dispose of, would be highly appreciated by the principal.

These useful gifts will be inscribed, to your credit, on the list of Benefactors, as a token of your satisfaction for the Education of the Indians in the far-off land of "Mid Snow and Ice".

Thanking you most heartily and the members of your Staff, for the powerful helping hand you have given us in the past, in order to promote civilisation and education, and awaiting your further favours,

I remain,

Yours gratefully,

Principal

*Picture placed in
2 Albums*

Doc Separator RCA-000011

1-1-6 Alta

(E)

November 7, 1949.

W. F. Frame, Esq.,
Chief Superintendent of Schools,
Department of Education,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Frame:

We have delayed answering your letter of August 22 until we could make certain that teachers would be available for all of the new schools which we have opened in Alberta during the past few months.

We would like to have the following schools inspected and I am listing them by Indian Superintendencies so that the Inspector concerned can contact our Indian Superintendent concerned and check with him as to the exact location of each school.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Stony and Sarcee Superintendency

Mr. J. F. Pugh, Superintendent, Morley, Alberta.

Scratchfield
Bighorn School (near Nordegg)
Eden Valley School
Sarcee School

Hobbema Superintendency

Mr. H. N. Woodsworth, Superintendent, Hobbema, Alta

Hobbema School. *S*

DAY SCHOOLS (continued)

Edmonton Superintendency

Mr. R. A. Robertson, Superintendent,
433 Post Office Building, Edmonton, Alta.

✓ Michel School
✓ Stony Plain School
✓ Alexis School
✓ Alexander School

Lesser Slave Lake Superintendency

Mr. G. S. Lapp, Superintendent,
High Prairie, Alberta.

Atikameg School

Saddle Lake Superintendency

W. K. Taylor, Superintendent,
St. Paul, Alberta.

Frog Lake School
Long Lake "

In addition to the above schools, we are erecting others in Alberta but have not as yet had these projects completed nor teachers appointed.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS:

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Address</u>
Blood	Cardston, Alta.
Blue Quills	Saint Paul
Crowfoot	Cluny
Edmonton	Edmonton
Ermineskin	Hobbema

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (Cont'd)

	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Address</u>
*	Grouard	Grouard, Alberta.
*	Holy Angels	Fort Chipewyan
*	Joussard	Joussard
	Worley	Worley
	Old Sun	Gleichen
	St. Cyprian	Brookot
	St. Paul's	Cardston
	Sacred Heart	Brookot
*	Sturgeon Lake	Calais
*	Vermilion	Fort Vermilion
*	Wabasca (R.C.)	Desmarais
*	Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake, via Grouard
	Wabasca (C.P.)	Wabasca

As these are being inspected annually, I know that your inspectors are aware of their locations. I have marked with an asterisk (*) those which are church-owned, and at which there are also a number of non-Indian children in attendance.

Yours sincerely


Bernard F. Neary,
Superintendent of Education.

BNN/FM

Doc Separator RCA-001557

April 30, 1951.

Mr. W.E. Frame,
Chief Superintendent of Schools,
Department of Education,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Frame:

We have your letter of the 26th instant addressed to Colonel Neary, who retired from the government service at the end of January, 1951.

Regarding your inquiry, we would like to have the following schools inspected. They are being listed by superintendencies so that the Inspector concerned can contact our Indian Superintendent and check with him as to the exact location of each school.

Day Schools

Stony-Sarcee Superintendency

Mr. R.F. Battle, 4th Floor, Customs Bldg., Calgary.

Bighorn (near Nordegg)
Eden Valley
Sarcee
Sunchild

Hobbema Superintendency

Mr. H.N. Woodsworth, Hobbema.

Hobbema Schools
Louis Bull

Hobbema + Louis Bull (H.N.W.)
Not to be

.....2

Edmonton Superintendency

Mr. E.A. Robertson, 405 Post Office Bldg., Edmonton.

Michel
Stony Plain
Alexis
Alexander
Wabamun

Lesser Slave Lake Superintendency

Mr. G.S. Lapp, High Prairie.

Atikameg
Sovereign

Peigan Superintendency

Mr. A. McMillan, Brocket,

Peigan

Saddle Lake Superintendency

Mr. W.K. Taylor, St. Paul.

Frog Lake
Goodfish Lake
Long Lake
Saddle Lake #1

Residential Schools

Name of School

Address

Blood	Cardston, Alta.
Blue Quills	St. Paul, Alta.
Crowfoot	Cluny, Alta.
Edmonton	Edmonton, Alta.
* Ermineskins	Hobbema, Alta.
* Grouard	Grouard, Alta.
* Holy Angels	Ft. Chipewyan, Alta.
* Jossard	Jossard, Alta.

Hay Lakes

....3

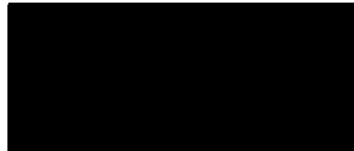
Residential Schools (Cont'd)

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Address</u>
Morley	Morley, Alta.
Old Sun's	Gleichen, Alta.
St. Cyprian	Brocket, Alta.
St. Paul's	Cardston, Alta.
Sacred Heart	Brocket, Alta.
* Sturgeon Lake	Calais, Alta.
* Vermilion	Ft. Vermilion, Alta.
* Wabasca R.C.	Desmarais, Alta.
Wabasca C.E.	Wabasca, Alta.

I have marked with an asterisk those schools which are church-owned and at which there are also a number of non-Indian children in attendance.

The Whitefish Lake Residential School has been closed.

Yours sincerely,



Philip Phelan,
Superintendent of Education

PP/ST

Doc Separator AGL-000349

INDIAN SCHOOLS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR 1952

Name	Agency	Date Inspected	Inspector	No. of Teachers
Bighorn	Stony-Sarcee	March 3	F. Barnes	1
Sunchild Cree	Stony-Sarcee	February 12	F. Barnes	1
Eder Valley (Long View)	Stony-Sarcee	May 12	C.M. Lavery	1
Sarcee	Stony-Sarcee	December 4	Munroe MacLeod	2
Hobbema	Hobbema	February 1	H.R. Ross	1
Montana (Hobbema)	Hobbema	May 1	E.W. White	1
Louis Bull (Hobbema)	Hobbema	March 19	E.W. White	1
Stony Plain (Winter-burn #1)	Edmonton	December 16	G.F. Hollinshead	1
Stony Plain (Winter-burn #2)	Edmonton	December 16	G.F. Hollinshead	1
Wabamun (Duffield #1)	Edmonton	February 19	G.F. Hollinshead	1
Wabamun (Duffield #2)	Edmonton	February 19	G.F. Hollinshead	1
Michel (Villeneuve)	Edmonton	November 7	R.J. Scott	1
Alexander (Riviere Qui Barre)	Edmonton	October 21	R.J. Scott	2
Alexis (Glenoivis)	Edmonton	June 16	J. L. Sheppy	1
Atikameg (Atikameg-Andrews)	St. Lesser Slave	March 7 & December 19	L.A. Broughton	1
Sovereign (Atikameg)	Lesser Slave	March 7 & December 19	L.A. Broughton	1
Peigan	Peigan	May 14	J.A. McKay	1
Frog Lake	Saddle Lake	December 10	R. Racette	1
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	November 17	R. Racette	1

CROWN
C27.528

701/ 23 - 5
1947 - 1972
Vol.1 HQ

AGL-000349/1

INDIAN SCHOOLS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR 1952

Name	Agency	Date Inspected	Inspector	No. of Teachers
Goodfish Lake	Saddle Lake		H. A. Kostash	
Long Lake (Kahwin)	Saddle Lake	May 20	J. L. Sylvestre	1
Samson Day	Hobbema	May 2	E. White	1
David Bearspaw	Stony-Sarcee	December 3	M. MacLeod	1
R.D. Steinhauer	Saddle Lake	November 17	R. Racette	1
Horse Lake	Ft. St. John	November 18	J.R.S. Hambly	1
Standoff	Blood			
Fort Mackay	Athabasca		L.C. Hall	
Beaver Lake	Edmonton		L.C. Hall	
Upper Hay River	Ft. Vermilion	November 17	S.W. Hooper	1

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
INSPECTED BY ALBERTA SCHOOL INSPECTORS DURING 1952

Name	Agency	Date Inspected	Inspector	No. of Teachers
Morley	Stoney-Sarcee	December 5	Munroe McLeod	2
Ermineskin (Hobbema)	Hobbema	November 27	E.W. White	2
Edmonton	Edmonton	November 19, 20	R.J. Scott	5
Grouard (St. Bernard's)	Lesser Slave	January 28, 29 and April 2	L.A. Broughton	6
Joussard (St. Bruno's)	Lesser Slave	February 1	L.A. Broughton	3
Wabasca, R.C. (St. Martin's)	Lesser Slave	February 28	L.A. Broughton	3
(Desmarais)				
Wabasca, C.E. (St. John's)	Lesser Slave	February 29	L.A. Broughton	2
(Wabasca)				
St. Cyprian (Brocket)	Peigan	June 10 & 19	J.A. McKay	2
Sacred Heart (Brocket)	Peigan	June 10 & 19	J.A. McKay	2
Blue Quills (St. Paul)	Saddle Lake	Dec. 23	R. Racette	5
Blood (St. Paul's)	Blood	May 15 & 19	E.W. Hinman	4
Anglican, Cardston				
Blood (St. Mary's)	Blood	May 26, 27, 28	E.W. Hinman	7
R.C., Cardston				
Crowfoot (Gluny)	Blackfoot	May 20 & 21	O.P. Larson	5
Old Sun's (Gleichen)	Blackfoot	June 3, 6, 12	O.P. Larson	5
Holy Angels (Ft. Chipewyan)	Athabaska		L.G. Hall	
St. Henri's Indian Mission	Ft. Vermilion	March 4	S.W. Hooper	2
Sturgeon (St. Francis Xavier-Galais)	Lesser Slave	Nov. 20, 21	J.R.S. Hamby	4
May Lakes	Ft. Vermilion		S.W. Hooper	

Doc Separator RCA-003294

REGIONAL OFFICE
CALGARY
ALBERTA

SURVEY
of
SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION
in
NORTHERN ALBERTA

DECEMBER 1953

701/25-1-6
Vol. 1, 12/53 - 01/59
NAC-Edmonton

RCA-003294/1

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FOREWORD

This survey of Northern Alberta was undertaken on the instruction of Mr. E. F. Davey, Acting Superintendent of Education, contained in his letter of October 21st, file 1/6-1, 206/6-1-1. The data was gathered by Mr. L. Waller, Inspector of Schools, with the assistance of The Superintendents of the agencies involved, during the period November 9 to 28 inclusive.

The purpose of the survey is to "make specific recommendation with regard to the establishment of day schools and residential schools; indicate the general area in which a residential school should be established; what support should be withdrawn and outline where day schools and residential schools should be integrated."

The area covered by the survey lies north of the 55th parallel and includes the Fort Vermilion, Lesser Slave, Athabasca and the northern portion of the Edmonton agencies.

The recommendations set forth in this survey were formulated in consultation with The Superintendents and have the approval of Mr. G. H. Gooderham, Regional Supervisor.

December 1953,
CALGARY, Alberta,
L. G. P. Waller.

ATHABASCA AGENCY

Until the recent discoveries of minerals were made in Northern Saskatchewan the Indians in the Athabasca Agency lived by fishing, hunting and trapping. The lake abounds in fish, the caribou herds migrate annually to this area and the fur catch provides cash for groceries and clothes. The appearance of mining towns in this area has not disturbed to any great extent the original sources of livelihood but they have brought employment opportunities and urban attractions both good and bad which have influenced the lives of the Indians in these lake shore settlements.

The extent and duration of these mining activities cannot be estimated with any accuracy. If there is any great expansion more Indians will leave the settlements seeking casual labor in the mining towns. This in time will affect our education program.

In January 1952 a comprehensive report on the school accommodation was submitted. That report is the basis for the present survey with revisions to bring it up to date.

EXISTING INDIAN SCHOOLS

1. Fort Chipewyan Residential School

(a)	Five classrooms	
(b)	Dormitory, girls	57 beds
	boys	40 beds
(c)	Enrolment	Day Indian Pupils 30
	Res. "	82
	Day Non-Indian	35
	Res. "	16

2. Fond du Lac Day School

(a)	Two classrooms	
(b)	Enrolment	- 49 (June 1953)

3. Fort McKay Day School.

(a)	One classroom	
(b)	Enrolment	Indians 28
		Non-Indians 5

4. Stony Rapids.

(a)	Two classrooms	
(b)	Enrolment	- 47 (June 1953)

PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS ATTENDANCE

1. Fort Smith Catholic School
Day Pupils 25
2. Camell Portage Public School
Day Pupils 7
3. Fort McMurray Catholic School
Day Pupils 3
4. Uranium City Public School
Day Pupils 14

Please note that Goldfields School has been closed and nothing remains of the town.

VO RT CHIPWYAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

1. Reserves served by school:
This one school looks after all children in this agency who require the services of a residential school.
2. Accommodation.
Since this school will undoubtedly be called upon to accommodate an increasing number of both Indians and Metis children, the projected additional accommodation which the church is preparing to provide in 1954 is necessary. Our Priority Building List, item No. 16 requests a grant to the church of [REDACTED] to assist in the erection of a new wing containing six classrooms on the main floor and laundry and other domestic offices in the basement.

This would seem to be the best arrangement for the present. It is the only residential school in this part of northern Alberta and Saskatchewan and must serve the Indian and the metis population. As our own educational program expands and more Indian children are drawn into our schools, the value of a central residential school offering junior high school work, will increase and more accommodation will be required.

3. The School Program.

There are certain irregularities and restrictions in the operation of this school that should be straightened out before next September.

Arrangements should be made to accept boys up to 14 years and a boys' supervisor employed. At present boys over 14 years are refused admittance.

The practice of taking Thursday as a holiday instead of Saturday should cease and the provisions of The Alberta (School Act) Section 380 (1) observed.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the school provide service for children of school age to the limit of the Indian Act.
- (2) That the school time-table conform to that of other residential schools in Alberta.
- (3) That a grant of [REDACTED] be given to the church to assist in the construction of a new wing that will provide additional classroom space.

FOND DU LAC DAY SCHOOL

1. Reserve served by:	
Fond du Lac Settlement - school children	51
2. Accommodation.	

This two-room school was opened in 1952 and will provide adequate accommodation for the next five years.

Fond du Lac is essentially a fishing village but is also on the caribou migration route. However some fluctuation in the population can be expected if mining on Lake Athabasca expands.

Doc Separator

RCA-003300-0002

1. ATHERTON AGENCY - Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan

School	No. of Class-rooms	Grades taught	Other Facilities	Requirements	When Re-opened
FOOT HILL (U.S.)	2	1 - VI	Teacherage	None	-----
FOOT HILL (U.S.)	1	1 - VI	Teacherage	One classroom and teacherage	1958
FOOT HILL (U.S.)	6	1 - IX	Domitory Sisters' quarters Temporary shop	(1) Four classrooms and teacherage - expandable (2) Two classrooms and teacherage	1958 1958
FOOT HILL (U.S.)	1	1 - VI	Teacherage	None	-----
BLACK LANE RESERVE	0	1 - VI	None Sectonal school to open in 1958.	One classroom and teacherage	1958

Doc Separator AGL-000011

134/17-1

Fort Chipewyan, Alberta,
March 25, 1955.

Mr. H. E. Battle,
Regional Supervisor
of Indian Agencies,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir: Re: Flu Epidemic

This is to advise that we have had and are still having a flu epidemic. Fort Smith and Fond du Lac are the only places not heard from but all other points have it, practically all the children in Chipewyan, Stony Rapids and Fort McKay were down with it, all schools had to be closed owing to this as there were no pupils to attend. As far as known there has been no deaths and none seriously ill with it although they are slow in picking up afterwards and of course it has put a stop to trapping. Some emergency relief has been authorized from here and it is possible that more may have to be authorized before the people can get back to work. I am almost sure it must beat Fond du Lac also but there has been no radio communication with that point for some time owing to bad radio reception.

Should conditions deteriorate you will be advised immediately.

J. S. Stewart, Supt.,
Athabasca Indian Agency

c.c. Dr. W. L. Palmer,
Charles Camell, Edmonton

Doc Separator AGL-000099

134/6-1-755
~~134/6-1-755-4~~

June 7, 1955.

Reverend G. Laviolette, O.M.I.,
Secretary,
Indian and Eskimo Welfare Commission,
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate,
1 Stewart Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Father Laviolette:

Re: Holy Angels Residential School.

With reference to our conversation of this morning, I wish to confirm that the department plans to erect a six classroom block close to the Holy Angels Residential School which will operate by the department as a day school and will serve approximately 120 Indian pupils who will board at the Holy Angels School, and about 60 Indian pupils who will attend class from their homes.

No teachers' quarters are being provided at the day school as it is anticipated that the teachers will be able to make arrangements with the Principal of the residential school for board and lodging. The day school, which I propose to call the Fort Chipewyan Day School, will have in addition to the classrooms, home economics and industrial arts facilities and a space which will serve as a small auditorium or recreation area.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

R. F. DAVEY

R. F. Davey,

Superintendent of Education.

RFD/VD

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8689, File 779/6-1-012, Pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

CROWN
C27.568

Doc Separator AGL-000127



L.I.C.-M.I.

TEL.: CE 3-3003

MISSIONNAIRES OBLATS DE M. I.

MISSIONARY OBLATES OF M. I.

COMMISSION DES ŒUVRES INDIENNES ET ESQUIMADES
INDIAN AND ESKIMO WELFARE COMMISSION

UNIVERSITÉ
1, RUE STEWART

OTTAWA, CANADA

UNIVERSITY
STEWART ST.

March 12, 1956.

Mr. R.F. Davey,
Superintendent of Education,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Copeland Building,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Re: Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School

Dear Mr. Davey:

On February 10th I wrote you concerning the establishment of five teachers' positions as of September 1st, 1956, at the proposed Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School.

As I am aware that the new building is not likely to be ready for occupancy until September 1957, it would be very much appreciated if immediate consideration were given to the establishment of the teachers' positions next fall.

You are no doubt aware that the per capita grant is not quite high enough to meet the payment of salaries of all the qualified teachers who will be required at Fort Chipewyan.

I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

Rev. G. Laviolette, O.M.I.
Secretary

GL/jl

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8689, File 779/6-1-012, Pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CROWN
C27.584

Doc Separator AGL-000337

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL

10363 - 108 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta,
June 12, 1956.R. F. Davey
Superintendent of Education
Indian Affairs Branch
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Davey:

Re: Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate
School District No. 57

I was given access to the file on the above-mentioned school district and since my method of obtaining the information rather than the information itself is confidential I am conveying the information confidentially to you.

This school district was established on December 30, 1955, and the fact was published in the Alberta Gazette, the government publication. The Secretary-treasurer is Father C. E. Gamache now residing at the mission at Fort Chipewyan, formerly of Fond du Lac.

The school board is composed of the following members:

Mr. A. V. Mercredi	-	Chairman
Mr. J. B. Lepine	-	member
Mr. J. Portras	-	member

On file was a memorandum written by Dr. Reeves of the Department of Education which referred to the operation of two rooms in the Separate School for which grants would presumably be paid by the Department of Education. It also referred to integration with the Indian School. The writer concluded by saying he was by no means clear on the responsibility of the Department of Education or the basis on which

.....

the school would be operated.

There was also on file a letter addressed to Father Gamache asking for his budget for the school year. This would guide the Department of Education on grants that might be provided for the school. As you may know there is little, if any, taxable property in this settlement so that the cost of operating the school will be met by government grants. This letter had not yet been answered by Father Gamache.

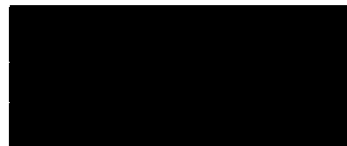
My conversation with several departmental officials leads me to believe that they are in the dark and possibly somewhat confused by the lack of information on the operation of this Separate School.

Attached is a draft letter for your consideration addressed to Father Gamache. If straight-forward answers to the questions can be obtained, I believe you would be in a position to know what responsibilities to assume at this school.

For your information I am quoting figures for the enrolment in the residential school for the new school year as laid down in your letter of May 22, 1956.

Number allowed 1956-57	-	87
April 1956, approved residential pupils		95
April 1956, Day Indian pupils		27
April 1956, non-Indian Day pupils		62
April 1956, non-Indian Residential pupils		11

Yours truly,



L. G. P. Waller,
Regional Inspector of Indian Schools

LGPW/r
Att.

779/1-13
06/56 - 10/77
VOL. 1 HQ.

Doc Separator AGL-000338

DRAFT

Ottawa,
June 12, 1956.

Rev. Father C. E. Gamache
Secretary-treasurer
Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate School
FORT CHIPEWYAN, Alberta.

Dear Father Gamache:

I am advised that you are the secretary-treasurer of the R.C. Separate School District No. 57 of Fort Chipewyan, and I am therefore writing to you for information on the operation of the Separate School, which will be integrated with the Indian School.

Would you please give me the following information:

(1) *Is it the intention of your Board to operate a school*
(2) *number of rooms will be operated as the Separate School for which the School District will employ ~~four~~ teachers.*

If you wish to have an integrated school operated for Indian + the Indians i.e. many teachers would spend hours be teaching

(3) anticipated enrolment for the school year beginning September 1, 1956, on which the school grant will be used.

(4) copy of the budget required by the Department of Education for the operation of the school.

It is essential that this information be submitted to this office before the appointment of the teachers for the Indian School can be approved. I should therefore appreciate your reply to this letter by return mail.

Yours truly,

R. F. Davey
Superintendent of Education

779/1-13
06/56 - 10/77
VOL. 1 HQ.

AGL-000338/1

Doc Separator AGL-000336

cc Mr. L.G.P. Waller

PP → 134/1-13 (K)

June 27, 1956.

Reverend C.E. Gamache,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate School Board,
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.

Dear Father Gamache:

I am advised that you are Secretary-Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 57, at Fort Chipewyan, and I am, therefore, writing to you for information on the operation of the separate school.

1. Is it the intention of your Board to operate the school entirely separate from the Indian school?
2. If it is your wish to have an integrated school operate for Indians and non-Indians, how many teachers would your Board be employing?
3. What is the anticipated enrolment for the school year beginning September, 1956, on which the school grant will be used?
4. May a copy of the budget required by the Department of Education for the operation of the separate school be forwarded to me?

I am sure you will understand that this information is required by me before the appointment of teachers for the Indian school can be approved. In view of this, an early reply will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
R. F. DAVEY

R.F. Davey,
Superintendent of Education

RFD:ST

cc Mr. L.G.P. Waller

PA → 134/1-13 (E)

June 27, 1956.

Reverend C.E. Gamache,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate School Board,
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.

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Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
R. F. DAVEY

RFD:ST

R.F. Davey,
Superintendent of Education

779/1-13
06/56 - 10/77
VOL. 1 HQ.

AGL-000336/2



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL

10363 - 108 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta,
June 12, 1956.R. F. Davey
Superintendent of Education
Indian Affairs Branch
Ottawa.Dear Mr. Davey: Re: Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate
 School District No. 57

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Mr. J. B. Lepine	-	member
Mr. J. Portras	-	member

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.....

779/1-13
06/58 - 10/77
VOL. 1 HQ.

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My conversation with several departmental officials leads me to believe that they are in the dark and possibly somewhat confused by the lack of information on the operation of this Separate School.

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pupils		95
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April 1956, non-Indian Residential		
pupils		11

Yours truly,



L. G. P. Waller,
Regional Inspector of Indian Schools

LGPW/r
Att.

DRAFT

Ottawa,
June 12, 1956.

Rev. Father C. E. Gamache
Secretary-treasurer
Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate School
FORT CHIPEWYAN, Alberta.

Dear Father Gamache:

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 - (2) *number of rooms* ~~will~~ be operated as the Separate School for which the School District will employ teachers.
 - (3) anticipated enrolment for the school year beginning September 1, 1956, on which the school grant will be used.
 - (4) copy of the budget required by the Department of Education for the operation of the school.

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Yours truly,

R. F. Davey
Superintendent of Education

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VOL. 1 HQ.

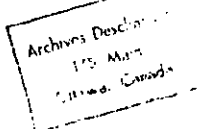
AGL-000336/5

Doc Separator OGP-170051

COPY

134/1-13-726
134/1-13-755
(87)

August 7, 1956



Mr. R. F. Battle,
Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies,
10363 - 108th St.,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Re: Chipewyan Indian Day School

Effective September 1, 1956 the Department will officially open the Chipewyan Indian Day School and pay the salaries of four teachers. Sister Archangel Brady will be Principal and classified as Principal Grade One at a salary of _____ an academic year.

Would you please forward her letter of acceptance of the proposition on these terms of employment and forward oath of allegiance forms completed by her together with her teacher's certificates and evidence of summer school courses completed by her.

I would also ask that you ensure that application forms are completed by the other staff members at the Chipewyan Indian Day School. It would be preferable to have these completed and submitted in the near future to ensure that there is no delay in the issuance of their salary cheques.

As the living accommodation at this school is church-owned, it is presumed that no deduction for accommodation should be made from the salary of teaching staff employed by the Department. Please confirm this.

R. F. Davey
Superintendent of Education

copy to _____
For your information

R. F. Battle,
Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies.

Q-051 01

MOGP - 3rd
Supplemental Affidavit

Doc Separator AGL-001639-0000



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

OUR FILE NO. 134/36-4-726 (E3)

YOUR FILE NO.

OTTAWA

May 7, 1957.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION:

Site for Fort Chipewyan School #726

Your attention is invited to the attached copy of a letter dated April 24 from the Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie.

The Bishop's letter is in reply to a letter from the Deputy Minister in which it was suggested that consideration be given to lowering the asking price of [REDACTED]

The Bishop's letter indicates considerable reluctance to allowing the land-parcel in question to be used as a building site. The value of the annual vegetable crop obtainable from this parcel is estimated at [REDACTED]

Another factor which appears to increase the asking price is the expectation of the vendor's having to meet the expense of constructing elsewhere the toilets and septic tank at present on the land in question. These structures are the property of the residential school which is privately-owned.

The Deputy Minister has asked whether the land in question has to be taken.

You are requested to state whether it is still feasible to site the building more to the Bishop's satisfaction.

Files 134/36-4-726 and 134/36-4-755 are passed to you.

/s/ [REDACTED]
R.F. Davey,
Superintendent of Education.

779/36-4-011 Vol. 1, 2
1957 - 1963
CR - HQ

Doc Separator AGL-000168

, May 14, 1957.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

Re: Ft. Chipewyan Day School,
Siting of Buildings.

We have noted Bishop Trocellier's remarks in connection with the siting of the three buildings required for the construction of the day school facilities. This includes a classroom block, duplex residence and power house.

Our Mr. Runcie visited the site and in collaboration with the Principal of the Residential School located the buildings to the best advantage on the land offered to us. A deep well was then drilled adjacent to the classroom block at a cost of [REDACTED]. In addition, well casing and internal piping was purchased amounting to over [REDACTED]. The water which can be pumped is limited and the classroom block must be reasonably close to the well in order to decrease pipe friction losses. For this reason the main building cannot be relocated without interfering with the critical water supply.

The pupils who live in the Residential School use outside latrines which we are informed are in a dilapidated condition and can be rebuilt in another location at Departmental expense.

The septic tank which serves the inside plumbing facilities for the resident Brothers in the main building is some distance away from our proposed new buildings, and is not interfered with.

.....

*Memo to D.M. is on
file 134/36-4-726*

- 2 -

Memorandum to the Superintendent of Education

May 14, 1957

It is the present practice to pump the effluent periodically and discharge it on to the ground adjacent to the main building. This is a most unsanitary condition, and we have asked the Department of Public Works to consult with the Public Health Engineering Division and arrange to take care of the effluent from the aforementioned septic tank in working out the overall disposal system for our new buildings. This will improve conditions for the Church authorities without any expense to them.

The Department of Public Works are working up plans based on site contours, and soundings taken over a limited area, and any radical change in siting could result in a delay which might make it impossible to start construction operations this year.

We do not know the exact location of the garden at present, but our Mr. Runcie plans to visit the site again this summer and can obtain this information. It is quite possible that a garden could be planted on a small portion of arable land on or near the new school grounds by agreement.

Considering all the factors involved, we would recommend that:-

1. The asking price of [REDACTED] be agreed to.
2. That the latrines be rebuilt if necessary in another location.
3. That the effluent from the existing school septic tank be considered in our plans and piped to a proper disposal area in order to improve sanitary conditions.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
L. H. WICKWIRE
for

Chas. H. Buck, Chief,
Engineering and Construction Division

c.c. J. Runcie, Esq.

LHW/HM

Doc Separator

AGL-002297-0002



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER
TO FILE NO.

YOUR FILE NO.

Copy of Correspondence
forwarded to

Public Health Engineering Div.
406 Post Office Building
Edmonton, Alberta

3 Oct, 1957, 18d

July 25, 1957

Memorandum re Sewage Disposal
Holy Angels Indian School
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

Examined June 12th, 1957

Fort Chipewyan is located on the north shore of the western end of Lake Athabaska, near the head of the Slave River. The Roman Catholic Mission is situated about one mile west of the settlement at the head of a bay bounded by glaciated rocky ledges. See diagram attached. It consists of a residential school, a church, a priests' residence, a stable and barn, and other small outbuildings. The population at the mission is approximately 200 including staff.

High granite outcrops encircle the 13 acre, dish-shaped mission site. Most of the acreage has been cleared and cultivated by the church, resulting in a valuable piece of horticultural land where tillable soil is very scarce. The soil covering the granite bedrock ranges in depth from zero to 14 feet. It is an impervious clay with an organic topsoil.

The level of Lake Athabaska is controlled to a great extent by the levels of the Peace and Athabaska Rivers and has a wide fluctuation. The bay in front of the mission is at times quite shallow, while conversely, the lake has been known to flood the slough west of the mission. This flooding probably occurs only once in 25 years.

Statistics indicate that there is no prevailing wind direction; however the lowest frequency is from the southwest and northeast.

There are reportedly approximately 1,000 Indians and half-breeds within a 60-mile radius of Fort Chipewyan.

About 500 of these Indians live in the vicinity of the settlement and occasionally come to camp at the Fort when treaty is being paid and also to trade and obtain supplies. At treaty time a few camp near the mission and obtain their water from the lake between the Fort and the mission site.

Existing Sewage Disposal

It is understood that the mission property as well as the existing school and outbuildings are owned by the church and that the government is anticipating the construction of a 4-classroom block on the mission property.

An outdoor latrine, consisting of a row of 20 stalls provides the toilet facility for the children.

Sewage from the kitchen and flush toilets in the school and rectory empties into a septic tank located at the rear of the school. About once a week the septic tank wet well is emptied by pumping into an open ditch near the septic tank. This small ditch, which was constructed particularly for sewage effluent, conducts the liquid at a shallow grade to a slough at the west end of the property. Some of the liquid evaporates and some seeps into the topsoil. It is likely that in the winter this effluent would freeze in the open ditch and form a sheet of ice about 250 feet distant from the school.

The existing septic tank was designed and constructed by Rev. Brother Philip L'Ecuyer who is no longer at the mission. By correspondence the Brother described the dimensions to the undersigned. At the time of inspection the sludge compartment was practically full of sludge and it was impossible to take actual measurements. It is believed that sewage from the school is conducted under the footings through a 6-inch diameter pipe and enters the sludge compartment 5 feet above the tank floor elevation. The settling compartment has an

inside dimension of 10 feet by 10 feet. The effluent overflow from this compartment enters the 14 feet by 14 feet inside dimension wet well at an elevation of 4 feet 6 inches above the floor of the tank. There is access through manholes to both chambers. Both compartments are approximately 10 feet deep. The floor of the manhole is about 14 feet below grade and is at an approximate elevation of 86 feet relative to the B. M. described on the attached plan. The settling compartment has a capacity of 450 cubic feet and the wet well 880 cubic feet.

The shallow trench leading from the septic tank conducts the effluent to a large slough west of the cultivated area. This slough is shallow (approximately 1 foot deep) and appears lost in heavy willow growth. The boundary of the slough is difficult to define. A small ditch carries the slough overflow to Lake Athabaska through dense willow growth.

An Indian trail passes between the mission fence and the slough, heading in a northwest direction from the school. The trail was not investigated but it is assumed that it heads towards the Slave River and the mud flats and marsh, where the Indians trap muskrats.

The existing tank appears to be operating satisfactorily with the use of outside privies for the children and the lack of modern plumbing for bathing, etc.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the existing septic tank remain in operation to serve the existing school. Both its chambers however could be used as settling compartments with the effluent from the second compartment overflowing into the wet well of a new septic tank.

2. Construct a new septic tank near the existing tank to serve the new 4-classroom block. The wet well of the new tank would receive by gravity the effluent from the modified existing tank. The new settling chamber should have an inside dimension of 12 feet by 6 feet and 6 feet 3 inches deep. The liquid depth should be 5 feet. The wet well chamber should have an inside dimension of 6 feet by 6 feet and 4 feet 6 inches deep.

3. The existing old wooden structure over the existing septic tank could be removed and the concrete manholes mounded with soil to the elevation of their tops.

4. Construct a small frame building over the new tank wet well to house two pumps, liquid level controls and alternator; the pumps to be liquid pumps, each with a capacity of 20 imperial gallons per minute against a head of 20 feet. This frame building could be equipped with a small oil-burning space heater. The grating over the manhole to both compartments should be checker plate steel, not grating, so as to prevent gases from rising into the pumphouse. The wet well compartment could be vented to the outside as well as the frame building. From inside the building a branch pipe on the discharge side of the pump should extend through the building wall to spill effluent on the ground should there be a failure or blockage in the pressure line to the lagoon. This branch would be valved and used in emergency only.

5. Construct a copper pressure line from the pumps to a sewage lagoon. The piping should have a minimum cover of 9 feet to prevent freezing. The route for this line will need to follow the existing septic tank effluent ditch to avoid rock outcrops.

RG-29, 373-H-3, 10/86-08/81, NAC

6. Construct a sewage lagoon 80 feet by 80 feet by 7 feet deep at the location shown on the plan. This lagoon could be the flow-through type with its bottom elevation below the existing slough elevation. The overflow from the lagoon will pond in the slough, and, in effect, the slough will in summer act as a second stage of the lagoon. Provision should be made to allow spring runoff to flow through the lagoon. The depth of the lagoon is required to prevent freezing. The edge of the lagoon should not be within 60 feet of the fence to allow for Indian traffic along the trail outside this fence.

The proposed lagoon site could not be considered very valuable property for farming or pasture land.

The above recommendations have been discussed, and, in general, meet with the approval of the Provincial Health Authorities. These recommendations are also made without knowing the implications of acquiring property outside the church land for locating the lagoon. In general they would be similar if it were necessary to move the lagoon inside the church property in the cultivated area.

On request, this office would be pleased to complete a design with plans and specifications to cover the work of this recommended sewage system.

CJC:MR

Att.

C. J. Crapper, P. Eng.

RG-29, 373-H-3, 10/66-89/61, NAC

Doc Separator RCA-000418

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa.
Regional Supervisor - Alberta & N.W.T.

205/36-1 (SC 2)

1/36-1-1 (E 14)

July 8, 1958.

Referring to your letter dated June 5th, we have been able to obtain the following information:

Fort Chipewyan Day School site, Athabasca Agency, is located on lot 36, Chipewyan Settlement which contains 33.60 acres and is registered in the name of the R. C. Church. It would appear that the transfer of the 2.565 acres to the Crown which was the topic of various correspondence between Branch Headquarters and this office in February and March, 1957, file 134/6-1-755 has not been carried out.

Fort Vermilion Residential School, Ft. Vermilion Agency - is located on a portion of lot 7 in the Fort Vermilion Settlement, registered as owned by the Roman Catholic Church. No part of this property has been registered as transferred to the Crown.

Atkins Bay School, Lesser Slave Lake Agency - is located on Atikamiak Indian Reserve.

Sovereign Day School, Lesser Slave Lake Agency - is located on lot 4 which contains 34.1 acres in the Settlement of Atikamiak which was granted to Anglican Church of Canada June 21, 1924, Grant No. 7424. No portion of this lot has been transferred to the Crown.

Wabasca R. C. Residential School, Lesser Slave Lake Agency - is located on lot 77 in Settlement of Wabasca and is registered as owned by the Roman Catholic Church. No part of this lot has been transferred to the Crown. The R. C. Church also owns lots 24, 25, and 26.

Joussard Residential School, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, is located on N. W. Sec. 8, T. 74 - R. 13, W. 5th registered in the name of the Roman Catholic Church. No part of this land has been transferred to the Crown.

Blus Quille Residential School, Saddle Lake Agency, is located on N. W. 11, T. 55, R. 10, W. of 4th. The whole of section 11 was retained by the Crown when Natural Resources agreement became effective. (no date given).

We have no information on the Edmonton Residential School, Edmonton Agency, at this time, however it will be forwarded as soon as available.

R. V. Battle.

Doc Separator AGL-002268

134/6-1-755
~~234/6-1-726~~ (Eh)

Ottawa, July 30th, 1958.

/ST

Chief Architect,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Mr. R.G. Clarke

Dear Sir:

Re: Chipewyan Indian Day
School, Holy Angels Site,
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta -
Your File: 1044-167(500)

I acknowledge your letter dated July 21st, regarding construction of the above indicated school. We concur in your recommendation that the low tender of [REDACTED] (Edmonton) in the amount of [REDACTED] be accepted. In this connection an amount of [REDACTED] is being encumbered to your department immediately. If, at a later date, you require additional funds, arrangements will be made to increase the encumbrance accordingly.

It is noted that you refer to this project as the Holy Angels Indian Residential School. However, this is actually the Chipewyan Indian Day School, which is to be located on the site of the Holy Angels Residential School. It would be appreciated if you would refer to it as the Chipewyan Indian Day School in future correspondence.

Yours sincerely,

Copied Signed by

H. M. JONES

H.M. Jones,
Director.

779/6-1-011 Vol. 2
1957 - 1971
CR-HQ

AGL-002268/1

Doc Separator AGL-002269

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

TO: Assistant Chief, Education Division

OUR FILE: 134/6-1-755 (E10)

FROM: Chief Inspector, Indian Schools

YOUR FILE:

SUBJECT: Chipewyan Indian Day School

DATE: August 18, 1958.

At present the Indian children enrolled as day and residential school pupils at the Fort Chipewyan School are accommodated in temporary and inadequate classrooms in the residential school building belonging to the Roman Catholic church.

The new school block will provide adequate and essential accommodation for the Fort Chipewyan Day School for which the Department provides a teaching staff. Although a Fort Chipewyan Day School has been established the children continue to use the classrooms in the Holy Angels Residential School. When the new school is built the divorce between the Holy Angels and the Fort Chipewyan Schools will be complete. The former will continue to operate as a church-owned hostel for the Indian children requiring institutional care and the latter will provide classroom instruction for the Indian children residing at Holy Angels and those who live in the vicinity of Fort Chipewyan and attend as day pupils.

In 1957-58 there were 33 Indian day and 97 residential pupils attending the Fort Chipewyan Day School.

L. G. P. Warner

Doc Separator AGL-002263



134/6-1-755

REFER TO FILE NUMBER

746-1293(1978)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

OTTAWA, November 27, 1958.

52867

Mr. H.M. Jones,
Director, Indian Affairs,
Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

ATTENTION: Mr. Davey

Dear Sir:

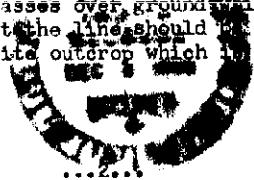
RE: Fort Chipewyan, Alta.
Indian School and Other Bldgs.

I refer to the above at present under construction
for your Department.

I have been advised by my District Office that some
difficulties have arisen regarding the installation of the oil
feed lines from the lake and also the siting of the sewage lagoon.

It appears that some of the property near the school
is owned by a [REDACTED]. This land includes part of the route
proposed for the oil pipe line. The actual property owned by [REDACTED]
is, I understand, part of Lots 37, 38, and 39 on the north shore of the
lake.

If you will refer to the site plan for the residential
school, Drawing No. A01, you will note that the pipe line on leaving the
lake shore, is routed almost due Northwards, changes direction towards
the North-east, then moves almost due Northwards again before turning
East towards the residential school. The owner's objection is that
where the pipe line jogs to the North-east, it passes over ground which
he intends to cultivate and he has requested that the line should be
resited further to the West and towards the granite outcrop which is
approximately 40 feet high.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is suggested that the line should continue in a direct straight line from the shore of the Lake before turning eastward towards the school, thereby eliminating the present jog towards the East. This would however, necessitate additional blasting where the line will infringe on the granite outcrop.

It is understood that the owner of the land has always understood that the pipe line would be underground and apparently his permission for the pipe line to pass over his land has not so far been officially obtained.

Apparently a similar situation has arisen with regard to the siting of the sewage lagoon which is shown on Drawings No. 1 and No. 4 of the sewage lagoon details for the residential school. I am informed that a 66 foot wide road allowance exists along the South and West boundary fence of the school grounds and if this is the case, you will see that the sewage lagoon is partly sited on the road. In addition, the remainder of the sewage lagoon is sited on [redacted] land and he has again objected on the grounds that he wishes to cultivate this area.

[redacted] however, also owns Lot 40 which is situated to the North and West of the road Junction mentioned above, and he has suggested that the sewage lagoon could conveniently be sited in the South-east corner of this lot. There would be no difficulty in siting the lagoon in this position; in fact, better drainage from the lagoon would be obtained.

Again as I understand the situation, [redacted] has no official request for the sewage lagoon to be sited on his land.

As mentioned in discussions with [redacted] I am investigating the possibility of resiting the pipe line and sewage lagoon on Church or Government-owned land. I am also asking the District Office to let me know if any written communications have been received from [redacted] on the matters at issue.

I should be grateful if you would give this matter your urgent attention and let me have your instructions as soon as possible. In the meanwhile, the District Office has been instructed to stop any work on the pipe line or lagoon.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]
Gordon B. Pritchard,
for Chief Architect.

Doc Separator AGL-000001



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE SCHOOL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

SCHOOL Fort Chipewyan DATE OF VISIT Dec. 16, 1958

1. SCHOOL BUILDING

Classrooms-number,
condition, lighting,
ventilation, heating,
paintwork, water
supply, power,
janitor service,
basement, cloakrooms.

7 classrooms operating, only 2 of which are properly adapted for instructional purposes. (New 6-room block in process of construction) The building presently in use is Church property, very well maintained, heated and decorated.

2. PLAYGROUND

Condition,
equipment,
adequacy.

Play space will be somewhat cramped with the new classroom block occupying much of the level space.

3. TOILET FACILITIES

Lavatories,
wash basins, towels,
drinking facilities.

Adequate

4. TEACHER'S RESIDENCE

Condition, furniture. Not yet occupied.

5. INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND
HOME ECONOMICS

Accommodation,
condition of plant
and equipment,
supplies - tools and
equipment.

Sr. Bourbonniere instructs girls of Grades 7 and 9 in cooking, 2 hours per week, sewing and handicrafts 2 hours per week.

RECOMMENDATIONS



1. A. 4-92

USE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

116/23-5
RG10,
VOL. 10416
Reel: T-10073

AGI-000001/1

Doc Separator AGL-000057

Supt., Athabasca Indian Agency

134/25-1 (K1)

Regional Supervisor - Alberta & N.W.T.

School Establishment at Chipewyan R.C.
School

Dec. 30, 1958.

610 You will recall that on the occasion of Mr. Lester's visit the plans for next year's operation of the integrated system at Fort Chipewyan were discussed. Under-listed are present enrolment statistics and the projected enrolment for the school year 1959-60:

Present enrolment:

Grade	1A	1B	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Treaty pupils	24	26	20	20	21	11	4	6	0	0
Non-Tre. "	12	5	10	8	7	10	5	7	0	1
Total	36	31	30	28	28	21	9	13	0	1
Classrooms	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		VII		

Totals: Treaty pupils.....132
Non-treaty pupils..... 64
Total...196

Projected enrolment:

Treaty pupils entering.....25
" withdrawing..... 7
Increment.....18
1959-60 Treaty enrolment..... 150
Non-treaty entrants..... 12
" withdrawals..... 3
Increment... 9
1959-60 Non-treaty enrolment..... 73
1959-60 Total enrolment..... 223
Classroom requirement..... 8

...2

- 2 -

If these figures are correct the separate school system should be responsible for one-third of the teacher establishment or two and two-third classrooms. You are requested to check these figures with Sister Archangel Brady, with the chairman of the separate school board, and if the results conform to the statistics listed above, discuss the matter of increase in school establishment with the separate school authorities. The matter has been discussed in general terms with Dr. J.W. Chalmers of the Provincial Department of Education, who has indicated that the presence of approximately 75 pupils in a system of this kind would normally necessitate the operation of three classrooms. As you will recall since the establishment of a fifth classroom under the Indian Affairs Branch, the Department has been operating slightly more than its equitable share of classrooms for a year.

The matter of the formation of special classes for terminal courses or opportunity activities has also been discussed with Dr. Chalmers. You will recall that the matter of segregation of pupils who are retarded in the various classrooms of the present school system was discussed on the occasion of Mr. Easter's visit. Dr. Chalmers agrees in principle with the plan proposed for these retarded pupils, and it would be wise to indicate to the separate school authorities that this type of organization is proposed, and to request of them their views in this matter.

Your early investigation of this matter and an indication of the attitude of the school board would be greatly appreciated.

R.F. Battle.

cc: Indian Affairs Branch.

L-70

9 1359

Doc Separator GNA-000868

HOLY ANGELS

L32-N06

Fort Chipewyan 1959 - 1960

Year Book: "Holy Angels School"



INDIAN RESIDENTIAL

SCHOOL

FORT CHYPEWYAN

ALBERTA

YEARBOOK

1959-60

L32 N06 Doc 1

GN-000868

10
OCTOBER 28/ At 10:30 A.M. Sister Brady arrives by helicopter and Sister M.L. Champoux leaves to teach at McMurray. Thank you dear Sister Champoux for replacing Sister Brady while she was away and for the work you have done here to keep us singing God's praises.

OCTOBER 30- A surprise mail service. The channel clears for a few hours and the mail comes in via Uranium City, Sask.

November 1- All Saints Day for our heavenly friends. On earth friends visit us too in the persons of [REDACTED] and their four children.

NOVEMBER 3- The first dog team this season is seen crossing the lake.

NOVEMBER 10- We feast our day scholars with a picture show and a lunch.

NOVEMBER 11- Children's Day for our boarders...A dinner is given for everyone in the Boy's Room. The Rev. Fathers, Brothers and three teachers, Mr. Lent, Mr. Ried and Mr. Harpe are our guests of honor. At 7 P.M. there is a Bingo. The children really enjoyed themselves and they wish to say a sincere thank you to everyone.

NOVEMBER 20- The first mail plane since freeze-up lands on the lake.

NOVEMBER 27- A first anniversary funeral Mass is said for our dear Bishop Joseph Troveller. We do not forget him.

DECEMBER 4- [REDACTED] one of our pupils leaves for the Fort Smith Sanatorium. A prompt recovery [REDACTED]

DECEMBER 13- We are happy because Sister C. Sabourin is back among us. Do not go away again, Sister for we did miss you.

DECEMBER 15- [REDACTED] with the perpetual smile, leaves for Cansell Hospital with a fractured leg. We hope he comes back well mended.

DECEMBER 22- The Christmas Concert was a success. Every classroom had a number. We owe very much to Mr. Harpe for so willingly practising all the singing.

This concert was registered on tape and the children like listening to themselves.

DECEMBER 23- It is His Excellency Bishop Piche's 25th Anniversary of Ordination to the Holy Priesthood. We assist at mass said for his intentions. We notice that Blessed Marguerite D'Youville's statue is decorated as it is the anniversary of her death. We ask her to help and guard our dear Bishop.

At 1 P.M. we have the singing of Christmas Carols and the Christmas Tree. This year Santa came in by dog team from Embarras 80 miles, mushing all the way. He said, "I reckon this is the school where 200 good children are waiting for me."

Well Santa, you did a good afternoon's work and we reckon we owe you a big thank you.

DECEMBER 24- From all sides we see people coming in for Christmas. There is such a crowd that Rev. Father Superior decides to have Midnight Mass in both the Church and Chapel. Mr. Harpe plays the organ for the Chapel group and Sister Brady does likewise for the Church. There is a big crowd at both places.

DECEMBER 25- Joy is everywhere! At High Mass at 10 A.M. the Church is again filled to capacity.

DECEMBER 28- A Christmas Wedding! Miss [REDACTED] joins her destiny to that of [REDACTED]. There is a nuptial Mass at which the older children sing. Many Good Wishes are offered to the happy couple.

DECEMBER 29- We begin moving into the New Indian Day school built by the Federal Government at a cost of [REDACTED]. There are six classrooms, a Domestic Science Dept., a Woodwork Shop and a large playroom, a supply room, a medical room, a staff room and Principal's Office. Because we have seven classes operating and only six classrooms in the new school it is decided that the two Grade 1 Primary rooms will remain in the school where two large bright and airy rooms are located.

The extra classroom is used as a Library and Audio-Visual Aids Room. We shall miss it when we open another classroom in the fall. The work of moving into the new school is accomplished very efficiently and quickly under Rev. Father Superior's direction.

DECEMBER 31- The last day of the year! We thank God for all his favors and beg pardon for all our offenses.

The last hour of the year is spent with Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. At 12:00 sharp -midnight -shots are heard. The guns of Fort Chipewyan are heralding in 1960, northern style.

Kneeling before Jesus we pray, "God bless every day of 1960 and make it a Holy, Happy and Healthful year for all whom we love. INTERESTING STATISTICS

- 3 Rev. Fathers
- 3 Rev. Brothers
- 1 Lay Donated Person
- 3 Teachers or Supervisors
- 15 Sisters
- 108 Boarders
- 92 Day Scholars
- 7 Employees,
- (4 women, 3 men)

.....
JANUARY 1st- 1960

Rev. Father Superior extended his New Year Wishes to everyone, he said:

"Remember the purpose of your life. In school you learned the answer, "to know, love and serve God."

Be faithful to prayer and submissive to God's Holy Will.

Always regard sin as the greatest evil. Remain in God's friendship and nothing can make you unhappy. We can't avoid sin by our own strength, we need God's love and help. You will get this help by prayer."

We spend the day receiving the many visitors who drop in for a friendly handshake and New Year's Wishes.

JANUARY 3- At 2 P.M. we had the blessing of the New School. To the children and

staff and Caretaker Mr. Fredolin Marcel, gathered in the large central playroom, Rev. Father Superior addressed the following words: "This building is a school which you will use everyday and where you will be taught how to become better Catholics and better citizens of your country.

We now ask God to bless this house. May St. Michael the Archangel, guard it and allow only good things to enter here."

As Rev. Father Superior began blessing, we all followed him through the halls, stairways and rooms saying the Rosary asking Our Lady of Schools to enter and be at home among us.

In the afternoon our young girls from the boarding school served tea to all who wished to visit "Open House" attracted a crowd of parents and friends. We counted close to 300 visitors that day.

JANUARY 4- Our first school day in the new school. The children enjoy their new surroundings.

JANUARY 7- Rev. Father Superior's Feast. We attend Holy Mass and pray for him.

JANUARY 8- Today Rev. Father Superior consecrates all the families of this mission to the Holy Family, it being the feast of the Holy Family. We begin the good Catholic practise of Monthly Family Communion Sunday.

JANUARY 24- [REDACTED] who had been in the Camell Hospital in Edmonton since the summer holidays, returns to school.

FEBRUARY 1- [REDACTED] who has been away from school for almost two years returned today as a steady-goer as he becomes a boarder.

FEBRUARY 9- Dear Mother Therese Chaloux, Provincial, arrives today to begin her annual visit.

FEBRUARY 18- It is a special feast day we are preparing today, as our Dear Father Superior will celebrate the 10th Anniversary of Ordination to the Holy Priesthood tomorrow.

Doc Separator AGL-000023

Indian Affairs Branch - Ottawa

E10 134/25-1
This refers to your memorandum of February 25, 1959. It is correct that the Roman Catholic school system is academically integrated with Indian Affairs, providing five teachers (and vocational training instructors when possible,) and the separate school board provides two. There will be need, apparently, of eight teachers for the coming school year.

In case it is necessary for Mr. Kester to visit this agency prior to the break-up in May please provide authority for aircraft charter from McMurray to Fort Chipewyan and return.


Mr. Bettle.

Indian Affairs, (RC 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Doc Separator AGL-000071

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

TO: Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa,
Chief, Education Division.
FROM: Regional Supervisor - Alberta & N.W.T.
SUBJECT: Fort Chipewyan R. G. Day School

OUR FILE: 134/25-1 (E1)

YOUR FILE: 134/25-1 (E10)

DATE: August 28, 1959.

With reference to your letter of June 8, 1959, and your letter of February 25, 1959, relative to the establishment of the above mentioned school, please find attached copy of a letter received from the Fort Chipewyan Separate School Board giving their views on the amalgamation of the Indian and non-Indian pupilage.

Mr. Jampolsky visited Fort Chipewyan on August 21st and reports that the six classroom block which we are building will not likely be completed until some time in the New Year.

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

1. Pupil Population

On the basis of information given to us by Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of the Fort Chipewyan Agency, there will be 122 Indian children, age 6 or over, by January 1, 1960. Father Casterman anticipates that there will be about 70 non-Indian pupils. The ratio given above lacks accuracy since boys over the age of 14 are not at this time attending school.

2. Accommodation

We will have a complete six classroom unit with Industrial Arts and Home Economics facilities, while the Fort Chipewyan School Board has a two-classroom addition to the residential School.

3. Teacher Establishment

During 1959-60 School year this school will operate with Indian Affairs Branch paying the salaries of five teachers while the Separate School Board is paying the salaries of two teachers. No teachers have been hired for Industrial Arts and Home Economics.

4. Administration

(a) With respect to living accommodation for Indian pupils at Fort Chipewyan, we are paying the Holy Angels School on a per

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

capita basis. We have not exercised any control over the standard of accommodation provided.

(b) The Principal of the academic section of the school is our appointee.

(c) No provision has been made for the co-ordination of vocational training although the facilities for same are in our school.

(d) The instructional program is planned on a graded 7 classroom basis with integration of Indian and non-Indian pupils.

(e) Final authority for the operation of the six-classroom plant has not been delegated as yet.

COURSE OF ACTION

We are anxious to establish a relationship with the Fort Chipewyan Separate School Board on a sound business-like basis. As stated in your letter of February 25, 1959, we would like to take over the whole teaching establishment and receive compensation from the Separate School Board for the services offered to non-Indian children; however, as you will find in the attached letter from their Secretary-Treasurer, they are concerned about what this would mean to them in terms of provincial grants. Before proceeding with discussions regarding the amalgamation, we would like to establish the following:

1. The Matter of Housing for Indian Children

(a) We would like to know from the Holy Angels School whether they are prepared to make accommodation available for all Indian children between the ages of 7 and 16, boys over the age of 14 included.

(b) We would like to feel satisfied that their standards of accommodation are acceptable to us.

2. In our view the best arrangement would be for us to inform them that our six room block was built for Indian children. In other words, we would supply six teachers for our six classrooms. We are most reluctant to become involved with the Separate School Board by renting them one of our classrooms as per their request.

3. When giving consideration to a joint Vocational Training program, it seems that the most effective way to handle this would be for them

to contribute to the total cost of the Vocational Training program on a proportionate basis.

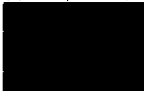
4. We feel that the best arrangement would be to keep the administration of the six classroom block in our hands.

We have asked the Superintendent of the Athabasca Agency to give us the following items of information:

1. A projected enrolment of pupils between the ages of 7 and 16 to the year 1965;
2. The location of all parents of these children;
3. A statement regarding the movement of Indians from this Agency to other centres such as Uranium City, Fort Smith and Yellowknife.

With this information at our fingertips, we will be in a position to begin negotiations from the standpoint of our needs and the contribution in terms of facilities and teacher establishment that we are prepared to make.

May we have your views regarding the course of action indicated above.


R. F. Battle.

Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

85812 JUN 23 59

TO: Mr. R.F. Battle, Regional Supervisor. OUR FILE: 134/25-1
FROM: Superintendent, Athabaska Agency. YOUR FILE: 134/25-1 (E1)
SUBJECT: Fort Chipewyan R.C. School. DATE: June 18th 1959

Reference your letter of March 17th re the above school. I am attaching a copy of a letter received from the board of this school which explains the situation as far as they are concerned. There is nothing that I can add as the situation is well explained in this letter.

J.W. Stewart,
Superintendent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

R. C. Sep. Sch. Dist. 57
Fort Chipewyan Alberta
June 18 1939

Mr. J. W. Stewart
Albans Agency Superintendent
Fort Chipewyan Alberta

Dear Mr Stewart,

The matter of integrating the pupils of our Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School District with those of Indian Affairs in the new classroom block built by Indian Affairs has been discussed by our Board.

As you know, the present arrangement whereby the pupils from our Separate School District and Indian Affairs pupils have been integrated in Holy Angels Residential School, has been eminently successful. The Separate School Board has been renting two classrooms from the R.C. Mission at the rate of \$100 per year for each, and providing teachers and such supplies as the means at their disposal permitted them to purchase. In order to eliminate paper work of tuition fees paid on behalf of Separate School pupils who are attending classrooms for Indian children and deducted from tuition fees to be paid on the basis of Indian pupils attending these two classrooms, the Department of Education for Alberta has made a very special concession on behalf of our Board and equate our grant earnings to those assigned on behalf of two operating classrooms.

We might say that this concession is unique and was refused the School Division of Bonnyville who tried to rent classroom space from the independent Public School in Bonnyville. In fact, in practically every case where such a classroom rental and integration procedure might have been adopted, the Provincial Government School Authorities have been forced to erect their own buildings for their own pupils even though this building was outside of the limits of their school jurisdiction. Vidar Grande Prairie, Bonnyville, St Paul, Morinville, St Albert, Brooks, Stettler and Camrose.

There is the right of any school authority to pay tuition fees for children of their district who attend other schools, but in such a case the amount of Provincial Government Grant is drastically reduced as over what would be paid if the school authority were operating a school instead of paying tuition fees.

In the case of our Separate School Board, the Department has accepted to pay us grant for two regular classrooms. If we were to attempt to provide education for our children by way of tuition fees to Indian Affairs, the present Grant Regulations would allow us grant under Section 4 (g) of less than one classroom. In view of our low assessment and absolute dependence upon government grants for operation, we could not hope to carry on in this manner.

We hope this will explain to you our extreme reluctance to undertake any arrangement which might disturb the present logical and favorable one.

It has been suggested that there might be an available classroom in the new classroom block which would not be immediately needed for Indian Education purposes. If this is so, our Board would be most willing to

turn back to the Holy Angels' School authorities one of the classrooms presently rented from them, provided it would be able to use this spare classroom at rates somewhat comparable to what they are paying the R.C. Mission at present. This would still permit continuation of the integration program of the past and would afford the Mission an opportunity for taking in more Indian Boarders into the premises which the Separate School Board would be vacating. As you are no doubt aware, there are quite a few whom we have had to refuse in the past on account of lack of space. We therefore hope you will be able to favor such arrangement.

With regard to the distribution of teachers on the pro rata basis of pupils, Indian Affairs claims that since a few years they provide a little more teachers than their quota of pupils. It is true. However the matter of a third classroom to be operated by the RCSSD 57 is still a matter of discussion. Recent changes on the projected enrollment established in December 1958 show an increment of only 2 pupils for the year 1959-60, from an increase of 7 among the withdrawals. Besides, the projected possibility of the opening of a school at the Peace River Sewmill, by the Department of Education of Alberta, would still increase the withdrawal of Pupils of the School District, with practically no effect on the enrollment of Treaty children. On the other hand, the prospect of accepting now as boarders at Holy Angels School, boys from 14 to 16 years of age, would still increase the Treaty pupils enrollment.

To sum up, actually, as much as it can be foreseen, there will be a tendency to an increased enrollment for Treaty pupils, and a real decrease on the RCSSD 57 projected enrollment. The projected enrollment at its best will be of 64 non-Treaty pupils.

With regard to the project of Indian Affairs to open a classroom for retarded children, as it has been said already, it is very probable that the great majority of these retarded children will be of Treaty status. However, should some non-treaty children join this special classroom, the RCSSD would cooperate financially on a pro rata basis, according to the grant paid for that purpose by the Department of Education of Alberta.

Kindly transmit these views of our Board to your Department,

Yours very truly,

(Rev.) L. Casterman, O.M.I.,
Secretary - Treasurer
Ft Chipewyan R.C.S.S. Dist. 57

Doc Separator AGL-001343

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

99835 DEC 28 1959

TO: Mr R.F. Battle, Regional Supervisor.

OUR FILE: 134/6-1-726

FROM: Superintendent, Athabaska Agency

YOUR FILE:

SUBJECT: New School Building.
Chipewyan Indian Day School.

DATE: December 23 1959

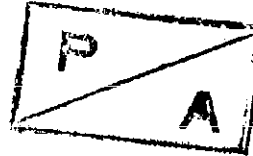
May I advise that this new building was taken over on December 15th and equipment will be moved to this school during the Xmas holidays and from January 4th this building will be in operation as a school.

Reference the heating fuel used by the Construction Co. we checked the fuel supply on the day it was taken over and find the amount used to be 2750 galls. this is as close as I could make it out, I am not sure if this would agree with the supposed consumption of this plant, also I could not find out the exact day the system was put into operation, so had no check on my figures.

The accounts for electricity were given to the Manager of the Edmonton Construction Co and the one up to the date of take over will also be sent them if it is delivered here.

Regarding the Teacherage, should our two men teachers move in there (although there is no furniture) I will advise the date.

J.W. Stewart,
Superintendent.



779(134)/6-1-726
Vol. 2, 10/59-08/61
NAC

Doc Separator

AGL-002254-0002

FIRE REPORT

Fire No.

Date Reported

Government of the Province of Alberta
Office of the Fire CommissionerName of Property (and Tenant) Chipewyan Indian Day School - Department of Indian AffairsLocation Fort ChipewyanDate of fire April 9, 1960 Day of week Saturday Time 2:00 A. M. P. M. Plant in operation NoOccupancy or (Class of Property) 2 storey frame with asbestos siding, 6 classrooms, home economics, shop and auditoriumRoom or building in which fire occurred auditorium Which story ground Area S.W. cornerExtent of fire Confined to auditorium with smoke and heat damage to balance of school.Spread to: NilConstruction. No. stories 1 1/2 Walls: (wood, brick, stone, concrete, steel frame, fire resistive) frameFloors: (joist, plank and timber, exposed metal members, fire resistive) tile over woodStair shafts or other floor openings, open or enclosed enclosedRoofs, bondedHow Discovered [redacted]How was alarm transmitted personally to Father Casterman of the R.C. MissionWatchman on duty No Rounds

Cause in detail. (If uncertain, describe what appears to have happened) Origin of fire appears in south west corner of auditorium. Electrical heating appliance appears at this point which heats water pipes coming in from an outside well to the building. It is believed that in some way a short occurred in this electrical heating system and so caused the fire.

Fire Fighting Operations: City, town, public, private, paid, part paid, volunteer fire department NilFire companies employed: Engine Hose Ladder Special Public hose streams No. Size, 2 1/2 or 3-in. 1 1/2 in. Booster

Methods or strategy used to control fire Roman Catholic Mission used about 24 Soda Acid and the same number of hand pump tanks and are to be commended on the good save they made on this fire loss.

Private protection used. Hand chem. (state type) Soda Acid and Hand Pumps soda-acid, foam, CO₂, vaporizing liquid, water pails, sand.

Private hose streams, No. Yard hydrant, standpipe or small hose Supplied by low, high pressure water works, tank, or fire pumps Automatic Sprinklers. No heads opened Wet pipe; dry pipe; pre action; deluge systems Effect of Sprinklers; extinguished fire held fire in check unsatisfactory Reason for unsatisfactory sprinkler performance Loss of Life (State age and sex) Nil Cause of loss of life Personal injury. NilSound Value of buildings Loss on buildings " " contents " " contents Total Value Total loss estimate Reason for large loss.

Fp - 2088

GENERAL REMARKS.—Please write up full account of fire in narrative form, but cover particularly the following points:

1. How the fire spread. Along the wall in the heating ducts and also on the acoustic t ceiling.
2. Details of cut-offs where a factor: fire walls, fire doors.
3. Details of protection against exposure where a factor: shutters, wire glass windows.
4. Details of record losses and performance of safes and vaults.
5. Attitude of property management toward fire safety. Good
6. Details of delayed alarm or failure in alarm service. Nil
7. Water supply available.—State size of mains and hydrant spacing. Nil
8. Weather conditions. Per cent relative humidity. Dry, Wind velocity. Calm, Temperature 40 above
9. Salvage Operations, during and after fire.
10. Condition of fire apparatus after fire. Not applicable

Lessons of Fire and Remarks. (Attach a sketch where appropriate). Fire was first noticed by Rene Bruno who was passing by about 2:00 a.m. and saw a flicker of light in the window of the auditorium. He immediately reported this to the R.C. Mission and the fire was then controlled by Father Casterman and his staff working with first aid fire extinguishers and a few pails of water. The location and extent of the burning shows that the fire originated near electrical circuit which was described as containing electrical element used to prevent the water pipes from freezing.

Sister A. Brady advises that she left school about 9:00 p.m. the night before and was the last one to leave. She came through the auditorium before leaving and all appeared o.k. at that time she had noticed something wrong with the electrical circuit in this school.

Wiring
[redacted] of Edmonton did the wiring and a check is being made with the Electrical Inspection Branch to find out more about the wiring in this particular part of the school and a further report will then be submitted. There is no indication of an incendiary fire.

[redacted]
G. W. Allen, Inspector
Reporting Officer or Inspector.

Doc Separator AGL-001337

Mr L.C.Hunter, A/Regional Supervisor.

118024 APR 10 1960
134/40-9-726

Superintendent. Athabaska Agency.

Fire, Chipewyan Indian Day School Building.

April 11th 1960

Reference to the fire at the Chipewyan Indian Day School building, this fire was reported first to me at 6 A.M. Saturday morning by the Father Superior of the Mission, they had been unable to contact me earlier as I have no phone in my house and no one could be spared from the fire to advise me. I immediately went across to the school but by this time the fire was well under control, although there were still ceiling tiles smoldering and it was decided to tear all these down to make sure no further outbreak would occur.

It appears that one of young Indians was passing on the road about 2 A.M and noticed what looked like a small flame in one of the Auditorium windows and he immediately woke the Father superior who in turn got the brothers and older boys up and within a half hour they had about 20 people working with fire extinguishers and water pails from the Residential School. No one was able to get into the building at first but by working through some of the Auditorium windows they were able to get the fire enough under control that they were able to get in and really get after it, I might mention here that the Rev. Sisters were also working on the fire and they must have had about 30 workers all told but it took from 2 A.M. to 6 A.M to get under reasonable control. A watchman was left there to watch for the day period and another one was put on at night in case fire might have been smoldering in the walls at any place.

The cause of this fire appears to be in a water heating for the pipes going to the wall, or at least it was in there that the fire started but why it started there I could not say, it would appear to be electrical, but whether faulty construction I could not say.

There is extensive damage in the Auditorium and part of the hallway but outside of that the classrooms and other rooms the damage is smoke damage, the whole building however will have to be washed and cleaned.

The cost of repairs I could not estimate, as there is considerable damage to electrical work and there must be also to the plumbing although this is not so obvious, and of course the walls and ceiling.

I must commend all the workers on this fire and must say it was a miracle that they were able to control it with the equipment available.


J.W.Stewart,
Superintendent.

A


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Vol. 2, 10/59-08/61
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Doc Separator AGL-000027

cc: File 134/25-1

Regional Supervisor - Education
Attention: Mr. L. Jasechko

Chief, Education Division

134/2-13-726 (K7)

Chippewyan Indian Day School

June 7, 1960.

On the School Establishment and Organization Return for the Chippewyan Indian Day School, you listed the fifth classroom teacher employed by this Department and the part-time Industrial Arts teacher also paid by the Indian Affairs Branch. The Department is prepared to remunerate six classroom teachers at this school for the operation of six classrooms which is understood to be the appropriate proportion for the number of Indian children attending.

In accordance with your recommendation, one additional position is approved for a sixth classroom and position [redacted] is being established effective September 1, 1960.

May I have your recommendation for a sixth teacher to be employed.

Would you please report the total expected enrolment for 1960-61 with a breakdown of the number of Indian children to be enrolled next year. I would be pleased to receive this information as it is required for ultimate purposes.

AR/cb

f. [redacted]
R. F. Davey.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Doc Separator AGL-000079



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

REFER TO FILE NO.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
10820-88 AVENUE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

June 28, 1960.

124392 JUN 29

Dear Mr. Jampol: Rv:

Through the courtesy of your Branch, I had an opportunity of visiting the schools at Fort Chipewyan on June 21/22, 1960, including the Fort Chipewyan Indian School, and it has been suggested that my comments on this school would be welcome. It would, of course, be easy for me to confine myself to flattering platitudes, but I feel that a letter containing such material would be a poor method of repaying the hospitality extended to me by your Branch. My comments, therefore, will be quite frank and possibly even critical.

As you are aware, the Fort Chipewyan Indian school and the Holy Angels school of Fort Chipewyan R.C.S. School District No. 57 are now operated on such an integrated basis that it is impossible, nor even desirable, to separate one from another in any evaluation of this sort:

EN
124392
1. School Plant. Structurally, the new Indian school is a fine, well-built edifice, unfortunately, recently somewhat damaged by fire. However, it is not constructed in accordance with what have come to be standard practices in school building in Alberta. There seems to be a very large proportion of non-instructional to instructional space, a factor which militates against economy in construction. The location of an industrial arts shop in the basement and next door to another instructional area, in this case the home economics centre, would not be regarded as desirable in an Alberta school, because the noise factor in such a room would be distracting in adjacent areas and in the classroom above. The large playground on the same floor no doubt has considerable value for teaching physical education in the lower grades, but cannot be considered satisfactory for a physical education program in the upper grades, both because of the relatively small area and because of the lowness of the ceiling. Both of these limitations militate against such games as basketball, badminton, and volleyball, and in Alberta we tend to regard indoor games, such as these, as an essential part of the physical education program.

June 28, 1960.

I saw that other physical education areas, offering the same limitations, have been observed in Indian schools at Mahasen and Fort Vermilion. Might I suggest that if the Indian schools are to teach the Alberta curriculum, perhaps some consultation with Provincial Department of Education officials regarding the school buildings would be in order?

The Fort Chipewyan Indian school is served by several constructions outside the building, specifically, oil storage tanks, a washhouse, a wash house, and a two-story teacher's house. These have been placed on the school site in such a manner, so as to provide a firm operating conditions for the school building, but without any apparent regard for the use of the site for any other purpose. Main results, outdoor activity areas for play, dancing, sports, and physical education, have been seriously and adversely affected. In planning a school building and service buildings, attention must be paid to the total use of the school site, not just to its use as a site for a building.

2. Primary Department. I spent more time in the two Grade I classrooms than in any other section of the school. These two classrooms together have an enrollment of between 60 and 70 children, not when we come to the highest grades offered in this school, we find only one student, not an Indian, retarded in Grade IX and that student by correspondence. It is obvious that because of the extremely high retardation rate in the primary grades, very few children achieve more than Grade VII or Grade VIII standard by the time they leave school at ages 14 to 16 and many, of course, drop out before these grades are reached. As it seems unlikely that more than a small proportion of children in a place like Fort Chipewyan will continue in school past age 16 for many years to come, it becomes obvious that to raise the general educational level of students leaving school, they must proceed at a faster rate. Seven suggestions are, therefore, made to accelerate the progress of children in the lowest grades. These are:

- a. Employment of more highly qualified teachers.
- b. Decrease in the number of pupils in a classroom.
- c. Earlier admission age and more regular attendance.
- d. More efficient methods of organizing instruction.
- e. Use of curriculum materials more suited to students.
- f. More adequate supervision of staff.
- g. Development of greater interest in school by parents.

June 22, 1960.

Below appear expanded comments on each of these:

Employment of more highly qualified teachers

There are now two teachers responsible for instruction at the Grade I level. One of these has only a letter of authority, the very lowest qualification of any teacher appointed for a position in the Provincial Department of Education. The other is a teacher with an acceptable Alberta Certificate. Neither of these teachers speaks English as a mother-tongue and it is rather distressing to see a child, in his first year at school, endeavouring to learn English from a teacher whose own mastery of the language is only somewhat imperfect. It is my personal feeling that Grade I teachers in a school such as this should be, probably, the most highly qualified of any on the staff, and should have special training in primary methods, particularly with respect to language. It must be conceded, of course, that Sister Mary Gannon, employed by the separate school district, has taken some university courses.

Increase in the number of pupils in a classroom

In most Alberta primary rooms, certainly outside the large cities, we find only 20 to 25 pupils in a Grade I class; this fact holds even though most or all of the children come to school fluent in the language of instruction. It is, therefore, suggested that the 60 to 70 children in Grade I at this school be divided among three classrooms rather than between two.

Earlier admission age and more regular attendance

Indian Affairs Branch, of course, has its own regulations governing age of admission to school and regularity of attendance; and possibly these are the best that can be achieved under present circumstances. Many of the children attending school, however, are from outside the boundaries of the Fort Chipewyan R.S. School District and, as such, are not subject to the attendance requirements of The Alberta School Act. However, it is now planned to extend the boundaries of this school district, so that most of these children will fall within the requirements of this Act, having to enter school at an age not greater than seven years, and having to attend regularly or their parents will be subject not only to this Act, but also to cancellation of family allowances. With earlier and more regular attendance at school on the part of these children, it is reasonable to expect that the progress of all children in the school will be improved.

More efficient methods of organizing instruction

In most Grade I classrooms in provincial schools, as in the homogeneous groupings of pupils according to ability being studied. This device permits the brighter and better prepared students to

June 28, 1940.

at least at their best rate; they are not held back to the pace of the slowest and weakest in the class and can, therefore, progress more rapidly than the average through the primary grades and right through the school. It may be that some form of homogeneous grouping is now being practiced in the school, but little or no evidence of such grouping was apparent.

Lack of curriculum materials more suited to students.

In Fort Chinowyan Indian School, as in many other Indian and public schools in the Province, the curriculum materials being used are those designed for children of quite different experiential backgrounds. The typical readers used in our primary grades appear to be designed for white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, middle class, urban, English-speaking children. However, in many of our schools, we have brown, Indian, Roman Catholic, lower class, rural, Greek-speaking youngsters. It is, therefore, not surprising that the materials now in their hands is largely meaningless to them, until at least a year has been spent building up their vicarious background. Thus, in Fort Chinowyan, such things as railway trains and elevators are wholly outside their first-hand experience, although they are quite accustomed to the boats and porcupines.

More adequate supervision of staff.

By more adequate supervision of teacher staff, I mean more professional assistance by qualified persons, such as the Inspector of Indian Schools, or the provincially employed superintendents of schools. Such assistance is needed extensively not only in actual classroom visitation, but in the organization of staff meetings, institutes, and other supervisory occasions, C.F., bulletins, etc. It is admittedly difficult to provide such assistance for teachers in schools as isolated as this in Fort Chinowyan; nevertheless, I feel such supervision is essential if material improvement in the educational program is to be achieved. More frequent classroom visitation, and improvement in other techniques as well, of course, demands that some people spend more time with these teachers; possibly, such help can be achieved by the appointment of additional staff to the Indian Affairs Branch or by more adequate arrangements with the Provincial Department of Education. In this connection, it is suggested that the fee, presently paid to the Department of Education for instruction, be made adequate for such schools as that at Fort Chinowyan. The fee of \$15 per inspection probably does not even meet the cost of the Inspector's time, if one includes the time spent in travelling and in the preparation of reports. In addition, of course, the substandard

June 22, 1960.

and travelling expenses involved in visiting such schools as
Albuquerque, Fort Chipewyan, Inuvik, and some others, is
extremely high.

Development of greater interest in school by parents

In the Fort Chipewyan Indian school, as in many other Indian
and public schools, apparently little or no attention is paid
to the wishes and aspirations of the parents of the children,
and it is, of course, evident that we show little interest in
the school over which we have no control. It is, therefore, suggested
that some aggressive action be taken to enlist the interest
of the parents in the operation of the school. The way in which
this can be done is by fostering the home and school movement.
I know, from personal experience, that at least two Indian schools
in northern Alberta have active home and school associations
attached to them.

3. Relations between Indian Affairs Branch and Fort

Chipewyan H.C. School District No. 67. Although the present
arrangements, whereby the school district provides two classrooms
and two teachers for the school, appear to be quite satisfactory,
this situation is one which could in the future
lead to serious and difficulties arising from the division of
authority and the different nature, schedules of the two school
authorities. It is, therefore, suggested that Indian Affairs Branch
negotiate with the school board to take over and curtail all school
services, carrying the school district on a rate basis. Should
the school board be agreeable to such an arrangement, the Minister-
Governor-in-Council of Alberta will issue an order-in-council,
making it financially possible for the school district to enter into
such an arrangement. If an agreement of this nature is effected,
Indian Affairs Branch, of course, should be careful to consult the
board of the school district in all matters of policy.

4. Organization of school classrooms. At the present time, the
two schools together occupy six classrooms in the new Indian school
and two classrooms in the old Mission building. Although the classrooms
in the Mission building are reasonably satisfactory, separation of
the children and classrooms in these grades from the rest of the school
area makes for administrative and other serious problems. It is possible,
it is suggested that an addition be made to the school building, to
permit all children to be housed under one roof.

5. Residential accommodation. Although I do not claim to be
adequately prepared to criticize the accommodation for the students
in the Mission building, it does seem to me that the dormitories are
seriously needed with the children's home teaching needs to them.

June 28, 1940.

Some fifty children in a single room, carefully custored in the
furnishings, and with absolutely no provision whatsoever for
any change, which I feel is the right even of Indian children.
Withdrawal of the classrooms from the Mission building would
provide a place for dormitory accommodation for the students.

Yours very truly,

J. W. CHAINES,
Director of School Administration.

Mr. L. Jampelsky,
Regional Inspector of Indian Schools,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Federal Building,
108 St. George Avenue,
SOMERSET.

C.C. Dr. Hume, C. of Superintendent of Schools.

640/ab

Indian Affairs (RG 10) Volume 8755 File 779/25-1-11

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Doc Separator AGL-000061

Indian Affairs Branch

Regional Supervisor - Alberta

134/25-1 (K1)

Chipeewyan Indian Day School

June 30, 1960.

On June 21st, 22nd and 23rd, Mr. Jampolsky and Dr. Chalmers visited Fort Chipeewyan to:

- (1) Survey classroom and hostel needs of the Indian and non-Indian pupils of the area,
- (2) Inspect existing facilities,
- (3) Assess the instructional program offered, and
- (4) Discuss with the Fort Chipeewyan Roman Catholic Separate School District the mutual advantages of amalgamation.

Accordingly, in that which follows, we submit for your consideration Mr. Jampolsky's report which supplements and supports observations which are attached:

I. PUPIL ENROLLMENT

(a) Present

Indian Day Pupils	-	44
" Residential Pupils	-	106
Non-Indian Residential Pupils	-	9
" Day Pupils	-	32
Others	-	9
Total		200

There are 31 Indian pupils and 11 non-Indian pupils, six years and over, who did not attend school during 1959-60. Assuming that we are able to get all pupils who are seven and over to start school in September of 1960, we will need additional residential accommodation for at least 25 to 30 children.

(b) Projected Enrolment

Indian Pupils - Day and Residential

1960	-	181 pupils
1961	-	197 "
1962	-	207 "
1963	-	224 "
1964	-	231 "
1965	-	256 "

It is impossible to project the enrolment of non-Indian pupils; however, a trend has emerged which suggests that while the Indian school population continues to increase, the non-Indian enrolment is on the decrease, but may have now become relatively stable.

II PRESENT CLASSROOM AND DORMITORY FACILITIES

- (a) Chippewyan Indian Day School - six classrooms, auditorium, shop, home economics, duplex teacherage.
- (b) Chippewyan Roman Catholic Separate School District - rent two classrooms from Holy Angels at [redacted] per classroom per year. The Separate School District is propertyless.
- (c) Holy Angels Hostel - have an authorized enrolment of 110 pupils.

III INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

(a) Grade Distribution of Indian and non-Indian Pupils

Grade 1 Junior	-	35
" 1 Senior	-	33
" 2	-	25
" 3	-	25
" 4	-	30
" 5	-	21
" 6	-	6
" 7	-	20
" 8	-	4
" 9	-	1

(b) Tentative Teacher-Pupil Distribution 1960-61

Grade 1 Junior	-	40
" 1 Senior	-	35
" 2	-	33
" 3	-	25
" 4	-	25
" 5	-	30
" 6	-	21
Grades 7 & 8	-	26

As evidenced in the above, retardation is severe and rather abnormal, considering the fact that there has been schooling at Fort Chipewyan for the last 84 years.

It is proposed to enroll the present three eights and one nine in the Fort Smith Federal School or to bring them to Edmonton for their higher education.

(c) Teaching Staff

Indian Affairs supplies six teachers and the Separate School District supplies two. Of the eight teachers, three are unqualified, one is at Level 7, two at Level 8 and two at Level 9.

IV ADMINISTRATION

The proposal to amalgamate the two schools, bringing them under Indian Affairs administration was discussed with the Separate School Board. It was readily apparent that the Separate School Board as presently constituted, is unable to administer and direct the educational program at Fort Chipewyan.

If an agreement to amalgamate is reached with the Separate School District, the province is prepared to make it financially possible for the district to share operational costs on a proportionate basis.

V SOCIAL-ECONOMIC FACTORS RELATED TO SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Since the sawmills and mines where Indian from Fort Chipewyan are employed are in the process of closing down and the future of Uranium City has become very indefinite, a number of Indian and non-Indian pupils who have been enrolled at Uranium City and Swanson's Sawmill will likely be returning to Fort Chipewyan. It is expected that some families will be moving back to their traplines, and this in

turn will aggravate the need for increased residential accommodation.

VI RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the operation of classrooms for both Indian and non-Indian pupils be amalgamated under the administration of Indian Affairs Branch, which in effect means (a) that all teachers will be employed by the Department, (b) that the Department will rent the necessary additional classrooms from Holy Angels, and (c) that the Department will supply textbooks, school supplies, assume responsibility for all other operational costs, and bill the Separate School District for their proportion of same on a pro rata basis.

(2) That for the 1960-61 school year a ninth teacher be added to the teaching staff, making it possible to divide the 70 to 75 first grade pupils into three groups.

(3) That for the 1960-61 school year the Department rent three classrooms from Holy Angels, giving us a total of nine classrooms for the anticipated 225 plus pupils. During the 1959-60 school year the Separate School District rented two classrooms from Holy Angels while we operated five of our six classrooms.

(4) That during 1960-61, or at the earliest opportunity, four classrooms be added to the six-classroom block, and that motel-type accommodation be provided for four additional teachers.

Implementation of the above would:

- (a) delineate the function of Holy Angels and the Chipewyan Indian Day School.
 - (b) provide sufficient classroom accommodation until 1965-66, and
 - (c) facilitate the employment of an increased number of qualified lay teachers.
- (5) That the Fire Commissioner be requested to visit Fort Chipewyan and establish a quota for Holy Angels. This has not been done in recent years; however, with the construction of the six-classroom block it seems that some of the classrooms in Holy Angels could be used for dormitory space.

- 5 -

(6) That early in the 1960-61 school year Mr. Jampolsky and the provincial Superintendent of Schools visit Fort Chipewyan, thoroughly inspect the classrooms, and through in-service training, initiate remedial measures designed to overcome the retardation problem and lend direction to the entire program.

The above report and subsequent recommendations are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

[Redacted Signature]

L. C. Hunter

wb
Encl.
cc for Mr. Chalmers

MAIL TO

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779725-1, pt. 1)

**PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Doc Separator AGL-000069



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
OUR FILE NO. 150-1-F1 (4)

Foothills Regional Headquarters,
Charles Cansell Hospital,
Edmonton, Alta.
August 17th, 1960.

Mr. L.C. Hunter, Supv.,
Indian Affairs Branch Agencies,
Federal Public Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Mr. Hunter:

RE: Visit to Fort Chipewyan, Alta.

I visited Fort Chipewyan last week and paid my respects to your Indian Agent, Mr. Stewart, and his Assistant, Mr. Wake.

While at Fort Chipewyan, I inspected the school and the hostel. As far as I could find out, there are approximately 200 children attending the school. Of this number, 115 last year, were boarders. The school premises, as you know, suffered damage from fire, which has not yet been repaired, and it is assumed that this will be done before the opening of the term.

I visited the hostel and inspected the refectories, the kitchen and the dormitories.

This building is an antique and it is my impression that the accommodation is inadequate for 115 boarders. It was suggested that this number might be increased this year. This should definitely be forbidden on the following grounds:

1. There is inadequate dormitory accommodation for the children. In the small boys bedroom for instance, some of the beds were under 4 ft. apart; there were 50 beds in one room and the washing facilities consisted of one bathroom and one lavatory. This is inadequate for this number of boys, and the spacing of the beds is too close to be sanitary.
2. The eating facilities - five refectories. The washing up is all done from one sink in the kitchen. Water is hauled into the refectories and the plates are washed, apparently, in basins which are taken in there. These washing facilities are completely inadequate. There

...2

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

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-2-

should be at least three sinks in the kitchen, where the grease, etc., could be washed off the plates, where they could be rinsed, and passed through a detergent.

One refectory, which is used apparently for the older boys, had small partitions and inside the partitioned off area, there were beds. This, again, is unsatisfactory.

3. Infirmary - The children in the school range between 6 and 17 years, and the infirmary is one small room, with two beds, and bathroom and lavatory attached. While this is alright if there are only boys or only girls in, ill, it would not be exactly ideal if a boy and a girl of 16 or 17 were ill and had to be put in the one room together. A second room should be provided.

I will be delighted to discuss this school, at any time, with your Department and I intend paying it a visit, the school is opened in September, but I feel, very definitely, no more than 100 - 115 children should be in this school until better arrangements are made for eating, washing up and dormitory accommodation.

Yours very truly,

L.E.C. Davies, M.D.,
Zone Superintendent.

LECD/dm.

Doc Separator AGL-000033

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : Indian Affairs Branch

FROM : Regional Supervisor - Alberta

SUBJECT: Five-year Construction Programme

YOUR FILE No.
134/25-1 (E10)

OUR FILE No.
205/6-1-1 (E1)

c.c.: 134/25-1
DATE
November 28, 1960

EVO

With reference to the proposed 1961-62 Day School Building Programme, we wish to refer you to your memorandum dated October 11, 1960, file 134/25-1, approving our proposal to increase classroom accommodation at the Chipewyan Indian Day School by utilising the existing industrial arts room and auditorium for classroom purposes and in place of providing four additional classrooms, that we build a gymnasium, an additional classroom, and industrial arts facilities.

Amalgamation of the Chipewyan Indian Day School and the Chipewyan R.C. S.S.D. will become effective September 1, 1961. Cost of the expansion proposed above will be shared by the Provincial Government. In this connection, Mr. Jampolsky investigated the possible kinds of gymnasiums that could be built economically and it is likely that we could provide the needed facilities at a cost of about [REDACTED] by using prefabricated construction. A sketch of the proposed addition is attached.

Assuming the Provincial Government is prepared to share the cost of construction on a pro rata basis, would it be advisable at this time to proceed with planning and to begin discussions with the Department of Education regarding the amount that they will be prepared to contribute.

[REDACTED]
Enc. Hunter

058518
INDUSTRY
DEC 2 10 55 AM '60
COMM. FILES
CCSB Standard 6-CP-22; PMS Col. No. 3990

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

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Sketch
Floor Plan Chipewyan
Indian Day
School

Top Floor

Classroom	Hallway	Classroom
Classroom		Classroom
Classroom		Classroom

Basement
Lower Floor

Fire Wall	Auditorium (To be divided into two classrooms 1961-62)	Hallway	Industrial Arts (Used as class- room 1960-61)	Fire Wall
			Home Economics	
Proposed Addition	Classroom		Industrial Arts	Proposed Addition
Auditorium and Gymnasium		Stage (Stage Basement to be used as Industrial Arts Space)		

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

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Doc Separator AGL-000205

Regional Superintendent,
Foothills Region, Edmonton.

150-1-71
150-1-1134

I.R.C. Lewis, M.D.

20-12-66.

Visit to Fort Chipewyan, December 12th - December 15th, 1960.

Left Edmonton and flew to Fort Smith on the R.C.M.P. plane. The weather was too bad on Monday evening and Tuesday to fly into Fort Chipewyan and this had to be left until Wednesday.

On Wednesday, we flew in on a charter, split with D.P.W., Mr. Herb McNeill, taking in, in addition, Miss McIntyre the nurse from Fort Resolution who has been transferred to Chipewyan, and Dr. Rolfe, Medical Officer from Fort Smith.

Dr. Rolfe examined 15 to 20 cases in the clinic, while I spent the majority of my time with Mr. McNeill on the proposed new nursing station.

The only problem that is likely to be encountered in the building of the new nursing station, which is an extension to the existing residence, will be the apple field. Mr. McNeill is going into this and it is likely that Mr. Grainger will have to go up there to site us a suitable field, so that it won't interfere with the walls in the I.A.B. Compound.

R.C. Hostel - At the request of the Director of Education, I.A.B., a complete inspection was once again made of the hostel, with a view to putting in more children. The administration of this hostel is done by the R.C.'s and not by I.A.B., who are only responsible for the education of the children.

Numbers in Hostel - 58 boys and 60 girls. Of these, the break-down is 113 Indians and 5 Metis. These children are housed in four dormitories; two for boys; two for girls. The measurements of these dormitories are as follows:

The big girls dormitory is satisfactory. The distance between the beds is 5 to 6' with a 10' ceiling. In the small girls dormitory there are 43 students; the beds are only 4' apart and the dimensions of the room are 10' x 34' x 43', which only gives a cubic capacity for each student of 340 cu. ft.

...2

Small boys dormitory - There are 48 boys in this dormitory. The beds are between 4 and 4½' apart. The measurements of the room are 10' x 26' x 52' which gives only approximately 265 cu. ft. per person.

The big boys dormitory - there are 8 - and it is a partitioned room; part of which is used for eating and recreation.

This situation is obviously unsatisfactory hygienically, as each person should have at least 400 cu. ft. with a suitable sanitary and bathing accommodation supplied.

Whilst the small childrens dormitory has one bath and two toilets in one and three in the other, the big boys room has no bath whatsoever.

The following is recommended therefore:

There are, in the hostel, two upstairs rooms, which are used as classrooms for the small children, and beneath it, a recreation room. These classrooms are 40' x 16' x 10'. They have in addition a toilet and wash hand basins. These could be converted into dormitories. Little additional plumbing will be required in the form of extra toilets and bathtubs. Each one of these rooms should be capable of 16 students. This therefore would provide a total of 36 extra beds.

The small girls dormitory should have a maximum of 36 children - not 43 which they have at present, and the small boys dormitory should have 35 students.

The big boys room downstairs, which was originally a recreation room, which is used partly for eating; partly for recreation and partly for sleeping, should be abandoned.

It would by this method be able to provide increased accommodation to allow the hostel to house approximately between 125 and 130 students.

It was pointed out in a previous report, that the kitchen washing facilities are totally inadequate for a hostel of this size, and the method of dish washing by carrying water into the dining room and washing in one basin could not be called satisfactory.

In order to compensate for the loss of classroom and recreational space in the hostel, as a temporary measure for classrooms, the downstairs existing recreation space in the new building could be used, provided a new Gym. is built outside this summer.

...3

To summarize - Required :

- extra dormitory accommodation as recommended.
- extra washing and toilet facilities for these dormitories.
- improved facilities in the kitchen for washing.
- abandonment of big boys dormitory and recreation and eating room.
- classroom could be set up in the existing recreation hall of the new school building.
- a new gym. for recreation purposes to be built.

Sister Charles - is in charge of the health of the Metis and the school children. The total school children number 173 Indian and 66 Metis, giving a total of 239.

Since my last visit, separate accommodation has been made available for sick boys and sick girls in the hostel infirmary. This is now satisfactory.

Sister Charles has received no information from the Province in regard to discontinuing looking after the Metis. She is, incidentally, paid a small salary by the Province for this purpose. She would like the position clarified whenever the changeover takes place.

Miss Rathbun - Miss Keith will undoubtedly be reporting on Miss Rathbun but it is perfectly obvious that the job has been too big for her and the transition from an English Hospital to Fort Chipewyan has been too great. It is likely that she will have to be brought out shortly and I have instructed Dr. Reife to go in this week to hold another clinic and also to see how her health is progressing, in view of the fact that Miss McIntyre is now in there to assist her.

It is essential in my opinion, with Fort Chipewyan, its number of school children, etc., that the doctor from Smith pays not a brief visit of one hour, but rather a prolonged visit in order to clear up all their problems and cases monthly. It may in the short hours of winter be necessary for him to overnight. He should in addition, be given the facilities to go with the nurse to outlying stations, such as Swanson's Summit, Old Fort, etc., as the total population in the area is over 1600, being approximately 846 Metis and 800 non-Metis.

LECH/da.

L.E.C. Davies, M.D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Doc Separator AGL-000342

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : Indian Affairs Branch

FROM : Regional Supervisor - Alberta

SUBJECT: Residential School Accommodation -
Alberta Region

YOUR FILE No:
1/25-2 (E1)

OUR FILE No:
205/25-2 (E1)

DATE:
February 15, 1961

With reference to your memorandum of October 11, 1960, in that which follows we submit the present enrollments in the respective Indian Residential Schools along with the proposed enrollments based on fifty square feet per pupil:

I. ATHABASCA INDIAN AGENCY

A. Holy Angels Hostel - ✓

	Present enrollment	Proposed enrollment
Dormitory No.1. 46' x 36' = 1656 Sq.ft.	43	33
" No.2. 24' x 36' = 864 "	17	17
" No.3. 30' x 24' = 720 "	10	14
" No.4. 58' x 30' = 1740 "	48	35
Totals	118	99

Beginning with 1961-62 two classrooms at Holy Angels will be transferred to the Chipewyan Indian Day School freeing 1740 square feet of floor space or accommodation for 28 pupils. Thus the suggested quota for 1961-62 based on 50 square feet per pupil would be 127 pupils.

II. FORT VERMILION INDIAN AGENCY

A. Fort Vermilion Indian Residential School - 71 ✓

Fire Commissioner's Report dated April 23, 1959, recommended the reduction of residential pupils at Fort Vermilion to 50 pupils, 25 in each of the two dormitories.

B. Assumption Indian Residential School 115
(Requested data will follow. Not received as yet.)

CGSB Standard 6430-22; PMS Cat. No. 3690

2...

1/25-2
01/59 - 01/62
VOL. 3 HQ.

AGL-000342/1

Doc Separator AGL-000065

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : Indian Affairs Branch

FROM : Regional Supervisor - Alberta

SUBJECT: Group Agreement - Indian Affairs Branch
and Fort Chipewyan R.C.S.D. No. 57

YOUR FILE No:
134/25-1 (K14)

OUR FILE No:
134/25-1

DATE:
October 3, 1961.

E14

In answer to your letter of August 11st, I am enclosing five copies of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Fort Chipewyan R.C.S.D. No. 57 and Indian Affairs Branch. I would appreciate it if you could sign all copies and return them to this office at your earliest convenience, please.

[Redacted Signature]

(Sgt. Hunter)

Encl.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 8759, File 779/25-1, pt. 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CROWN
C27.745

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 27th day of September 1967

BETWEEN

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORT CHIPEWYAN
R.C. SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 57
hereinafter called "the Board"

AND

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN in right of Canada
represented herein by the Minister of
Citizenship and Immigration hereinafter
called "the Minister"

OF THE FIRST PART

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed to share
between them the cost of operating a school or schools for
the children of Indian and Non-Indian status according to
the conditions hereinafter stated.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the
parties hereto hereby covenant and agree each with the other
as follows:

1. In this Agreement,

- (a) "Gross Operating Cost" means: teachers'
salaries (including clerical and supervisory
assistance for staff, if provided), cost of
supplies, fuel, utilities, repairs, maintenance,
insurance, but does not include cost of
transportation, principal and interest payments
on capital debt, capital costs or costs for
special services - that is, services such as
lunch which are not normally provided in
Alberta public schools."
- (b) "Indian" means an Indian as defined in the
Indian Act being Chapter 149 R.S.C. 1952
- (c) "Non-Indian children" means any Non-Treaty
pupils who are resident or not of the Roman
Catholic Separate School District No. 57, to
whom the Board is prepared to provide education.
- (d) "School" means classroom accommodation provided
within the Roman Catholic Separate School
District No. 57.

2. The Board Shall,

- (a) endeavour to ensure regular attendance at school of Non-Indian children;
- (b) pay to the Minister each year a share of the gross operating cost of the school determined by dividing the number of Non-Indian children in attendance at the school during the year by the total number of children in attendance at the school during that year and multiplying the quotient by the gross operating cost for that year; but such share shall not exceed a sum equal to the gross revenue of the Board for the school year for which payment is made, less, administrative and vanning costs. -
Administration costs not to exceed [REDACTED]
The Board agrees to make proper application to the Department of Education for the grant covering 100% of vanning costs within a district;*
- (c) make payment of the share of the gross operating cost as determined under sub-paragraph (b) as follows: an advance payment at the end of each calendar year, and the balance at the end of such school year upon receipt of a statement from the Minister;
- (d) notify the Minister on or before the first day of March each year of the number of Non-Indian children expected to attend the school the following school year.

3. The Minister shall,

- (a) supply a school for the education and instruction of Non-Indian children;
- (b) accept for enrollment at the school only Indian children and Non-Indian children and provide to

such Non-Indian children the same educational opportunities and instruction, according to the standard academic program of the Province of Alberta, as it provides for Indian children attending school from grades one to nine inclusive, but in the event that standards are varied in favour of a certain group or groups of Indian children, and special programs established for them, Non-Indian children shall at the request of the Board, be eligible for admission to such special programs. (Courses not outlined as part of the Alberta curriculum;)

- (c) ensure that there will be no segregation of the children in the school by reason of race or colour;
- (d) forward to the Board at the end of each school year a statement of gross operating cost for that year as well as the share thereof payable by the Board for the school year just ended;
- (e) provide the Board with all information required or requested of it by the Department of Education of the Province of Alberta;
- (f) not operate the school in any respect to prejudice or affect the Board's right or eligibility to school grants from the Government of the Province of Alberta;
- (g) appoint only such teacher or teachers to the school who have been nominated or approved for appointment by the Board.

4. The number of children in attendance at the school during each school year shall, for the purpose of determining the proportion of the gross operating cost payable by the Board for the school year, be the number of children listed on the school register as of October 1st of that school year.

5. Subject to the provisions of sub paragraph (g) of paragraph 3 herein, nothing contained in this agreement shall confer upon the Board any right or supervision over the curriculum, the administration and generally of the school; provided, however, the Board or any person authorized by the Board shall have the right to inspect the school from time to time.

6. This Agreement shall come into force on the First day of September, 1961, and shall terminate on the thirtieth day of June A.D., 1965 except that it shall be deemed to be renewed and shall remain in force:

(a) for a further one year period upon each party receiving from the other party on or before the 30th day of April A.D.,

1965 a notice in writing of that party's intention to renew this agreement for the succeeding year and

(b) for further one year periods thereafter upon each such party receiving on or before the 30th day of April in the particular calendar year in which the agreement is sought to be renewed, a notice in writing as provided for in sub paragraph (a) of this paragraph.

- 5 -

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been
signed and sealed by the parties hereto the day and
year above written.

Supervising Minister of Education and Immigration

The Minister has been authorized to enter into this agreement
under authority of Order in Council P.C. _____
dated _____ passed pursuant to section
113(1)(d) of the Indian Act.

For the Board


Chairman


Secretary-Treasurer

Approved under the provisions of section 170(6) of The
School Act of Alberta this _____ day of _____ 19____

Minister of Education
Province of Alberta

Doc Separator AGL-000346

Original in 100-1-409

205/23-5

Regional Superintendent
Foothills Region, Edmonton

Zone Superintendent
Northern Alberta Zone

Visit to Fort Chipewyan

150-1-A134 (C)

4-10-61

During my recent visit to Fort Chipewyan on the 28th of September, I visited the Indian Day School and the Holy Angels Indian Residential quarters.

Indian Day School

133 boys - 123 girls total - 256 children

These were broken down into 192 Treaty and 64 Non-Treaty.

During my visit last year, it was noticed that there was approximately 200 in the school and there has been an increase of 56 since that time.

What was last year the recreation room has now been subdivided into two classrooms. In addition, the boy's workshop is being used as a classroom. At the time of my visit, the small room that was normally used by the nurse was being used by the Principal, Sister Brady, to teach senior students.

This school is, therefore, already overcrowded and I am informed that a further 30 - 40 students will have to be accommodated next year.

Toilet and washroom facilities - boys: There are four urinals, three toilets and five wash hand basins.

Toilet and washroom facilities - girls: There are five wash hand basins and five toilets.

In the required number of plumbing fixtures as recommended by the Canadian Research Statistics, the following was required:

Classrooms

20 square feet per student

Plumbing Fixtures

Males - one per 30 boys

Females - one per 20

It will be obvious from these figures that public health wise owing to the shortage of water closets, et cetera, this school as it stands does not meet ordinary public health specifications.

It is therefore recommended that the attention of Indian Affairs Branch be drawn to the existing situation and that if in the future further students are to be accommodated, further toilets and wash hand basins, further urinals, further drinking fountains, suitable recreational accommodation must be provided.

Holy Angels Indian Residential School

In my report of 15-8-60, I stated that the accommodation was inadequate for the 115 boarders. This year there were 130 boarders. This was broken down into 64 girls and 66 boys - nine of whom are Non-Treaty - 2 being girls and 7 being boys.

Since last year, some re-arrangement has been made in dormitory facilities which has produced a slight improvement, but this has been offset by increasing the number of residents in the hostel.

It should be pointed out to the Indian Affairs Branch that dormitories require an area of 50 square feet per pupil and that boys' dormitories require plumbing fixtures in the following ratio: 1 - 9 students - 1 fixture

10 - 24	"	- 2	"
25 - 49	"	- 3	"
50 - 100	"	- 5	"
Over 100	"	- 1 for each additional 30	students

Eating facilities

In my report of September, 1960, it was pointed out then that the kitchen had one sink for everything. No action has been made to remedy this situation. It is strongly recommended that the proper dishwashing facilities be installed as soon as possible.

Infirmery

The position in regard to the infirmery accommodation remains the same - i.e. it consists of a small room, bathroom and lavatory - there are two beds. It appears that another room is available should male and female children become sick simultaneously.

Drugs

There is a small treatment room available. In the past when Sister Cherlet was treating the Metis and for a time all the people in the settlement, Indian and Northern Health Service drugs were made available to her. There are large quantities of drugs still in the hostel. These include narcotics, morphine, strychnine, et cetera (these are under lock and key and all have been accounted for). It is strongly recommended that the majority of these drugs, the only exception being those required for minor complaints, be transferred to the nursing station when it is opened. The reason for this is that there is no R.N. at the hostel and only a practical R.N. Sister, Sister Claire Gilbert.

Original signed by
L. E. C. Davies, M.D.

LECD:sh

L. E. C. Davies, M.D.
Zone Superintendent

Doc Separator AGL-000630



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

3671

134/25-13-755

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
OUR FILE No. 844-2 (H36)

OTTAWA, October 23rd, 1961.



Colonel H.M. Jones,
Director,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Colonel Jones:

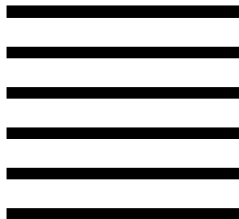
In September 1961, Miss Feyrer, our regional Dietitian, visited Holy Angels Residence at Fort Chipewyan. Two copies of her report on the food service are attached. Once again we encounter a low supply of vitamin C, and several suggestions are made for this particular school. The general standards of sanitation appear to be below the optimum, particularly regarding dishwashing methods.

Yours very truly,



P.E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.,
Director, Indian and Northern
Health Services.

encl.



N.H. & W.F.



779/25-13-012
09/39 - 03/70
VOL. 1 RCAP

AGL-000630/1

Doc Separator AGL-002226

MEMORANDUM • GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

TO : Mr. R.F. Davey, Chief, Education Division

YOUR FILE No:

FROM : Mr. L.L. Dixon, Accommodation Planning Officer

CUR FILE No:

134/6-1-726 (E16)

SUBJECT: Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School

DATE

October 25, 1961.

A four classroom addition was requested for the year 1962-63 by the Alberta Regional Office in the revised five-year building programme submitted in August, 1960.

In order to accommodate an additional sixty pupils, during the present school term September, 1961, to June, 1962, two classrooms were provided in the basement recreation area at a cost of approximately [REDACTED]. These classrooms are 32'0" x 32'0". Heating is provided by fin type convectors on the outside wall and should be adequate. Lighting is provided by artificial lighting which augments approximately 128 sq. ft. of glass area (128 sq. ft. is reduced slightly due to muntins, mullions and sash. The ceiling height of these rooms is approximately 10'6" with 5'0" of the room below window level, 4'0" of which is below grade. The windows are 4'0" high and extend the full width of the classrooms. The contract for this requirement was awarded to the St. Laurent Construction Company, Edmonton, on July 12th of this year.

On May 15th of this year, we advised the Edmonton Regional Office of the projects for 1962-63. This information was taken directly from the five-year programme. On receipt of construction data forms in August of this year for the 1962-63 projects, a construction data form was included for Holy Angels and indicates requirements as follows:

- (a) Auditorium-gymnasium to replace facilities now converted into classrooms.
- (b) An industrial arts room--the existing industrial arts room in the classroom block was considered inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended, and has been used as an academic classroom.
- (c) One academic classroom was also requested.

When the 1962-63 new construction programme was being compiled at this headquarters, Items (a), (b) and (c) above were postponed.

....2

-2-

The above is a brief resume of the Fort Chipewyan School construction programme.



L.L. Dixon.

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

Doc Separator AGL-000154

p. a.
134/25-13-755 (E14)

134/25-1-755(E14)

SWK:eb.

Ottawa, October 30, 1961.

Dr. P. E. Moore, D.P.H.,
Director,
Indian and Northern Health Services,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Moore:

We wish to acknowledge your letter of
October 23, 1961, and the report submitted by Miss Feyrer,
Regional Dietitian, pertaining to the Holy Angels Residence
at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.

We have particularly noted the criticisms
pertaining to the low supply of vitamin C and the sanitation
standards with regard to dishwashing methods. These matters
shall be brought to the attention of the Church authorities.

Yours sincerely,

L. BROWN

H. M. Jones,
Director.

hfd
779/25-1-012
10/61 - 08/63
VOL. 1 RCAP

AGL-000154/1

Doc Separator AGL-000633

INSPECTION OF FOOD SERVICES
-INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

I Schools: General Information

September 27, 1961.

1. Name of school Holy Angel Residence
2. Location Fort, Chipewyan, Alberta.
3. Operated by Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of MacKenzie
Administrator
4. ~~Supervisor~~ Father Casterman
5. Number of students 130 residents
6. Matron Sister Superior Deschane

II Indians: Factors influencing food habits Cree and Chipewyan - 9 non treaty

Seem to eat everything served to them

duck, caribou, fresh vegetables

do not like cooked vegetables.

III Staff: (Duties, experience, salary, efficiency)

1. Head Cook responsible to Father Casterman
2. Cook
 - a) Name Sister Goyette
 - b) Training No formal training
 - c) Experience Five years
 - d) Time as cook at present school Two and a half years
 - e) Ability Good
3. Cook Assistants - Assistants
 - a) Names Louise Flett, Maria Vermillion, Elaine Cardinal, Veronica Veragout
 - b) Training None
 - c) Experience 2 years (2) - 3 started in September
 - d) Time as Cook Asst. at present school Same as C
 - e) Ability Fair under supervision
4. Bread Baker - Salary - [redacted] weekly plus all meals
 - a) Name Eve Piche
 - b) Full-Time Prepares deserts and bakes bread Part-time
 - c) Time as baker at present school 2 years
 - d) Ability Fair

IV 7. then - Location: Ground floor

- a) Size Approx. 33' x 24'
- b) Walls Painted wall-board
- c) Flooring Green linoleum on cement floor
- d) Ventilation Poor
- e) Lighting Poor
- f) Equipment and arrangement Old, poor arrangement

2. Duties performed by children None

3. Kitchen Organization

a) Supervision Sister Goyette

b) Menu planning; comments and one day's menu. Same for staff?

Please see notes -

The menu is planned daily; staff have the same

meals with the addition of a vegetable.

c) Work Schedules 7:45 - 12:30; 3:30 - 6:00 One day off per week.

4. Methods of food preparation and cookery

a) Working techniques Good

b) Use of recipes Uses some small recipes -- multiplied

c) Time for Food preparation Adequate

5. Quality of Food

a) Tasting food before serving Yes

b) Appearance Fair

- c) Flavour Good
- d) Suitable use of left overs Meat pie, Fricassee

6. Comparison of servings of each food with Canada's Food Rules

Food Groups	Amounts recommended in	Amounts served to children
	Canada's Food Rules	at this school.
MILK	1½ pints to 1 quart	3 cups - minimum
FRUIT - Citrus or Tomato	1 serving daily	4 times weekly
- Other Fruit	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
VEGETABLES - Potatoes	1 serving daily	2 servings daily
- Other Veg.	2 servings daily	1 daily
CEREALS & BREAD		
- Wholegrain cereal	1 serving daily	4 times weekly
Wholewheat or C.A.		
- Vic B. White Bread	at least 4 slices daily	at least 6 slices daily
with butter		usually more
MEAT (or Fish, Eggs, Cheese, Peas, Beans)	1 serving daily	2 servings daily
EGGS	3 servings weekly	1 weekly
CHEESE	3 servings weekly	1 weekly
LIVER	frequently	infrequently -
FISH LIVER OIL	recommended	vitamin pills used
IODIZED SALT	recommended	used

V Dining Room:

- Facilities: Three dining rooms for children: Girls D.R. 30' x 28'
Small Boys D.R. 30' x 28'
Teen Boys D.R. 45' x 28'
 - Size _____
 - Walls Painted plaster board
 - Ventilation and Lighting Good
 - Flooring Linoleum
 - Tables and benches Wooden tables covered with linoleum, wooden benches
 - Cupboards To be taken out to make a room for older girls
 - Tableware Plastic; some china; some stainless; some silver plate
- Duties performed by school children Some older students help the younger ones serve their food.
Supervisors serve the food
Meals - Breakfast 7:15, Dinner 11:30
Afternoon Lunch 3:00, Supper 5:30
- Food service
 - Type of service Semi-cafeteria - each take plate and are served from pots by supervisors.
 - Supervision Sisters supervise service.

- c) Size of servings Adequate
- d) Mealtime atmosphere Good
- e) Mid-meal nourishment - Vitamin biscuits? Used in afternoon
- Cocoa? Please see notes

VI Dishwashing Room NONE

1. Facilities

- a) Location and size _____
- b) Walls _____
- c) Flooring _____
- d) Ventilation and lighting _____
- e) Sinks - type and condition _____

2. Method of dishwashing

- a) Tableware Washed in basins at the table by each child. Dishes not rinsed.
- b) Pots and pans In single compartment sink in kitchen.

3. Duties performed by school children: Basins of hot soapy water are put on each table.

The children wash their own dishes in this and dry them and reset their place
on the table. Water is not too hot nor too soapy.

VII Bakery

1. Facilities

- a) Location and size Approx. 12' x 24', next to kitchen
- b) Walls Painted wall-board
- c) Flooring Brown linoleum on floor
- d) Ventilation and lighting Fair - Natural light good
- e) Equipment Please see notes

2. Do the children assist with baking? No.

VIII Store Rooms

1. Facilities Please see general notes

- a) Location and size _____
- b) Walls _____
- c) Flooring _____
- d) Ventilation and lighting _____

c) Shelves _____

2. Storage of supplies, including vegetables _____

IX Refrigeration

1. Facilities

a) Location and size One 6 door Brantford. In small pantry across the hall from the kitchen.

2. Storage of supplies Left over

X Dairy Room NONE

1. Facilities

a) Size _____

b) Walls _____

c) Flooring and drain _____

d) Ventilation and lighting _____

e) Equipment _____

2. Washing of dairy utensils and room _____

XI Sanitation

Cleanliness generally

a) Equipment Fair to poor

b) Crockery Fair

c) Glassware Fair

d) Cutlery Fair

e) Garbage disposal Garbage is emptied in pit, 3 miles from school, when full (approx. once weekly)

XII Hygienic Conditions:

Taste satisfactory, except very hard.

1. Water Supply Good water, rather limited supply, well is 300 ft. deep

2. Pasteurized milk Use powdered whole milk

3. Medical examinations X-ray - twice a year, by Sister who is an R.N.

4. Food handling - (Hairnets, hands washed) No hairnets, washing facilities limited

XIII Food Supplies

1. Source

a) Purchased by whom, and where Father Casterman - from Edmonton

b) School farm - kinds and amounts No

c) Canning of fruits, vegetables, meats _____

d) Availability of Supplies Yearly, Barge from Edmonton & Waterways

2. Average monthly expenditure for food Frozen meat is difficult to ship in.
Fresh vegetable & fruit almost impossible.

a) Purchased or supplied for 10 month period, for average of 115 students in 1980.

b) Value of farm produce No farm

c) Approx. food cost per day per 115 students

XIV Training of girls in cooking Home Economic room being used for a class room

XV Nutrition education in classroom In regular health plans

XVI Interest indicated by staff Sister Brady - Principal of the school, indicated an
interest in using rats to demonstrate nutrition.

XVII Principal's Views Fresh fruit and vegetables are a big problem. Air service is
very unreliable and expensive.

XVIII General Remarks Please see notes

Doc Separator AGL-000631

THE HOLY ANGELS RESIDENCE
FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALBERTA

3672

Menu - September 28, 1961.

File: 160-7 (14)

Breakfast	Rice Krispies Whole Milk Beans or Cheese Bread, Margarine Jam
Noon Lunch	Clear Broth with Noodles Roast Beef Potatoes Whole Milk Bread, Margarine Cake
3:00 Lunch	Variety of: Sweet Biscuits, Bannock, Buns, Vitamin Biscuits - Usually homemade, sometimes purchased. Milk - Skim
Supper	Soup Canned Meat Macaroni & Tomatoes Potatoes Canned or Dried Fruit Whole Milk Bread, Margarine
Bed Time Snack	For older students only - Sweet Biscuits Hot Chocolate or Milk

Comments on the Menu:

Milk - It appears that sufficient milk is being served as the children are able to have milk for all three meals and for an afternoon snack. The powdered whole milk is mixed the day before it is served to allow for chilling and optimum flavour development.

The milk served in the afternoon is skim milk powder supplied by Indian Affairs to all the students of the school, residential as well as day students.

... 2

Fruit - Canned or dried fruit is served once daily. Fresh fruits - especially very perishable ones are very difficult to ship into Fort Chipewyan.

Tomatoes or tomato juice were served 3 - 4 times weekly. It would appear that foods containing Vitamin C are lacking.

Vegetables - Potatoes are served twice daily, either mashed or boiled. Baked potatoes are not too popular. The vegetables most liked by the children are tomatoes and corn. Fresh vegetables are well liked but when cooked are rejected. According to Canada's Food Rules, the children are not receiving enough vegetables. However, there is here, the problem of being supplied with these commodities. During the summer months barge shipments are haphazard and during the winter air shipment is expensive. Vegetables which have good keeping qualities - carrots, onions, turnips and cabbage are sent on the barges, but even these might be frozen in transit and of course spoil before they can be used. Otherwise, they will last until February.

Cereals - The children have oatmeal porridge four times weekly. Brown bread is not served. White homemade bread is very popular and the children eat at least two slices per meal.

Cakes or cookies, sometimes milk puddings are served at the noon meal.

It is thought the daily carbohydrate content is high especially as sweet biscuits are frequently served for the afternoon lunch.

Meat, Fish and Alternates - There are two servings of meat or meat alternates each day which is more than adequate. Meat supply comes by "reefer" barge during the summer and over the winter road from Fort Smith in the winter. The meat is stored in a large walk-in deepfreeze which will hold half a year supply of meat. Buffalo meat is used occasionally and is popular.

Eggs are used once a week and cheese once or twice weekly.

Liver is not used frequently because of poor shipping and keeping qualities.

. . . 3

The children are receiving Vitamin pills daily and the school is using iodized salt.

It is recommended that some inexpensive form of Vitamin C be supplied such as the drink crystals which contain Vitamin C and can be obtained from Foodcrafts, Gumperts or Sharriff-Horsey-Salada.

Equipment in Kitchen and Bakery:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Fuel</u>
Stove	Gurney-Oxford	3 ovens long	Wood burning
Mixer	Triumph	Approx. 15 gal. (Old model)	
Mixer	Sunbeam (2)	Household size Hand size	
Peeler	Hobart	E-6218	
Slicer	Berkle	Hand Operated	
Bake Oven	Economy	Hold 100 loaves	Wood burning
Bread Mixer	Fletcher	100 lbs. flour capacity	
Bread Slicer	Safety Slicer Olicer Machinery Co.		
Ice Cream Mixer	Motor has been attached to crank mixer	5 gal. capacity	
Meat Saw	All-American	6/6	

Dining Rooms:

The large boys eat in a separate dining room which is in a newer wing of the residence. This room is separate from the rest of the residence and entrance may be gained by passing through the laundry room. It is used partially for recreation and equipment storage purposes, as well as serving as a dining area for 16 - 20 boys. The tables are of metal and wood construction with arborite tops and the chairs are covered with matching plastic material.

Lighting and ventilation are excellent.

Plans are made to make another room into a small dining room for the older girls. This will be adjacent to the present girls dining room.

. . . 4

There are three dining rooms for staff as well as the three described for the children. Each contain one compartment sinks. The kitchen staff eat in the main kitchen.

Storerooms: There are three small storerooms in the residence that are used for food storage.

#1, Approximately 21' x 12', contains the bulk of the weekly grocery supplies, canned goods, dessert powders, sauces and soup bases.

There are no windows and the lighting is very poor. However, ventilation is provided through a small screened opening near the ceiling.

The wooden shelves are painted, covered with linoleum and the plaster board walls and floors of wood construction are also painted.

#2, Approximately 24' x 6', contains bins and shelves as well as large tins, storing a variety of dry groceries, cereals dried beans, sugar and flour. Lighting and ventilation are good and the floor is covered with linoleum.

#3, Approximately 15' x 12'. The refrigerator is in this room which is also provided with an outside exit. The floor is covered with green linoleum which is worn to a non-existent stage in some parts. There are bins for potato storage. This storeroom also contains meat saw, ice cream freezer, clean pitchers and milk containers. Lighting is fair and ventilation is good.

The main bulk of the groceries are stored in a separate warehouse from which the small stores in the residence are filled twice monthly. Freezable stock such as canned goods are in the basement of the Father's residence.

One large deepfreeze (approx. 15' x 9' x 9') has been built in a separate building some distance from the residence. A six month supply of meat can be stored here.

Sanitation: The building and fixtures are old and difficult to maintain. Sanitation is not up to the optimum standard. It is hoped in any plans for future renovation of the kitchen facilities that sanitation be given the necessary consideration.

... 5

Dining Rooms: As mentioned in the main body of the report, the dishes that the children use in the dining rooms are washed in pans of water set on the table. Each child washes his own cutlery, plate and cup and resets the table at his designated place.

The dishes are washed in water that is not very warm nor soapy, and there is no disinfectant or sterilizing action taken. The dish towels are laundered every two days.

If a dishwashing machine cannot be installed there should be provision made for enough three-compartment sinks for the dishes to be washed in a sanitary manner. There is a single compartment stainless steel sink waiting to be installed in the corridor near both the girls and boys dining rooms. This, however, will only provide a closer water supply and a place to dump the dirty water.

Kitchen: In the kitchen there is a single compartment galvanized sink. All pots and pans are washed there and the vegetables prepared. A two compartment stainless steel sink is to be installed as soon as workmen are free. This will be somewhat better. The potato peeler is not adjacent to a sink which would make it more convenient to use.

Mice are prevalent in the basement of the residence and consequently a cat has been acquired to eradicate them.

A wood burning stove creates a lot of dust and ashes and as a result the floor is constantly dusty.

Much of the serving equipment is enamelware and as it is badly chipped it should be replaced.

None of the kitchen girls wear hair nets. Simple neat hair styles have been suggested in order to prevent falling hair from getting into food that is being prepared.

..... 6

- 6 -

General Comments: Some nutrition literature was left with the head cook as well as a few recipe pamphlets, and menu suggestions. Canadas Food Rules were discussed.

The principal of the school Sister Brady, expressed an interest in the animal feeding demonstration.

It was explained that the addition of milk powder to baked products would increase the nutritive value.

The Regional Dietitian spent a very short time in the residence and felt that perhaps all areas were not covered as thoroughly as they should be.

Some suggestions made in this report were not made to the Sister in charge of the kitchen nor to Father Casterman, the Administrator of the residence.

Doc Separator AGL-000454



AUDIT SERVICES DIVISION

OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

WHEN REPLYING
REFER TO FILE 408-4-45

553 Federal Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alberta,
April 18, 1962.

TO: Mr. G. H. Cheney,
Director

FROM: H.. Oldring,
Treasury Auditor.

Department of Citizenship and Immigration
Indian Affairs Branch
Holy Angels Indian Residential School
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.

An examination of the books and records of the above school has recently been performed, for the year ending December 31, 1961.

This is a "Church Owned School" and this is the first time an audit has been performed. Prior to January 1, 1961 the accounting records for this school had been maintained by the Bursar for the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie, Fort Smith, N. W. T. In January 1961 an Indian Residential School cash book was set up at the school. Up to the end of June 1961 all the entries in the cash book were made by the Administrator on advice from the Bursar at Fort Smith. In July of 1961 a bank account was opened in the name of the "Holy Angels Residential School, Fort Chipewyan, Alberta", with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Edmonton, Alberta. As of from July 1961 all the accounting records have been maintained by the Administrator of the school.

The statements attached to this report have been prepared to show net costs of operation after allowing for various receipts other than Per Capita Grant.

Receipts

Statements 1 and 2

The Per Capita Grants, up to and including June 1961 were paid to the Episcopal Corporation of MacKenzie. Other receipts, such as board of teachers, visitors and non-Indian children, were paid direct to the school and were used to pay certain of the expenses that were incurred at the school.

Per Capita Grants received in 1961 are as follows:

Balance June 1960 Quarter -
Balance Dec. 1960 Quarter -
March 1961 Quarter -
June 1961 Quarter -
Sept. 1961 Quarter -
Interim Dec. 1961 Quarter -



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It was stated that due to an error in the Bursars' office that the Balance of the June 1960 grant was not credited to the school until January of 1961.

Food refund amounting to [REDACTED] is as follows:

Board - Non-Indian Children -	[REDACTED]
Teachers-Lay Staff only -	[REDACTED]
Visitors -	[REDACTED]
Sundry refund -	[REDACTED]

Utilities refund in the amount of [REDACTED] is from Imperial Oil Ltd. for oil drums returned.

House supplies refund is proceeds from the sale of medicine purchased through the school account amounting to [REDACTED] and a refund of [REDACTED] for leather goods.

Sales Tax refund and rent of classrooms amounting to [REDACTED] has been shown to reduce gross operating costs.

The R. C. Separate School District No. 57 rented two classrooms from the Residential School from January 1 to June 30, 1961 at a rental of [REDACTED]. It was stated that this arrangement had been authorized by the Department.

Disbursements

Salaries

Statement No. 3 shows particulars of salaries and wages paid in 1961. The statement also included the names of the Lay teachers and the amount of board collected from them.

Casual Labour amounting to [REDACTED] was paid to carpenters and labourers in connection with repairs to the main school building. No adjustment made.

The other amounts as listed in the statement were the only salaries paid in 1961. It was stated that except for [REDACTED] on account of the principal's salary, the other staff (Members of the Religious Order) were not paid in 1961 as funds were not available. Apparently it is anticipated that there will not be sufficient funds in 1962 to pay more than about 40% of the 1961 unpaid salaries.

Food

Net food costs after allowing for board credits collected amount to [REDACTED]. However, some food invoices included such items as cleaning materials, soap, etc., but no adjustment was made. Board was not collected from Religious staff members nor from the Sister teachers. It was stated that this collection was purposely omitted due to the fact that Religious non-teaching staff salaries had not been paid.

Utilities

Net costs under this heading are as follows:

Canadian Utilities (Power)	[REDACTED]
Fuel Wood	[REDACTED]
Diesel Fuel -	[REDACTED]

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Household Equipment

The bulk of the expenditure under this heading actually should be charged to (Building Repairs) as it includes materials and labour for major repairs to main school building. The account also includes such items as kitchen utensils, bedding, etc., which should come under the heading of House supplies.

Transportation

The net cost of transportation amounting to [REDACTED] is entirely for freight and express.

Office Supplies

Expenditures under this heading cover the cost of office supplies and stationery. Included in the account is an amount of [REDACTED] being the Administrative assessment for the year 1960.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous expenditures are as follows:

Toys, Games and Skates
Postage
Religious Supplies

Adjustment

It will be noted that this account includes an adjustment of [REDACTED]. This entry was made to bring the cash book and bank account into balance. The bank account had not been reconciled with the cash book. Considerable time was spent by the auditor to arrive at a balance, but all efforts failed, hence the adjustment.

General

Statement No. 1 Operating costs was not reviewed with the Administrator, therefore his concurrence was not obtained. Time would not permit preparation of statements while at the school.

Several errors in classification of expenditures were noted, but no adjustments made. This point was discussed with the Administrator, and it is believed that this phase of the accounting will receive his attention in the future.

Food supplies are purchased from wholesale suppliers.

The Matron maintains a diary to record all pupils' absences. Tests made indicate that the Quarterly returns are being prepared in accordance with instructions.

Statement No. 4 Estimated Statement of Operating Costs has been prepared and attached to show net operating costs had Religious non-teaching staff salaries been paid.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The Administrator has supplied an estimated salary establishment (See statement No. 5) showing the names, positions and rate of salary for all non-teaching staff. The statement also shows estimated board and room deductions, together with the names of the teachers and estimated board and room credits for them.

Statement No. 4 has been prepared using the figures as detailed in statement No. 5.

It has been noted that the per capita grants are paid directly to the account of the Episcopal Corporation in the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Edmonton, rather than directly to the School. This requires the Bursar at Fort Smith to issue a cheque to the school, with subsequent delay.

Certificate

I have examined the accounts and records of the Holy Angels Indian Residential School for the calendar year 1961, and subject to the comments in this report, the attached statements reflect correctly the operations of the School, according to the information supplied and as shown by the records of the School.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
H. OLDRING

H. Oldring,
Treasury Auditor.

/tt

APPROVED:

Original signed by
J. F. RYAN

E. J. Blake,
District Supervisor.

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1962 - 1970
(25-6) 962/25-2
09/70 - 10/71
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Doc Separator AGL-001799

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this . 4th . day of July A.D. 1962

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN in right of Canada
represented herein by the Minister of
Citizenship and Immigration
hereinafter called "the Minister"

OF THE FIRST PART

AND

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF THE NORTHLAND SCHOOL
DIVISION NO. 61
hereinafter called "the Board"

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 113 of
the Indian Act provides that the Governor in Council may authorize
the Minister, in accordance with the said Act, to enter into agree-
ments with a public school board on behalf of Her Majesty for the
education in accordance with the said Act of Indian children;

AND WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 1958-8/1578 dated 20
November 1958, the Minister is authorized to enter into agreements
with the authorities referred to in sec.113(1) of the Indian Act
for the educational training of Indians;

AND WHEREAS subsection (6) of section 178 of the School Act
of Alberta provides that the Board of a non-divisional district or
of a division may, with the approval of the Minister of Education,
enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to educate
Indian children in a school or schools of the district or division
and to receive consideration therefor;

AND WHEREAS by Order of the Minister of Education of the
Province of Alberta dated 9 December 1960, made pursuant to the pro-
visions of sec.23 of The School Act of Alberta, 1955, Dr. John West
Chalmers is appointed Official Trustee of the Northland School
Division No.61, to exercise the function of the school board for
the said school division;

AND WHEREAS the Board has agreed to enrol Indian children in
any school operated by Northland School Division (hereinafter called
"the Division") and to provide such children with the same education

and instruction as it provides to non-Indian children enrolled in any school in the Division;

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed to share the operating cost of the Board in the manner provided in this agreement;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto hereby covenant and agree each with the other as follows:

1. In this agreement,

- (a) "Indian Act" means the Indian Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, Chapter 149, as amended;
- (b) "School Act" means The School Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955, Chapter 297, as amended;
- (c) "Operating Cost" shall mean the total operational expenditures in accord with the annual financial statement, reduced by
 - (i) capital debt charges (principal plus interest);
 - (ii) expenditures to other school boards;
 - (iii) other expenses not pertinent to the education of Indian students - as mutually agreed upon between the Board and the Minister;but not reduced by
 - (iv) foundation program revenues;
 - (v) revenues derived from municipal taxation;
 - (vi) such grants or other revenues as are mutually agreed upon between the Board and the Minister.
- (d) "Indian" means a person who pursuant to the Indian Act is registered as an Indian or who is entitled to be registered as an Indian;
- (e) "fiscal year" means the period between 1 January in any year and the next following 31 December;
- (f) "School year" has the meaning given to that term in section 377(1) of The School Act;

2. The Minister shall

- (a) endeavour to ensure the regular attendance of the Indian students at school;

- (b) endeavour to maintain a standard of health, cleanliness and clothing among the Indian students attending school comparable to that of the non-Indian children therein;
- (c) pay to the Board each fiscal year a share of the operating cost of the Division determined by dividing a number equal to the number of Indian students in attendance at schools of the Division during that year by a number equal to the total number of students in attendance at schools of the Division during that year and multiplying the quotient by the operating cost for that year;
- (d) shall make interim payments quarterly, subject to settlement of the share of operating costs as determined under sub-paragraph (c) at the end of each fiscal year upon receipt of an annual financial statement from the official trustee of the division;
- (e) notify the official trustee on or about the first day of June in each year of the number of Indian students expected to attend the schools in the Division in the following year.

3. The Board shall

- (a) supply classroom accommodation necessary for the education and instruction of the Indian students;
- (b) accept Indian students for enrolment at the divisional schools at the commencement of each school year and provide to such children the same educational opportunities and instruction as it provides to non-Indian children attending divisional schools;
- (c) endeavour to ensure that there will be no segregation of the children in the divisional schools by reason of race or colour;
- (d) forward to the Minister at the end of the fiscal year a statement showing the proportion of the operating cost of the division payable by the Minister to the Board for the fiscal year just ended.

4. The number of students in attendance in divisional schools during each school year shall for the purpose of determining the proportion of the operating cost payable by the Minister for the school year, be the number of students listed on the school register as of October 1st of that school year or the number of students agreed upon by the parties hereto prior to the commencement of that school year, which number shall not be less than seventy-five.

This applies to both

5. It is mutually covenanted and agreed by the Minister and the Board that

- (a) any program for the building of division schools in which Indian students are to be registered will be undertaken on the basis of a special and specific agreement;
- (b) the coming into force of this agreement shall supersede any agreement or arrangement, other than an agreement or arrangement with regard to capital expenditures or transfers of property, entered into between the Minister and any Board of school trustees of any school district or division subsequently included in the Northland School Division No. 61, covering the provision of education to Indian students, and the Minister shall upon such subsequent inclusion forthwith terminate any such agreement or arrangements;
- (c) the Minister shall pay, in addition to the share of operating costs referred to in section 2(c), on behalf of Indian students such special charges as may be assessed to the parents of non-Indian students;
- (d) the Board shall endeavour to arrange in accordance with applicable provincial regulations and orders governing education in the Province for Indian representation on the Boards of school districts, the schools of which are attended by Indian students;
- (e) in any instance where the division is to assume the operation and maintenance of a school building owned by the Minister, each such assumption of operation and maintenance

shall be subject as to the terms thereof, to a separate agreement between the parties hereto.

6. Nothing contained in this agreement shall confer upon the Minister any right of supervision over the curriculum, the administration of teaching personnel, the methods or materials of instruction or management generally of the divisional schools; provided, however, the Minister or any person authorized by the Minister shall have the right to visit from time to time those divisional schools attended by Indian students.

7. (a) This agreement shall come into force on the first day of June 1962;

(b) This agreement will be terminable by either party hereto at the end of the second full school year following the date of a written notice to that effect sent by the party desiring termination to the other party; and

(c) For this purpose the written notice shall be sent to the Minister to

The Director, Indian Affairs Branch,
Citizenship Building, - Ottawa -

and to the Board to

The School Board of the Northland School Division
No. 61,
9916 - 109th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

or to such other place as shall be designated by either party in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been executed on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen by

.....
Acting Deputy Minister of Citizenship and
Immigration

AND IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents are executed on behalf

of The School Board of the Northland School Division No. 61.

by.... [REDACTED]
(Official School Trustee)

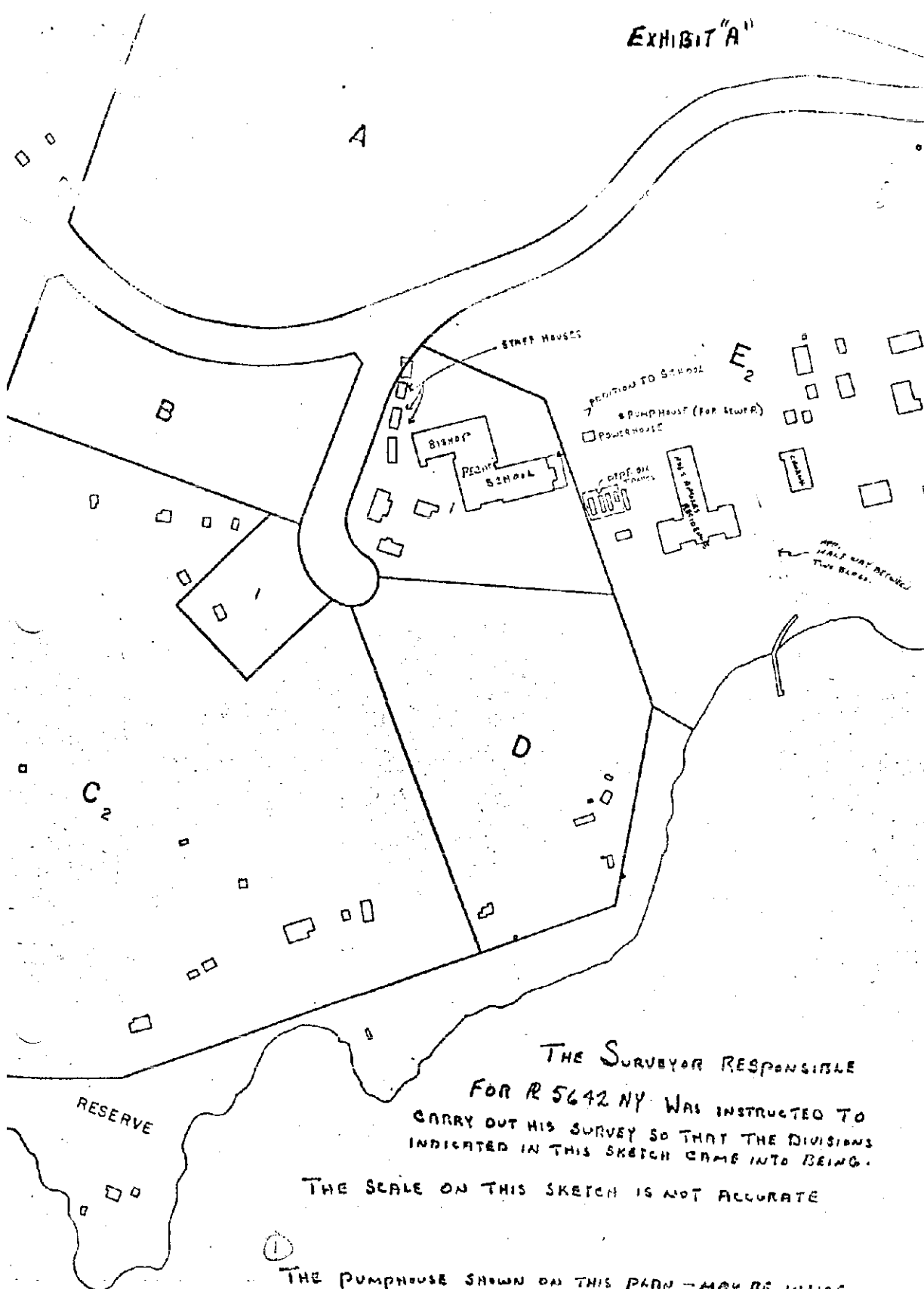
Approved under the provisions of section 170(6) of the School
Act of Alberta, this day of *September*, A.D. 1962

[REDACTED]
Minister of Education
Province of Alberta.-

Doc Separator

AGL-001669-0002

EXHIBIT "A"



THE SURVEYOR RESPONSIBLE
FOR R 5642 NY WAS INSTRUCTED TO
CARRY OUT HIS SURVEY SO THAT THE DIVISIONS
INDICATED IN THIS SKETCH CAME INTO BEING.

THE SCALE ON THIS SKETCH IS NOT ACCURATE

① THE PUMPHOUSE SHOWN ON THIS PADD - MAY BE INSIDE
THE "PUMPHOUSE SITE" AS SHOWN ON AERIAL PHOTOS OR SKETCHES
OF IT MAY BE. ONLY A SURVEY WOULD TELL US THIS.
WE DO KNOW THAT THE PUMPHOUSE HAS BEEN
MOVED AT LEAST ONCE.

LAKE

② THE ADDITION TO THE SCHOOL - MAY CROSS OVER
THE LOT LINE OR IT MAY NOT. THE SURVEYOR
SAYS IT DOES NOT. 1950 AERIAL PHOTOS SEEM TO
SHOW THE ADDITION.

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EXHIBIT "B"

OF

AND.

CHIPEWYAN SETTLEMENT

ALBERTA

Aug. 23 to Sept. 11, 1962

ROAD

THERE WAS SOME DOUBT IN OUR MIND THAT OUR LAGOON WAS ACTUALLY BUILT INSIDE OF PARCEL "B"

THIS HAS BEEN CHECKED OUT AND

(1) THE LAGOON IS ON PARCEL "B"

(2) POST ON THE NE. CORNER OF PARCEL "B" IN THIS PLAN — IS THE SAME POST MARKED "F.B. I" ON PLAN 5642 NY

N 00° 07.5 E

16.972

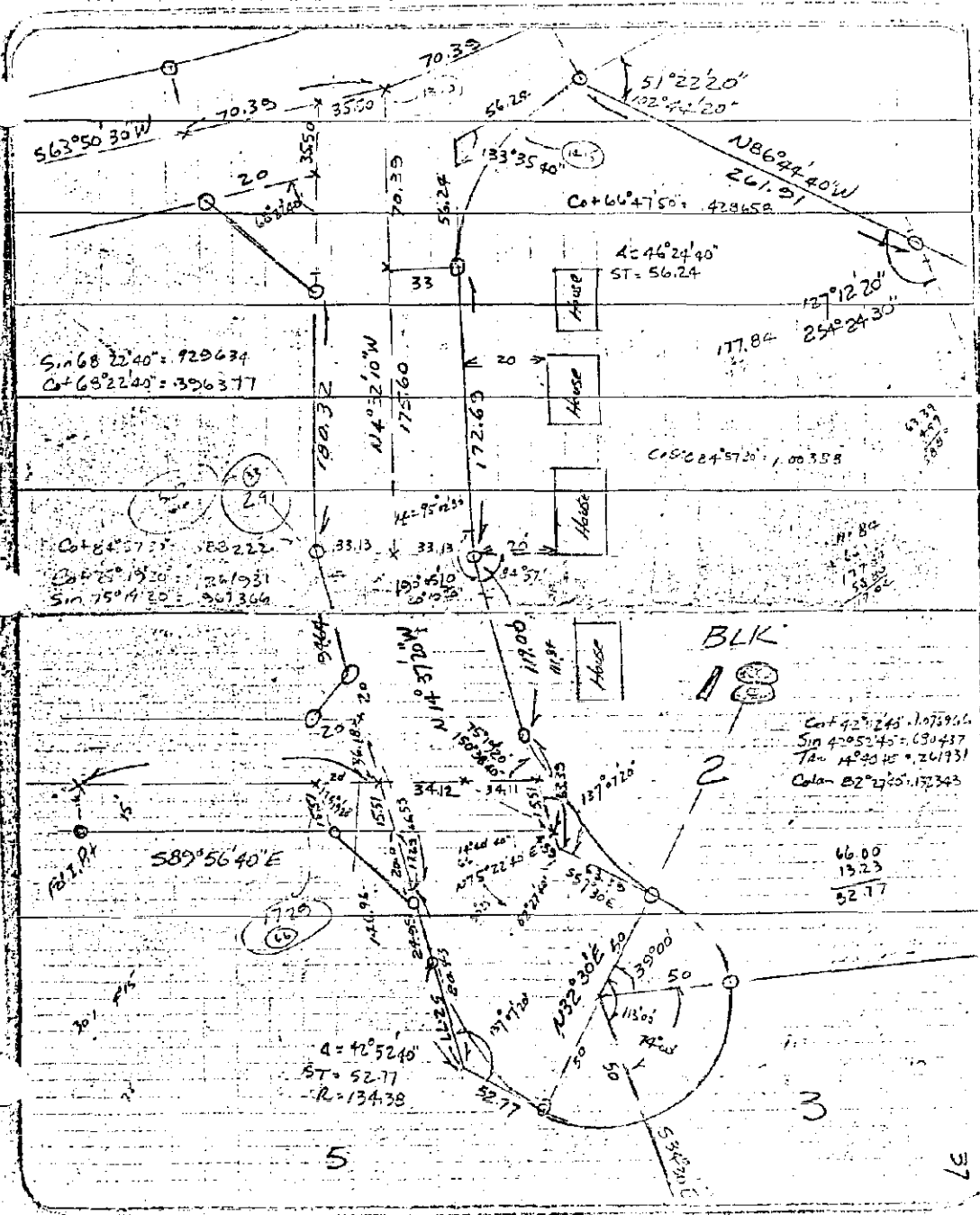
11 Dec. 25
Chatt.

$\Delta = 66^\circ 07.7$
 $T = 1.480$
 $R = 2.286$
 $C = 2.494$
 $A = 2.638$
 $CB = N15^\circ 02.2E$

Δ=03°21.0
T=0.603
R=8255
C=4202
A=L205
CB=N43°55.6E

$\Delta = 1.1037.0$
 $T = 1.289$
 $R = 7.058$
 $G = 2.545$
 $A = 2.555$
 $CB = N29^{\circ}38.6E$

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RCAP

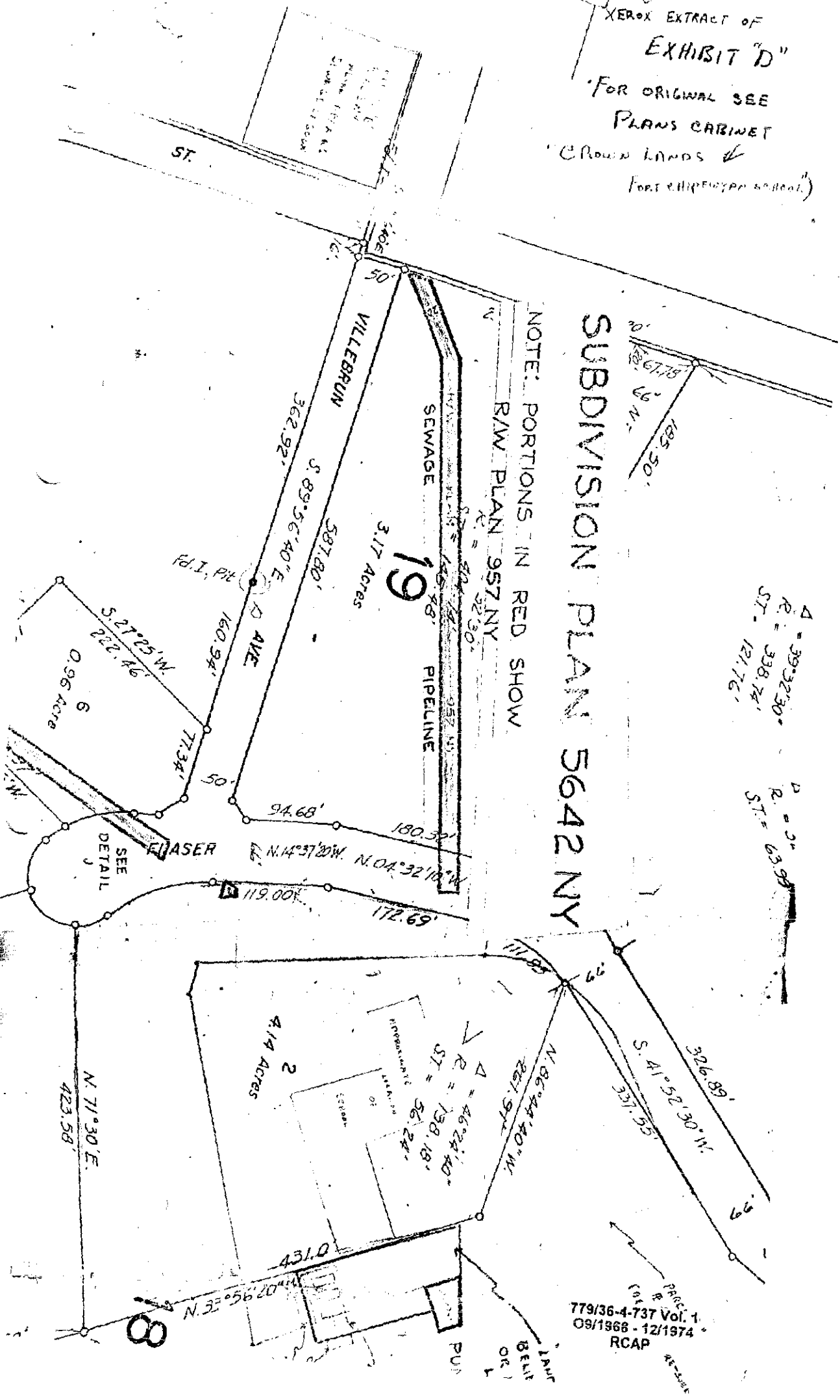


NOTES WHICH ASSURES US THAT STAFF
HOUSING IS INSIDE BLOCK 2- LOT 2 (BLK. 18)
INDICATED IN A MUNICIPAL PLANNING SKETCH.

XEROX EXTRACT OF
EXHIBIT "D"
 FOR ORIGINAL SEE
 PLANS CABINET
 CROWN LANDS
 (FOR R.H.P.E.W.P. 60/60/1)

SUBDIVISION PLAN 5642 NY

NOTE: PORTIONS IN RED SHOW
 RAW PLAN 957 NY



VISION PLAN 5642 NY

OPTIONS IN RED SHOW

PLAN 957 NY

SEWAGE PIPELINE

19

3.17 Acres

$\Delta = 39^\circ 32' 30''$
 $R = 338.74'$
 $ST = 121.76'$

$\Delta = 3^\circ$
 $R = 63.58'$
 $ST = 121.76'$

PRICES
 RE 62.3 NY
 (Collect the 62.3 NY)

LAND WHICH WE
 BELIEVE MUST BE PURCHASED
 OR LEASED WITH 1709 ACRES
 LOT #2

PUMPHOUSE SITE

4.14 Acres

SEWAGE TREATMENT
 PLANT
 1709 ACRES
 LOT #2

SEE
 DETAIL

FRASER

0.96 Acre

423.58'

PI Rock

265.82'

436'

441'

142'

172'

172'

172'

Doc Separator

DMK-020005-0001

C O P Y

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 29th Day of November 1962

BETWEEN

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION No 61,
hereinafter called " the Division"

OF THE FIRST PART

AND

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORT CHIPEWYAN ROMAN CATHOLIC
SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT No 57, hereinafter called "the District"

of THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed upon the conditions for the education of children of the Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School District No 57.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto hereby covenant and agree each with the other as follows:

I.- The Division shall

- (a) accept for enrolment in the school known as Holy Angels School and in such other school or schools as may be built adjacent to the Holy Angels School in the Fort Chipewyan Roman Catholic Separate School District No 57 all the resident pupils of the said Separate School District from the first day of January, 1963, and provide to such children the same educational opportunities and instruction as it provides for its own children;
- (b) provide the necessary accommodation in the school or schools referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph for the education and instruction of the children of the said Separate School District, such accommodation to include classrooms, gymnasium, stage, industrial arts shop, home economics centre, library, and other facilities as needed;
- (c) ensure that there will be no segregation of the children in the school by reason of race or color;
- (d) permit and make provision for religious instruction for the children of the the said Separate School District in accordance with the provisions of Sections 390 to 394 inclusive of the School Act; and for the purposes of this paragraph the phrases "board of the District" or "board of a divisional District" in Section 392 of the School Act shall mean the party of the Second Part;
- (e) accept such nominations or nominations for employment as teachers in the school of the district as a district included in a division may make in accordance with Section 190 of the School Act;
- (f) provide for the conveyance of pupils to and from school in the same manner as the district has done heretofore;

DM-B-0005A

- (g) make available to the district at the beginning of each year the sum of one thousand dollars for the administration of the district.

2.- The Board of the District shall

- (a) endeavor to ensure regular attendance at school of its children;
- (b) make available to the Division such records and information as the Division may require from time to time;
- (c) perform such other duties as are obligatory to it in accordance with Section 190 of the School Act;
- (d) have the power to make such supplementary requisition on its own district as it may wish, the revenue so realized being expended at the discretion of the board of the District, but normally such supplementary requisition shall not be at a rate less than that applicable in the school Division.

3.- Since revenues from the Foundation Program are payable to the school system operating the school, which in this case will be to the School Division, the School Division will charge no tuition fee to the District.

4.- This agreement is made in accordance with clause (b) subsection (1) of Section 178 of the School Act and is terminable by either party as provided for in subsection (2) of the said Section.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been signed and sealed by the parties hereto the day and year above written.

For the Division:

J.W. CHALMERS
Official Trustee

Mr G.W. HARGREAVES
Secretary-Treasurer

For the Board:

Noel McKay,
Chairman

Gilles MOUSSEAU, O.M.I.
Secretary-Treasurer

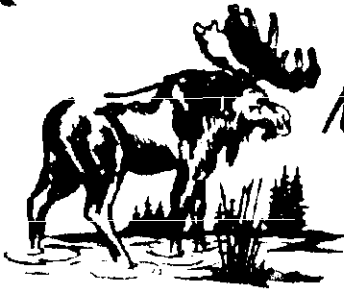
Approved:

// _____

MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Doc Separator

AGL-001726-0003



Northland SCHOOL DIVISION No. 61
9916 - 109 ST.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY
TREASURER

December 10, 1962.

186224 DEC1162

Dear Mr. Gooderham:

Re: Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School,
Fort Chipewyan R.C.S. S.D. No. 57.

Further to our discussions of December 7, relative to Northland School Division taking over the Indian Day School and providing educational services for the Indian students and those of the Separate School District, the following is my understanding of our discussion:

1. Present accommodation of the Indian Day School includes six standard classrooms on the main floor and four classrooms on the ground floor, these consisting of:
 - (a) Two classrooms which were formerly a playroom.
 - (b) One classroom which was formerly industrial arts shop.
 - (c) One classroom which was formerly the home economics centre.
2. At the expense of the province, the following additional classroom accommodation is required or will be very shortly:

Four standard classrooms.
3. The following ancillary accommodation should be built at the expense of the province and Indian Affairs on a pro rata basis:
 - (a) Gymnasium-auditorium and stage.
 - (b) Library.
 - (c) New vocational shop.

The present industrial arts shop is too small by Alberta standards and would become a typing room. Provision of vocational shop, a typing room, and return of the home economics centre to its original use, would

December 10, 1964.

permit the first year of a vocational program to be offered to students that have reached the Grade VIII or Grade IX academic level. As you are aware, Northland School Division is building and will operate a vocational school at Grouard, in many respects very similar to the Northern Affairs' Sir John Franklin School at Yellowknife. When this school is completed it will offer three-year vocational programs in the following fields:

Boys.

- (a) Forest trades, including fire warden, game warden, timber cruiser, guide, saw-mill operator.
- (b) Building construction.
- (c) Institutional maintenance.
- (d) Automotive vehicle operation and servicing.

Girls.

- (a) Clerk-typist.
- (b) Institutional service.
- (c) Food handling.
- (d) Domestic service.

It is our plan to offer a common first year for both boys and girls, regardless of what subsequent program is followed. The vocational work will take half of the time available, the remaining half being devoted to the regular academic program as at Sir John Franklin. First, second, and third years of the program will be offered at Grouard, but first year will also be offered at other schools, specifically Denmarais in the Mistassiniy High School, Fort McMurray in the Peter Pond School, and at Fort Chipewyan provided your department approves. Upon completion of the first year at Fort Chipewyan, students will be able to go either to Yellowknife or to Grouard for the second and third years of the program, at both of which points residential accommodation will be available.

Regular academic programs will be available also at Fort Chipewyan for students who wish to avail themselves of it and will be extended as students become qualified to take the more advanced grades.

At the present time, the enrolment at Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School includes 213 Indian and 69 other students. The cost of the joint-use

December 10, 1962.

facilities should, therefore, be divided approximately in the ratio of one to three.

If your department approves the proposed construction, plans and specifications will be prepared so that tenders will show the cost of the four classrooms which will be a charge wholly against the province and the cost of the other facilities which will be shared, although it is anticipated that only one contract will be let for the whole project.

Yours very truly,

J. W. CHALMERS,
Official Trustee.

Mr. G. K. Goederhan,
Regional Superintendent of Indian Schools,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
Federal Building,
106 St. & 99 Avenue,
Edmonton.

c.c. Mr. Gae.
Mr. Hargreaves.

JWC/ab

Doc Separator AGL-002445-0001

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
Public Health Engineering Division
541 Federal Public Building
Edmonton, Alberta

REPORT
OF HIGH NITRATE CONTENT
OF WELLS WATER
FORT CHIPPEWYAN, ALBERTA

December 14, 1962

By: T.C. Brown, P. Eng.

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DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
Public Health Engineering Division
541 Federal Public Building
Edmonton, Alberta

December 14, 1962

REPORT
RE HIGH NITRATE CONTENT
OF WELL WATER
FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALBERTA

EXAMINED: August 19, 1959 by J.W. Grainge
March 1, 1962 by M. Pich
September 15, 1962 by T.C. Brown

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A well driller should be employed to drive a series of trial holes in the settlement in order to determine locations where water low in nitrates is obtainable. The U.S. Public Health Service has recommended a maximum concentration of 45 mg/l for nitrates (NO₃). This information should be used to decide where future buildings should be constructed.

2. While the driller is there, he should be requested to construct and develop a well according to standard health department recommendations in the vicinity of the Indian Affairs Branch clerk's well. This new well should be used to supply the residences in the neighbourhood, namely the two Indian Affairs Residences, the Nursing Station, and the National Park Warden's Residence. It is suggested that arrangements might be made to include the Hudson's Bay Co. Manager's Residence among those supplied. This will involve the construction of a small underground reservoir, pumphouse and distribution system.

While he is there the driller should also be hired to construct and develop wells for the other departments concerned, namely, Department of Transport and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

3. Wells should be located at least 25 feet from any watertight septic tank, 150 feet from a leaching cesspool, and 50 feet from a sewer or sanitary privy.* Wells should also be located so that they are not downstream (in groundwater flow) from subsurface sewage disposal facilities.

* Alberta Department of Health Regulations.

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4. Arrangements should be made locally for the removal of sludge from the federal government-owned septic tanks once a year. There is a man in the settlement who owns a dray horse who would probably be available for this work.

5. In the case of the R.C.M.P. building, it is suggested that septic tank effluent be pumped to an oxidation pond, located as far as possible, up to 600 ft. from the residence. This office has been requested to prepare the plans for the project, and this will be done when the results of research on an inexpensive suitable system are completed during the coming winter.

6. The Department of Transport should not construct any additional residences on their existing property. Because of the fine sandy soil conditions and the lack of success with deep leaching cesspools in that location, it is suggested that for Residences No's. 2 or 3 leaching fields with shallow cover should be tried. These could be insulated by covering with a thick layer of moss over both the septic tanks and disposal fields.

7. It is recommended that strict vigilance be maintained with regard to those wells in the settlement in which the water has a nitrates content, especially where there is a likelihood of young babies being fed the water or milk formulas prepared from it.

INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared following a survey of groundwater supplies in the settlement in September, 1962. This survey was suggested in a previous report dated May, 1962 by J.W. Grainger of this office in order to obtain information which would point to a practical source of drinking water of satisfactory quality. Additional information was obtained regarding shallow wells, groundwater flow, nitrates content and bacteriological quality of water obtainable from wells, and the adequacy of existing sewage disposal facilities.

GENERAL

Fort Chipewyan is located in the northeast corner of Alberta on the west shore of Lake Athabasca. See photos and plan attached. The soil in the east end of town around the federal and provincial government-owned buildings is sandy up to a depth of 40 feet, with many granite outcrops. Just inland to the north of the town are swampy areas and granite outcrops. There is no impervious soil layer in the area, and as a result, seepage from swampy areas and subsurface sewage disposal systems reaches the groundwater which is the main source of supply for the settlement.

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The R.C. Mission Hostel and the Indian Day School are located a mile west of the settlement, in an area surrounded by rock outcrops. In this area water is obtained from three deep wells which penetrate the granite bedrock to depths up to 800 ft. This water is very hard but is low in nitrates. See chemical analyses. Water from shallow wells is not obtainable here as is the case in the main section of the settlement.

OCCURRENCE OF NITRATES IN WELL WATER¹

Nitrates represent the final stage in the oxidation of nitrogen originally present in organic compounds. Shallow groundwaters often contain high concentrations of nitrates. Nitrates in groundwater usually originate either from mineral deposits or from seepage from rich well fertilized soils, from manure piles, or from sewage leaching cesspools.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NITRATES IN DRINKING WATER

Insofar as the water obtained from wells in Fort Chipewyan is concerned, there are two significant aspects of the high nitrates content. Firstly, and most important is the fact that nitrates (NO_3) in water in concentrations over 90 mg/l* have been found to cause methemoglobinemia** in infants up to the age of six months.(1,2,3,4,5) Secondly, there is the aesthetic aspect of the drinking water being remotely polluted with sewage, although free of bacteria of sewage origin.

The water available in the wells at Fort Chipewyan should have no adverse physiological effect on people over six months old, however water with much higher concentrations of nitrates have been found to cause gastritis,*** and diuresis.**** The lethal dose is considered to be approximately 20 mg/kg of body weight or approximately 400 mg/l.

The water from wells in Fort Chipewyan should have no adverse physiological effect on animals or goldfish. Although livestock deaths have resulted from cases where water containing high concentrations of nitrates were drunk, these were cases where the water contained excessive amounts of commercial fertilizer. It was determined that methemoglobinemia may be induced in calves when the nitrates content is much higher.

- * mg/l - milligrams per liter, which is equivalent to lb. of nitrate per million lb. of water.
- ** Infant methemoglobinemia, blue babies. See Appendix A.
- *** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.
- **** Increased secretion of urine due to irritation of the mucous membrane of the bladder.

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Infant Methemoglobinemia

The dangerous level of nitrate (NO_3) concentration in drinking water is believed to begin about 90 mg/l, although in most of the cases recorded the observed concentrations have been in excess of 220 mg/l.¹ This is the basis for the adoption by the U.S. Public Health Service of 45 mg/l as the recommended maximum limit.

The disease has in all cases been related to private wells, principally in rural areas, with shallow dug wells predominating. Inferior sanitary conditions of the well have frequently, but not always, been observed.¹

GROUNDWATER FLOW

When considering a rural district such as Fort Chipewyan, it is important to remember the close relationship between individual water supplies and waste-water disposal. The two cannot be considered separately; as more and more private supplies are developed so the problem of sewage disposal increases.

By examining the water elevations, which were measured in the wells and are shown on the accompanying plan, it is apparent that the groundwater flow is generally from north to south or as one would expect towards Lake Athabasca. Unfortunately, there is a local zone of depression at each of the wells so that the true picture of the groundwater surface is not obtained, which explains why the elevation of the water in some of the wells is lower than the lake surface.

From a study of the accompanying table, it can be seen that no firm conclusions can be drawn relating high nitrates concentrations in wells and proximity to waste-water disposal facilities. However, there is a definite connection between the location of a well with respect to the direction of flow of seepage from sewage disposal facilities, and its nitrates content. Those wells with the lowest nitrates, namely, those of the Department of Transport and the Anglican Mission, are upstream in the groundwater flow with respect to cesspools. On the other hand, those wells with high nitrates content are located downstream in the groundwater flow from sewage cesspools.

The National Park Warden's well which has the highest nitrates content of all the wells in the settlement, is one which is less than 150 ft., and downstream in the groundwater flow, from a leaching cesspool. It is thought that the effluent from this cesspool also affects the nitrates content of the water in the wells at the nursing station and at the Indian Affairs Superintendent's Residence, but that the groundwater flow from this area is not in the direction of the wells of the Indian Affairs Clerk's Residence or the Anglican Missionary.

.....5

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF WELLS

Location of Well	Type of Well	Depth(1) of Well(ft.)	Distance from septic tank (ft.)	Distance from cess-pool (ft.)	Distance from sewer (ft.)	NO ₃ Nitrate Concentration/mg/l.						
						Nov. 1958	Aug. 1959	Mar. 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1962	Aug. 1962	Oct. 1962
Indian Agency Supt's. Residence	Dug	34	165	290	40 ⁽²⁾	-	-	82	102	-	124	109
Indian & Northern Health Service Nursing Station	Dug 28 ft. Driven 8 ft.	36	45	270	45 ⁽²⁾	-	-	91	101	-	-	83
National Park Warden's Residence	Dug. 34 ft. Driven 4 ft.	38	55	120	50	-	-	186	255	-	-	195
Indian Agency Clerk's Residence	Dug	40	120	240	60 ⁽²⁾	28	-	-	19	-	-	19
R.C.M.P. Building	Dug.	28	125	150	110	-	105	-	-	75	72	112
Hudson's Bay Co. Manager's Residence	Dug	32	75	180	75	38	-	-	99	-	-	84
Anglican Mission	Driven	25	35	130	30	-	2	-	-	-	-	0.1
Prov. Lands & Forests Building	Dug	15	400	355	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
Dept. of Transport Bldg. # 2	Dug	24	45	105	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dept. of Transport Bldg. # 3	Dug	22	45	60	30	-	12	-	-	12	-	0.4
Dept. of Transport Bldg. # 9	Dug. 20 ft. Driven 13 ft.	33	30	80	30	-	4	-	-	1	-	10
Athabasca Cafe and Rooms	Dug	22	-	60	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
W. Moore (Magistrate) Residence	Dug	32	85	100	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	143

(1) Depth is from ground surface to bottom of dug well or to end of driven well point.

(2) Distance from cast-iron sewer pipe with caulked lead joints.

1/2

WELL CONSTRUCTION AT FORT CHIPEWYAN

The majority of the wells in Fort Chipewyan are dug and cribbed with either timber or corrugated metal culvert pipe. Several are dug part way, with a well-point driven from there into the water-bearing stratum.

Well construction is generally very poor and in many cases the loose-fitting wood covers can be easily lifted. It is possible that this poor construction has no significance insofar as nitrates concentrations are concerned; however these wells are definitely liable to surface-water contamination of a bacterial nature. In this location, in order to reduce seepage from shallow sources of water, including subsurface sewage disposal systems, it is suggested that only drilled wells with screen should be constructed and these should be cement grouted from the surface to the bottom of the casing.

Standard health department recommendations for proper well construction with details of both dug and driven wells are shown on the accompanying sketch. It should be noted that watertight construction should be carried down to a point at least 10 feet below ground surface, and a reinforced concrete cover slab should be provided in order to exclude surface water contamination from the immediate surroundings of the well.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

All of the federal and provincial government-owned buildings and also several others dispose of their sewage by means of a septic tank and cesspool system. For satisfactory operation of a septic tank of 500 gallons size or less, it is generally accepted that most of the sludge should be removed yearly. With the exception of the Nursing Station, all of the septic tanks are deeply buried and are therefore difficult to clean.

Some of the cesspools in the settlement do not leach satisfactorily and have to be emptied periodically.

CONCLUSIONS

1. From observation of groundwater elevations in the wells, it is apparent that groundwater flow is roughly from north to south or as one would expect towards Lake Athabasca.

2. The high nitrates contents which have occurred in some well waters is thought to be the result of disposing of sewage by leaching cesspools. This opinion is substantiated by the high concentrations of ammonia, nitrites and albuminoid nitrogen in the water from most of the wells. See Appendix C. The location of the local graveyard is not considered a significant factor with regard to the nitrates content of the groundwater.

* Recommendation by Mr. J. Jones, Groundwater Geologist, Alberta Research Council.

.....7

3. Considering the high nitrates content in some of the well waters, it is thought that the wells situated on the Department of Transport property could ultimately be similarly affected.

4. A series of trial holes should be driven in the settlement, in order to determine where water of satisfactory quality is obtainable. This information should be used to decide where future buildings should be constructed.

5. A well should be constructed and developed according to standard health department recommendations, in the vicinity of the Indian Affairs Branch buildings to supply water of a satisfactory quality to the two Indian Affairs Residences, the Nursing Station, and the National Park Warden's Residence. This will require the construction of a small underground reservoir, pump-house and distribution system. Similarly, wells should be properly constructed and developed for the other federal departments concerned, namely, Department of Transport and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

6. Provincial Health Department regulations state that wells should be located at least 25 feet from any watertight septic tank, 150 feet from a leaching cesspool, and 50 feet from a sewer or sanitary privy. Where a sewer is less than 50 feet from a well, it should be constructed using cast-iron pipe with caulked lead joints. Wells should also be located so that they are not in line with and downstream in the groundwater flow from sewage disposal facilities.

7. On the Department of Transport property, it is suggested that a subsurface irrigation field be tried at Building #2 or #3 for the method of final sewage disposal instead of cesspools which have given trouble in the past. This field could be insulated with a thick layer of moss over both the septic tanks and leaching fields.

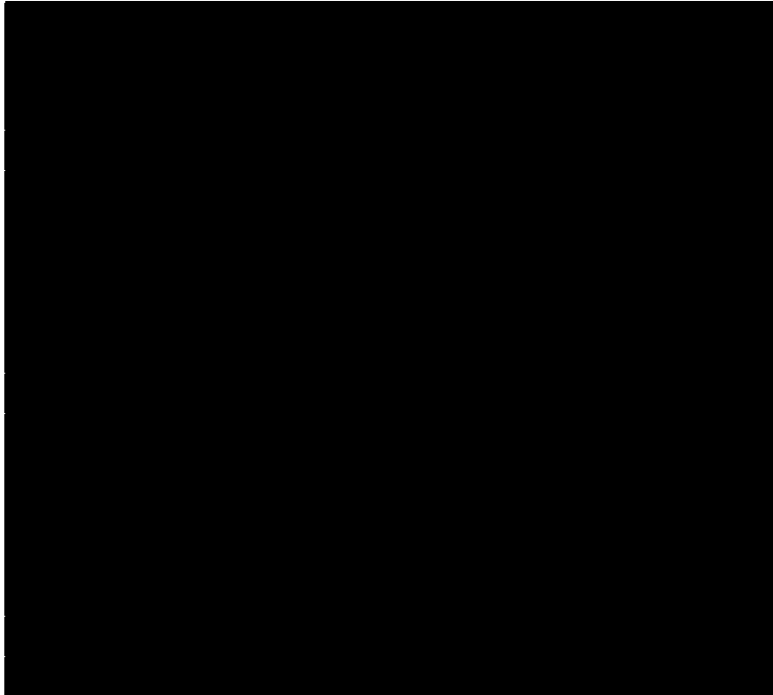
8. At the R.C.M.P. residence, sewage should be finally disposed of by pumping septic tank effluent to a small oxidation pond, located as far as possible up to 600 feet from the residence. This will be a great improvement on the present system, since the existing cesspool does not leach satisfactorily. An additional advantage will be the reduction of nitrates in the sewage during summer by the algal and plant growth in such an oxidation pond.

9. The possibility of obtaining water of suitable chemical quality from deep wells drilled into the bedrock at the east end of the settlement was considered. It is thought that this water would be of similar quality to that obtained from the deep wells at the R.C. Mission and Day School namely, very hard but free from contamination. In view of the uncertainty of the depth and location of the water-bearing fissures, the availability of water at all,

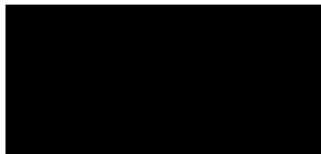
the quality of the water and the high cost of drilling (approx. [REDACTED]/ft. and 300 to 800 ft. deep) and developing a well in the kind of rock at Fort Chipewyan, this is not considered to be a feasible solution to the problem. There is also the possibility that, if the water obtained was also very hard, the local inhabitants would find it unpalatable and prefer to use the water from shallow wells.

References

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.



Field Work and Report by T.C. Brown, P. Eng.



J.W. Grainge, P.Eng.
District Engineer

Doc Separator GNA-000810-01

F O R T C H I P E W Y A N
A L B E R T A
E C O L E d e s S T S A N G E S
C H R O N I Q U E S
1943 - 1962

L32 F02 VOL 2

GN-000810

JUILLET 1953

Jeudi
24

Retour du St-Eugène de Smith. Il pleut, il pleut... bergère... Bienvenue, sous la pluie donc, à nos chères soeurs Marguerite Bourlaff et Julianne Chaillé. La première arrive tout droit de Fort Résolution où elle enseignait les petits, et elle vient remplir le même office ici. Quant à la seconde, elle vient comme notre nouvelle infirmière en remplacement de Soeur Yvonne Chapleau.

Samedi,
26

Nous fêtons nos "Annes" en leur offrant et en prenant avec elles-deux - Soeurs Anne-Marie Nicol et Anne-Marie Matte - un long tour de bateau après souper.

Le révérend Père Roger Marrec, arrivé ce soir peu avant le souper, de sa lointaine mission, et étant en route pour Résolution son nouveau poste de dévouement, il embarque avec nous pour venir explorer toutes les belles îles et îlots aux alentours de la mission de Chipewyan.

Mercredi,
28

C'est la corvée des Rayons-X. Le Dr Rath fait la visite. Il y a deux cas de polyomyélite au Fort. Comme on craint la propagation de cette terrible maladie, on demande aux Pères de ne pas favoriser les réunions publiques pour cet été. On lui demanda même de fermer l'église pour les offices du dimanche, ce à quoi il s'opposa énergiquement. Du moins, lui demanda-t-on ne donnez pas de vues animées.... Sur ce chapitre, les conséquences étant très différentes, le Père Supérieur, Gilles Mousseau se rend très aimablement à leur désir d'ailleurs très légitime.

Jeudi,

AOÛT

Jeudi,
4

Etant vraiment à court de salle de classe, on aménage aujourd'hui le petit dortoir du troisième étage, autrefois second dortoir des plus grands garçons, pour servir de local aux élèves de V, VI, VII, VIII et IXème Grades. Soeur Archange Brady sera la titulaire de cette nouvelle classe quasi "céleste..."

Vendredi,
28

Père Gilles Mousseau, qui se rendait à Smith il y a quelques jours, annonce aujourd'hui par télégramme qu'il revient ce soir, avec nos soeurs Mary

SEPTEMBRE 1954

Mercredi, 1er - Ouverture des classes, maîtresses et élèves commencent avec entrain sous les égides de St. Joseph. La messe du St.-Esprit est dite à 9.00 hres. a.m.. Tous les élèves assistent et plusieurs font la Ste. Communion, ensuite se dirigent vers les cinq classes invitantes à bien commencer l'année scolaire.

Vendredi 3 - 1er vendredi du mois. Le St. Sacrement est exposé de une hre. jusqu'au Salut. Le Ste. Marie revient de Smith nous amenant quatre élèves pour la classe.

L'inspecteur Waller descend de l'avion et vient faire une visite presto, car en moins de 2 heures il a fait le tour des cinq classes.

Samedi, 4 - 1er samedi du mois, grand'messe à 6.30 hres. a.m. et bénédiction du S. Sacrement à 5.45. p.m.

Dimanche, 5 - Un grand garçon de Mr. Stewart a été tiré accidentellement par son petit frère, lors d'une excursion à la cueillette des bluets. Après avoir reçu les premiers soins de la garde-malade, Sr. J. Chailé, l'avion le transporte à l'hôpital de Smith.

Lundi 6 - Fête du travail, donc fête légale, alors nous en profitons pour aller à la cueillette des bluets, à une vingtaine de milles en bateau, le St. Eugene, nous revenons avec plus de 5 grosses chaudières de 50 lbs. Merci, mon Dieu pour tous vos bienfaits.

Mercredi 8 - La Nativité de la Ste. Vierge coïncide avec la fête patronale de notre bonne et dévouée supérieure Sr. Adrienne Gadois. La grand'messe a été recommandée par les enfants de l'école est à ses intentions. Chaque classe va à la grotte pour offrir prières, chants et souhaits à l'Immaculée.

Mardi, 14 - Exaltation de la Ste. Croix, fête chère à l'Institut.

Les croix sont les mets délicats que le Maître sert à ses favoris. Nous prions notre Vén.ble Mère D'ouville de nous accorder sa force magnanime pour les accepter toutes avec un "Oui d'amour".

Vendredi, 16 - Voilà que la terre est couverte de givre pour la première fois. Il nous faut chauffer un peu. On se set de lumière aussi pour la prière du matin.

Samedi, 18 - Le Rév. P. M. Beuregard, O.M.I. arrive par avion vers 11.15 a.m. Les enfants sont tous au quai.

Dimanche, 19 - Visite des Révérends Pères à la Communauté. Le R. P. Beuregard nous entretient du Congrès des Religieux et de son pèlerinage au Cap de la Madeleine.

Lundi 20 - Retour du St. Eugene à 3.55 a.m. Il repart à 3.30 hres. p.m. avec les ouvriers pour aller construire la maison du chantier de bois. Père Porte, O.M.I. les accompagne. La glace était $\frac{1}{2}$ de pcs. ce matin.

Mardi, 21 - C'est PATATE! le temps est beau, une trentaine d'enfants aident à les ramasser. Elles sont belles et grosses, espérons que la quantité sera suffisante.

Mercredi, 22 - La St. Maurice! patron du R. P. Beuregard, O.M.I. Il devait partir à bonne heure ce matin. Contretemps! .. Il nous quitte à une heure p.m.

Vers 11 hres. p.m. le R. P. B. Brown, O.M.I. et son cher socius Philippe, en esquif, arrivaient d'Uranium City.

AVRIL 1956

Dimanche
8

Par cet apres-midi ensoleille vous ferait-il plaisir de parcourir les appartements de l'annexe ou 72 de nos chers ecoliers et ecolieres sont entres definitivement hier?

Commencons-en l'historique par le debut et vous aurez une meilleure idee.

En la fete de saint Antoine, 13 juin, de l'annee derriere, nos Freres Lecuyer, Veillette ainsi que trois Indiens: [redacted] et [redacted], s'agenouillaient pieusement autour de la pelle mecanique s'appretant a lever la premiere pelletée de terre des fondations du nouvel edifice. Apres une benediction et un bon mot d'encouragement donnees par le R. Pere Gilles Mousseau, alors Superieur de la mission, le travail commença.

Le 19 juin, le Frere Jean Boucher, menuisier, vint prendre la responsabilite des travaux d'edification de la batisse sous les ordres du Frere Lecuyer qui lui, se reserve les cheminées et toutes les minutieuses connections du systeme de chauffage a vapeur. Au cours du mois de juillet les Freres Rene Berrie, Laurent Bruyere et trois apprentis-charpentiers de l'Ecole Industrielle de Resolution: [redacted]

[redacted] et un calme Esquimaux nomme [redacted] s'ajoutaient a nos travailleurs. Un peu apres, Frere Henri Tesnieres arrivait aussi a la rescousse pour les travaux de menuiserie et les Freres Louis Jurozyk et [redacted] pour la plomberie et l'electricite. A mesure que s'echafaudent les murs les ouvriers augmentent. Ce sont maintenant des Indiens qui repondent a l'appel: [redacted]

font leur bonne part des gros travaux.

De juillet 1955 a avril 1956, sciant, martochant, connectant, cimentant, nos devotes ouvriers dont l'ardeur ne s'est point relachée, sont maintenant prêts a nous ouvrir au plancher superieur, deux spacieuses salles de classe, un laboratoire, une salle de couture et une salle d'experiences. Tous les plafonds sont peints en blanc mais les murs le sont dans deux tons bien differents, mais tout de meme parfaitement harmonises, de bleu turquoise et ivoire foncé. La classe de droite (cote ouest) recoit les 34 eleves de VIe VIIe VIIIe et IXe grades avec leur professeur Soeur A. Brady, Principale de l'Ecole. La classe de gauche (cote est) recoit le professeur lafe du Iie Grade, [redacted] et ses 38 eleves.

En nous dirigeant vers l'arriere nous sortons sur un palier commun, sur le plancher duquel le cher Frere Boucher a voulu incruster dans le linoleum les trois emblemes de la vie ecoleire, a savoir: la croix parlant de priere, le castor parlant de travail et la belle parlant de jeux. De ce meme palier partent deux larges escaliers, un pour les "messieurs" et l'autre pour les "demoiselles" qui trouvent habituellement beaucoup plus simple et naturel d'en sauter... que d'en descendre les marches.

Doc Separator

AGL-002445-0000



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

134/8-2

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
OUR FILE NO.

CE

Environmental Health Centre,
Room 318, 45 Spencer Street,
Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 17, 1963.

Mr. L.H. Wickwire,
Chief,
Engineering & Construction Div.
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Re: High Nitrate Content
of Well Water - Fort Chipewyan, Alta.

Enclosed for your information is one
copy of a report concerning the noted subject as
prepared by T.C. Brown of our Edmonton Office.

Yours very truly,

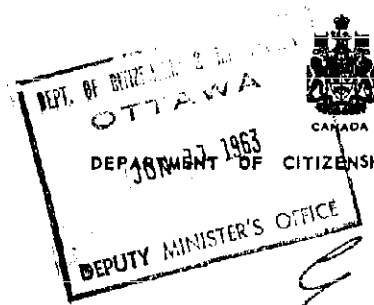
RET/jd

W.R. Edmonds, P. Eng.,
A/ Chief, Public Health
Engineering Division.

(2) Expect a copy has been sent directly
to R.R. & Regional Supervisor.
This may be a good paper on nitrate
for this region as a general guide but it might
be difficult to take direct action from it.
(CV) 1/23/63 Report in CV file

Doc Separator

AGL-001736-0002



205/25-11-1

OTTAWA 4, June 10, 1963.

MEMORANDUM TO THE ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER:

Effective June 30, 1963, the Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School will become incorporated in the Northland School Division and our school building consisting of eight classrooms, home economics room and library will be turned over to the divisional Board of Trustees.

The School Division has organized a broad vocational training program to train young people of both sexes for jobs in northern Alberta. There will be a central vocational school at Grouard and satellite vocational schools at Desmarais, Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan. This ambitious program will be of special benefit to Indian youth because all of the schools operate in areas inhabited by the Indian people and in the case of Desmarais and Fort Chipewyan they are also locations of two of our residential schools.

In order to carry out this diversified educational program at Fort Chipewyan the School Division intends to expand the school building which has been turned over to them for academic and vocational training. The Division intends to spend [REDACTED] for school construction, most of which is for the vocational training program which will be subsidized by the Federal Government and will not be charged to the Indian Affairs Branch. However, the Branch has been requested to contribute toward the cost of a new gymnasium and some corridor space which represents 5,146 square feet of the total of 17,362 square feet in the addition. Our contribution has been worked out by the following formula:

$\frac{240}{320}$

X

X

...2

E.T.O. 4/6

The first fraction, 240/320, gives the ratio of Indian pupils to total enrolment. By this formula we arrive at a contribution of [REDACTED] for the Branch. This figure is acceptable to the School Division.

The organization of the Northland School Division is a well-intentioned and generous effort on the part of the province to provide an adequate and effective educational service for the northern part of the province and the Branch is fully justified in cooperating with the Division because the Indian people stand to gain most from the new program.

I am therefore recommending that approval for a contribution of [REDACTED] be granted under authority of Treasury Board Minute 601776 dated March 9, 1963, to provide joint educational facilities in the Fort Chipewyan School for 240 Indian children. An amount of [REDACTED] for the initial payment towards our contribution has been provided for in Indian Education Vote 85, 1963-64 Estimates.

[REDACTED]
J. H. Gordon,
Acting Director.

Approved

[REDACTED]
.....
Acting Deputy Minister

Doc Separator AGL-001716-0001



Northland SCHOOL DIVISION No. 61
9916 - 109 ST.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY
TREASURER

July 24, 1963

000917

Mr. G.K. Gooderham
Indian Affairs Branch
Federal Building
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

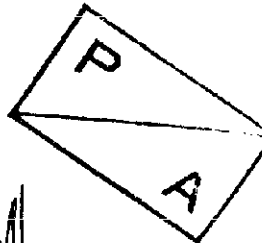
Please be advised that the Northland School
Division No. 61 accepts responsibility of the
administration of the Janvier-Fort McKay and Fort
Chipewyan schools effective July 1st, 1963.

Yours sincerely,



Geo. Hargreaves,
Secretary-Treasurer

GH/jal



July 25, 1963
cc: Supt., Edmonton Agency
Supt., Athabasca Agency



701/25-11-1 pt. 1
1956-65
NAC

Doc Separator AGL-001716-0000



MEMORANDUM

205/25-11-1

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Assistant Director (Education)

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

E10

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

134/25-11
DATE

FROM
De

Regional Supervisor - Alberta

August 16, 1963

SUBJECT

Sujet

Fort Chipewyan Joint School

As you know, the Northland School Division assumed administrative responsibility for the Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School effective July 1, 1963. At the present time, the only specific agreement that we have with Northland regarding this school and their responsibility, is a letter sent by Mr. Hargreaves to our office on July 24, 1963, copy of which is enclosed.

E14

It is recommended that a lease similar to the lease prepared for the Atikameg/Sovereign Schools, be prepared for the Fort Chipewyan Indian Day School at your earliest convenience. Property owned by Indian Affairs to be leased to Northland School Division includes the classroom block comprised of eight academic classrooms, a home economics room, library, infirmary, as well as cloakroom, washroom, boiler room facilities. We are also providing a four bedroom duplex (2-two bedroom apartments) for the teachers at this school. Reference should also be made to the land recently purchased from the Episcopal Corporation upon which both our buildings and the new Northland extension will be situated.

Your early attention to this matter would be appreciated.

[Redacted signature block]

L.C. Hunter

CGSB—6GP22a PF&S Cat. No. 3590

[Redacted signature block]

701/25-11-1 pt. 1
1956-65
NAC

Doc Separator AGL-001743

cc CR 3, Information of the Minister, A/Deputy
Minister, Indian Affairs
T.B. CODE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN SCHOOLS
BY NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION IN
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPT. Citizenship and
Immigration, Indian
FILE Affairs Branch
205/25-11-1 (E4)
DATE 22 August, 1963.

DETAILS OF REQUEST TO THE HONOURABLE THE TREASURY BOARD

On July 12th, 1962, an agreement was entered between this department and the School Board of the Northland School Division No. 61 in the Province of Alberta, which provides for the integrated education of Indian children in the schools under the administration of the Northland School Division throughout Northern Alberta. This agreement was entered under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1958-8/1578 dated November 20th, 1958.

Section 5(e) of the agreement provides that "in any instance where the Division is to assume the operation and maintenance of a school building owned by the Minister, each such assumption of operation and maintenance shall be subject as to the terms thereof, to a separate agreement between the parties hereto".

It is desired to transfer the Fort Chipewyan and Janvier Indian Day Schools to the administration of the Northland School Division. The Fort Chipewyan School consists of eight classrooms and a four bedroom duplex. The Janvier School consists of two classrooms and a three bedroom staff unit. At the time the Janvier School was erected, the Province of Alberta contributed the sum of [REDACTED] towards the cost of construction. The enrolment at these two schools is approximately 50% Indian and 50% non-Indian at Janvier, and 75% Indian and 25% non-Indian at Fort Chipewyan, and the Northland School Division has been paying tuition fees to this department based upon a pro-rata basis.

It is requested that approval be given to leasing these school buildings to the Northland School Division, with the following provisos:

1. The Northland School Division will pay a nominal yearly rental of \$1.00 each for the use of these buildings.
2. The Northland School Division will assume all responsibility for repairs and maintenance.
3. The Northland School Division will utilize the teacherage accommodation for their teaching staff in accordance with their general policies pertaining to the provision of such accommodation to teachers.
4. The Northland School Division shall be permitted to make such structural alterations as are necessary to carry out their programme of education.
5. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration will pay to the Northland School Division a tuition fee based upon the operating cost as provided for in the general agreement.

....2

RECOMMENDED

Chief of School E

J. H. GORDON

Acting Director

A/Deputy

MINISTER

P.P. & S. CAT. NO. 3610

701/25-11-1 Pt. 2
1963-64
NAC

AGL-001743/1

The foregoing proposals are in accordance with those approved by P.C. 1962-2/1794 dated December 20th, 1962, for the Atikameg and Sovereign Indian Day Schools. It is, therefore, requested that authority be granted to leasing the Fort Chipewyan and Janvier Indian Day Schools to the Northland School Division for an indefinite period, effective July 1st, 1963.

Doc Separator AGL-001745-0001

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT MADE THIS First DAY OF September 1963

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN in right of Canada
represented herein by the Minister of
Citizenship and Immigration, hereinafter
called "the Minister"

OF THE FIRST PART

AND

NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION NO. 61, in the
Province of Alberta, hereinafter called
"the Board"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed to share the cost
of construction of an addition to the existing school for Indian and
non-Indian children at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, in the Province of Alberta,
which school is to be known as Fort Chipewyan R.C. Separate School
(hereinafter called "the school");

WHEREAS the Board estimates that the cost of construction
of the addition, including architects' fees, site, landscaping, furnishings,
and equipment, will be [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of which the Minister has been requested to contribute
towards the cost of a new gymnasium and other space representing
5,146 sq. ft. of the total of 17,362 sq. ft. in the addition.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto hereby
covenant and agree each with the other as follows:

1. The Minister shall pay to the Board 240/320 of the cost of construction
of the 5,146 sq. ft., but the Minister's liability under this
agreement shall not exceed the sum of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
2. The share of the cost of construction of the school payable to the
Board pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be paid as follows:

The sum of [REDACTED]
on the execution of this agreement and the balance
of the share to be paid on presentation of evidence
of progress of work or completion of the project to
the satisfaction of the Minister.

....2

[REDACTED]

3. The Minister shall pay to the Board a tuition fee for each Indian child in attendance at the school, but the tuition fee charged by the Board shall not exceed the total operational expenditures incurred by the Board divided by the total number of pupils attending the school.
4. The Minister shall endeavour
 - (a) to ensure the regular attendance of the Indian children at the school, and
 - (b) to maintain a standard of health, cleanliness and clothing among the Indian children attending the school comparable to that of the non-Indian children attending the school.
5. The Board shall
 - (a) arrange forthwith for the construction of the school, and
 - (b) forward to the Minister, upon completion of construction of the school, a statement of expenditures with respect to the cost of construction of the school.
6. The Board shall accept for enrolment in the school, at the commencement of each school year, ^{up to 240} 240 Indian children of the Fort Chipewyan and Cree Bands and shall provide to such children the same educational facilities and instruction as it provides to the non-Indian children.
7. The Board shall ensure that there will be no segregation in the school by reason of race or colour.
8. The Board shall quarterly forward to the Minister a statement of tuition fees to be paid with respect to the Indian children attending the school.

...3

9. Nothing in this agreement shall confer on the Minister any right of supervision over the curriculum, the administration and teaching personnel, the methods or materials of instruction or management generally of the school, provided the Minister or any person authorized by the Minister, shall have the right to visit the school from time to time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been signed by the parties hereto, the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:

.....
as to the signature of the Deputy
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

.....
/ Acting Deputy Minister

.....
as to the signature of the Board

.....
Board (O.T.)

APPROVED THIS 27 DAY OF ^{Aug} ~~July~~ 1963.

A. Harney

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

7/1
7/13

Doc Separator GNA-000811

CHRONIQUES de
L'ecole des Saints-Anges
FORT CHIPEWAN, ALTA.
1963 - 1973

L32 F03 VOL 3

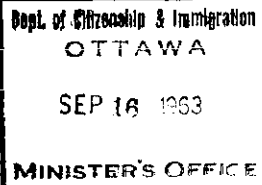
GN-000811

Doc Separator AGL-001746

PRIVY COUNCIL



*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General in Council, on the 12th September 1963.*



T.B. 615214

CITIZENSHIP AND
IMMIGRATION

e 4

The Board recommends that authority be granted
to lease to the School Board of the Northland School Division
No. 61 in the Province of Alberta, the Fort Chipewyan and
Janvier Indian Day Schools in Alberta for an indefinite period
effective July 1, 1963, at a nominal rental of [REDACTED] per annum,
subject to the following conditions:

The Northland School Division to:

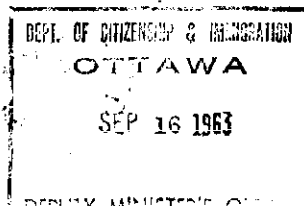
1. assume all responsibility for repairs and maintenance,
2. utilize the teacherage accommodation for their teaching staff in accordance with their general policies pertaining to the provision of such accommodation to teachers,
3. be permitted to make such structural alterations as are necessary to carry out their programme of education.

The Crown to:

pay to the Northland School Division a tuition fee based upon the operating cost as provided for in the general agreement.

CCM/DH

CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL



Doc Separator

AGL-002443-0001



DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Public Health Engineering Division
541 Federal Public Building
Edmonton, Alberta

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
OUR FILE NO.

March 18, 1964

Mr. L.C. Hunter, Supervisor
of Indian Agencies
716 Federal Public Building
EDMONTON, Alberta

13872 MAR 1964

Dear Mr. Hunter:

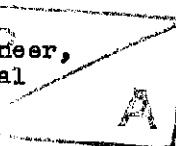
Re: Proposed Water Supply, Ft. Chipewyan, Alberta

On March 6th I met with engineers of Associated Engineering Services Ltd., Alberta Division of Sanitary Engineering and Mr. D. Watson of the Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs. Mr. H.L. Hogge, Director of Provincial Division of Sanitary Engineering called the meeting to consider the work by Associated Engineering Services at Ft. Chipewyan.

██████████ President of that company, presented a report on their investigation to date. At minimum expense they have dug a test well which is producing water of satisfactory chemical quality. It appears likely that the Department of Municipal Affairs will authorize their digging two other wells in the vicinity in order to determine the quantity of water available.

The location of water of good chemical quality in this area, which is upstream with respect to the direction of groundwater flow in the settlement area, confirms a previous hypothesis that the nitrate content in the water in the wells in the settlement is of sewage origin.

In a letter dated March 16th, ██████████ Engineer, A.E.S.L. reports that a water supply and minimal piped distribution system would cost ██████████ (including investigation costs). See his plan attached. This represents around ██████████ per department plus the cost of a service line.



-2-

I stated at the meeting that I was certain that the federal departments would like to see the project go ahead this summer, because the present undesirable situation should be ended as soon as reasonably possible. Would you please inform me whether you agree or disagree.

In order to get planning started as soon as possible could you please deal with this matter as quickly as possible.

Yours truly,

[REDACTED]

J.W. Grainger, P. Eng.
District Engineer

JWG/ez
Encl.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Doc Separator

AGL-002443-0004

Public Health Engineering Division
5th Federal Public Building
Edmonton, Alberta

March 26, 1964

Mr. L.R. Goss, Supt.
Northland School Division
9916-109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta

14-079 MAR 31 64

THESE **EX** **CHES**

Re: Water Supply and Sewage Disposal
Holy Angels School, Ft. Chipewyan, Alberta

On my recent visit to Ft. Chipewyan I took a water sample from the well and examined the sewage disposal system (which was designed in this office).

Water Supply

The water from the school well contains much free ammonia which is indicative of sewage pollution. See chemical analyses attached. This is true of water from the three wells of the Holy Angels Residence also, and it is likely that the septic tanks of both the school and the residence are leaking eventually into the groundwater supplying the wells. This does not mean that there is bacterial contamination of the water in the wells, in fact results of bacteriological analyses to date indicate that the reverse is true.

Nevertheless an ammonia-free water supply is desirable. Mr. C. Tokarczyk, Geologist, Groundwater Division, Alberta Research Council will be visiting the site to determine if another well of the same type (in the granite) should be drilled and if so, where it should be located. The only alternative would be to pipe water from the proposed settlement water system, and the pipeline would cost approximately:

At the present time the best source of drinking water seems to be the new water system being proposed for the settlement which is one mile away.

779/8-2, 1950 -1968 Pt.3,
RG 10, Box 349 NAC

Sewage Disposal

The sewerage system consists of two septic tanks, one serving the school (300 pupils) and teacherages (14 teachers), and the other serving the residence (140 pupils and staff).

The effluent from the septic tanks is pumped almost 1,000 ft. to a small sewage lagoon. We suggest that the septic tank should be cleaned out so that the solids won't build up and eventually overflow into the effluent chamber of the septic tank, where they might adversely affect the pump and effluent pipeline. You should be aware that the effluent pipeline can be choked if it should freeze.

The school is to be extended this summer and the sewage lagoon should also be extended. Undoubtedly, Mr. H.L. Hogge, Alberta Provincial Director of the Division of Sanitary Engineering will wish to decide of the size of the extension. I suggest that a pond of any desired size could be constructed to the south or to the west or both south and west of the existing lagoon.

Yours truly,



J.W. Gillingham, P. Eng.
District Engineer

JWG/en
Enclosure

c.c. Mr. W.A. Milligan, Chief Prov. Plumbing Inspector
Dr. L.B.C. Davies, Supt., N. Alta., Medical Services ✓
Rev. Sister A. Brady, Principal, Holy Angels School
Rev. Father O. Mousseau, C.M.I., St. Chipewyan
Mr. L.C. Hunter, Supervisor of Indian Agencies, Edmonton

Doc Separator AGL-001459-0001

48583 302484

June 23, 1964

[REDACTED]

Sister Archangel Brady
Principal
Bishop Piché School
FORT CHIPEWYAN, Alberta

Dear Sister Brady:

Re yours of the 12th inst.

Would you please ask Mr. Stewart, the Indian Affairs Agent at Fort Chipewyan if it is possible to have the large dynamo removed as suggested by you. This dynamo belongs to the Department of Indian Affairs and not to the Division.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Geo. Hargreaves,
Secretary-Treasurer

GH/jal

c.c. Mr. G.K. Gooderham ✓
Circulating File

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

779/8-1-012
Vol. 1, 04/81-01/68
NAC - Edmonton

[REDACTED]

Doc Separator AGL-000359



Ottawa, Ontario.
March 31, 1965.

Mr. R. F. Battle, Assistant Deputy Minister,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Battle:

Recently Miss Feyrer visited Holy Angels Residence at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, and two copies of her report on the food service there are enclosed. There have been several additions to the kitchen equipment since her last visit - the use of oil as fuel in the range and bake oven, and new stainless steel sinks for dishwashing. Miss Feyrer notes three suggestions which she has made before and is now repeating.

Yours truly,


H. A. Proctor, Ph.D., M.D.,
Director, Medical Services.

205/25-1-4-1

600000

701/25-1-41
02/65 - 02/68
VOL. 1 HQ.

TO: Regional Superintendent
Foothills Region

FROM: Regional Dietitian

SUBJECT: FOOD SERVICES: Holy Angels Residence
Fort Chipewyan, Alta. February 23, 1965

FILE: 160-7

DATE: March 24 1965

While in Fort Smith N.W.T., the Regional Dietitian, A. Feyrer, had an opportunity to visit Fort Chipewyan with Dr. Uyar. The residence is administered by Father Mousseau and the head cook is Sister Goyette who has five women helpers. There are approximately 140 children in the residence.

COMMENTS ON MENU:

Sister Goyette does not prepare menus but gave detailed information on the food served at the residence. Following is the menu served February 23, 1965:

<u>Breakfast</u>	Porridge (rolled oats) Beans Milk Margarine, bread
<u>Dinner</u>	Rice Soup Potatoes Steak Vanilla Pie Milk (older children have tea) Bread and margarine
<u>Supper</u>	Soup Sausages, macaroni Mashed potatoes (flakes) Apricots Milk Bread and margarine
<u>Afternoon Lunch</u>	Sweet biscuit or bread with jam Soda biscuits or Raisin bread
<u>Evening Lunch</u>	(Senior boys and girls) Sandwiches, jam, peanut butter, meatspread Left over pie, cookies, biscuits.

Through discussions with Sister Goyette, a picture of the weekly food consumption was gained. Canada's Food Guide was used as the basis of comparison. Copies of this guide were left with the administrator and Sister Goyette.

Milk - Powdered whole milk is used and it was recommended that the proportion of powder to water be 1:4 and that it be mixed well ahead of when it is to be served. Tea is preferred by older students. If they are consuming recommended amounts (4 cups per day for adolescents) tea or coffee may be allowed.

Fruit - It is recommended fruit be served twice daily. This may be fresh, canned dried or as juice. Also recommended is a source high in Vitamin C. This may be the citrus fruits or their juices, vitaminized apple juice, tomatoes or tomato juice, vitaminized

701/25-1-41
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juice crystals, raw cabbage, raw turnips, potatoes cooked in their skins. Cranberries and blueberries are also excellent sources of Vitamin C.

Vegetables - Cooked vegetables are not well received except corn and tomatoes. Raw vegetables are more popular and could be served frequently.

Bread and Cereal - Bread is baked almost daily. About 1200 lbs of enriched flour is used every two weeks for all baking. Margarine is served with the bread. Rolled oats is served most mornings as porridge and as cookies and in desserts frequently. Ideas for other whole grain cold cereals were left with Sister Coyette. A whole grain cereal, in some form should be served daily.

Meat and Protein Alternates - Meat is served twice a day and beans every morning. Protein requirements are being met. Eggs are served about once a week and cheese also. It is recommended both of these foods be served more often if possible. Liver is served weekly and is well liked.

FOOD PROCUREMENT:

Bringing food into Fort Chipewyan is not a great problem but is expensive. Supplies may be brought by barge in the summer and by trucks during the winter. During periods when neither operates, the hostel uses stored provisions. Truck freight which comes via Hay River and Fort Smith is more expensive than barge.

Fresh potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage can be purchased locally, and these are supplemented by barge shipments in early fall. It was suggested that when needed, these fresh vegetables be procured during the winter and be brought in by truck. Some fruit as apples and oranges which keep well could also be procured this way.

Father Mousseau takes advantage of the excellent berry crops in the fall, purchasing blueberries and cranberries.

Eggs have to come from Edmonton and are expensive. Dried eggs are used in baking.

Frozen meat is brought in the winter for all year as there is no reefer barge during the summer from Waterways. It is purchased boneless, and rolled. Fish is not popular.

Groceries and canned goods come by barge.

FOOD STORAGE:

There are large warehouses and a deepfreeze in separate buildings, with storerooms in the building. These are quite well organized, but it is recommended that they be less crowded and food should be raised off the floor to facilitate cleaning and air circulation. There is one reach-in cooler which is used by the kitchen for all perishable items. It would be beneficial to have more refrigerated space.

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EQUIPMENT:

The kitchen now has an oil stove which replaces the wood stove. Ovens in the bakery have also been converted to oil as has the heating system.

DISHWASHING:

Double stainless steel sinks have been installed in all of the dining rooms (4 for children, 3 for staff). A combination detergent and bactericidal agent is used for washing the dishes, which are then rinsed and towelled. This is better than previously but still not ideal. After dishes are rinsed, they should be allowed to air dry. Needed for this procedure is drain tables and sufficient racks in which to place dishes to allow them to air dry.

Instead of a bactericidal agent, hot water (180°F) is a better method of sanitizing dishes. This would also enable the dishes to air dry more quickly.

KITCHEN STAFF:

The ladies working in the kitchen have uniforms provided and which are laundered by the residence. They change three times per week and have clean aprons when needed. It was recommended they wear hair nets. One of the pantries is used by them as a change room. It is hoped a better place can be found either to store the food or for the ladies' change room.

SANITATION:

Two films on food sanitation were shown which stress cleanliness in person and equipment, plus adequate planning, and refrigeration to provide safe food.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REPORT:

1. Be sure enough milk is consumed before tea and coffee are served ad libitum.
2. Two servings of fruit per day, and one source of Vitamin C every day.
3. More vegetables be served, and use more raw vegetables.
4. Use whole grain cereal in the menu each day.
5. Put food off the floor onto platforms and shelves.
6. More refrigeration could be used in residence.
7. Improvement still needed in dishwashing techniques.

Recommendations made previously which are being made again:

- (a) Two servings of fruit per day and one source of Vitamin C each day.
- (b) Using a whole grain cereal each day.
- (c) More refrigerated storage space would be useful.

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DISTRIBUTION:

- 3 - Director, Medical Services
- 1 - Northern Alberta Zone, Medical Services
- 1 - Nurse-in-Charge, Ft. Chipewyan, Alta
- 1 - Mr. Gooderham, Supt of Schools, I.A.B. Edmonton
- 1 - Supt, Indian Agency, Fort Chipewyan, Alta
- 1 - Administrator, Holy Angels Residential School, Ft. Chipewyan
- 1 - Miss Feyrer

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

701/25-1-41
02/65 - 02/68
VOL. 1 HQ.

Doc Separator

AGL-001470-0002

THIS FORM IS FURNISHED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE RIGHTS OF THE INSURERS AND IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INSURANCE ACT

PROOF OF LOSS TO

Subscription **British Northwestern Insurance Company**
By your Policy of Insurance No. **RSM 1316** issued at your **Edmonton** Agency, dated the
31 day of **December, 1963** and expiring the **31** day of **December, 1966** at 12 o'clock noon,
you insured **NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION NO. 61 et al**
against loss or damage by fire and/or supplemental perils to the amount of _____ Dollars
according to the terms and conditions printed herein

This policy covers 15% of total Schedule _____ on Buildings and Equipment, situate
and being within the Province of Alberta.

Location affected, 16-room school at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.

N.B.—Give particulars of the material loss sustained and the value thereof as follows:

A particular account of the loss is attached hereto and marked Exhibit "A" and forms part of this proof and the ACTUAL CASH
VALUE of each specific subject thus situated and described by the aforesaid policy at the time of loss, and the ACTUAL LOSS
AND DAMAGE by said occurrence to same as shown by the particular account attached hereto were as follows:

	SOUND VALUE	TOTAL LOSS	TOTAL INSURANCE	AMOUNT NAMED IN THIS POLICY	CLAIMED UNDER THIS POLICY
ITEM No. 1. Buildg. & Equip.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ITEM No. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ITEM No. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
ITEM No. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total ...	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Amount claimed of this Company under above named Policy _____

The said account is just and true. **Damaged** by **fire** at or about **6 p.m.** on the **2nd** day of
THE SAID PROPERTY was **February** 19 **65**, and was then occupied as **school**

THE OCCURRENCE to the best of my knowledge and belief was caused by **fire**, originating in boiler room from
some means unknown

and the loss did not occur nor was the occurrence caused through any wilful act or neglect on the part of the insured or the insured.

THE AMOUNT OF OTHER INSURANCE and the names of other insuring companies were as follows:

Name of Company

Amount of Insurance

As per apportionment attached _____

THE PROPERTY described in the said policy BELONGED at the time of the occurrence hereinbefore mentioned to **Assured**
and no other person or persons had any interest therein except as follows:

Name of Person

Nature and extent of interest, lien or encumbrance

**Her Majesty the Queen, In the Right of Canada,
as Represented by the Minister of Department
of Citizenship and Immigration**

As their interests may appear

THE MOVEABLE PROPERTY insured was at the time of the occurrence deposited in **N/A**

I, **We, R. B. Budge, Official Trustee and George Hargreaves, Secretary-Treasurer**

do solemnly declare that the foregoing claim and statements are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular and
make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made or sworn
and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act

Declared before me at **Edmonton**

on **31st** day of **May, 1965**

Insured

779/8-1-012
Vol. 1, 04/81-01/68
NAC - Edmonton

Doc Separator GNA-000956

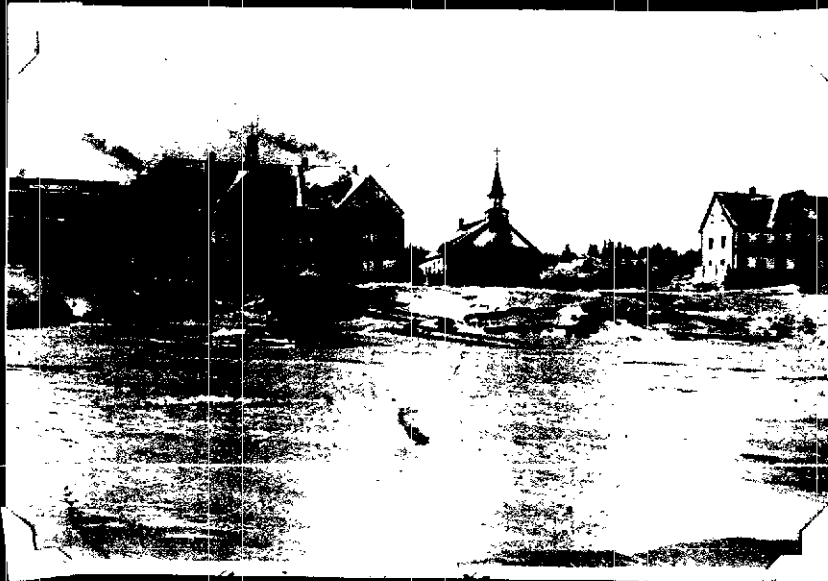
CHIPEWYAN, ALBERTA
COUVENT DES STS ANGES
1874 - 1967

L32-Y01

(Les notes inscrites au bas des portraits ont été
recueillies ici et là et les dates sont plutôt
approximatives. Il se peut que l'identification
de chacun ne soit pas toujours exacte n'ayant pas été
inscrite au verso du portrait le jour même.)

L32 Y01 Doc 1

GN-000956



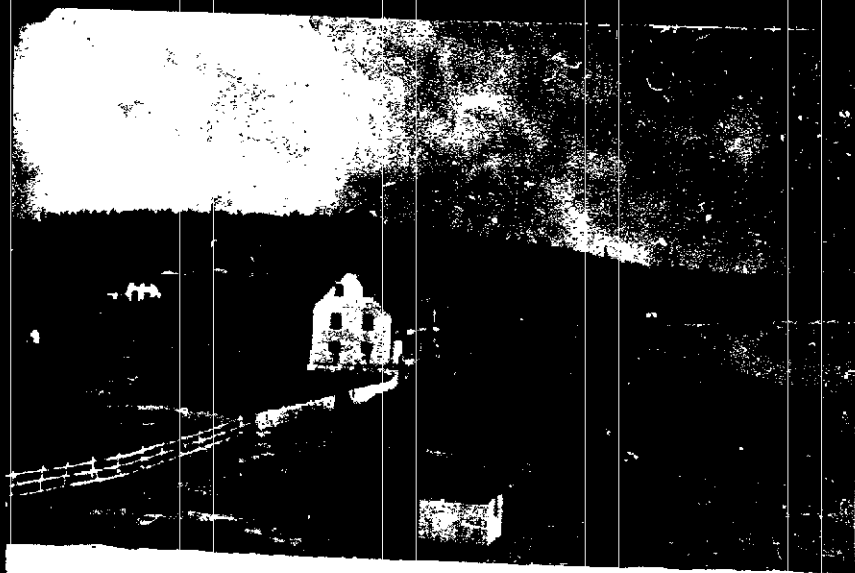
Mission de la Nativité, Fort Chipewyan
1942
L'école bâtie en 1881, agrandie en 1898 et
de 1904 - 1907
A l'arrière la nouvelle école en construction
de 1942



Nouvelle Ecole des SS. Anges
terminée en 1944



L'ancienne résidence des RR.PP.OBLATS
démolie en 1956.



EN 1954, L'ancienne résidence des RR.PP.OBLATS
EN L'ABANDON, DÉMOLIE EN 1954.



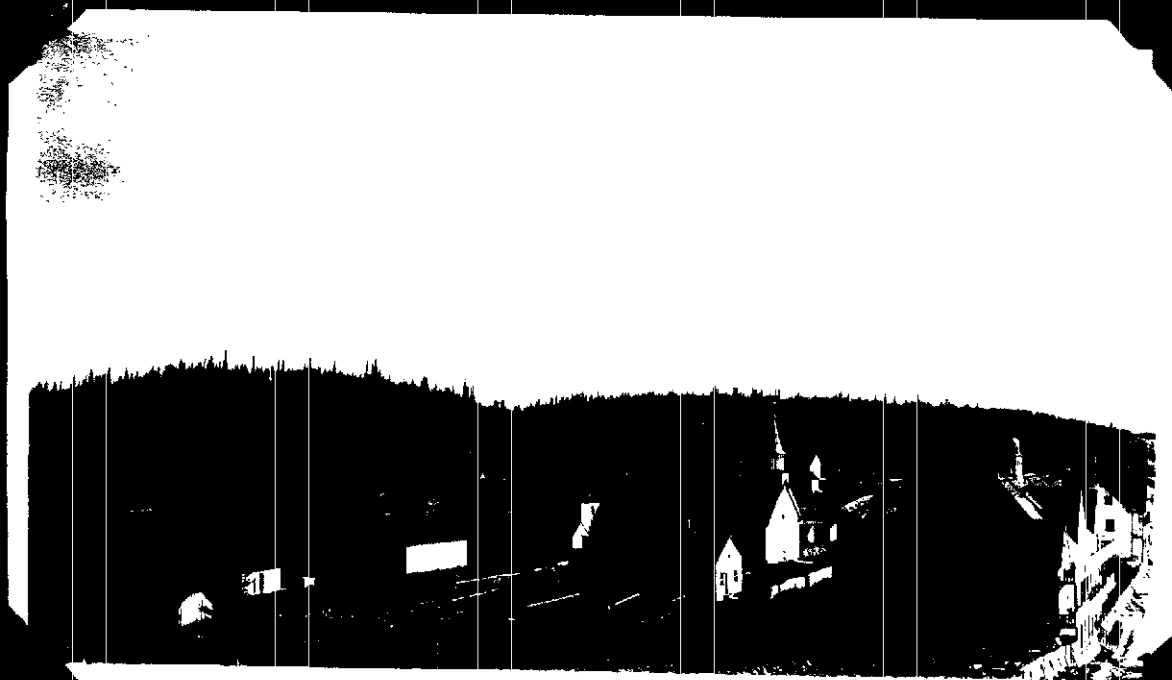
Chipewyan le premier couvent



Chipewyan 1933 - La vieille école



LA NOUVELLE ECOLE DES SAINTS-ANGES, BATIE PAR LES RR.FF. OBLATS;
BENITE PAR SON EXCELLENCE MGR.GABRIEL BREYNAT LE 11 JUIN 1944.





Chipewyan en 1943 - 1. Ancienne Résidence des pères Oblats, 2. Eglise, 3. ancienne Ecole, 4. nouvelle Ecole bâtie 1942-44 année où elle fut bénite par Mgr. Breynat



Vue de la nouvelle Ecole des Saints Anges à Fort Chipewyan - 1944



Vue générale de la Mission de la Nativité, Fort Chipewyan



Doc Separator AGL-000267

Mr. R.D. Ragan - Regional Director of Indian Affairs, Alberta.

Ottawa 4, December 6, 1967.

P.A.  779/6-1-012 (E.1)

Most Reverend Paul Piché, O.M.I.,
Bishop's Residence,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Dear Bishop Piché:

We have long been considering a new system of financing the Church-owned residential schools and have come to the conclusion that a system similar to that under which the Government-owned residential schools operated would solve problems both for the Church authorities and the Department.

This new proposed system would enable the Church-owned schools to operate efficiently and still give the Department control over expenditures.

I am enclosing herewith our proposals for the financing of Church-owned schools of which you have one in your area, Holy Angels Hostel, which, as you know, has had difficulty in financing.

I would appreciate it if you would examine these proposals and let me know whether or not you find them acceptable.

In the event that you agree with the proposed new system, I am forwarding two sets of instructions and forms. You could forward one set to the Superintendent of Holy Angels Hostel with the request that he complete his 1968 budget according to the instructions and have it returned to you. After you have perused it and are satisfied, you could then return it to the Department.

Since we would like to have the new system come into effect for the 1968 calendar year, there is some urgency in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
P. DEZIEL

DEZIEL/ss

R. F. Davey,
Director -
Education Services.



779/6-1-012
01/57 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.

Doc Separator AGL-000594

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Indian
Affairs
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des affaires
indiennes

Date

sur fiche/memo de service
votre fil./votre dossier

779/25-13-012 (E.1)

Ottawa 4, February 19, 1968.

Assistant Deputy Minister,
(Indian Affairs).

Re: Holy Angels Residence, Fort Chipewyan,
Alberta.

You recently approved an increase in the per capita grant paid to maintain the Christie Residential School.

It is our policy to review the budgets of Church-owned and operated residences and adjust the per capita grants to provide child care and amenities comparable to those received by pupils in Government-owned residences.

Salaries in Church-owned operations are consistently below the scales provided in Government-owned residences and all the residences are understaffed.

Present per capita grants do not allow for the same level of standards in food, clothing and other maintenance areas and it is for this reason, we recommend and request approval of an interim increase of [REDACTED] for 1968 in the per capita grant presently being paid to the Holy Angels Residence.

This will raise the per capita grant from [REDACTED].
The 1966 per pupil cost at Assumption Indian Residence, one comparable in size and location, was in excess of [REDACTED].

We have examined the budget submission very closely and feel that this interim increase will suffice until an officer of the branch can visit Fort Chipewyan and review with the Administrator some areas of anticipated costs.

J. W. Churchman,
Director of Indian Affairs.

779/25-13-012
09/39 - 03/70
VOL. 1 RCAP

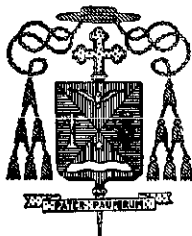
AGL-000594/1

Doc Separator AGL-001558-0001

Diocèse
~~de la Saskatchewan~~

du

Mackenzie



Diocese
~~of the Northwest Territories~~

*W.H. S. of
Mackenzie*

FORT SMITH, N.W.T. November 17th 1969.

Mr. D.W.Simpson,
Acting Director,
Education Branch,
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

In 1959, the Indian Affairs Branch requested the purchase of a parcel of Lot 36 in the Settlement of Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, from the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie.) The purpose of the purchase was to build a Federal School. The school was built before the land being surveyed and purchased. The land was surveyed later on and the new lot covers an area of 4.14 acres (Plan S 642 Ny B 018-1002). There has been no sale agreement as yet.

In 1962, Indian Affairs entered into an agreement with Alberta Northern School Division with regard to the education of the Indian children. The school was extended and teacherages were built on the lot. On account of these improvements made on the lot and on the basis that the Episcopal Corporation is still the registered owner of the property, we recently received a tax notice of [REDACTED]

Since no land purchase has ever been made by Indian Affairs and since our Corporation is still the owner of the premises, we feel justify to claim reimbursement not only for the taxes but also for the use of the land since 1958. This yearly rent for the use of the land should at least correspond to the interest of 7% of [REDACTED], the estimated value of the lot (2 cents per sq.ft.) .

We would appreciate knowing the Indian Affairs' proposals to settle this land problem at Fort Chipewyan.

Yours very truly,

Paul Piche O.M.I.
Bishop of Mackenzie.

779/36-4-011
E8 - 09/71
CA-HQ

Doc Separator

AGL-001675-0002



Mission de la Nativité
R.C. Mission
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

0075011111

December 9, 1969

Mr M.G. Jutras,
A/Regional Director
Department of Indian Affairs
27th Floor CN Tower
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mr Jutras:

I am returning the map received from you a few days ago.
To comply with your request I have identified for you the most important
buildings. On Lot 2, which is the one that Indian Affairs was supposed to
purchase long ago, there are quite a few buildings:

No 1.- BISHOP PICHE SCHOOL

All X - Teacherages.

On Lot 1 are the following most important buildings:

No 2.- HOLY ANGELS RESIDENCE

No 3.- R.C. CHURCH

No 4.- Oblates Residence

No 5.- Parish Hall



Lot No 3 does not belong to the Mission.

May I draw your attention to the fact that the Lot is owned by the
R.C. Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie whose President is Bishop Paul Piche, O.M.I.
You have to deal with him for the purchase of Lot No 2.

Yours truly

Father Gilles Mousseau, O.M.I.

779/36-4-737 Vol. 1
09/1968 - 12/1974
RCAP

AGL-001675-0002/1

Doc Separator AGL-000506

HOLY ANGELS SCHOOL
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

M E M O

- The number of the children boarding at Holy Angels Residence is on the decrease:
 - 15 stayed home after Christmas Holidays
 - 10 stayed home after Easter Holidays.
- There are presently in the Residence only 97 children.
 - 10 are Metis and the responsibility of either NORTH AND SCHOOL DIVISION or PUBLIC WELFARE
 - 87 are Treaty children attending Bishop Fliche School and the responsibility of Indian Affairs.
- The minimum salary per hour in Alberta has been increased since April 1, 1970 to [REDACTED] instead of [REDACTED] and it is supposed to increase again up to [REDACTED] per hour on October 1, 1970.
- Up to now we have not yet been charged for water supply from the water line coming from the settlement but very likely we shall have to pay for that service in a near future.
- In the past no rental has been paid by the Indian Affairs Department for the Residence that belongs to the Church (R.C. Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie). As the Sisters have their rooms in the Residence and therefore are boarding in a house that does not belong to the Government, no fee shall be charged for their rooms in the future after discussion with Bishop Paul Fliche, C.M.I., the President of the Corporation.
- The Fire Commissioner in his last report made special recommendations. We shall have to give consideration to them. Consequently we have to face a surplus of expenditure for the present year 1970.
- Disheswashing machine, incinerator and cafeteria have also been recommended.

I presume that all the above statements have to be taken into consideration to make the proper adjustment of the per capita grant for the boarders of our Residence and I suggest that the same per capita grant that is now paid be maintained during the whole current year.

[REDACTED]
Father Gilles Houdeau, C.M.I.
Administrator.

April 1970.

[REDACTED]
779/16-2-012
11/70 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.

Doc Separator AGL-000264

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development



779/6-1-012
Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

E56

G. D. Cromb,
Director,
Education Branch - Ottawa.

27th Floor, CN Tower,
EDMONTON 15, May 4, 1970.
our file/notre dossier 779/6-1
your file/votre dossier 779/6-1 (E56)

Re: Fire Commissioner's Report
Holy Angels Student Residence

Reference is made to your memo dated April 28th. In the absence of the Regional Superintendent of Education your memo was forwarded directly to me. I have discussed the Holy Angels Student Residence with a number of people who have visited the area and have been unable to determine without doubt that there is no automatic fire alarm system in existence at the school. When I discussed the problem with the local office of the Provincial Fire Commissioner, I was advised that when they talk of a manually operated fire alarm system, they mean a system that requires a person to operate a fire alarm station by throwing a switch or breaking a glass. By an automatic system they mean one which has heat or smoke detectors which will automatically trip the alarm without human aid. It would appear from the comments made by Father Mousseau that he believes the old hand operated alarm bell was the manually operated alarm system mentioned and that the electric fire alarm system with manual pull stations is the automatic system. I have requested the Asst. Agent stationed at Fort Chipewyan to make an inspection to identify whether or not there are any automatic devices such as heat sensors or smoke detectors present in the system.

I am rather curious as to our Departmental involvement in this subject since the Holy Angels Student Residence is wholly owned and operated by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie, and to date we have had no involvement insofar as physical aspects of this building are concerned. The Day School which is operated in conjunction with this residence is operated by Northland School Division, and it would appear that our total input is payment of board and room for resident Indians and tuition fees in the school. If we are in fact involved to a further extent than this, I would appreciate being advised so that this facility could be included in our plans for inspection of schools and residences.

As soon as I receive a report from the site, I will forward the necessary information.

[REDACTED]
L. R. Clark,
Regional Engineer.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
779/6-1-012
01/57 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.

Doc Separator AGL-000259

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development



779/6-1-012
Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

E14

Edmonton 15, December 29, 1970.

our file number: 779/6-1
your file number:

Director - Education Services,
Indian-Eskimo Affairs,
D.I.A.N.D. - Ottawa.

Holy Angels Residence -- Fire Marshall's Report

Attached is a photostat copy of a letter and report from Mr. P.H. Waterson on Holy Angels Residence and Bishop Piché School, Fort Chipewyan. Doubtless you will be receiving a copy of this report from D.P.W., but we wanted to draw to your attention the serious risk the present condition of the residence presents, and also the extensive and costly renovations required to alleviate this risk.

It is respectfully suggested that when the future operation of Bishop Piché school is finally settled, it might be wiser to establish both the school and a smaller-type residence right in the community. At present they are both situated about a mile from the settlement; bussing is required and the school in its present location is not part of the community of Fort Chipewyan.

W. Ivan Mouat,
Regional Superintendent,
Schools - Alberta.

Attachments.

W.I. MOUAT:ref

779/6-1-012
01/57 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.



Department of Public Works

Ministère des Travaux publics

P.O. Box 488,
EDMONTON 15, Alberta

December 23, 1970

Your file / votre dossier
our file / notre dossier

779/12-1

Department of Indian Affairs &
Northern Development
Alberta Regional Office
27th Floor, C.N. Towers
EDMONTON, Alberta

Dear Sir:

Holy Angels Indian Residential School -
16 Classroom Day School, Same Location

Please find enclosed one copy of a report prepared by this office concerning the above noted school property and the day school near it.

This report contains 11 recommendations dealing with the residential school and 7 others concerning the day school.

The possibility of closing the residential school was explored, but absence of space and the few foster homes in the community render this alternative difficult.

During inspection, it was noted that washrooms, kitchen equipment and much of the other facilities might require improvement. Therefore, before major changes are undertaken, the future of the school should be considered and long term utility of the residence property as a home for children evaluated.

The most important recommendations are those concerned with interior finish, fire doors and closures and sprinkler system in the residence area. These items should be carried out as soon as possible, particularly replacement of fiberboard by plaster or gypsum board and installation of fire doors.

In conclusion, we would appreciate being advised of your plans for repairing or replacing this residence property so that we in turn may advise our Headquarters office.

Yours truly,

P.H. Waterson
Regional Representative
Dominion Fire Commissioner's Office
Western Region

Enclosure

779/6-1-012
01/57 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.

REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE
DOMINION FIRE COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



BUREAU RÉGIONAL DU
COMMISSAIRE FÉDÉRAL DES INCENDIES
MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

P.O. Box 483
Edmonton, Alberta

Report No. 1
Inspected: Dec 16-17/70
By: P. Waterson

Name: Holy Angels Indian Residence

Location: 1 mile north of Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

Brief Description:

This is a school complex consisting of a residence building, a 16 class-room day school, several teacherages and a few small service buildings. A brother's residence is church-owned. The residence is also owned and operated by the RC church, and the day school is jointly owned by Federal and Provincial authorities.

Construction is wood frame throughout with some masonry in the residence area, and heat, light and power are reasonably safe.

Alarm systems are provided in both residence and day school buildings, along with standpipe 2 hose systems and extinguishers. There is a small volunteer fire department, but no hydrants in the school area.

Worst features of the property are the fiberboard interior finish of the residence and absence of adequate municipal and hydrant protection.

Remarks:

Buildings inspected included the main residence, day school, exterior facilities and dwelling areas. Alarm systems were tested, a fire drill was held, and existing fire protection facilities examined. Evacuation required 1'50". Operation of the watch service was verified at 11:30 P.M.

Population of the residence was 90-100 of urban the majority were children 7 - 8 years old. A total of 390 students make use of the day school.

14/11/70

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Residence:

Construction:

Area: about 8,500 sq. ft.
Walls: stucco and cement finished wood frame with insul-brick siding in the service wing.
Roof: flat patch roof on joists.
Floors: lino clad plank on joists.
Partitions: soft fiberboard sheathed studding, hollow construction. Masonry walls between center and dorm areas.
Ceilings: soft fiberboard sheathed except partial plywood in a few areas.
Vertical openings: sheathed in soft fiberboard, open from basement to top floor except for light panel type wood doors shutting off dormitories and located in corridors.
Repairs: Fair. Holes evident in interior sheathing but structure is not distorted or damaged.

Exits: Adequate from most areas but building is not well designed from the exit point of view. The two stairwells and corridors are not separated and there is open communication with service, kitchen areas in the basement.
A good fire escape is installed on each side of the dormitory wing, serving three dormitory areas. Students can leave directly from 2 dormitories, but must traverse a short length of stairwell in the others. Improvement would include replacement of fiberboard finish, shutting off of dormitory areas by $\frac{1}{2}$ hour doors.

Heat: Three oil fired steam and one hot water boiler in shut off boiler room of masonry construction. Boilers provincially activated but should be overhauled before start of heating season as they are quite old.

Oil storage arrangement includes seven large tanks holding a total of 70 - 30,000 gallons of oil. Center ones are dyked but newly installed units are not. Installation should be dyked and fenced.

Light & Power: Wiring in conduit with fuse panels. Appears to be safe, but should be examined at the time of any major alterations and repaired where necessary, as much of the wire used during the 1939-45 period sometimes deteriorates rapidly.

Exposure: Light: Only exposure 50' detached oil tanks installation and day school, 100' detached.

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Occupancy: Center Section
3rd: girls dorm. 43 girls
Exit via fire escape & stairwell.
2nd: Sisters' rooms.
1st: Officers and brothers' rooms.
Det: Cafeteria

Wing Sections: Top Girls & Boys dormitories

Day School: A fairly large building of about 16,000 sq. ft. area
over 100' detached from the residence.

Construction: Wood frame with composition shingle exterior finish and
flat tar and gravel roof. Walls on plasterboard with ply-
wood siding and ceiling is combustible fiberboard.

Heat: Oil fired low pressure boiler located in cut off boiler room of
masonry construction. Boilers in good condition with
masonry stack, but oil burners should be serviced regularly.
Four teacherages are heated by borrowed steam from the day
school boiler room.

Light & Power: Safe. Wiring in conduit with breaker panels.

Exposure: Light. Only exposure that could cause trouble is oil tank in-
stallation.

Occupancy: 16 classrooms, gym, manual training center.

Inside Protection:

Alarms: An A.C. operated total evacuation type fire alarm system in-
stalled with break glass stations and bells in corridors.

Extinguishers: A good supply of extinguishers is installed

Municipal Protection: A small volunteer fire department is in existence
consisting of 10 volunteers, more or less, and an unpaid fire chief.
An international 3 ton truck is equipped with front mounted pump, 300'
of 1 1/2" and 400' of 2 1/2" hose, ladders, extinguishers and a 1,000 gallon
water tank. Fire hall is heated and truck started and ran easily.
No hydrants are installed near the school area.
Fire Department is summoned by telephone to power house and sirens
located on power house roof.

Watchman The residence is patrolled by an elderly watchman who punches
6 rounds in the school and one in the brothers' residence. Rounds re-
corded on a portable clock.

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Condition Found:

1. The main residence building is finished throughout in painted soft fiberboard including walls and ceilings of stairwells and exit corridors. Partitions and walls do not appear to be fire stopped, and holes around pipes, etc., are apparent throughout the building.

Residence is in use as a dormitory and cafeteria by over 100 children on a regular basis.

Remedy Required

All combustible interior finish installed to be replaced by gypsum board or plaster throughout the building. At the time this is done, partitions and walls to be fire stopped with mineral wool or other suitable material, and all holes in sheathing to be filled with gypsum board or plaster. This work should be done as soon as possible.

Condition Found:

2. Dormitories and other areas separated by thin panel type wooden doors from stairwells and corridors. Stairwells finished in fiberboard having about 5 minutes fire resistance.

Remedy Required

(a) Fire resistance of stairwell enclosure should be brought up to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's fire resistance by means of gypsum board or plaster.
(b) Dormitories to be shut off from stairwells by means of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour rated doors.

Condition Found:

3. Horizontal exit corridors and stairwells are open or shut off by light wooden doors.

Remedy Required

Horizontal exit corridors should be shut off by means of self closing $\frac{1}{2}$ hour doors at stairwells. Doors should be located to take advantage of the masonry or masonry clad walls between dormitory wings and center section.

Condition Found:

4. Cafeteria, laundry and storage facilities are located in the building basement, communicating with basement corridors and stairwells. In addition some of the school staff sleep in rooms on the second floor.

Remedy

It is therefore recommended that buildings be protected by means of a dry pipe sprinkler system, with sprinklers protecting all parts of the building including attic spaces and crawl spaces.
A 9,000 gallon pressure tank will be acceptable as a water supply.

Condition

5. The kitchen, stores and bakery oven are both oil fired units with metal smoke pipes connected to chimneys. Some discoloration was noted at ceiling around chimneys.

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Remedy

Smoke pipes should be thimble or insulated and replaced if necessary where pipes enter chimneys, and kept at least 24" from the nearest wall or ceiling surface.

6. Alarm system was faint in some areas of the basement and elsewhere.

(a) The system should be tested, with installation of enough additional 10" bells to produce a loud noise level in dormitory and assembly areas. Existing bells should be adjusted to produce maximum sound.

(b) Alarm system should be tested every week with prompt repair of any defects discovered.

7. Condition Found

Trouble has developed with one of the boilers in the midst of the heating season.

Remedy

(a) Oil burner, boilers, chimney flues, smoke pipes and all equipment connected with the heating system to be checked annually before the start of the heating season by a competent, heating technician with prompt repairs of all defects discovered.

(b) Provincial boiler and pressure vessel inspections to be carried out as required by law.

8. Condition Found

Wiring appeared to be reasonably serviceable but almost 27 years old, and installed in wartimes.

Remedy

Electrical system to be inspected by a qualified electrician with repairs of any defects discovered.

9. Condition Found

The girls' Rec room has but one exit.

Remedy

Provide a second means of egress from the girls play room.

10.

Walls and ceiling of laundry and kitchen should be brought up to one hour's fire resistance and door openings protected by $\frac{3}{4}$ hour doors.

11. Provide emergency lighting units in exit corridors and stairwells, to illuminate the path of egress. Units chosen should be from among those approved by the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

.....6

16 classroom school

12. Condition Found

Alarm stations are not clearly marked and location is 40-50' away from exit doors.

Remedy

Provide an alarm station at each exit and clearly mark existing alarm stations by means of a red patch or light above the station.

13. Condition

School facilities are used during the night hours for various purposes up until about 10:30 PM. No emergency lighting provided.

Remedy

Provide emergency lighting in corridors and exit stairwells sufficient to clearly illuminate the path of egress.

14. Condition

One boiler rod broken down owing to a malfunction.

Remedy

Heating plant to be inspected and overhauled at the start of the heating season with repair of all defects discovered to prevent a possible breakdown during the heating season. Combustion on inlet should be checked to ensure that it is adequate to supply the boilers with air.

15. Boiler room door should be repaired, weights rehung and door made to close automatically.

16. Extinguishers should be serviced regularly and tagged with the date of servicing.

Pump tanks should be topped up every six months and other types of extinguishers serviced annually.

17. Condition Found

Oil tank installation is exposed to damage by children and newer tanks are not dyked.

Remedy

Extend dykes to conform volumes of new tanks and provide a substantial fence around the tank area.

c

10. Provide a standpipe and hose system in the day school building with hose cabinets so located that 75' of hose will reach with 20' of all parts of the building. Installation should be in accordance with LFC standard No. 402.

P. Waterson
Regional Representative
Dominion Fire Commissioner's Office

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

779/6-1-012
01/57 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.

[REDACTED]

Doc Separator AGL-001560

TRANSFER OF LAND

LA CORPORATION EPISCOPALE CATHOLIQUE ROMAINE DU MACKENZIE

being registered owner of an estate in fee simple, subject, however, to such encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorandum under written, in all that certain tract of land situate in the Province of Alberta, and being:

Lot Two (2) containing Four and Fourteen Hundredths (4.14) acres more or less, in Block Eighteen (18) in the Townsite of Fort Chipewyan, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, as shown on Sub-division Plan 5642 N.Y.

RESERVING UNTO HER MAJESTY ALL MINES AND MINERALS,

do hereby in consideration of the sum of [REDACTED]

paid to ~~XXXXXX~~ by **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA,**
c/o The Deputy Minister, Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

hereinafter called the "Transferee", the receipt of which sum ~~XXXXXX~~ hereby acknowledge, transfer to the said Transferee all ~~XXXXXX~~ interest in the said piece of land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF ~~XXXXXX~~ **La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine Du MacKenzie**
(~~XXXXXX~~ has hereunto affixed its Corporate Seal by the hands of its proper officer*)
this _____ day of **June** A.D. 1971

Signed by the said

in the presence of

**LA CORPORATION EPISCOPALE CATHOLIQUE
ROMAINE DU MACKENZIE**

Per:

(Corporate Seal)

(Transferor Sign Here)

(Witness sign Here)

AFFIDAVIT OF TRANSFEEEE
FORM 39

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

I, **[REDACTED]**
of **the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Barrister and Solicitor,**
MAKE OATH AND SAY: (occupation)

1. I am ~~XXXXXX~~ for agent of the transferee) named in the within transfer and I know the lands therein described. **on information and belief.**

2. I know the circumstances of the said transfer and the true consideration paid by ~~XXXXXX~~ (the transferee) is as follows: **The sum of [REDACTED] by cash.**

3. The transferor named in the said transfer is the person from whom ~~XXXXXX~~ (the transferee) acquired the said lands.

4. The present value of the land, in my opinion, is **[REDACTED]**
("land" includes buildings and all other improvements affixed to the land.)

SWORN before me at **the City of Edmonton**
in the Province of Alberta,
this _____ day of _____, A.D. 1971

A Commissioner for Oaths, in and for the Province of Alberta

Document No.

Dated , A.D. 19

La Corporation Episcopale
Catholique Romaine Du
MacKenzie

TO

Her Majesty the Queen
in right of Canada

Reference Certificate

TRANSFER

MAYAN STATIONERY LTD.

I certify that the within instrument is
duly Entered and Registered in the Land
Titles Office for the
Alberta Land Registration District at

in the Province of Alberta, at.....

o'clock.....M., on the.....

day of....., A.D. 19.....

Number..... Book..... Folio.....

..... Registrar
A.L.R.D.

New Certificate

File 2864-5

AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION FOR WITNESS

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
TO WIT:

I,
of
in the Province of Alberta
MAKE OATH AND SAY:

1. I was personally present and did see
named in the within instrument, who is (are)
personally know to me to be the person(s) named therein, duly sign and execute the same for the purpose(s) named therein.
2. That the same was executed at
subscribing witness thereto. In the Province of Alberta, and that I am the
3. That I know the said person(s) and he (she, each) is in my belief of the full age of twenty-one years.

SWORN before me at
of Alberta this day of

in the Province
A.D. 19

(A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta)

DOWER AFFIDAVIT

I,
Province of Alberta

of
(occupation), MAKE OATH AND SAY:

in the

1. That I am the Transferor named in the within instrument.
2. That I am not married OR That neither my self nor my spouse have resided on the within mentioned lands at any time since our marriage.

SWORN before me at
of Alberta this day of

in the Province
A.D. 19

(A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta)

CONSENT OF SPOUSE

I, being married to the above named
do hereby give my consent to the disposition
of our homestead, made in this instrument and I have executed this document for the purpose of giving up my life estate and other dower rights in the said property given to me by THE DOWER ACT, to the extent necessary to give effect to the said disposition.

(Signature of Spouse)

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY SPOUSE

1. This document was acknowledged before me by
apart from her husband (his wife),
acknowledged to me that she (he),
2. (a) is aware of the nature of this disposition;
(b) is aware that THE DOWER ACT, gives her (or him) a life estate in the homestead and the right to prevent disposition of the homestead by withholding consent;
(c) consents to the disposition for the purpose of giving up the life estate and other dower rights in the homestead given to her (or him) by THE DOWER ACT, to the extent necessary to give effect to the said disposition.
(d) is executing the document freely and voluntarily without any compulsion on the part of her husband (or his wife).

Dated at

in the Province of Alberta this day of

A.D. 19

774/36-47
68-04/11
CL-Ha

Doc Separator RCA-000485

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
NORTH WEST DEVELOPMENT

REPORT

EDUCATION PROGRAM

ALBERTA

Education

General Administration

Education in Federal Schools

Education in Non-Federal Schools

Transportation and Maintenance of Schools

Adult Education

Vocational and Special Training

Employment and Relocation

Library Services

SKINNO
MONTGOMERY
EDUCATION
ONTARIO

Dear Reader:

February, 1971.

The need for a comprehensive inventory of programs and services available to Canada's Indian people has been recognized and efforts are underway to satisfy this need.

This is a large task and the initial phase has been to determine and pursue information needs about the programs and services available to Indian people through the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The second and third phases will be to expand and refine the material obtained in the initial phase and to secure information on programs and services provided by other agencies both public and private, federal and provincial.

The information obtained so far has been produced in a series of three basic reports - one for each of the Department's activities in Community Affairs, Economic Development and Education. There are seven sets of three - one for each Region. Each report, in its final form, will form a source of information on all relevant programs and services available to native people. Inside the Department it could form a link to communicate policy, procedures and operational variations. It would also provide a useful body of information required in briefing and training of staff. The information will also be used as basic data for public presentations.

This report presents the results of initial efforts to satisfy the above-mentioned information needs derived from discussions with activity specialists. The information is not final, complete, or up-to-date. Before using any of the information for public purposes, it is being distributed to our staff to obtain their suggestions for changes. Any resulting amendments will be forwarded as revisions, which can be inserted with ease because of the loose-leaf format.

Your comments are invited at any time; however, any information received by July 1, 1971, could be included in the material made available for public purposes.

Charles F. Kerr,
Chief,
Indian-Eskimo Program,
Information Centre.

701/25-1
12/70 - 05/71
Vol. 8 DRSNO

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

GUIDE	PROGRAM	REGION	FIN. CODE	DATE	UPDATE
	Education	Alberta	2900	Feb. 1971.	Annually, April 1.
CODE	SUBJECT			FILE REF.	SOU ADDRESS
	Student Residences		2910-90		
B.1.	<u>Background - National</u>				
B.1.a.	<u>History</u>				
	Early education of Indians was given in Residential Schools administered largely by the various churches. From 1892 to April 1, 1969, the churches operated the residence program on the basis of a per-pupil grant. In 1968, the Department of Justice ruled that residence employees, though recruited and nominally employed by the Church organizations were, in effect, Crown employees. For this reason, the management and administration of all except four residences were transferred to the Department on April 1, 1969. During the initial two year period of the Department's management of student residences, administrators and child care workers, though public employees were exempt from the provisions of the Public Service Employment Act. In this first two year period, the Department contracted with the Churches to continue their responsibility for the recruitment and nomination of administrators and child care workers. In 1948, 45 percent of the 20,161 Indians attending school, resided in 73 student residences, whereas in 1968, only 9,071 or 14% of the 66,217 Indian students lived in 62 student residences. The need for the residential schools has diminished as a result of additional day school facilities, improved roads and housing, increased provincial welfare services for orphan and neglected children and boarding home services for high school students. Increasingly, the residential schools are becoming hostels which will provide boarding facilities only for pupils enrolled in either provincial or federal day schools. At those residential schools which continue to operate classroom facilities, the classrooms are being separated from the dormitory accommodation and will be administered in the same manner as Federal Day Schools.		Review 1948-68	Dept. Head, Student Res. Svcs.	
CENT. STAT. No.			D. C. S. No.		
			2900/5		

701/28-1
12/70-05/71
Vol. 8 DRSRO

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

GUIDE	PROGRAM	REGION	FIN. CODE	DATE	UPDATE																								
	Education	Alberta	2900	Feb. 1971.	Annually. April 1.																								
CODE	SUBJECT			FILE REF.	SOC. & ADDRESS																								
	Student Residences		2910-90																										
B.1.	<u>Background - National (Cont'd)</u>																												
B.1.b	<u>Present Situation</u>																												
	There are 50 student residences in use, 47 operated by the Department, and three continuing to be operated by the Roman Catholic Church by means of per-pupil grants from the Department. Regional breakdown of residence enrollment is as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>No. of Residences</th> <th>Total Enrollment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>British Columbia</td> <td>14</td> <td>2,023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alberta</td> <td>8</td> <td>827</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saskatchewan</td> <td>8</td> <td>1,330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manitoba</td> <td>8</td> <td>860</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ontario</td> <td>6</td> <td>851</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quebec</td> <td>6</td> <td>1,035</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>50</td> <td>6,926</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Approximately one-third of all admissions to school residences are for reasons of problems in the home. As a result of careful screening, larger numbers of children are now attending nearby schools. The ratio of admissions of children from problem homes is, however, on the increase, and one immediate effect is the pressure on the residence program for greater child care expertise in terms of trained child care workers and program supervisors. There is concern therefore, that the residence services be appropriately staffed and directed. There are approximately 450 child care workers, most of whom require further training in this line of work. Since the transfer to the Department in April 1969, a recruitment policy was developed which emphasizes hiring of child care workers with proper qualifications. The per-pupil grants for church operated residences are determined in agreement with the churches and are approved by the Assistant Deputy Minister.			Region	No. of Residences	Total Enrollment	British Columbia	14	2,023	Alberta	8	827	Saskatchewan	8	1,330	Manitoba	8	860	Ontario	6	851	Quebec	6	1,035	Total	50	6,926		Dept. Head, Student Res. Svcs.
Region	No. of Residences	Total Enrollment																											
British Columbia	14	2,023																											
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Quebec	6	1,035																											
Total	50	6,926																											
CENT. STAT. No.			D. C. S. No.																										
			2900/6																										

701/25-1
12/70 - 05/71
Vol. B DRSRO

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

GUIDE	PROGRAM	REGION	FIN. CODE	DATE	UPDATE
	Education	Alberta	2900	Feb. 1971.	Annually. April 1.
CODE	SUBJECT			FILE REF.	SOURCE ADDRESS
	Student Residences		2910-90		
B.2.	<u>Background - Regional</u>				
B.2.a.	<u>History</u>				
	Indian Residential Schools were built by the Churches chiefly in the period 1915 to 1930, and were operated as farm vocational schools by their Mission Branches on a per capita grant basis. In 1957, the per capita grant operation was replaced by a system of contracts between the Department and the Churches. On April 1, 1969, the schools were taken over by the Department and the separation of school and residence operations was completed. Most of the farms closed out in 1957, although St. Mary's (Cardston, Alberta) continued to operate.			701/25-12-1	Reg. Co-ord. Student Res.
B.2.b.	<u>Present Situation</u>				
	We continue to provide accommodation for students who need assistance and who are not maintained in private homes. In 1970-71, we will provide accommodation for approximately 650 students.			701/25-12-1 701/6-1 701/16-1-700 701/25-12-1	E. Daniels, Reg. Supt. Educ.
	The Region is moving towards the operation of Student Residences by Indian Associations under contract. This is now being done at Blue Quills Reserve, and proposals are expected momentarily from Assumption and Hay Lakes Reserves.				
	-Foster home program for students in high school is being expanded at the present time.				
	-Education Committees elected to advise Departmental personnel in school and student residence programs are now asking for expansion of school facilities and operation of residences to enable children to advance to higher grade levels in schools adjacent to or on the reserves. (e.g. - grade VIII facilities to include grade IX and Grade XI to include grade XII). This trend reduced student population at Jousard in 1969 resulting in sudden closure in October and reduction at Desmarais Residence operation.				
	-Native people want to keep their children at home on Sturgeon Lake reserve and participate in school operation at Valleyview.				
CENT. STAT. No.				D. C. S. No.	

2900/7

701/25-1
12/70-05/71
Vol. 8 DRSRO

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

GUIDE	PROGRAM	REGION	FIN. CODE	DATE	UPDATE
	Education	Alberta	2900-90	Feb. 1971.	Annually. April 1.
CODE	SUBJECT			FILE REF.	SOU. & ADDRESS
	Student Residences				
B.2.	<u>Background - Regional (Cont'd)</u>				
B.2.b.	<u>Present Situation (Cont'd)</u> -Desire of Tall Cree Band to have children provided with school facilities at home is affecting Desmarais in 1970. We may have limited operation with maximum of 20 students in this residence, creating uneconomical operation of facilities. -Blue Quills Student Residence at St. Paul is now being administered by Saddle Lake School committee. Blue Quills has ceased operations under the Department and funds will now be encumbered from Federal sources to operate the Residence.				
B.2.c.	<u>Special Situations</u> Holy Angels Student Residence at Fort Chipewyan remained under Church operation on a per capita grant basis.				
C.1.	<u>Method of Operation - Departmental</u>				
C.1.a.	<u>Purpose</u> The objective is aimed at providing a well-rounded home and community experience that meets the developmental needs of these children. The activities of the program are covered through provision for: Administration Transportation Facilities Building Facilities Catering Services Special Services Maintenance of Pupils Extra-curricular Activities Seasonal Transportation, and Other Services.				Dept. Head, Student Res. Serv.
<u>CENT. STAT. No.</u>				<u>D. C. S. No.</u>	

2900/8

 701/25-1
 12/70 - 05/71
 Vol. 8 DRSRO

Doc Separator AGL-002374

Sister Brady
Holy Angels Residential School
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

ST. PAUL, Alberta Feb. 11/71

779/25-2-Holy Angels

[REDACTED]

Dear Sister Brady:

Would you please have these forms signed by the child's parent or guardian.

Thank you.

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Ruby Whitford
Counsellor's Aide
Saddle Lake/Athabasca District

R. Whitford:tpl

Enclosures

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

779/25-2-737
09/70 - 09/73
Vol. 3 NAC

[REDACTED]

Doc Separator AGL-002311

JACKSON, ARLETTE & MACIVER

Barristers and Solicitors

ROY C. JACKSON, Q.C. (1888-1958)
L. P. ARLETTE, LL.B.
A. N. MACIVER, B.A., LL.B.

TELEPHONE 424-5146
AREA CODE: 403

1007 EMPIRE BUILDING
EDMONTON 18, ALBERTA

June 3, 1971

YOUR FILE

OUR FILE 2064-55

[REDACTED]
The Most Reverend Paul Fliche, O.M.I.,
Bishop of Mackenzie,
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

Dear Sir:

Re: Purchase Lands -
Chippewyan Settlement

We refer to previous correspondence in respect to this matter and have been instructed by the Department of Justice that authority has now been obtained to purchase the whole of Lot 2, Block 18, plan 5642 D.Y. comprising 4.14 acres from La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine Du Mackenzie for the sum of [REDACTED] in the name of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, c/o The Deputy Minister, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, Ontario.

We advise, therefore, that the matter is proceeding and that the writer is acting as agent of the Minister of Justice in respect to this matter.

We shall communicate with you shortly.

Yours truly,

JACKSON, ARLETTE & MACIVER,

Per: [REDACTED]

Arlette

LPA/RE

cc Department of Justice, Ottawa,
Attention: P.M. Troop

cc Department of Indian Affairs &
Northern Development,
Edmonton

[REDACTED]
779/36-4-CH
68-09/71
CR-HQ

Doc Separator AGL-002314



OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0H4
June 18, 1971.

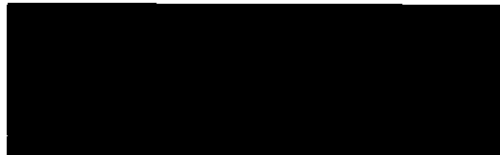
779/36-4-011 (E.25)

ADMINISTRATOR OF LANDS
ATTENTION: Mr. J.L. Ménard

Land - Fort Chipewyan

This will confirm conversation between Mr. Ménard and Mr. Short of this Branch in which it was agreed that the date for turnover of the land at Fort Chipewyan by Bishop Piché to the Department will be July 1, 1971. A cheque to cover the cost involved has been issued and was delivered to Mr. Ménard today.

We consider that it is likely that the turnover date will be satisfactory to Bishop Piché and that there will be no request received from him for compensation of property taxes paid by the Church during the several years that we had the use of the land since Bishop Piché in 1970 doubled the price originally quoted to us and we understand that a major factor in the increase was the amount of taxes paid by him.



G.D. Cromb,
Director -
Education Branch.

779/36-4-011
68-09/71
CR-HQ

Doc Separator AGL-000231



LAND TITLES ACT, Sec. 64 — The land mentioned in any certificate of title issued under this Act shall by implication and without any express reservation, be subject to—
 (a) any reservation or exception including royalties contained in any original grant of the land from the Crown;
 (b) any right of way or other public easement, howsoever created or in respect of the land;
 (c) any agreement for a lease for a period not exceeding five years, where there is actual occupation of the land by the owner;
 (d) any mortgage or execution against or affecting the interest in the land which have been registered and maintained in the Land Titles Office;
 (e) any appropriation which may by statute be vested in any person, corporation, or Her Majesty;
 (f) any way or other easement granted or acquired under the provisions of any Act or law in force in the Province.

194-K-249



Issued on instrument registered at 12.11 o'clock
 P. m. on the 7 day of JULY
 A.D. 19 71
 Number 5696 Book S.J. Folio 176
 E.F. GAMACHE
 Registrar, N.A.L.R.D.

Duplicate Certificate of Title

Assoc. Fund Value [REDACTED]

Refer Cert. No. 208-W-227

North Alberta Land Registration District.

This is to Certify that

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

IN RIGHT OF CANADA

IMPORTANT NOTICE
 It will be to the interest of every Owner and Mortgagee to furnish the Land Titles Office, Edmonton, with his full address (Post Office and Street number) or any change in address where Notices of dealings with this Title may be sent.

is now the owner of an estate in fee simple

of and in

LOT TWO (2) CONTAINING FOUR AND FOURTEEN HUNDREDTHS (4.14) ACRES MORE OR

LESS, IN BLOCK EIGHTEEN (18) IN THE TOWNSITE OF FORT CHIPEWYAN, IN THE PROVINCE OF

ALBERTA, CANADA, AS SHOWN ON SUBDIVISION PLAN 5642 N.Y.

(LOTS 12 TO 39 INCL. CHIPEWYAN SETT.)

RESERVING UNTO HER MAJESTY ALL MINES AND MINERALS.

779/36-4-012
 07/74 - 01/77
 VOL. 2 HQ.

CROWN
 627.1036

subject to the encumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorandum underwritten or endorsed hereon, or which may hereafter be made in the register:

In Witness Whereof *I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this* SEVENTH *day of* JULY *A.D. 19* 71
FC *ES*

C/O THE DEPUTY MINISTER,
DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO,

P.O. Address KIA OH 4

AD *Registrar*

North Alberta Land Registration District

OVER

779/36-4-012
07/74 - 01/77
VOL. 2 HQ.

194-R-249

Duplicate Certificate of Title

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

LOT 2 BLK. 18 PLAN 5642 N.Y.

FORT CHIPEVYAN

I certify that the within instrument is a true duplicate of the certificate of title as contained in the register in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District at Edmonton in the Province of Alberta.

Issued on instrument registered at 12.11
o'clock P. m. on the 7 day
of JULY A.D. 1971

Number 5696 Book S.J. Folio 176

E. F. GAMACHE

Registrar N.A.L.R.D.

110310

779/36-4-012
07/74 - 01/77
VOL. 2 HQ.

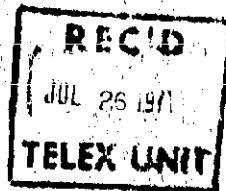
AGL-000231/3

Doc Separator AGL-001499

LAND OTT

LAND EDM

JULY 26/71



G D CROMB

DIR EDUC BR

A7/125 FOLLOWING DETAILS RECEIVED IN THIS AM MEETING WITH NORTH-
LAND SCH DIV

BISHOP PICHE SCHOOL

REVENUE

A. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENT

SCHOOL

EQUIPMENT

TOTAL

(Overland 75% (Row Island 25%))

B. DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1. SCHOOL - C 96

C118

C132

C156

2. EQUIPMENT C129

3. WATER SUPPLY

TOTAL

C. DEBENTURES

BY-LAW 4 1963 VOCATIONAL WING

VOCATIONAL EQUIPMENT

BY-LAW 5 1963 DUPLEX

BY-LAW 6 1964 DUPLEX

BY-LAW 7 1964 ADDITION

TOTAL

GRAND TOTAL

BISHOP PICHE

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES TO APR 15/71

SCHOOL

BUILDINGS

FURN AND EQUIP

UTILITIES

RESIDENCES

NO. 1 (INDIAN AFF) - FURN AND EQUIP

NO. 2 (INDIAN AFF) - FURN AND EQUIP

NO. 3 AND 4 DUPLEX - BUILDINGS

FURN AND EQUIP

NO. 5 SINGLE DWELLING - BUILDINGS

FURN AND EQUIP

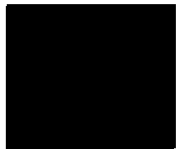
NO 6 AND 7 DUPLEX - BUILDINGS

FURN AND EQUIP

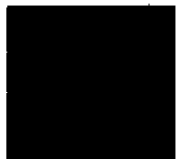
NO. 8 ATCO RENTAL PURCHASE - FURN AND EQUIP

UTILITIES

TOTAL RESIDENCES - BUILDINGS
FURN AND EQUIP
UTILITIES



TOTAL RESIDENCES AND SCHOOL
BUILDINGS
FURN AND EQUIP
UTILITIES

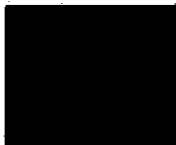


GRAND TOTAL

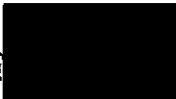


THEIR REQUEST FOR SETTLEMENT OF BUILDINGS ETC AS FOLLOWS

TOTAL EXPENDITURE
LESS HALF ORIGINAL
TOTAL



LESS CONTRIBUTIONS



EQUALS



80 PERCENT OF THIS FIGURE



LESS 20 PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES

THIS SUMMER (



EQUALS

RECOMMEND WE SETTLE THIS FIGURE

PLS PHONE WHEN YOU HAVE CONSIDERED ABOVE

WM C THOMAS REG SUPT OF EDUC ALTA

LAND OTT

Doc Separator

AGL-001496-0001



Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Program Financial and Management Adviser,
Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

Ottawa Ontario K1A 0H4.
August 24, 1971.

701/16-1
779/23-11-378(E.47)

Staffing and Financing -
Bishop Piché School

At the request of the Indian people negotiations have been underway for several months for the Department to take over the operation of the Bishop Piché School at Fort Chipewyan from the Northland School Division.

Funds for operating this school will be provided by transferring to the Federal School sub-activity tuition fees from non-Federal School funds that would have been paid to the Northland School Division and by crediting the sub-activity with tuition fees that will be received from the Province of Alberta for non-Indian students.

Operating costs are estimated to be [REDACTED] per school year and 7/12 of this sum will be required for the 1971-72 fiscal year. The school enrolls 237 Treaty Indian children and about 100 Metis and other children. The Department pays approximately [REDACTED] for tuition fees from the non-Federal School budget.

The Regional Superintendent of Education indicates that man-years and salary funds will be required for the following 27 positions:

Principal
Vice-Principal
16 Teachers
Home Economics Specialist
Industrial Arts Specialist

Councillor Assistant
2 Janitors
1 Bus Drive (Heating and Plant
Operator)
3 Teacher Assistants

.../2

779/6-1-011 Vol. 3
08/1964 - 11/1971
BCAP

We would appreciate it if you would arrange for position numbers to be assigned for the positions listed above so that teachers can be hired. Man-years and salary expenditures will be charged to the Alberta Region on the understanding that should the Region be short at the end of the fiscal year due to the take-over of this school, provision will be made to cover the deficit from the total Indian and Eskimo Program.

Since the school will be taken over on August 30th you will understand the urgency of providing these positions as quickly as possible.

G.D. Cromb,
Director,
Education Branch.

Doc Separator

AGL-002020-0001

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 16th DAY OF November 1971.

IN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN in the right of Canada
represented herein by the Minister of Indian
Affairs and Northern Development, hereinafter
called "the Minister"

OF THE FIRST PART

AND

THE NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION NO. 61
in the Province of Alberta, hereinafter
called "the Division"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development formerly owned
and operated the Bishop Piché School at Fort Chipewyan in Alberta.

AND WHEREAS the Minister contributed to the additions to facilities
constructed by the Division.

AND WHEREAS the Division now owns and operates the Bishop Piché School at
Fort Chipewyan.

AND WHEREAS the Division agrees to turn over the Bishop Piché school
facilities at Fort Chipewyan to the Minister.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH THAT THE PARTIES hereto, hereby covenant and
agree each with the other as follows:

1. The Minister shall pay to the Division for said school and residence
facilities the nominal sum of [REDACTED]
2. The contribution referred to in paragraph 1 shall transfer ownership of
all said school facilities and all said school residence facilities to the
Minister.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been signed by the parties hereto,
the day and year above written.

... [REDACTED]
Witness

[REDACTED]
Assistant Deputy Minister
(Indian and Eskimo Affairs)

... [REDACTED]
Witness

... [REDACTED]
Division

Approved under the provision
of Section 178 (b) of the School
Act of Alberta this 6 day of April
1973.

[REDACTED]
Minister of Education

... 2

[REDACTED]

6 4965 12-50 Vol 1
1971-1985
(K) HCR

I have read the above Agreement and understand its nature. On behalf of the Indian people concerned with this school program we concur with the arrangements in this contract and the operation of the Bishop Piché School by the Minister under the terms and conditions agreed upon with the Division.

Chief
Title
Chipewyan
Band

Signature

*H. J. [unclear]
[unclear] to [unclear]*

Chief
Title
Cree
Band

Signature

Date

Hon. D.R. Getty
Minister of Federal & Intergovernmental
Affairs for Alberta

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

4965 1750 Vol. 1
1980-1985
C-119

[Redacted]

Doc Separator AGL-002421

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 22nd day of November, 1971.

B. ZEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN in right of Canada
represented herein by the Minister of Indian
Affairs & Northern Development, hereinafter
called "the Minister"

OF THE FIRST PART

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
represented herein by the Minister of Educa-
tion, hereinafter called "the Department of
Education"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Northland School Division No. 61 has been providing educational
services for Treaty Indian children at Bishop Piche School, Fort Chipewyan,
Alberta;

AND WHEREAS the Indian Bands of Fort Chipewyan have requested the
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to again take over the opera-
tion of Bishop Piche School;

AND WHEREAS the enrollment of Bishop Piche School includes students of
non-Indian status and the Minister agrees to provide such children with the same
quality of education and instruction as he provides to Indian children in the
school;

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed to share the operating cost
of the Bishop Piche School in the manner provided in this Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto hereby
covenant and agree with each other as follows:

1. In this Agreement

- (a) "Operating Costs" shall mean the total gross operational expenditures
in accord with an annual financial statement, reduced by
 - (i) rental revenue from staff accommodation;
- (b) "Indian" means a person who pursuant to the Indian Act is registered as
an Indian or who is entitled to be registered as an Indian;
- (c) "Fiscal Year" means the period between April 1st in any year and the
next following March 31st;
- (d) "School Year" has the meaning given to it by the Minister;

2. The Minister shall

- (a) supply classroom accommodation necessary for the education and instruc-
tion of non-Indian students at Bishop Piche School, Fort Chipewyan;
- (b) accept non-Indian students for enrollment at Bishop Piche School at the

....Page 2

702/25-11-61
Vol. 1, 08/71-03/80
NAC Edmonton

AGL-002421/1

- commencement of each school year and provide to such children the same educational opportunity and quality of instruction as he provides Indian children;
- (c) ensure that there will be no segregation on the basis of race of the children in Bishop Piche School;
 - (d) forward to the Department of Education at the end of each fiscal year two copies of a financial statement of expenditure for Bishop Piche School;
3. The Department of Education shall
- (a) pay to the Minister each fiscal year a per capita share of the operating costs of the Bishop Piche School determined by dividing a number equal to the number of the total student enrollment of the school during that year into the net operating cost for that fiscal year;
 - (b) make interim payments quarterly or as mutually agreed to by parties concerned, subject to settlement of the share of operating costs as determined under sub-paragraph (a) at the end of each fiscal year upon receipt of the annual financial statement for Bishop Piche School;
 - (c) notify the Minister on or about the 31st day of May in each year of the number of non-Indian students expected to attend Bishop Piche School in the following year;
4. The number of students in attendance at Bishop Piche School during each school year shall for the purposes of determining the proportion of the operating costs payable by the Department of Education for the school year, be the number of students listed on the school register as of September 30th of that school year or the number of students agreed upon by the parties prior to the commencement of that school year;
5. It is mutually covenanted and agreed by the Department and the Minister that
- (a) any program for the addition of building facilities and/or major renovations to existing buildings shall be undertaken on the basis of a special and specific agreement;
 - (b) nothing contained in this Agreement shall confer upon the Department of Education any right of formal classroom inspection, supervision of administration, teaching personnel, the methods or materials of instruction or management generally of the Bishop Piche School; provided however, the Department of Education or any person authorized by the Department of Education shall have the right to visit from time to time, provided such visit is made with the knowledge and agreement of the Minister, or his representative.

.....Page 3

- (c) an Education Committee shall function in an advisory capacity to the Minister and his staff in relation to the operation of Bishop Piche School. This Committee shall consist of representatives from the Indian people, non-Indian community and the Minister's representatives. Meetings shall be arranged on a scheduled basis or as otherwise mutually agreed upon;
- (d) Invoices shall be submitted in triplicate by the Minister's representative of the Saddle Lake/Athabaska District Office to the Department of Education to: Director of Finance, Statistics and Legislation, Executive Building, 109 Street & Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta;
- (e) an interim tuition rate of [REDACTED] per pupil per month is established;
6. (a) This Agreement shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1971;
- (b) This Agreement shall be terminated by either party by giving written notice by January 10th of the year in which termination is desired at the end of the school year (June) sent by the party desiring such termination to the other party, or upon other terms mutually agreeable to both parties; and
- (c) For this purpose the written notice shall be sent to the Minister to: Assistant Regional Director - Education, Indian & Eskimo Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development, 27th Floor CN Tower, Edmonton 15, Alberta; and to the Department of Education, Province of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta; or to such other persons as shall be designated by either party in writing.

..... Page 4

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have
signed and sealed by the parties hereto
the day and year above written.

Date Assistant Regional Director,
Education, Alberta.

Date Minister of Education,
Province of Alberta.

I have read the above Agreement and
understand the nature of the above
project. On behalf of the Indian
people concerned with this program,
we concur with the arrangements in
this contract and the participation
of the Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development in this
Tuition Agreement.

Date Title Signature

Date Title Signature

Doc Separator AGL-000494

[REDACTED]
JP M.D.Y.
Ottawa Ontario K1A 0H4.
June 13, 1972.

Reverend Jean Porte, O.M.I.,
Administrator,
Holy Angels Residence,
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.

779/16-2-012 (E.47)

Dear Father Porte:

This is further to my letter of March 27 in which I mentioned that I would write to you again concerning the church assessments which you claimed in your letter of February 28 were not paid since March, 1969.

Effective April 1, 1969 the Department entered a two-year contract with the Oblate Indian-Eskimo Council to carry on liaison duties in connection with student residence operations at a cost of [REDACTED] per year. This contract was to replace the administrative assessment that had been charged by each residence prior to that time.

On April 1, 1971 a contract was again entered into for a period of two years but the terms of payment were changed to take into account the number of residences that had been closed since April 1, 1969. Under the new contract it was agreed that [REDACTED] (the rate under the previous contract) plus 6% would be paid in 1971-72 with a further increase of 6% for 1972-73 for each residence in operation. During the year 1971-72 we paid [REDACTED] under this contract for 30 residences, which number includes Holy Angels. This residence will also be included in our contract payment for 1972-73. We trust that this explanation is satisfactory.

In order for us to determine our commitments for this year, it would be most helpful if you could give us your estimated enrolment for the 1972-73 school year at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]
G.D. Cromb,
Director,
Education Branch.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
779/16-2-012
11/70 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.
[REDACTED]

Doc Separator DMK-020015

SECONDARY EDUCATION AT FORT CHIPEWYAN

Report of the First Phase
of a Problem-Solving Study

Prepared by

Dr. Robert Bryce

Dr. Gordon McIntosh

Mr. John Hodgkins

for the

Cree and Chipewyan Bands

Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

and the

Department of Indian Affairs

Regional Office Edmonton

August 31, 1972

DM-B-0015

DM - Initial Affidavit

APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Report of the Commissioners for Treaty No. 8 to Clifford Sifton, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs contains the following paragraph.

As to education, the Indians were assured that there was no need for any special stipulation, as it was the policy of the Government to provide in every part of the country, as far as circumstances would permit, for the education of Indian children, and that the law, which was as strong as a treaty, provided for non-interference with the religion of the Indians in schools maintained or assisted by the Government.

From 1874, the education of Indians at Fort Chipewyan had been provided by nuns of the order of Soeurs Grises de Montreal (Grey Nuns), and until 1940, the language of instruction was French. Later, the responsibility for financing the school was assumed by the Department of Indian Affairs, and lay, as well as Religious, staff were appointed.

In 1958, a school, separate from the Roman Catholic Mission which had previously provided the classrooms, was built on land owned by the Catholic Diocese of the Mackenzie.

Due to the difficulty of providing adequate education in remote northern districts, the Government of Alberta established Northland School Division #61 in 1959. Northland agreed to provide schools in areas then without them and to take over the administration of existing schools in isolated areas. At the same time, Indian Affairs wished to turn over control of many of its schools to the Provinces, and so the Indian Day School at Fort Chipewyan (named later, in 1964, Bishop Piché School) was handed over in 1962.

The question of control of Bishop Piché School was complicated by the facts that (a) approximately 25 per cent of the children attending were non-Treaty Indians who came under the control of RCSSD #57, and, (b) the land belonged to the Diocese of the Mackenzie. Neither

body wished to hand over irrevocable control of the administration, and the agreement which was signed allowed for its termination by the giving of twelve months' notice.

In addition to Bishop Piché School, a small public school had been operating since 1945 to educate the small non-Catholic population, and had been administered by PSD #4923. Their handing over of control to Northland in 1960 did not contain any clause for a termination of the agreement, and the Board became defunct.

In the early days of Northland, policy decisions were made by an Official Trustee (Dr. J.W. Chalmers, 1960-63, and R. Budge, 1963-64). In 1964, the first School Board was appointed by the Provincial Cabinet, consisting of a Chairman (Dr. W. Knill, University of Alberta), representatives (one each), from the Department of Education, the Department of Municipal Affairs, Metis Rehabilitation Board, and a citizen of Fort McMurray.

It was during the first year of the Board's operation that conflict began between the Catholic community of Fort Chipewyan (some 90 per cent of the population) and Northland. The Principal of Bishop Piché School, Sr. A. Brady, was informed that the Board had asked the Mother-General of the Grey Nuns in Montreal to transfer her from Fort Chipewyan, a request the Mother-General ignored. Meanwhile, Mr. J. Stacey had been employed during a recruiting drive in England by Northland as Principal, to begin in September, 1965. An embarrassing situation developed when the Board discovered that Sr. Brady had not resigned, and it was partly resolved by Mr. Stacey becoming Vice-Principal. The impression prevailing in Fort Chipewyan at that time was that Northland wished to eliminate the religious element in Bishop Piché School, and that the attempt to appoint Mr. Stacey to the principalship was a manifestation of that intention. At that time, a Cremetchip Association existed in Fort Chipewyan, composed of members of both Indian bands and the Metis. That Association wrote letters to several government representatives complaining of their perceived motive of the Board. The affair petered out, but not without a lasting feeling of distrust for Northland remaining in the Settlement.

In 1967, the Northland Board decided that all junior high grades should be taught at Bishop Piché, and from September onwards the Public School taught only Grades 1 - 6.

In 1969, the Indians and Catholic Metis sought an extension of education at Bishop Piche to include Grade 10 courses. It was observed that the age of students completing Grade 9 was getting lower each year, and while in the past students who left Fort Chipewyan to attend High School courses elsewhere were, with one or two exceptions, between the ages of 16 and 18, the prospect by 1970 was that the majority would be some two years younger. Feeling within the Community was running high against Northland, which it was felt, repeatedly ignored requests from them. These requests included (a) a noon-hour school bus, (b) improvement of facilities at Grouard, where a number of students went for High School, and (c) a safeguard of the treaty right of children to be taught in their own faith. A further grievance was supplied by parents of children attending the Public School and having all children attend Bishop Piché. The Board's attitude was that all schools in Northland were public schools and that it was an expensive duplication of resources to maintain the somewhat dilapidated Public School. Complaints from the Public School parents that Bishop Piché was too Catholic-oriented had resulted in an order to the Principal to have all religious symbols removed from the school. The order was not obeyed. One side invoked the School Act; the other, Treaty #8.

A meeting was held in the Spring of 1969 at Bishop Piché School, involving the whole community, and attended from without by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Northland Board. (Dr. Jonason and Mr. D. Watson), a representative from Indian Affairs (Mr. R. Piepenberg), and the Personal Assistant to the Premier (Mr. J. Barr). Some two hundred residents of Fort Chipewyan attended.

The visitors listened to briefs from the different organizations, who stated the grievances outlined above, as well as -- in the case of the Bishop Piché students' parents -- hearing a wish that the

control of the school revert to the Department of Indian Affairs. At the request of Dr. Johason, a vote was taken which resulted in a unanimous rejection of Northland School Division.

Nothing was heard from the Board concerning any of the points raised, except that Mr. Watson and a fellow Board member (Mr. U. Shogrun of the Department of Education) visited the parents of children attending the Public School to ask them to agree to the closure of the school. They were unsuccessful and left with a promise that the school would be renovated and kept open.

Early in 1970, representatives of the Band Education Committees in the Saddle Lake/Athabasca District of the Department of Indian Affairs met at St. Paul, and among the resolutions passed was one concerning Fort Chipewyan, in which the following demands were made:

1. Reversion of Bishop Piché School to the Department of Indian Affairs.
2. Extension of the education program to include Grade 10.
3. Appointment of a Native Guidance Counsellor.
4. Noon-hour bus for children.

In May, 1970, Dr. Jonason went to Fort Chipewyan to meet the Band Education Committee and discuss differences. In addition to the Fort Chipewyan Band Education Committee, the meeting was attended by Eddie Belrose (Metis Association), Daniel Red Crow (Saddle Lake), and W. King (Acting District Superintendent of Schools, Saddle Lake/Athabasca District). The meeting ended on an indeterminate note as Dr. Jonason intimated that the Board would consider the resolutions only if they came from a body representative of the community as a whole, and no such body could be proposed that satisfied Dr. Jonason as fitting his prescription.

In July, the Hon. Robert Clark, Minister of Education, met the Band Council in Fort Chipewyan and offered to increase the size of the Northland Board to include a nominated member from Fort Chipewyan. The offer was rejected and the demand for termination of the contract

with Northland School Division renewed. Clark then promised that if, in twelve months' time, the Band were of the same mind, the contract would be terminated immediately. In June, 1971, Bishop Piché School reverted to the Department of Indian Affairs.

During these discussions, the non-Treaty Catholics had been represented by Rev. G. Mousseaux, O.M.I., who had expressed a desire for Bishop Piché School to revert to Indian Affairs "on the same terms as had existed prior to the agreement with Northland School Division." He claimed that non-Treaty Catholics had been accorded the same facilities at Bishop Piché as had Treaty Indians, and he was happy to have such an arrangement again. Some non-Treaty residents did feel, however, that some discrimination would follow the reversion in the employment of non-teaching staff. Although one has lost his job since 1970, some hostility has been experienced by non-Treaty staff, though at the time of writing, this seems to have died down.

In the years, 1970-71, Northland built a new, larger Public School. Since 1971, Grades 1 - 8 have been taught there, and arrangements have been made for Grade 9 to be taught at the school, beginning in September, 1972.

Doc Separator AGL-002482

Inventory of Federal School Facilities

Name of Reserve or Indian Community: FORT CHIPEWYAN

District: SADDIE/ATHABASCA

Name of School and/or Residence: BISHOP PICHE SCHOOL

Region:

Date of Original Construction: 1958-59 First Addition: 1961

Second Addition: 1961-62

Date Latest Renovation Made: 1972 Sept-Oct

No. of Staff Housing Units: 3+ Bedrooms 3 Bedrooms 2 Bedrooms 1 Bedroom Duplex + 1 House

Enrolment: Indian 234 Non-Indian 82

Number of Classrooms: Standard: 16 Sub-Standard: Total

Grades Taught: K to 9 (incl)

No. of Other Education Facilities:

Home Economics Room 1 Industrial Arts Room 1 Health Unit 1 Laboratories Science Room 1 Gymnasium 1 Library 1 Kindergarten 1 Principal's Office 1 Staff Room 1 Other (List) Offices 3 Adult + Youth Room 1

Storage Rooms 3

Facilities: (Yes or No)

☐ Hydro/Power Plant ☒ Indoor Plumbing ☒ Heating: Oil ☒ Gas ☐ Wood ☐ Cold Water Plant ☐ Hot Water Plant ☐ Cold Storage ☐ Cold Storage

Student Residence:

No. of Students 72

Group Homes:

No. of Homes N/A No. of Students

Sister A. Beady, R.N.

Doc Separator

AGL-002395-0002

0700 MAR-873

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 22nd day of November, 1972.

BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN in right of Canada
represented herein by the Minister of Indian
Affairs and Northern Development, hereinafter
called "the Minister" OF THE FIRST PART

AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
represented herein by the Minister of Educa-
tion, hereinafter called "the Department of
Education" OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Northland School Division No. 61 has been providing educational
services for Treaty Indian children at Bishop Piche School, Fort Chipewyan,
Alberta;

AND WHEREAS the Indian Bands of Fort Chipewyan have requested the
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to again take over the opera-
tion of Bishop Piche School;

AND WHEREAS the enrollment of Bishop Piche School includes students of
non-Indian status and the Minister agrees to provide such children with the same
quality of education and instruction as he provides to Indian children in the
school;

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed to share the operating cost
of the Bishop Piche School in the manner provided in this Agreement;

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in accord with an annual financial statement, reduced by
(i) rental revenue from staff accommodation;
- (b) "Indian" means a person who pursuant to the Indian Act is registered as
an Indian or who is entitled to be registered as an Indian;
- (c) "Fiscal Year" means the period between April 1st in any year and the
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- (d) "School Year" has the meaning given to it by the Minister;

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- (b) accept non-Indian students for enrollment at Bishop Piche School at the

....Page 2

.....Page 3

- commencement of each school year and provide to such children the same educational opportunity and quality of instruction as he provides Indian children;
- (c) ensure that there will be no segregation on the basis of race of the children in Bishop Piche School;
 - (d) forward to the Department of Education at the end of each fiscal year two copies of a financial statement of expenditure for Bishop Piche School;
3. The Department of Education shall
- (a) pay to the Minister each fiscal year a per capita share of the operating costs of the Bishop Piche School determined by dividing a number equal to the number of the total student enrollment of the school during that year into the net operating cost for that fiscal year;
 - (b) make interim payments quarterly or as mutually agreed to by parties concerned, subject to settlement of the share of operating costs as determined under sub-paragraph (a) at the end of each fiscal year upon receipt of the annual financial statement for Bishop Piche School;
 - (c) notify the Minister on or about the 31st day of May in each year of the number of non-Indian students expected to attend Bishop Piche School in the following year;
4. The number of students in attendance at Bishop Piche School during each school year shall for the purposes of determining the proportion of the operating costs payable by the Department of Education for the school year, be the number of students listed on the school register as of September 30th of that school year or the number of students agreed upon by the parties prior to the commencement of that school year;
5. It is mutually covenanted and agreed by the Department and the Minister that
- (a) any program for the addition of building facilities and/or major renovations to existing buildings shall be undertaken on the basis of a special and specific agreement;
 - (b) nothing contained in this Agreement shall confer upon the Department of Education any right of formal classroom inspection, supervision of administration, teaching personnel, the methods or materials of instruction or management generally of the Bishop Piche School; provided however, the Department of Education or any person authorized by the Department of Education shall have the right to visit from time to time, provided such visit is made with the knowledge and agreement of the Minister, or his representative.

.....Page 3

- (c) an Education Committee shall function in an advisory capacity to the Minister and his staff in relation to the operation of Bishop Piche School. This Committee shall consist of representatives from the Indian people, non-Indian community and the Minister's representatives. Meetings shall be arranged on a scheduled basis or as otherwise mutually agreed upon;
- (d) invoices shall be submitted in triplicate by the Minister's representative of the Saddle Lake/Athabaska District Office to the Department of Education to: Director of Finance, Statistics and Legislation, Executive Building, 109 Street & Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta;
- (e) an interim tuition rate of [REDACTED] per pupil per month is established.
6. (a) This Agreement shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1971;
- (b) This Agreement shall be terminated by either party by giving written notice by January 10th of the year in which termination is desired at the end of the school year (June) sent by the party desiring such termination to the other party; or upon other terms mutually agreeable to both parties; and
- (c) For this purpose the written notice shall be sent to the Minister to: Assistant Regional Director - Education, Indian & Eskimo Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development, 27th Floor CN Tower, Edmonton 15, Alberta; and to the Department of Education, Province of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta; or to such other persons as shall be designated by either party in writing.

.....Page 4

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have
signed and sealed by the parties hereto
the day and year above written.

Aug 22/72
Date

[Redacted]
Assistant Regional Director,
Education, Alberta.

9/6/73
Date

[Redacted]
Minister of Education,
Province of Alberta.

I have read the above Agreement and
understand the nature of the above
project. On behalf of the Indian
people concerned with this program,
we concur with the arrangements in
this contract and the participation
of the Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development in this
Tuition Agreement.

August 16, 1972 Chief - Chipewyan
Date Title

[Redacted]
Signature

August 16, 1972 Chief - Cree
Date Title

February 26, 1973
Date

[Redacted]
Hon. D.R. Goff,
Minister of Federal & Intergovernmental Affairs
for Alberta

Doc Separator GNA-000811

CHRONIQUES de
L'ecole des Saints-Anges
FORT CHIPEWAN, ALTA.
1963 - 1973

L32 F03 VOL 3

GN-000811

Doc Separator GNA-000615

...2
Date the school was built: 1881, agrandie 1898 & 1904-07
nouvelle construction en 1942, agrandie 1956

Number of classrooms: Three / Couvent fermé en 1974
when built today (or when closed)

Alterations or additions (describe what, when and why):

Additions in 1898 & 1904-07

New construction in 1942-44 addition in 1956

New construction of classrooms in 1959 addition in 1963

Name of School Board, School District and School Number
(if applicable):

a) when built:

b) today (or when closed):

Grades taught in the school:

a) when built:

b) today (or when closed):

Date School Closed (if applicable):

After closing, building was converted to _____.

Name of Person(s) or Company that built the school:

Name of Person (give occupation) or Source that supplied the design:

Main Building Material of Exterior:

State of Building Interior Today: original

 old (may have been changed)

 modern

L32 B02 Doc 14

GN-000615

Doc Separator AGL-002666

REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE
DOMINION FIRE COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



BUREAU RÉGIONAL DU
COMMISSAIRE FÉDÉRAL DES INCENDIES
MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

One Thornton Court
P.O. Box 488
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2K1

Alberta Regional
Records Office

18155 MAY 10 1974

177/6-1-101
e3

May 8, 1974

Mr. Allen Rudyk
Regional Maintenance Supervisor
Indian Affairs
27th Floor, C.N. Tower
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 0X1

HOLY ANGELS INDIAN STUDENT RESIDENCE
FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALBERTA

In response to your urgent request may the following observations suffice as an interim report regarding the special fire protection engineering survey conducted at your request in the subject property on May 2, 1974. It is anticipated that the full report will be completed and in your hands not later than May 31, 1974.

Original construction carried out in 1942 was for a two, three and four storey building of masonry/wood joist construction having a ground floor area of approximately 9500 square feet. In 1954 a two storey classroom section was added at the north end of the chapel. This construction was wood frame with a ground floor area of approximately 2800 square feet and increasing the total ground floor area for the building to approximately 12,300 square feet. The building falls into the group C classification of the National Building Code which requires that buildings of this size and occupancy be of non-combustible construction. The building obviously does not meet this requirement and cannot be made to do so. During our inspection many signs of deterioration of the building and building services were observed and it is understood from Father Laporte that maintenance and repair requirements have reached a point where continued operation of the building is no longer considered to be economically viable.

A full Fire Protection Engineering Survey of this property was carried out by this office in December, 1970. Following receipt of that report, the Department of Indian Affairs clearly pointed out that the residence was privately owned and that the Department had no responsibility in this area beyond the payments being made to the Roman Catholic Church for care of the children at the residence. All major requirements contained in that report remain outstanding.

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779/6-1-737
vol.2, 05/74-05/76
NAC Edmonton

02666

A second inspection of this property was conducted by this office in June, 1972. This report contained two recommendations for corrective action which were considered to be urgently required for the safety of the children living in the residence. No corrective action was taken and both requirements remain outstanding.

The following fire protection requirements contain the minimum additions, alterations and renovations necessary to raise conditions in the property to a level acceptable to the Dominion Fire Commissioner for a student residence.

1. The building is to be fully protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in compliance with the requirements of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Standard No. 403.
2. All soft fibre board finishes throughout the building are to be removed and replaced by gypsum board or plaster. Also to be replaced in a like manner are the plywood finishes on walls and ceilings in the 1954 addition. This requirement will necessitate the replacement of virtually all walls and ceilings in the building.
3. The fire resistant rating of stairwell enclosures is to be brought up to a minimum of 1 hour with 3/4 hour fire rated self closing cut off doors installed to open in direction of egress.
4. Dormitories shall be separated from adjacent rooms and corridors by a fire separation having a 1 hour fire resistance rating. Dormitory doors shall be 3/4 hour fire resistance rated and self closing.
5. The boiler room fire separation has deteriorated and is in poor condition. The walls and ceiling are to be reconstructed to provide a 1 hour fire resistance rated separation from the remainder of the building. The existing boiler room doors are to be replaced by U.L. labelled, 3/4 hour rated doors installed in approved frames and equipped with self closers and positive latching hardware. The doors are to open into the boiler room except that the exterior exit door is to open in direction of egress.
6. The laundry room and kitchen shall be enclosed by a fire separation having a fire resistance rating of 1 hour. The doors installed in the separations shall be 3/4 hour fire resistance rated installed in steel frames equipped with self closers and positive latching hardware.
7. The existing substandard fire alarm system is poorly installed and provides incomplete coverage. The fire alarm system is to be replaced by a new fire alarm system complying with the requirements of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Standard No. 410.
8. Emergency lighting is to be provided in dormitories and exit stairwells in compliance with requirements of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Standard No. 501.
9. Kitchen cooking equipment shall be equipped with a mechanical exhaust system conforming to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 10 of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 96 as required by Article 3.3.1.1 (4) of the National Building Code. The Standard includes a requirement for approved automatic fire extinguishing equipment for the protection of the duct, hood and surfaces.

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10. Extinguishers:

- a) There are a large number of 2½ gallon soda acid extinguishers throughout the building. The extinguishers have not been serviced for over two years. There is no indication that they have been hydrostatically tested within the last five years. In view of the cost of shipment to Edmonton, hydrostatic testing, return shipment, and recharging, the expense of such servicing is not considered justifiable. All soda acid extinguishers in the building are to be discarded and replaced by approved multi-purpose dry chemical extinguishers of the cartridge operated type.
- b) Approved portable fire extinguishers are to be placed on distribution throughout the building and are to be regularly inspected and serviced in compliance with the requirements of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Standard 401.

11. An inspection of the boilers is to be carried out by the Provincial Department of Labour, Boiler Inspection Branch and certificates of safe installation are to be obtained.

12. Electrical wiring appears to be quite antiquated in general and specifically with regards to lighting fixtures. Arrangements are to be made to have a complete inspection of electrical services in the building conducted by the Electrical Inspection Branch of the Alberta Department of Labour. Confirmation is required that electrical services in the building meet the requirements of the Canadian Electrical Code.

13. Exits:

- a) Stairwells are to be arranged to exit directly to the exterior of the building.
- b) The stairwells serving the second floor classrooms are open between floor levels. The stairwells are to be cut off at the main floor level with 1 hour rated construction and ¾ hour rated doors.
- c) The study room on the second floor west (below the boys' dormitory) is to be provided with a second means of egress leading directly to the exterior.
- d) Boys Recreation room - ground floor level west, the emergency exit via the screened window is not acceptable, a proper second means of egress leading directly to the exterior is to be provided.
- e) All barrel bolts, dead bolts, hooks with eyes, and hinges used as locks, are to be removed exit doors. Where exit doors are required to be locked against entry only approved hardware shall be used. All exit doors are to be operable in direction of egress at all times.
- f) An illuminated exit light is to be installed in the second floor corridor to indicate the location of the south side exterior exit..

14. Exterior fire escapes:

- a) The condition of the exterior fire escapes is very poor due to frost action on the concrete foundations of the supporting columns. The resulting jacking action on the columns has pulled the mounting bracket anchors from the exterior walls. The fire escapes are to be repaired and the supports redesigned to prevent further damage from frost action.
- b) The exterior escape from the fourth floor level involves an extremely unsafe condition which was previously reported in 1972. The unprotected exit route over the roof at the fourth floor level is to be fully protected by a guard rail, landing and foot walk, from the dormitory exit door to the fire escape.

... 4

c) All openings in exterior exit walls in the vicinity of fire escapes are to be protected where they are located within ten feet horizontally, 35 feet below and 6 feet above any balcony, platform or stairway of a fire escape. Windows shall be protected by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wired glass installed in steel frames. Doors shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ hour fire rated.

15. The bulk fuel oil storage tanks located between the residence and the day school are not properly dyked, supported or provided with adequate clearances. The tanks are to be removed from the existing site and relocated well clear of the school and residence, and arranged to comply with all requirements of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Standard No. 105 for flammable liquids above ground tanks.

16. All plans and specifications for the foregoing requirements are to be submitted to the Western Regional Office of the Dominion Fire Commissioner for approval prior to tender and/or commencement of work.

Full compliance with all of the foregoing requirements is required to obtain approval for the continued use of this property as a student residence.


R. W. Brown
Regional Fire Protection Officer
Western Region.

Doc Separator AGL-000517



Supply and
Services Canada

Approvisionnement et
Services Canada

071809

Audit Services
Bureau

Bureau des services
de vérification

110 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T5

October 3, 1974

Oct 10 9 53 AM '74

Your file

voire référence

Our file

Notre référence

0372 08 70001 74

Mr. E.T. Parker
Director
Financial and Management Branch
Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Centennial Tower Building
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Holy Angels Student Residence
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

Enclosed are two copies of our audit report dated
September 9, 1974.

Victor A. Phillips
Director General

HL/jf
Encl.

cc: Mr. E.F. McTaggart (2 copies)

779/16-2-012
11/70 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.



Services Canada

Services Canada

Audit Services
Bureau

Bureau des services
de vérification

Edmonton, Alberta

September 9, 1974

0372 08 70001 74

The Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

AUDIT REPORT

Holy Angels Student Residence
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

We have examined the accounts and records of the residence for the period January 1 to July 31, 1974. Our examination was performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing principles and included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the statement of operating receipts and disbursements (Schedule 1) presents fairly the receipts and disbursements which relate to operations for the period January 1 to July 31, 1974. It does not reveal the effect that changes in inventories might have on the results of operations. Supporting information is provided in Schedules 2 to 5.

The Administrator is in agreement with our presentation.

AUDIT SERVICES BUREAU


for H. J. Perryweather
Director
Mountain Region

Department of
Supply and Services

Ministère des
Approvisionnement et Services

779/16-2-012
11/70 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.

AGL-000517/2

September 9, 1974

Schedule 5
Page 1 of 4

Holy Angels Student Residence
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta
Comments and Observations

1. The Administrator of the Residence was Rev. J. Porte, O.M.I.
2. The official closing date of the Residence was June 30, 1974. The last of the student residents departed on June 22, 1974.
3. Three of the Lay Staff were employed until July 14, 1974, and six of the Religious Staff until July 31, 1974; for the purpose of closing down and leaving the premises in a clean condition.
4. There were no inventories recorded on shut down. Due to the advance knowledge of the scheduled closing there were no significant quantities of consumable stocks on hand. Other supplies such as clothing, bedding, extra-curricular supplies, etc. were distributed to the children.
5. There is an estimated 1,000 gallons of heating fuel, worth approximately [REDACTED] remaining in the tanks. No adjustment has been made to reflect this value. It is understood that the department is interested in acquiring the property and the fuel will remain with it.
6. There were some potential charges and credits, which were not recorded, for which no adjustments have been made.

- (i) Municipal Taxes - Taxes from January 1 - June 30 at the rate levied in 1973 would have amounted to [REDACTED]

Presumably, taxes will be included in the negotiation of the sale of the property.

- (ii) Property Insurance - Property insurance was paid to April 30, 1974. At the premium rate charged an additional [REDACTED] was earned to June 30/74.

It is questionable whether or not the insurance was continued. The Administrator had not been informed if it had been.

- (iii) Workmen's Compensation - There is a potential refund due of approximately [REDACTED] if the appropriate records were completed in due course.

According to correspondence on hand the W.C.B. received erroneous information regarding location of records for audit. Eventual outcome is uncertain.

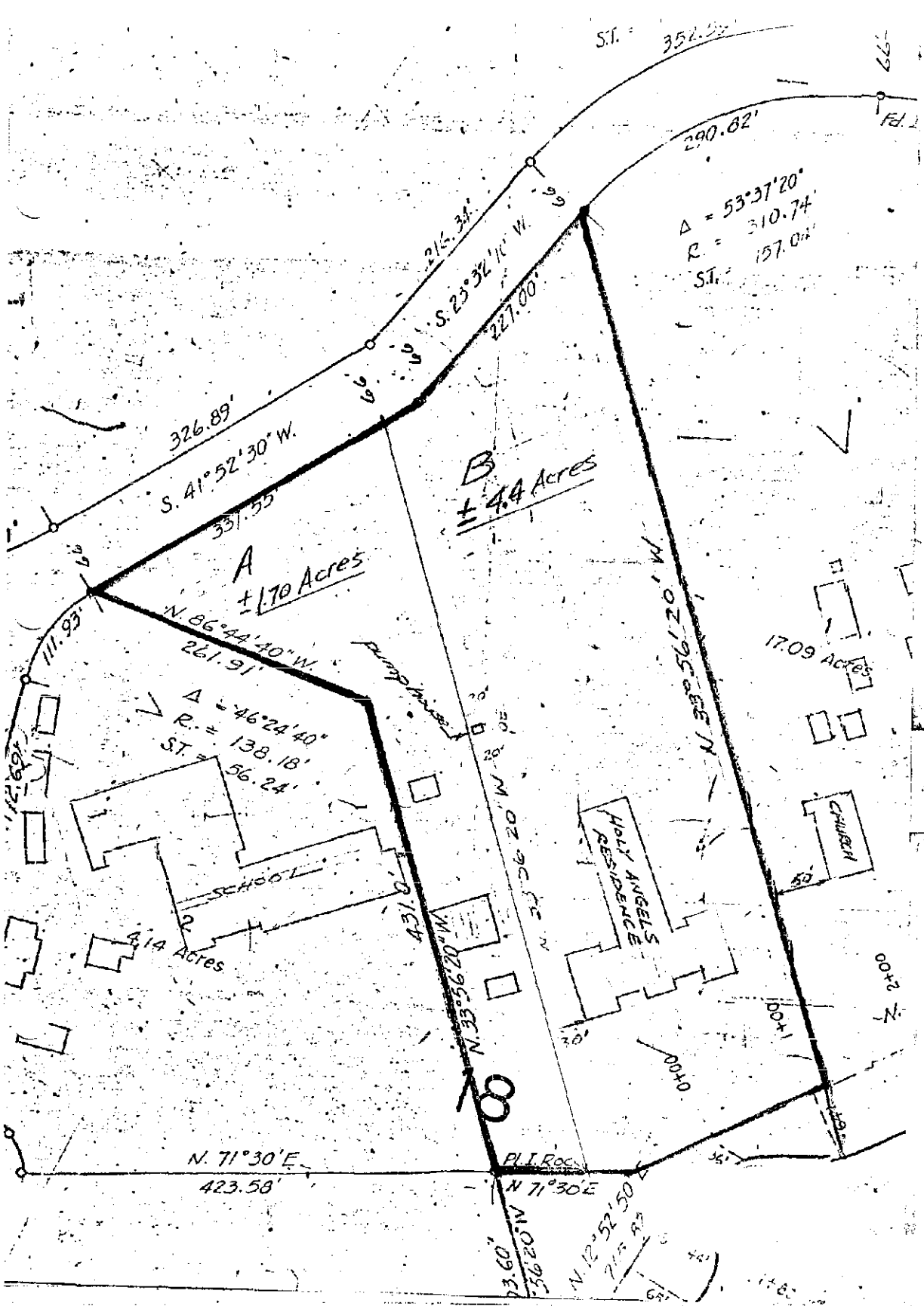
AUDIT SERVICES BUREAU
BUREAU DES SERVICES DE VÉRIFICATION

779/16-2-012
11/70 - 1974
VOL. 2 HQ.

AGL-000517/7

Doc Separator

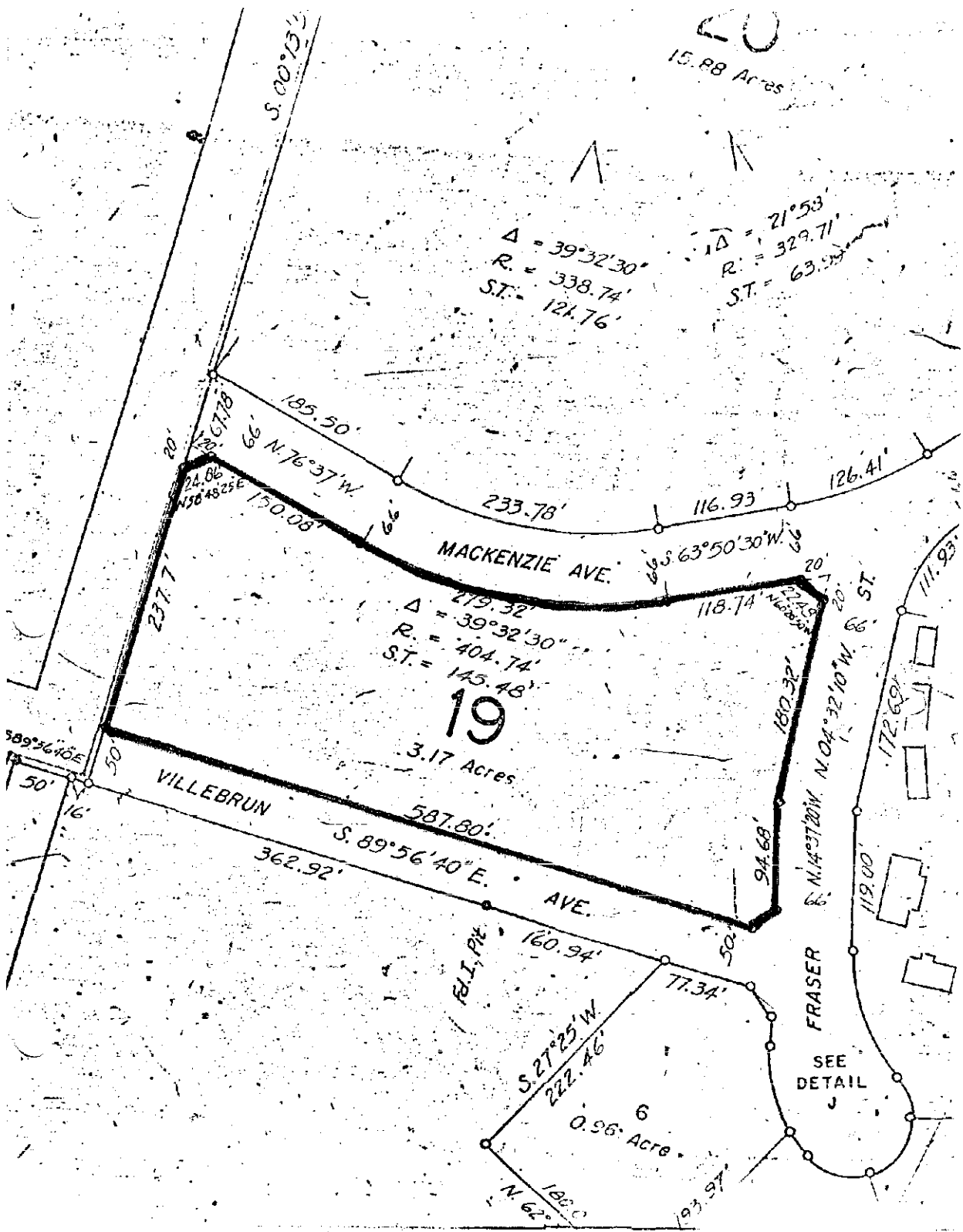
AGL-001653-0003



15.88 Acres

$\Delta = 39^\circ 32' 30''$
 $R = 338.74'$
 $ST = 121.76'$

$\Delta = 21^\circ 53'$
 $R = 329.71'$
 $ST = 63.55'$



Doc Separator AGL-002606



Indian and
Northern Affairs

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord

12739

JUN 17 1975

7/26/75
E

OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0H4
May 28, 1975.

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

779/36-4-011 (LS4)

Mr. W.M. Weekes,
Associate Director (Property),
Property and Commercial
Law Section,
Department of Justice,
West Memorial Building,
Wellington Street,
OTTAWA, Ontario.
K1A 0H8

Dear Mr. Weekes:

Purchase of land
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta
Roman Catholic Corporation of MacKenzie

By Treasury Board Minute No. 735789 dated May 8, 1975 authority was granted to purchase 9.27 acres of land and the student residence erected thereon from La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine du MacKenzie at the price of [REDACTED] I attach hereto for your assistance copy of the aforesaid Treasury Board Minute and photocopy of the Certificate of Title.

The sketch attached hereto shows in blue and red the lands to be purchased. The Crown already owns the green portion, i.e. Lot 2 of Block 18. Block 19 (shown in blue) will not have to be surveyed. However, we are taking steps to have Parcels A and B (shown in red) of Lot 1 of Block 18 surveyed soonest.

I would appreciate it if you would have an agent appointed to search title and complete the acquisition on an urgent basis. Most Reverend Paul Piché, Bishop of MacKenzie-Fort Smith wishes to receive and invest the proceeds of the sale soonest and this Department desires to build the school expansion in the very next future.

...2

[REDACTED]
779/36-4-737 Pt. 2
01/75 - 11/75 RCAP

02606

May 28, 1975

The Vendor's representative is as follows: Most Reverend Paul Piché, Bishop of MacKenzie-Fort Smith, Fort Smith, N.W.T.

The agent should also contact our Mr. E.D. Dosdall, Assistant Regional Director, Education, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, 27th Floor, C.N. Tower, EDMONTON, Alberta. Mr. Dosdall will keep in touch with our Mr. Gordon Olssen, the Regional Land Surveyor in Edmonton regarding the survey of Parcels A and B.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
D. G. MEREDITH

D.G. Meredith,
A/Director,
Indian-Eskimo Economic
Development Branch.

Encl.

c.c. Regional Director,
Indian and Eskimo Affairs,
Alberta Region.

Attention: Mr. E.D. Dosdall

c.c. Mr. K. Johnson
Education Branch, Room 664A

c.c. Regional Director,
Indian and Eskimo Affairs,
Alberta Region.

Attention: Mr. Gordon Olssen,
Regional Surveyor

779/36-4-737 Pt. 2
01/75 - 11/75 RCAP

Doc Separator AGL-000243

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

APPLICATION

for approval of a proposed subdivision
BY PLAN as required by the Subdivision
and Transfer Regulation.

"TOTAL FEE OF \$10.00 SHALL
PAY THIS APPLICATION."

DATE JUN 16 1975 FILE No 75-792-902

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL BY APPLICANT & SURVEYOR

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND				Municipality & Adjoining Municipality if any	
Part of Lot 3, Block 18	1/4 of Section	Township	Range	West of the	th Meridian
Planned Plan No. or Certificate of Title No. 1042 N.Y. Fort Chipewyan				I.D. 18	
SOIL	SLOPE OF SITE	IS THE SITE	UTILITIES		
Sand ☐	0 - 5 % ☐	ADEQUATELY	Existing Proposed	Existing Proposed	
Loam ☐	5 - 10 % ☐	DRAINED ?	Water ☐	Telephone ☐	
Clay ☐	10 - 15 % ☒	Yes ☒	Storm sewer ☐	Light & Power ☒	
Other (specify) ☐	15 - 20 % ☐	No ☐	Sanitary sewer ☐	Other (specify)	
Rock	over 20 % ☐				
REGISTERED OWNER (OR CERTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE OR AGENT OF OWNER)				WITHIN 1000' OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE RIGHT OF WAY OF CONTROLLED HIGHWAY NO.	
I, Solomon Castor, do hereby certify that I am the registered owner of the land described above and have been designated as the representative or agent of the owner.				N/A	
NAME (IN BLOCK CAPS) F.I. WALSCHALL				ADJOINS LAKE OR RIVER	
ADDRESS: Fort Chipewyan, Alberta				N/A	
DEVELOPER (IF NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER)				EXISTING SPECIFIC USE	
F.I. WALSCHALL				Vacant	
DIRECTOR HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE LAND DESCRIBED ABOVE IS AWARE OF THIS APPLICATION				PROPOSED SPECIFIC USE	
ADDRESS: INDIAN AFFAIRS, 27 ST. TOWERS				for oil storage tank	
FURTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE APPLICANT				GROSS AREA OF EXISTING PARCEL TO BE SUBDIVIDED	
Lot 2 is owned by Crown Canada and used for Bishop Piché School. Additional land is required for the school and for the relocation of oil storage tanks.				9.46 ACRES	
John Cowie, the registered owner of Lot 3 is now deceased. Solomon Castor who has signed as registered owner will become the registered owner by the settlement of the John Cowie Estate by the Public Trustee.				GROSS AREA OF PARCEL(S) TO BE CREATED	
I CERTIFY that the information given on this form and the tentative plan attached hereto is full, true, complete and is to the best of my knowledge a true statement of the facts concerning this subdivision.				9.46 ACRES	
Date: June 20, 1975 Signed: [Signature]				TOTAL No. OF PARCELS BEING CREATED	
Address: 102 Centennial Blvd				DISPOSITION OF RESERVE (S)	
				RESERVES ARE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SECTION 18 TO 21 OF THE SUB-DIVISION & TRANSFER REGULATION.	

THIS SECTION FOR OFFICIAL USE

DECISION:		1.
CONDITIONALLY APPROVED:		2.
(Please see attached sheet)		3.
If not approved, the reasons for this decision are stated in the attached memorandum.		4.
Date: SEP 10 1975 Signed: [Signature]		INSTRUMENT SUBMITTED
Approved for [Signature] Director of Planning		ENDORSED
NOTE: AN APPEAL FROM THIS DECISION MAY BE MADE TO THE PROVINCIAL PLANNING BOARD PURSUANT TO SECTION 20 OF THE PLANNING ACT AS AMENDED. A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL SHALL BE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCIAL PLANNING BOARD, 8TH FLOOR, 9912 - 107TH STREET, EDMONTON 14, ALBERTA WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE DECISION.		REGISTRATION DATE

779/36-4-012
07/74 - 01/77
VOL. 2 HQ.

Schedule "A" Attachment

Approved Subject to Conditions:

1. That the proposed parcel be rezoned from Country Residential (CR) to Institutional (I) prior to endorsement of the final linen plan of survey.

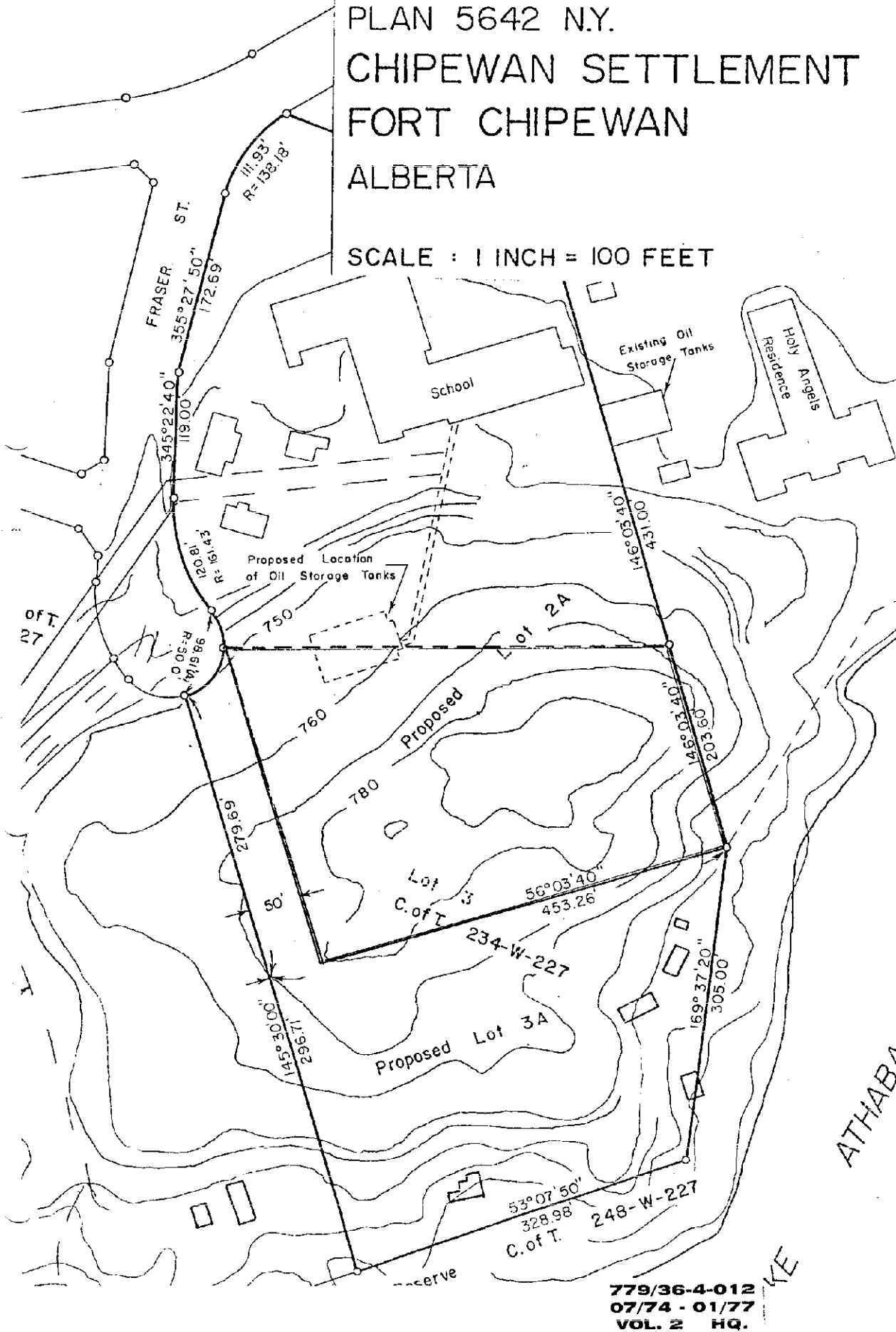
It should be noted that the plan of survey will not be processed unless this office has received a copy of the amending bylaw which indicates the zoning change.

Section 16(1) of the Planning Act.

779/36-4-012
07/74 - 01/77
VOL. 2 HQ.

PROPOSED
SUBDIVISION OF
LOTS 2 AND 3 Block 18
PLAN 5642 N.Y.
CHIPEWAN SETTLEMENT
FORT CHIPEWAN
ALBERTA

SCALE : 1 INCH = 100 FEET



Doc Separator AGL-002543

27th Floor, CN Tower
Edmonton, Alberta. T5J 0K1

September 2, 1976

Mr L. Courteoreille
Band Administration
Cree/Chipewyan Bands
Fort Chipewyan
Alberta.

779/6-1-737

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of August 25, 1976, requesting information on the purchase of the "Holy Angels Residence" and Church Lands, the following sequence of events should clarify the situation:

1. In December 1974 the land value was determined to be [REDACTED] and the "Value in Use" to the Church of the Holy Angels Residence was established at [REDACTED]. It was noted at that time (December 1974) that the building had suffered considerable stripping of the interior and fixtures.

2. An Owners Offer to Sell was drawn up which indicated:
"La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine Du Mackenzie (Diocese of Mackenzie) of Fort Smith, N.W.T., offers to sell to Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Her Heirs, Successors and Assigns, the hereinafter described freehold land and premises, of which La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine Du Mackenzie is now owner, for the sum of [REDACTED] in cash for the title in fee simple, free from all liens or encumbrances.

1. Land - portion of Parcel "A" and Parcel "B" of lot two (2), Block eighteen (18), Plan 3642 N.Y., Fort Chipewyan settlement - 1.70 acres Parcel "A", 4.40 acres Parcel "B".
2. The said sum as the total purchase shall include all buildings, improvements and securely attached fixtures on the property.

The agreement is more inclusive and was dated 17th day of June, A.D. 1975.

702/6-1-737 Pt. 1
1976-1980 CR-ALB

02543

Mr L. Courteoreille

September 2, 1976

3. On June 18, 1975, the Department accepted the offer to sell at the established price.
4. On June 26, 1975, a cheque was requisitioned in favour of La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine Du Mackenzie to purchase the land and buildings at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, under Treasury Board Authority #735799.
5. On September 30, 1975, a Tender and Contract for the demolition of Holy Angels Student Residence was let.
6. Alpine Blasting Co. Ltd., Sherwood Park, Alberta, was the successful contractor, Contract No. [REDACTED] for the supply of equipment and personnel at hourly rates for the demolition of the Holy Angels Residential School. The total demolition costs were in the amount of [REDACTED] issued by DEX authority dated October 2, 1975.

In regard to your second paragraph query re: salvage, correspondence on file does not indicate salvage efforts after the purchase of the property. It would appear, however, that some salvage did take place prior to the purchase of the building and land as indicated in the assessment taken in December 1974. It should be noted that at that time the Church still owned the property and buildings.

Trusting this is the information you require.

Yours truly,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
M. ELLEN SCHORN

M. Elden Schorn
Assistant Regional Director
Education
Alberta Region

G.F. JOHNSON:bgs

702/6-1-737 Pt 1
1976-1980 CR-ALB

Doc Separator GNA-000633

In September 1866, five Grey Sisters left Montreal to live in Northern Canada. They spent the winter in St. Boniface, now Winnipeg. On June 8th, 1867 they began their long journey across the prairies in ox-carts. At Lac La Biche they embarked on barges. They portaged, helping the men when the rivers were too dangerous. They were in Fort Chipewyan on August 12th. They reached their destination, - Fort Providence, on August 28th. It had taken 82 days. The Sisters were: Sisters A. Lapointe, Superior; R. Brunelle; E. Michon; St. Michael of the Saints; and Elizabeth Ward.

On July 19, 1874, Sisters Lapointe and St. Michael of the Saints, with Domi-

tille Letendre, a French girl who had given her life for the Indian Missions, reached Fort Chipewyan from Fort Providence to open a school.

At first the Sisters lived in a warehouse, a simple shed open to the wind, the rain, the ice, and the snow. They had one bed, taking turns to sleep on it while the others slept on the floor. They had a table but no chairs. Pieces of wood served the purpose. Their one room served several purposes.

On July 28th, fifteen students registered and school began. The first girl, Sophie Tourangeau, became a Grey Sister. The first boy, Pierre Mercredi, worked for the Hudson's Bay Company, giving distinguished service.

Several times the school was about to close due to lack of food. The whole region was undergoing years of famine. Orders came from the Sisters' headquarters in Montreal to close the school. Help always reached the school on time to save it. Letters ordering its closure arrived at the same time as letters encouraging the Sisters to carry on their work. Mail reached the North once or twice a year. Sometimes it didn't come at all.

It is interesting to note that at first, Fort Chipewyan was simply called "Athabasca", and even "Rabasca". Fort Providence was called "Mackenzie".

One hundred and sixty-five Grey Sisters have worked at different times in Fort Chipewyan. Some are buried here. They gave their lives to better the lives of others, especially the women and the children.

In the field of human endeavor, many of the pupils of Fort Chipewyan have added to the richness of Canadian life. Let us mention only a few: Father N. Laferté, O.M.I.; Father Pat Mercredi; Sister Agnes Sutherland; Mrs. Alice (Decoine) Bolduc; Jules Simon Waquan, etc. More and more students are entering upgrading classes and going into vocational and industrial training. Many more are attaining High School in preparation to compete for a living in our highly technical society. It has been a long and arduous ascent from July 1874 to July 1978.

As Fort Chipewyan celebrates its bicentennial, being the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in Alberta, may we, as Canadian Citizens, pause and honor the Heroic Women who developed a sincere love for Canada and a willingness to help others to ensure a better future for generations to come.

submitted by Sr. Archange Brady, s.g.m.

Note: The above is a prize-winning essay submitted for the Bicentennial Celebration of Fort Chipewyan, August 5th, 6th and 7th, 1978.

60-10000

Doc Separator GNA-000598

FORT CHIPEWYAN



COMMUNITY CALENDAR

1981

L32-A03

L32 A03 Doc 1

GN-000598

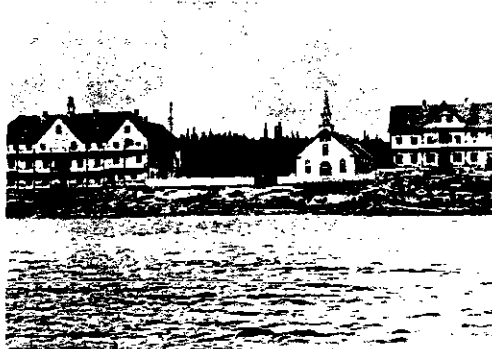
GNA-000598/



CHIPEWYAN TIPIS AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1899.
Credit: R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina.
Glendon-Alberta Institute, Calgary.



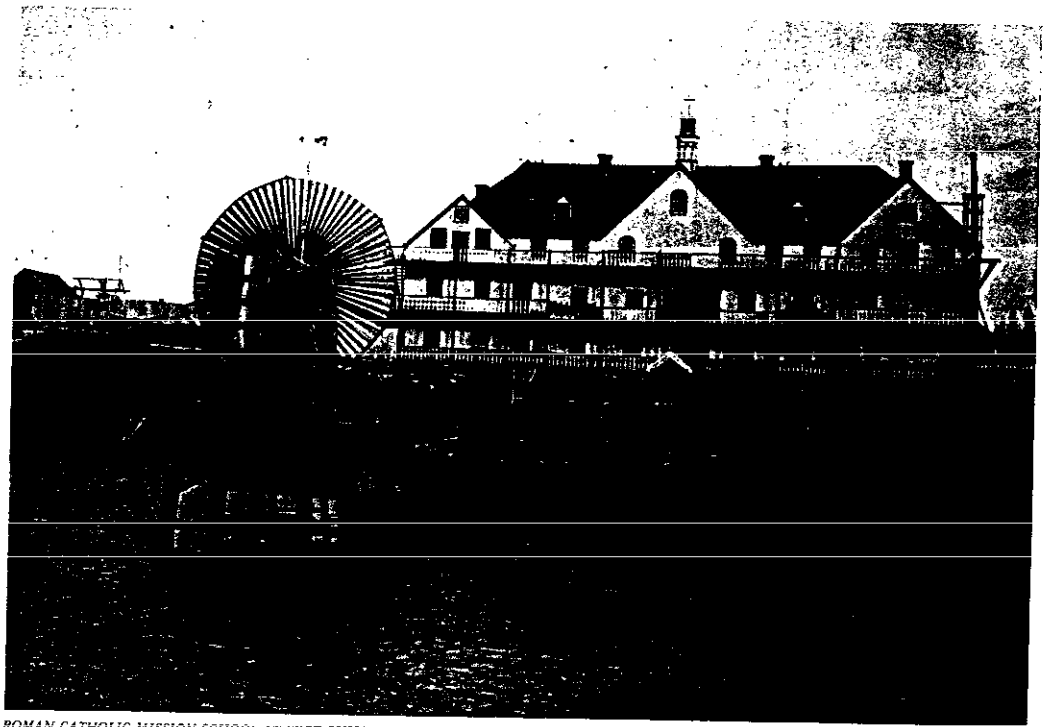
CHIPEWYAN INDIAN CAMP, FORT CHIPEWYAN/PRE-1921.
Credit: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.



ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION ON LAKE ATHABASCA AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/
1913.
Credit: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.



ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1899.
Credit: R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina.
Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary



ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1922 Credit: University of Alberta Archives, Edmonton.

Doc Separator AGL-002013



Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada

Mr. Van Iterson
Room 1707

4.582

OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0H4
August 4, 1981

Mr. R.J. Fournier,
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister,
Finance and Management.

Bishop Piché School Reconstruction
Fort Chipewyan

The following is to inform you of emergency measures being taken as a result of the destruction of the referenced school by fire. The school was destroyed July 19, 1981. Arson is suspected and the R.C.M.P. is investigating accordingly. Accommodation must be provided for 170 students for this September. Fort Chipewyan is an isolated community accessible only by:

1. P.W.A. scheduled service
2. Barges from Fort McMurray
3. Winter Road from Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Emergency measures including immediate award of contracts are being taken as follows:

- a) Clean-up - estimate [redacted]
 - two local firms invited to bid
 - tenders closed July 31, 1981
 - lowest price [redacted]
- b) Portable units to be installed - estimated cost [redacted]
 - 10,000 square feet
 - 10 firms invited to submit proposals for supply, delivery and installation (site services by separate contract)
 - tenders close August 4, 1981

.../2

Recycled paper
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c) Classroom furnishings - estimate [REDACTED]

The last barge leaves Port McMurray September 30, 1981. The completion date for the installation of the portable units is October 15, 1981. Temporary school quarters will be in the Community Hall from September 1 to October 15, 1981.

In view of the fact that Departmental contract authorities are being exceeded for the acquisition and installation of the portable units, we will seek as soon as possible from Treasury Board ratification of the contracting measures taken to meet this emergency situation.

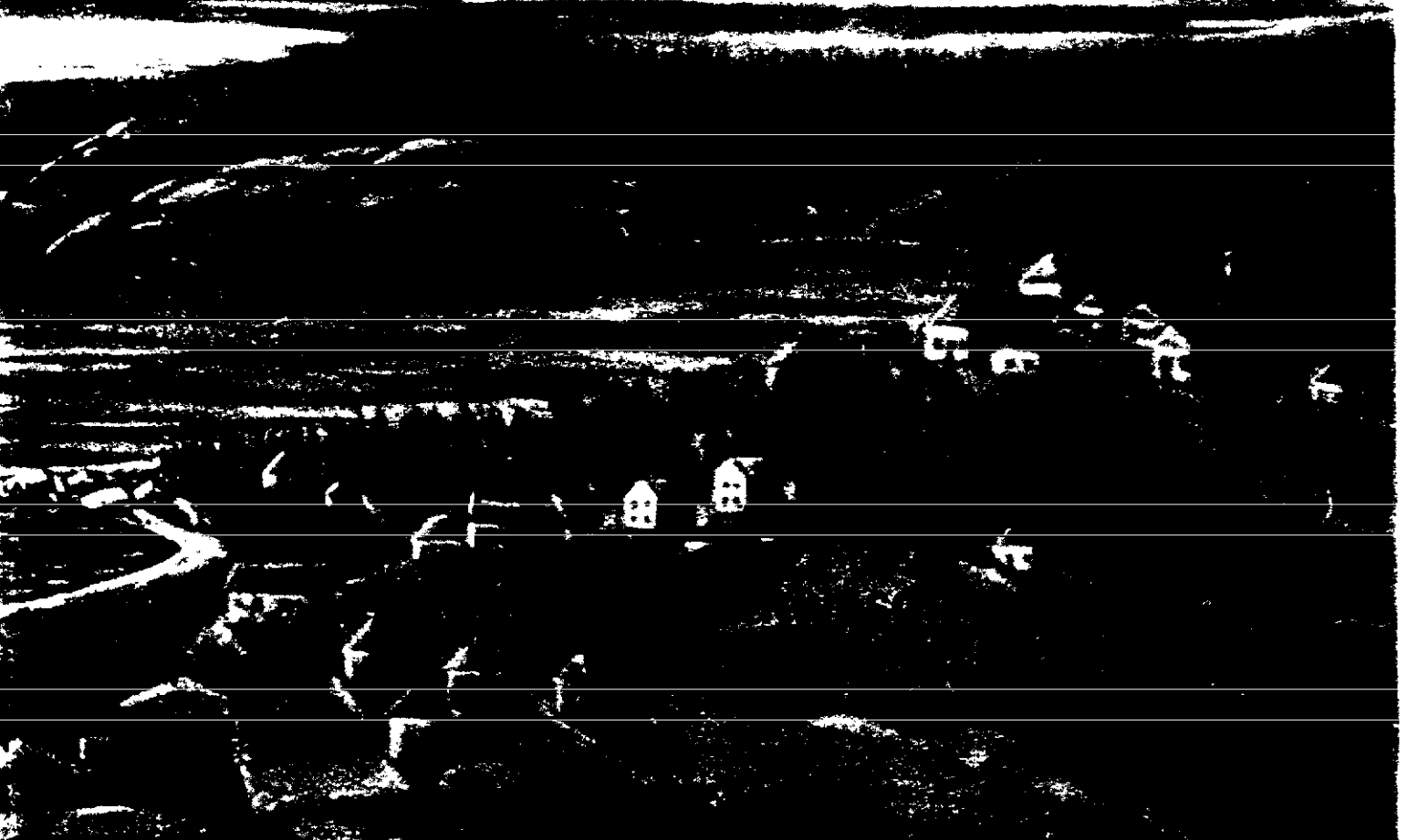
[REDACTED]
F. Almeda,
Director General,
Technical Services and
Contracts Branch.

c.c. Mr. Van Iterson

14965 1252 001 0
1990-1985
CR 116

Doc Separator GNA-000863

**A
HISTORY OF *1985*
FORT
CHIPEWYAN**



L32 N01 Doc 1

GN-000863

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Prov. S. Albert
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A HISTORY OF FORT CHIPEWYAN

**ALBERTA'S OLDEST
CONTINUOUSLY
INHABITED SETTLEMENT**

Archange J. Brady, sgm

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OUR HERITAGE

When writing this book Education North Society wanted to place in the hands of the people a gift of love about their rich history. Canada was built by men and women of great courage. What made them do it? Desire for discovery, curiosity about life, dreams of wealth, triumph of the will over obstacles, an ideal of spreading God's Word, made history. It is the story of our lives!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alberta Cultural
Heritage Foundation
Alberta Power
Billy Joe Tuccaro
Fort Chipewyan Education North
Native Secretariate
Northland School Division
Syncrude

Publisher:
GREGORACH PRINTING LTD
Athabasca, Alberta

RECEIVED

JUN 24 2014

RSRC

A HISTORY OF FORT CHIPEWYAN

**ALBERTA'S OLDEST
CONTINUOUSLY
INHABITED SETTLEMENT**

Archange J. Brady, sgm

**BOREAL INSTITUTE
LIBRARY**

FOREWORD

This "STORY of FORT CHIPEWYAN" was written under the sponsorship of Education North. The material was gathered from tapes, microfilm, photographs and rare books found in archives, libraries and in private collections. It is intended to encourage further reading and study about a time in history when Fort Chipewyan was the centre of the Fur Trade. Because Fort Chipewyan was at the crossroads of northern navigation, in the Peace-Athabasca delta, linked to the Mackenzie River basin, adventurers and explorers set out from this point to discover and map new territory. It was an exciting time!

We thank the students who contributed to the history contest. We hope that they will learn to love and appreciate their rich Canadian Heritage and be proud of what they do.

We dedicate this book to the youngest child in Fort Chipewyan.

HISTORY OF FORT CHIPEWYAN BY SISTER A. BRADY, S.G.M.

2nd. Edition: Date: November/1985

NOTE: First Edition issued 12 November, 1983. First copy bought by Mr. Harvey Jenson and Marge Gusek, Fort Chipewyan, at an auction of the book held in the Fort Chipewyan Community Hall on 12 November, 1983. The price paid was \$170.00. Auctioneer, Mr. Sam Donaghey, C.M., Edmonton, representing the Hon. Mary J. Le Messurier, Minister of Culture, Alberta.

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CHAPTER SEVEN

Churches and Schools

The missionaries followed the fur traders North into the Athabasca country. In December 1841, the first missionary to visit Fort Chipewyan was Reverend James Evans, a Methodist. He travelled by dog-team from the Peace River. James Evans had invented a system of writing the Cree language in syllabic, or Indian designs, so that the Indians could be taught to read the Bible and also communicate among themselves. His stay, of less than a month, was a disappointment to the Indians who wanted to learn more about the whiteman's God.

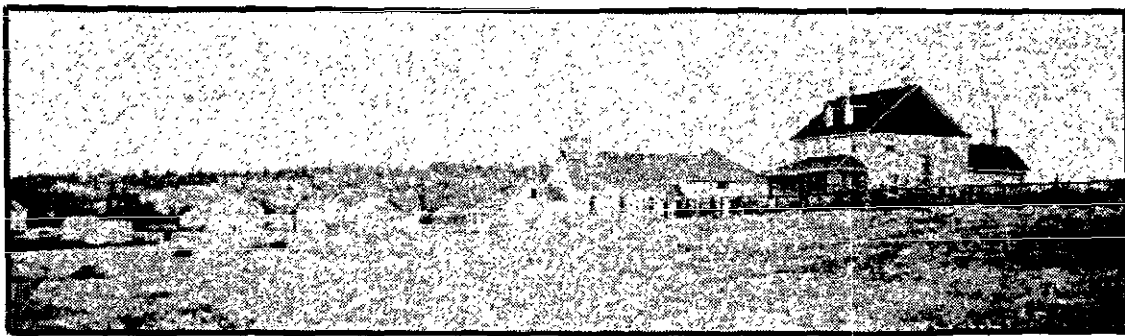
In 1847, Father Alexander

Taché, an Oblate of Mary Immaculate, was the first Roman Catholic missionary to reach the shore of Lake Athabasca. He had crossed the Methy Portage from Ile-a-la-Crosse. The first Mass was said on September 5. In 1849, Father Henry Faraud became the first resident priest. He built a church which he dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. He drained the land behind the church and planted a garden. In 1862, Father Faraud became Apostolic Vicar of the Athabasca - MacKenzie.

Among the many heroic Oblates, who worked in the North, was Bishop Grouard who arrived in



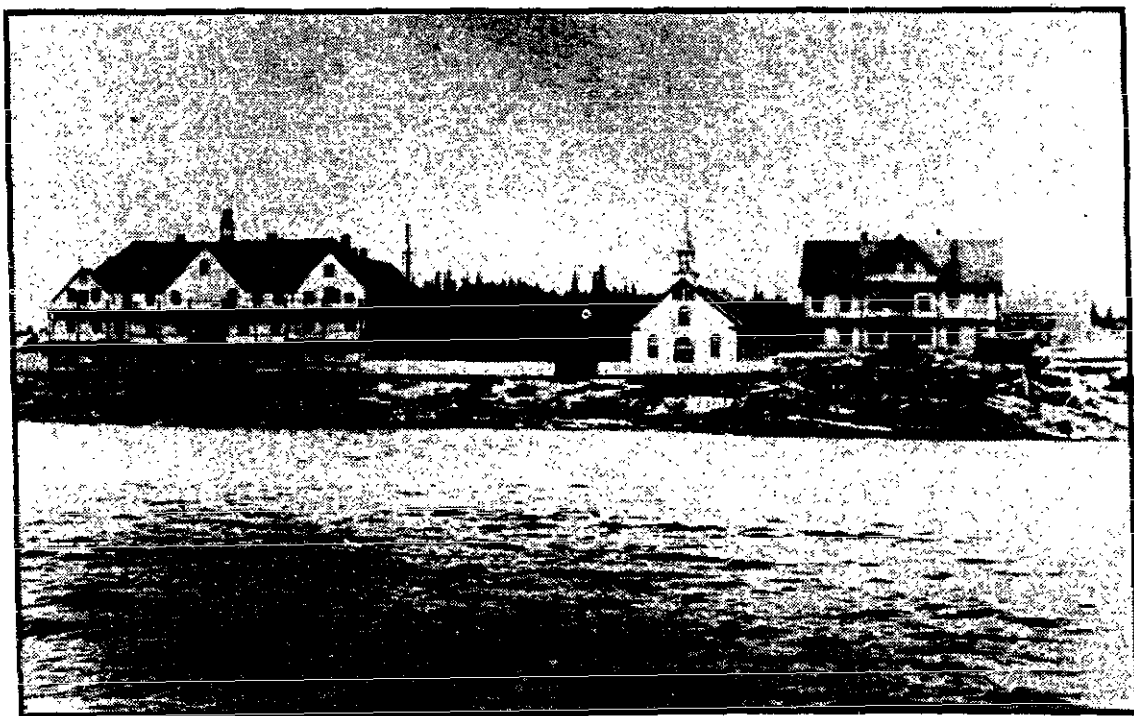
R.C. Mission, 1899.



St. Paul's Anglican Church 1882 - It is still in use. View 1933.



Fort Chipewyan Baptist Church.



R.C. Mission, 1913, New Church of Nativity of Blessed V rgin, 1909.



Children taking part in Church activities, 1906.

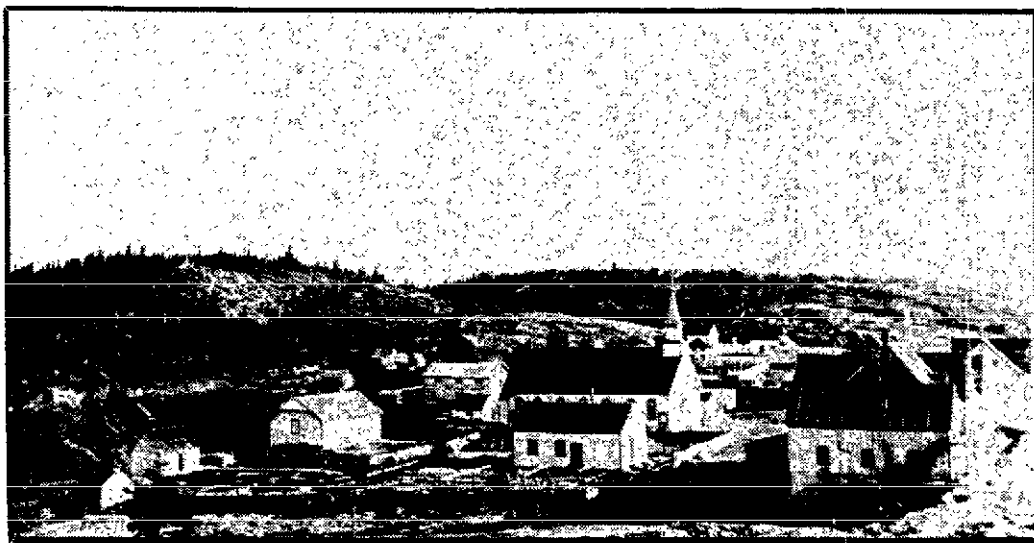


1924 - 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Grey Nuns' Arrival in Fort Chipewyan
Seated. L to R. Bishop Crouard and Bishop Jousard.

Fort Chipewyan in 1862. He served the northern missions for sixty-nine years. He improved Lac La Biche Mission as a key centre of supply for the Athabasca - MacKenzie region. Since the Lac La Biche River flowed into the Athabasca River, the use of the route through Lac La Biche avoided the difficult Methy Portage.

In the year of Canada's Confederation, 1867, five Grey Nuns were in Fort Chipewyan. They

Consecration at Fort Chipewyan, the Grey Nuns went to Fort Providence. From St. Boniface, the trip had taken 82 days. In 1874, two Grey Nuns left Fort Providence, to open a school and orphanage in Fort Chipewyan. They were Sister Adeline Lapointe and Sister Michael of the Saints. A young French girl, Domitille Letendre, who had given her life to the missions, accompanied the Sisters. They lived in a warehouse,



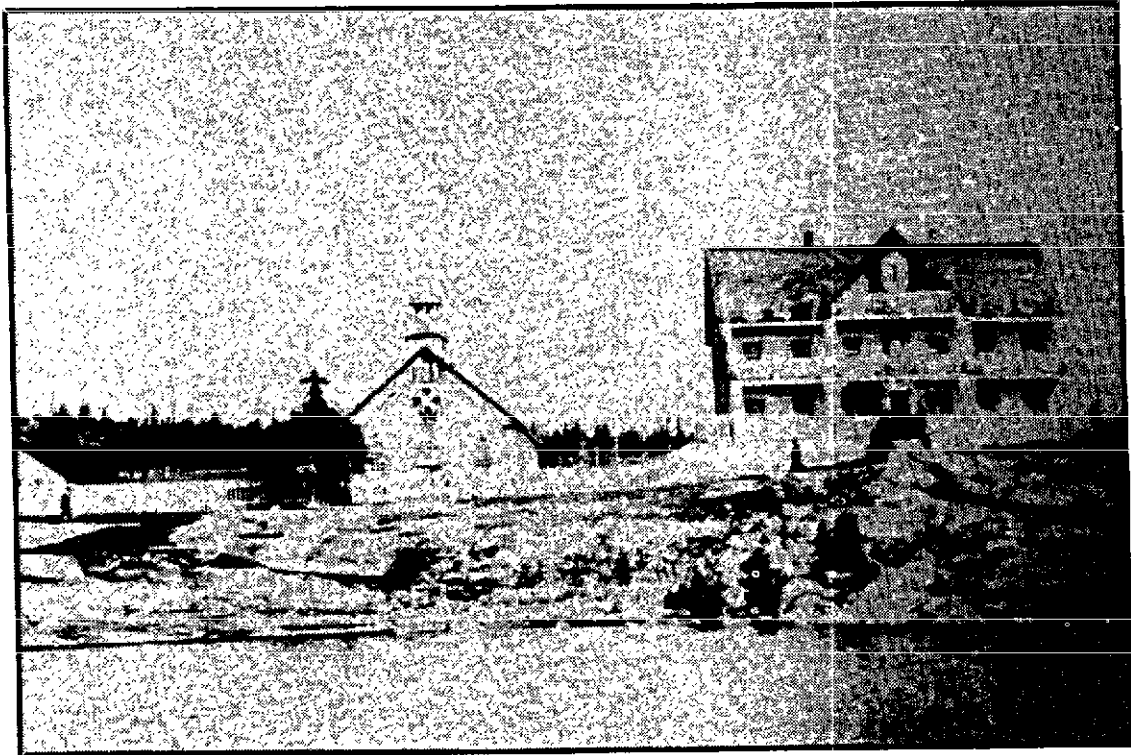
R.C. Mission, Fort Chipewyan, 1939.

travelled across the Prairies in Red River carts to Lac La Biche and through the Grand Rapids on Athabasca River. Bishop Faraud led the group. Their Metis guide, Louis Fousseneuve, "Sure Shot", then twenty-six years old, decided to run the rapids. It was the first scow to successfully do so. The Grey Nuns come through their first baptism of white water.

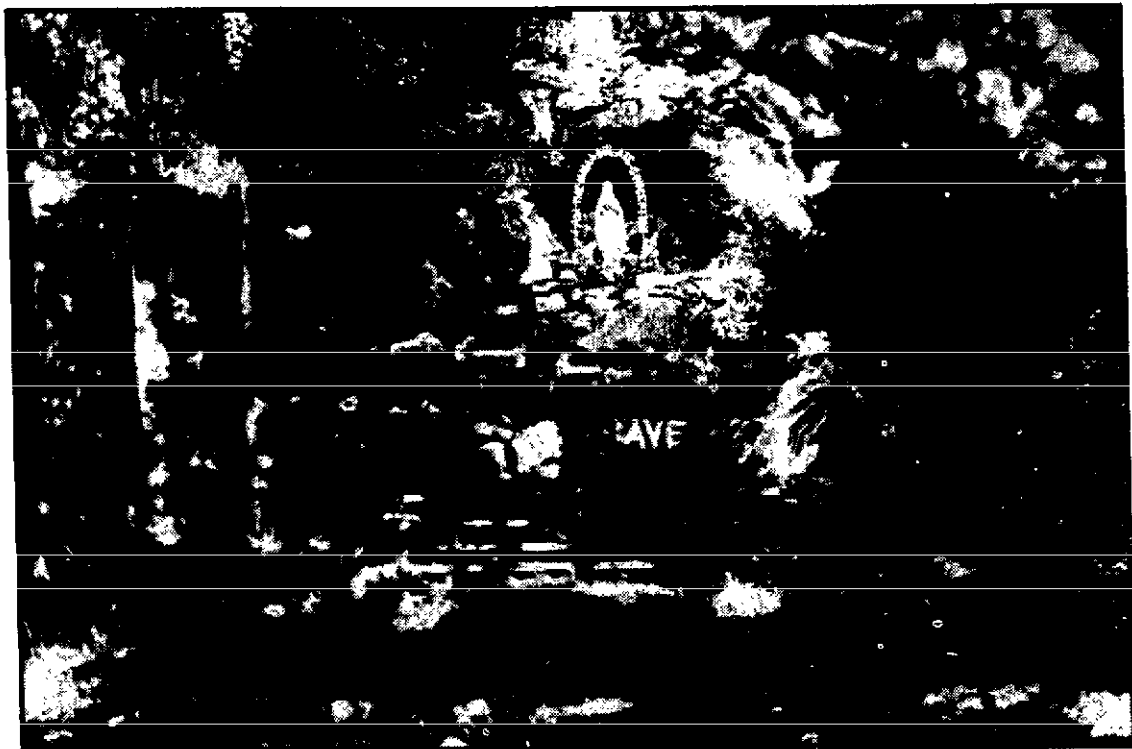
After attending Bishop Clut's

until a building was available. The first two students to register at the school were Pierre Mercredi, who later served the Hudson's Bay Company, and Sophie Tourangeau, who became a Grey Sister in 1900. The school had fifteen students.

The first Church of England missionary to visit Northern Alberta was Arch deacon James Hunter. He came over the Methy Portage, by the Clearwater River, to Fort Chipe-



Oblate Mission Centennial - Church of Nativity - 1847 - 1947.



Grotto, "Our Lady of Lourdes" (Photo by David Tourangeau).

wyan in 1858. He went farther north to the MacKenzie district. Several ministers followed him, among them Arch deacon W. Kirby, in 1859; Rev. R. MacDonald, in 1862; Rev. W.C. Bompas, in 1871. Most of these missionaries went on farther north. In 1874 Rev. Arthur Shaw resided in Fort Chipewyan. By 1879 the Church of England began building. On Easter Sunday, 1880, Bishop Bompas presided at the services held in the new church, named to honor St. Paul, the Apostle. This church was completed in 1882 and is still in use today.

In 1883 Arch deacon W.D. Reeves was appointed to Fort Chipewyan with the mandate to care for all the diocese southward from Fort Smith. Fort Chipewyan became a

sound spiritual centre for the missions connected with it.

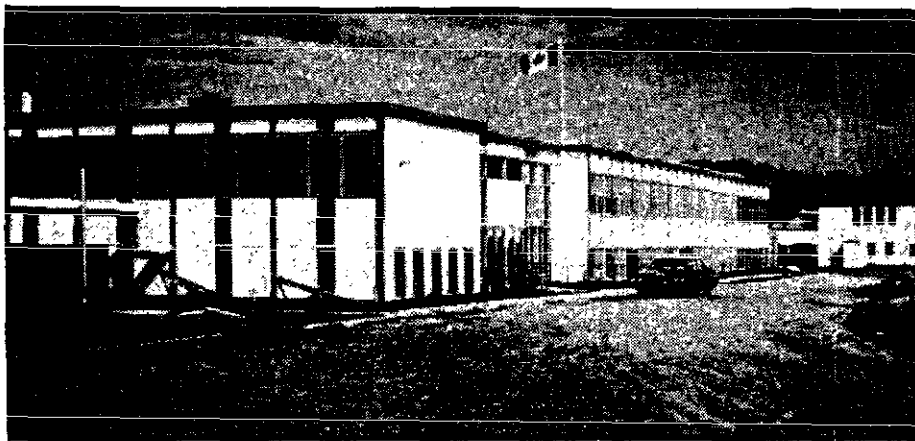
In 1874, Alfred Garrioch, of the Red River settlement, offered his services as schoolmaster and began teaching twelve children in Fort Chipewyan. He later became an Anglican minister.

In 1879, the resident Anglican minister began to record the daily temperature, wind and precipitation, for the monthly report made to the Meteorological Services in Toronto.

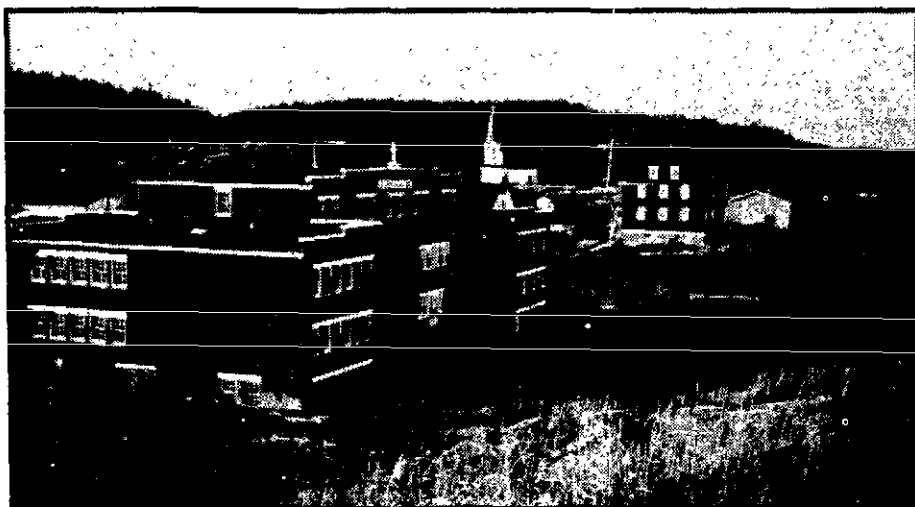
A new residence was built in 1913-1914. St. Paul, the Apostle Church, was the Pro-Cathedral of the Northern Diocese. In 1920, the 1882 church was repaired. In 1956-57 Reverend R. Parsons built a new rectory. The oldest mission in



R.C. Mission, 1967.



Bishop Piche School - 1959 - 1981.



Holy Angel's Residence - 1944 - 1974.



Fort Chipewyan Public School.

Doc Separator GNA-000610

THE GREY NUNS IN FORT CHIPEWYAN

In response to Bishop Emile Grouard who was then missionary in the area, and who insisted that some Sisters leave the mission of Fort Providence ^{for go to Athabasca.} Sisters Adeline Audet-Lapointe, Christine Blanchette - Saint Michel des Saints and Miss Domitilde Letendre, a Franciscan tertiary left to begin the mission of Athabasca. They left June 30th 1874 on the request of Bishop Clut before being authorized by the Superior General, Mother Elizabeth Dupuis. The missionary's objective was to begin a school for the Catholic children and this as soon as possible. These sisters accepted the sacrifice of leaving their Sisters and their mission at Fort Providence, asking the Sisters to pray that God's Holy Will be made manifest. The means of communication were very slow at the time. If they contacted the General Administration to have the authorization to begin this new mission, they would get an answer in the next year, which they considered to be too late. Bishop Clut, O.M.I. had written to the Mother House, asking for sisters.

July 19, 1874 the three valiant missionaries arrived at Athabasca, as it was then called, where Father Laity welcomed them in their new abode. It was an old shed to which they had made a few repairs, ^{waiting} meanwhile for a new residence. A pitchfork, a shovel and the broom were used to give the place a new face. After eight days a small school opened for fifteen pupils of whom two were externs.

The first winter was rigourously cold. Snow and wind penetrated their dwelling. Yet fear was torturing their minds.. what would be the verdict of the Mother House? At Christmas time a "special delivery" came bringing the longwished for answer.

The Mother General was ordering the Sisters to leave Athabasca on reception of this letter and to go back to Fort Providence. This decision profoundly hurt the poor missionaries. But it was impossible for women to set out at this time of the year in this northern area. This forced them to wait until open

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waters to leave. While waiting they kept on praying and weeping. Bishop Emile Grouard brought forth such strong valid reasons for this mission to remain open that he received a favorable reply from the Grey Nuns in Montreal and also from Bishop Ignace Bourget.

On February 26, 1875 a letter arrived announcing that this mission was accepted and that the Sisters would start on their way in the month of May for the Holy Angels Convent. Prayers of thanksgiving came from all hearts. They doubled their activity to make their abode less uninhabitable for the new comers. August 13, 1875 Sister Valentine Brochu, Alphonsine Fournier and Eugénie Bernier, a Franciscan ^(Coadjutor) Tertiary kissed the land of their new mission. Father Le Doussal had accompanied them on their long journey from Saint-Boniface. August 23, Sister Lapointe and Domitilde Letendre left for Fort Providence leaving Sister St. Michel des Saints as Local Superior of the mission that later will become Fort Chipewyan. For seven years the sisters lived in their shed where they had only one bed and boards on trestles served as seats. Their convent was built in 1881 and enlarged in 1898. Of all the missionaries who worked in the Mackenzie/Athabasca they were the ones who experienced the longest fastings, devastating storms and the hardest work. One hundred ^{Sixty} ~~fifty~~ seven sisters have given ¹⁵⁰ ~~177~~ years of service in education and nursing in humility, generosity and perseverance in obscure works of mercy such as heavy housework, gardening, laundry, seamstress out of love of Jesus Christ and the Poor. To our Sisters who have labored here and have returned to God especially those who are resting here, - Sister Sophie Tourangeau (Louise), Sister Marie Jeanne Le Dréau (Marie), Sister Virginie Brunelle, Sister Rosalie Bernier (Bruno) and Sister Archange Brady "Chief Anah Ka Sakihat Awasissa" who passed away here April 3, 1984, we REMEMBER TODAY. They were a seed of hope in the growing Church of Fort Chipewyan. May they still be an inspiration to Christian commitment and tireless dedication to this generation.

May God the Eternal Father be blessed and praised for the 114 years the Sisters have been in Fort Chipewyan.

Ref: Chronicles

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Sept. 23, 1988

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Soeurs Grises de Montreal
Prov. St. Albert
ARCHIVES

The Grey Nuns and the Children of Holy Angels:

Fort Chipewyan, 1874-1923

I am pleased to give an interim report of my research on the history of the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, the Grey Nuns, at the Holy Angels School in Fort Chipewyan. Aided by a Boreal Institute grant my research involves a study of the school's first fifty years, 1874 to 1923, and will include references to the educational activities of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and of other groups in the community. My interest in the topic began with my appointment as a school principal in Fort Smith in 1962 and was furthered by northern research work for the government of Alberta during the 1970s. Extensive travel in the western Arctic and northern Alberta led me to undertake research on the educational work of northern missionaries that continues to be a major academic interest (Carney 1964; 1971; 1975; 1982; 1983b; 1987).

The study will be based on data gathered during the coming year from oral accounts, archival materials and a review of relevant historical literature. Some information on the period under study has already been solicited from former students and teachers. Plans have been made to conduct interviews early in the New Year (possibly with the help of local residents) with other informants in Fort Smith and Fort Chipewyan. Material relating to missionary schooling in northeastern Alberta has been obtained from Calgary's Glenbow Museum and from the Archives Deschâtelets and the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa. Further archival research will be carried out in Oblate and Grey Nun collections in Edmonton, Ottawa and Montreal in the spring of 1989.

Most references in the literature to formal education in Fort Chipewyan during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth can be found in trade, travel and missionary accounts. Following the establishment of the first fort on the south shore of Lake Athabasca in 1788, Roderick Mackenzie began a library which, some sixty years later, was deemed to contain "many fine books" (Parker 1987: 78). But neither Mackenzie nor the post managers who followed him were inclined to make it possible for the children of the settlement to use this resource by arranging for reading skills to be taught. As regulations issued in the 1820s indicate, the Hudson's Bay Company assumed no responsibility for schooling the children of its employees. Parents were encouraged to teach their children the "A.B.C. Catechism" and to have them attend "divine service" (Chalmers 1972: 78-79). Thus, until Anglican and Roman Catholic missionaries opened schools in the settlement in the 1870s, schooling was entirely a private affair.

That most children in the Fort Chipewyan area were not taught their letters or numbers did not mean that they were uneducated or that they were without training or instruction. The fact is that the area's original inhabitants, the Beaver, Chipewyan and Cree Indians, had developed intricate and life-long systems of education that were closely related to the material and non-material aspects of their cultures. The impact of the fur trade and the coming of French speaking voyageurs, Scots and Orcadians to the settlement had only a minimal effect on traditional forms of native enculturation. As the newcomers were largely dependent on the Indians for their well-being, most were given to learning the customs of the country and to accepting a way of life in which schooling was not significant. Such attitudes did not end with the advent of formal schooling in the community.

Missionary records are helpful sources of information on formal educational arrangements in Fort Chipewyan and on traditional educational practices of the area's native people. The archives and publications of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, such as the



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episcopal perspectives provided by Henri Faraud (1866), Emil Grouard (1922) and Gabriel Breynat (1947), contain considerable information on Oblate educational and missionary efforts in the North. A series of popular works by Father Pierre Duchaussois, including one entitled The Grey Nuns in the Far North (1919), make it plain that the missionaries were the first to bring schooling to the area. The Grey Nuns, on the other hand, have published very little on their work in northern Canada. Their contributions to the work of the Oblates and their service to the community as teachers, nurses and child care workers have often been acknowledged by others. But the sisters themselves have not been given to recording their accomplishments. All of this is in keeping with what is clearly a wish for anonymity which leads one to conclude that Silent Nuns rather than Grey Nuns would better describe the sisters over the past century.

Until the 1960s little mention was made in the academic literature or in government publications about the state of formal education in the north. The involvement of federal, provincial and territorial governments in schooling programs in isolated communities like Fort Chipewyan had been minimal. Most government officials expected the churches to play a central role in the provision of schooling and to contribute to such ventures accordingly. Such an arrangement was never accepted by the churches. When Fort Chipewyan became part of the Province in 1905, petitions were sent to the government in Edmonton on behalf of Holy Angels for funds to help pay the cost of educating non-status children. As will be shown later, the response was most discouraging. The school was more successful in obtaining per pupil grants from the Department of Indian Affairs, especially after the signing of Treaty 8 in 1899, but the level of federal support was far less than what was needed to provide the Indian children of the area with basic reading, writing and arithmetic skills.

Much of the extensive literature on native and northern education that has been published in the last twenty years has been very critical of the care arrangements and academic programs of mission residential schools. Students who attended Indian residential schools in places like Jossard, Kamloops, Aklavik and Spanish, such as Harold Cardinal (1969), George Manuel (1974), Anthony Thrasher (1976) and Basil Johnston (1988), had very little good to say about their residential school experiences. Other observers of mission schooling, such as Jacqueline Kennedy (1970), Dianne Persson (1980) and Celia Haig-Brown (1988) who studied the Indian boarding schools at Qu'Appelle, Blue Quills and Kamloops respectively, have been equally critical. Assessments of the educational work of missionaries in many general studies of native-white relations, such as those by Harry Hawthorn (1967), J.S. Frideres (1974) and E. Brian Titley (1986), also tend to be disapproving.

Not all comments by those who went to residential schools have been negative. For example, the recollections of students who attended such institutions in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth are given to praising the educational work of the missionaries. John Tetso's (1964) and Ted Trindell's (1986) reminiscences concerning Fort Providence, James Gladstone's (1967) account of St. Paul's in southern Alberta and J.F. Dion's (1979) description of Onion Lake residential school contrast markedly with the negative observations of students like Manuel, Cardinal and Johnston who attended such schools in the 1940s and 1950s. However, one need not conclude that residential schools became less responsive to student needs as the decades passed. Rather it would appear that for many the meaning of the residential school experience has become more a matter of present-day insights than of understanding past events. Under such circumstances there is a danger that past residential school practices and outcomes will be misinterpreted or exaggerated by those seeking to identify the causes of current problems within the native community. An example of how this has occurred can be found in recent comments by Peter Enerk, a member of the Northwest Territories legislative assembly and a graduate of

the Grey Nuns residential school at Chesterfield Inlet (Lewis 1987: 45-49). In stating that "the much vilified residential schools of the 1950s and the 1960s groomed native children for success in a way that today's [educational] system does not", Enerk mistakenly applies his own success, which he affirms was achieved through "endurance, commitment and discipline", (*Edmonton Journal*, June 26, 1988: B-3), to native students generally. A study of the period indicates that his experience and that of other Inuit children at Chesterfield was atypical (Carney, 1983a).

The above review of the literature suggests that certain basic procedures be followed in studying Holy Angels. Examinations of institutions require that information be gathered from a variety of sources including oral accounts and written materials as well as whatever physical evidence may be available. For example, to research the activities of an Indian residential school without referring to the policies and practices of the Indian Affairs Branch would be to leave out essential information. Similar problems would result if student, family or staff perspectives were ignored. But gathering data from many sources is not enough. One must also resist applying conclusions which may be valid for a particular institution to institutions as a whole. The same caution is needed about holding rigidly to preset concepts if one is to avoid biases in data selection. Such ways of proceeding are not only consistent with good historical writing, they are also in keeping with the study's goal of encouraging further inquiries into the school's history. As considerable research on the topic has yet to be done, what follows must be considered an interim and incomplete version of the role of the Grey Nuns at Holy Angels between 1874 and 1923.

Because Fort Chipewyan was one of the first Roman Catholic missions established west of St. Boniface, Bishop Alexander Taché, who had visited the post as a young Oblate in 1847, gave it priority as a place for a school (Taché 1866: 111). However, a proposal by Taché's coadjutor, Vital Grandin, to have Fort Providence become the seat of a new vicariate as well as a concern about Anglican missionary activities prompted a change in plans. Writing to Mother Julie Hainault-Deschamps (Superior General of the Grey Nuns) in 1862, Grandin reported on conditions in the district: "A minister [Kirkby] was established at the principal fort [Simpson]" and "was receiving aid from officers of the Company." He was giving the Indians "presents" with the result that some of them "had sold their souls for some sugar and tea." At present there were only two Protestant ministers to oppose, but serious consequences could be expected if their numbers increased and if their gospel reached more tribes. What was needed was the presence of "three or four sisters" who would teach, nurse, provide care for orphans, and who by their very lives would give the Indians "an example of true charity." Grandin concluded by asking that sisters be sent to both Fort Providence and Fort Chipewyan, but if this was not possible at least one community of sisters should be sent to Fort Providence, where the need was greatest (Archives Srs. Grises de Montréal [SGM], Grandin to Hainault-Deschamps, May 3, 1862).

The Congregation of the Sisters of Charity was founded in Montreal in 1737 by Madame Marie D'Youville. Known for their work with the sick and elderly, the Grey Nuns were not involved in operating schools until coming to St. Boniface in 1844. They subsequently opened mission schools at Lac St. Anne in 1859, at Ile-à-la-Crosse in 1860 and Lac La Biche in 1862. There are indications that the congregation found it difficult to find enough teachers in its ranks. There is no evidence, however, of the sisters making any substantial changes to their recruitment or formation activities to take into account their new role as educators. It would also appear that those assigned classroom duties were destined to remain permanently in such work. This often meant that the principals of the schools were either non-teaching sisters, or what was more likely given the male-dominated nature of the church, Oblate priests who had neither teacher training nor

classroom teaching experience. Even though the Oblates played a major role in northern and native schooling, the network of Catholic residential schools would not have been possible without the commitment of religious women like the Grey Nuns.

Grandin's appeal was finally answered when its successor, Henri Faraud, was advised that five sisters would be leaving for Fort Providence in the fall of 1866. When the nuns reached Providence a year later, they immediately took in eight orphans. Why these children were not looked after by relatives is not clear, but it is known that large numbers of pupils in places like Fort Providence were classified as orphaned, destitute or neglected children. Convent life did not necessarily protect them from want. From the beginning the sisters and the orphans suffered from a serious lack of food, and when reports of this were received in Montreal, Mother Jane Slocombe allowed the sisters a longer period of rest, hoping that this relaxation of the rule might alleviate some of their distress. So common were reports of "les maladies, les privations croissantes ... et un certain malaise entre les Pères et les Soeurs" at Providence that Mother Hainault-Deschamps decided to have the foundation abandoned not later than 1881, and to send the nuns to convents in the south (SGM, Clut to Hainault-Deschamps, August 17, 1879). Taché viewed the removal as "un grand malheur," and was impatient with the Mother General's concern for the sisters at Providence: "Pas une seule est morte" (SGM, Taché to Hainault-Deschamps, September 28, 1881 and November 30, 1881). Faraud found the sisters' condition to be "ni mieux ni pire qu'elles ont toujours été." He further argued that their state was much better than that of the Oblate fathers: "Je suis convaincu qu'il n'y pas un seul père dans nos pauvres missions qui n'ait eu vingt fois plus à souffrir que les soeurs" (SGM, Faraud to Hainault-Deschamps, May 19, 1881). In the face of such opposition the Mother General capitulated, and the news reached the North in February 1882 "that the sisters at Providence will remain" (SGM, Camsell to Hainault-Deschamps, February 15, 1882).

The creation of the Anglican diocese of Athabasca in 1874 prompted an Oblate to observe that "a school had to be provided [at Fort Chipewyan] immediately and at all costs" (Potyondi, 1979, 50). Negotiations were underway to obtain sisters from Montreal, but in the meantime the foundation's establishment was so pressing that they Grey Nuns at Fort Providence agreed to send two sisters and a laywoman to Fort Chipewyan without first obtaining approval from the Mother House. Sister Adeline Lapointe, Sister Michel-des-Saints and Mademoiselle Domitilde Letendre arrived in Fort Chipewyan in July 1874 to take up temporary residence in a small shed. That the sisters willingly made do with a frequent lack of food in Providence and with inadequate housing in Chipewyan reveals, if nothing else, a commitment to their vows of poverty and obedience. Given their accommodating ways, however, the danger was that they could be exploited or overburdened by groups within the church and by others including government officials. It could be expected that some of these accommodations would not only have a detrimental effect on the sisters' well being, but also on that of the children placed in their care. This situation would apply particularly during the period of this study, when a common justification advanced by federal government officials for the church-state entente in Indian education was that it was a cooperative venture in which "...the churches loyally made up the deficiency out of their own revenues..." (House of Commons Debates 1922: 4027).

Within a month of arriving in Chipewyan, the sisters had opened a school, known as the Couvent des Saints Anges, for fifteen orphans including some "Caribou Eaters from far off Fond du Lac (Archives Sr. Grises, Edmonton [SGE], Lavoie to Neary, July 8, 1949). Accounts differ as to how many of the orphans were under the sisters' full time care; for example, one source indicates that only two of the fifteen children were interns or boarders (SGE, Canadian Inventory 1982). It is not known what physical arrangements were made for teaching and accommodating the children prior to the building of a combined school and residence in 1881. The building was enlarged in 1898 and by 1907 the facility

had been expanded further to include two classrooms and four dormitories. No other additions were made to the largely mission-financed facility until 1942. Other areas of intensive pupil socialization included the church which was located next to the convent and the farm and other work areas which were scattered about the mission compound.

A set of pictures of Fort Chipewyan taken in 1899 (Potyondi 1979: 47, 51 and 57) reflects the relative power of competing interests in the settlement. The imposing row of structures of the Catholic mission of the Nativity equals the extent of the Hudson's Bay establishment and all but dwarfs and the Anglican mission of St. Paul. Essentially there were two groups in the settlement: one headed by Catholic missionaries with most of their supporters in subordinate positions in the fur trade and nearly all of them Metis or French and French speaking; and the other composed of Protestant clergy and senior employees of the Company, Presbyterians and Anglicans, Scots, English and English speaking Half-Breeds. According to Bishop Grouard (1922: 306), Indians categorized these groups as follows: "...la religion catholique c'est la religion des Français, la religion Protestante, celle des Anglais"; and were given to judging each group's relative power in concrete terms. For instance, the Company's status was demonstrated in its Mackenzie steamer, the Wrigley, whereas the Catholic missionaries travelled by canoe. In 1895 when the mission launched its own steamer, the St. Alphonse, it not only provided the church with much needed transportation between Fort Smith and Peel's River, but also, according to Grouard, did much to enhance the status of the Oblates: "Les Indiens étaient aussi enchantés de voir que les Anglais ne pouvaient plus se vanter d'être les seuls en possession de canots à feu et que les Français pouvaient leur tenir tête" (*Ibid*).

The linguistic and religious orientations referred to above largely determined the mode of instruction and the content of the curriculum adopted by Sister Lapointe and her successors. French was the sole language of instruction at Holy Angels until the 1890s, when a course in English was introduced. By 1907 English had become the language of instruction on alternate days (Bird 1978). Catholic missionaries in Fort Chipewyan and elsewhere in the North were concerned about the survival of the French language and strongly supported its use as the language of instruction in mission residential schools. Indeed for many Oblates like Sylvio Lesage, who was superior of the Fort Providence mission, the issue was more than a matter of language maintenance: "La perte de la langue [Française]... amené fatalement la perte de la foi catholique" (Archives of the MacKenzie Vicariate [AMV] Lesage to Deschâtelets, March 19, 1941). Instruction in religious practice, articles of faith and rules of conduct occurred in and out of the classroom at Holy Angels. It is not known if Father Albert Lacombe's pictorial catechism or if locally printed Cree and Chipewyan syllabic texts were used in the school. But as schooling only touched the lives of small numbers of native children, it was not seen to be a critical aspect of religious education. As a result the Oblates continued to devote much of their effort at religious socialization among the people of the camps outside the settlement. Comments by the Cree and Chipewyan chiefs at the signing of Treaty 8 at Fort Chipewyan in 1899 that they and their people were Catholics (AMV, Codex Historicus, 56-58) indicate that the traditional, largely non formal teaching methods used by the missionaries had been reasonably successful.

Contrary to critics like Diamond Jenness who viewed northern mission schools as "religious kindergartens" (1964: 42), it could be argued that Holy Angels was more than a place where catechetical instruction occurred. As has been noted, it began as a refuge for orphans and continued to be a place for them as well as for other children, including those whose parents were in a "precarious" situation because of fluctuations in the fur trade (Coudert to Brownlee, February 25, 1930). The school also provided a general, non-religious education which emphasized basic literacy and numeracy skills. Such instruction was provided on the assumption that most Indian and Metis children would take up a life of

hunting, trapping and fishing; and that the 3 Rs, while not essential to such a mode of living, would nonetheless give them certain advantages. The absence of any major federal or provincial interest in the fortunes of the area's native people until the 1950s meant that the missionaries and the fur traders continued to assume certain responsibilities related to their clients' welfare. Despite their differences both missionary and trader saw the wilderness-where traditional beliefs had been tempered by the promise of the gospel and the vagaries of the hunt had been lessened by the benefits of trade-as the best, if not the only, environment for the area's aboriginal population. Catholic missionaries were particularly given to fostering the wilderness archetype, the Christian trapper, who was free to follow his traditional ways, subject of course, to certain, but what were thought to be not incompatible, trade and religious expectations.

Given that what has been termed the native wilderness equation was generally held by government officials and others during the period under study (Carney 1981), it followed that if one were religious, law-abiding and a good trapper, "one could survive in a good way" (Marcel, September 23, 1988). The ramifications of this view upon such matters as school attendance, programs and staffing were considerable. For example, following the signing of Treaty 8 the Department of Indian Affairs agreed to subsidize the residential schooling costs at Holy Angels for up to forty Indian children at approximately twenty-five cents per pupil day. The subsidy was increased in the 1920s, but the number of subsidized places remained the same until the 1950s. As a consequence there was only accommodation for about 15 percent of the children of the two bands registered at Fort Chipewyan at the end of the period under study (Glenbow Museum, Indian Affairs Branch, June 30, 1931). For a summary of enrollment characteristics of the school's boarding pupils, see Table 1 (p.10).

Even though Holy Angels enrolled significant numbers of non-status children, it was not visited by a territorial or provincial school inspector at any time between 1874 and 1924. This matter was addressed, at least indirectly, in 1920 when the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs wrote the Minister of the Interior to advise that "In the Western Provinces...the inspection of the schools is made by our Departmental Inspectors who...have no pedagogical qualifications, and whose examination of the classroom work is, of necessity very perfunctory" (Public Archives of Canada [PAC], Scott to Meighen, June 1, 1920). Agreement was subsequently reached between the two levels of government to have provincial school inspectors provide regular reports on all Indian schools in Alberta. The inspection program was in place by the early 1920s except for Fort Chipewyan which evidently was deemed to be too remote and too expensive to visit (PAC, Sutherland to Scott, March 23, 1921).

Although not particularly informative, reports by Indian Affairs officials on the program at Holy Angels were given to praising what was being done. One former pupil recalled her class being told to ensure their written compositions were neat because of the pending visit of H. A. Conroy, an Indian Affairs Inspector, and her disappointment when he came because he did not look at the pupils' work (Bird 1979). As the following excerpt from Conroy's report of his visit to Holy Angels in December 1911 indicates, he appeared to be more familiar with and supportive of the school's work activities than its academic program:

The class follows pretty closely the regulations of the Department. The girls are taught sewing and cooking, and the boys are taught elementary carpentering [sic] and farming. The boys help in the general work around the Mission. The girls take turns in the kitchen and are given enough practical experience to stand them in good stead when they leave school (Department of Indian Affairs, Annual Report 1912: 380).

It is not clear what Conroy meant by the regulations of the Department. If he was referring to the Program of Studies for Indian Schools, issued by the Department of Indian Affairs in 1910, there is nothing in this Standard I to VI, twelve subject curriculum about the vocational and work experiences that were being carried out on a half day basis in Chipewyan. What is evident however, is that Conroy believed in the efficacy of the training provided outside the classroom even though some of the tasks given the children, such as looking after dairy cattle, would be hard to relate to life in the camps. In this regard comments by former pupils indicate that they found some of the training particularly beneficial after they left school. Sewing for girls and carpentry for boys and the instruction provided in these areas by such teachers as Sister M. Lavery and Brother J. Ancel are given special recognition (Bird 1969; Mercredi, 1962).

As indicated in the following excerpt from a 1935 report by M. Christianson, Inspector of Indian Agencies, the Department of Indian Affairs continued to favour the tenets of the native wilderness equation for their wards in Fort Chipewyan well after the period under study:

The training carried on there [Holy Angels] is more or less along the requirements of the North: The girls learn to make moccasins, to do silk work on leather, to knit and make their own clothes, & c. They are also taught cooking and learn how to make bread and bannock, and in every way they are taught things that will be useful to them when they leave the school. The main thing is not to keep any of the children in school too long [some of the children had gone as high as Grade VI], as the boys have no avocation to go to when they are discharged other than that of their fathers and forefathers, viz., to make a living off the land by hunting, trapping and fishing (PAC, Christianson to McGill, February 25, 1935).

There are indications, however, that those attending Holy Angels during the period of study had, in addition to a trapping life, at least two other vocational options open to them on leaving school: one involved taking a job in commerce, transportation or government; and the other involved a commitment to religious life as a sister, priest or brother. An initial review of the careers of the first class of fifteen pupils at Holy Angels shows that at least two took one of these alternate paths. After starting out at Holy angels, Pierre Mercredi went to the sisters' school in Providence where he was awarded a prize for his proficiency in the French language (Ward to Mercredi, 1878). He then came under the tutelage of Roderick McFarlane, Chief Factor of the Athabasca District, and at eighteen he joined the Hudson's Bay Company to begin fifty-two years of service (A. Mercredi 1962: 1). Of the 644 boarders at Holy Angels between 1874 and 1924 (SGE, Régistre, 1-68), little is known except for a few like Pierre Mercredi and for those who entered religious life like Sophie Tourangeau, the other pupil in the class of 1874 who chose not to return to the land. Tourangeau was the first of eight graduates of the school to become a member of the Grey Nuns congregation. Two other former students, Napoleon Laferte and Patrice Mercredi, joined the Oblates and were ordained priests in 1923 and 1934 respectively (Brady 1984: 63-80).

That little is known about the careers of Holy Angels' graduates is equally true of their preschool and inschool lives. As noted earlier, many of the school's pupils were classified as orphans. Besides meaning children who were bereft of one or both parents, the term was sometimes used to refer to children whose parents were judged to be destitute or to sick or neglected children of living parents. Whatever the definition the designation had no significance in terms of government assistance. Indian Affairs paid a standard grant to a maximum of forty residential school places which meant that Holy Angels could only accommodate a small percentage of the area's Indian school-age population and that it had

to use most of the available places for Indian children who were broadly defined as orphans. Despite frequent appeals that it help with the cost of educating Metis orphans, the Alberta government refused to pay any grants. It would appear, however, that Alberta continued a \$400 annual subsidy which the school had obtained from the Territorial government prior to 1905. A few of the residential pupils and most of the day pupils were non-orphans, but there is no evidence to indicate that they were treated any differently than orphans. There are also indications that the lives of most of the children were based on similar experiences and expectations and that the school generally respected and supported who they were and what they wanted to do.

As a small, relatively self-sufficient institution, Holy Angels appears to have avoided the impersonal and regimented character of the larger, more structured residential schools of a later period. Between 1874 and 1924 the annual enrollment including day pupils was never more than 80. Five years after the school opened there were 25 pupils, 18 in 1891 and 35 in 1912. By 1924, the year of the school's golden jubilee, the enrollment was in the mid-70s. The number of staff grew proportionally. Three new sisters were sent from Montreal to join Sister Michel-des-Saints a year after the school opened. By the mid-90s there were fourteen sisters and the number remained more or less the same until the 1920s (SGE, *Les soeurs*, 1-2). Oblate brothers assisted in the school program by teaching the boys basic skills such as woodworking, by arranging school outings to places like Goose Island and by ensuring the convent's icehouses were stocked with fish. The children also had frequent contact with the Oblate priests and were regularly visited by the Bishop and by lay dignitaries who passed through the settlement. Accounts by former pupils indicate that many of the sisters and other religions were viewed as models and that their presence was particularly appreciated because they were "always very happy" and because they were willing "to do without many things...and to suffer many hardships" (Mercredi 1962; Bird 1979). Country food was part of the sisters' and pupils' basic regimen as were the straw mattresses of the school's early years. Agnes Dean Cameron, a journalist who visited the convent in 1908, described how the sisters conserved scant resources:

In the long winter evenings [the sisters] do all their reading and sewing before six o'clock. The mid-winter sun sinks at four, and two hours of candle-light is all that the frugal exchequer can afford. "What in the world do you do after six?" I venture; for well we know those busy fingers are not content to rest in idle laps. "Oh! We knit, opening the stove doors to give us light" (Cameron 1988: 79).

The sisters' propensity to have the pupils participate in excursions, entertainments and pageants was such that it led some to complain about the loss of school time that resulted from some of these events. Pupil comments about these activities and the contacts engendered by them tend to be very positive.

It would also appear that some residential pupils kept in touch with members of their extended families even though many lived considerable distances from the school. As most interns stayed in school for short periods--the average was 4 years 8 months--the missionaries encouraged them to gain a basic knowledge of English or French or both, and to use these languages as much as possible. There is no evidence that pupils were harassed for using native languages, but there is information that Indian elders and other native leaders expected the children to leave school with some facility in one or more non-native languages (*That's The Way* 1987; Thom and Blondin 1987). As illustrated by the following excerpt from a composition by Alice Poitras, who attended the school from 1915 to 1921, pupils were encouraged to express themselves in written as well as spoken language:

The first three months of autumn are September, October and November. In the first month we gather cranberries and blue berries. They are very ripe and big. We [go] to gather the potatoes and other vegetables _____. In autumn the leaves are of bright colours. They fade and fall. The birds fly south to their warm climes. We prepare for crisp winter (SGE, Honour Book, 2A).

In many ways Holy Angels was in the tradition of the first mission schools established in the West by Roman Catholic and Anglican missionaries. With the opening of day and residential schools in Red River in the 1820s, the Hudson's Bay Company ended a practice of assigning schoolmasters to its posts. Company employees were henceforth expected to make their own arrangements for the schooling of their children with one of the schools in Red River or with educational institutions in eastern Canada or Britain. Two principles were implicit in the Bay's new educational policy as it applied to its territories outside Red River. First that the Company was not obliged to pay any of the costs of elementary schooling provided by the missions or to hire any mission school graduates; and second, that such schooling would normally occur in camp (moving) or residential schools, rather than day schools, so as not to interfere with the activities of trappers and others engaged in the fur trade. As shown in the discussion on the native wilderness equation, the Company's limited schooling expectations for native children were largely accepted by the missionaries, including the Grey Nuns, and subsequently by federal, territorial and provincial authorities. The sisters also found the Company's preference for residential schooling to be reasonable in terms of the constraints of their own regulations. Their rule would not have allowed a sister to live alone in the camps or to conduct a day school in a settlement unless there was a local community of the congregation.

The Hudson's Bay monopoly was over by the time the sisters arrived in Fort Chipewyan in 1874, but the Company's native schooling policies were still generally held in the North because they seemed appropriate for settlements like Fort Chipewyan. Although officials in the Department of Indian Affairs also favoured residential schools, they viewed them primarily as agricultural training institutions for the reserve system. The Department's schooling policies were therefore of little benefit to the non-reserve, non-agricultural areas of the North. As Alberta's schooling policies were based on a system of school boards elected by local rate payers, they were similarly unhelpful in places like Fort Chipewyan. The positive side to this state-of-affairs was that the missionaries and their clients were able to work out a reasonably effective schooling arrangement pretty much on their own.

As has been shown the schooling program at Holy Angels was largely compatible with the religious, cultural and linguistic preferences some native people of the area. One can therefore disagree with those who suggest the Grey Nuns were solely given to teaching "European domesticity", (Fisher 1981: 38; McCormack 1984: 361). These same observers, however, in their analyses of the social and economic changes that occurred in the Fort Chipewyan area during the historic period raise compelling questions about the long-term implications and appropriateness of Holy Angels' educational program. These questions together with others that have arisen in the study will be addressed as fully as possible in the paper's next draft.

R. Carney
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Fort Vermilion Bicentennial Conference,
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RESIDENTIAL-SCHOOLING AT FORT CHIPEWYAN AND FORT RESOLUTION 1874-1974

Robert Carney
Professor
Faculty of Education
University of Alberta

Over the past twenty-five years many historians¹ and social scientists² have accorded an identical interpretation to Indian residential schooling in Canada, whatever its location, its sponsorship or period of operation. Much of the literature which examines these institutions indicates, at least implicitly, that the majority of school-age Indian children attending boarding schools during the first half of this century, went to these schools unwillingly, usually without the consent of their parents, and were forcibly kept in residence for years on end. The conditions of Indian residential schools, according to these accounts, were not only foreign to the pupils' religious and cultural beliefs, they also involved instructional arrangements which had little to do with their after-school lives. Criticisms of residential schools also abound in recent media reports which have focused attention

- 1 See Jacqueline Kennedy, "Qu'Appelle Industrial School, White 'Rites' for the Indians of the Old North-West, M. A. thesis, Carleton, 1970; Diane Persson, "Blue Quills: A Case Study of Indian Residential Schooling," Ph. D. thesis, University of Alberta, 1980; E. B. Tilley, *A Narrow Vision: Duncan Campbell Scott and the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1986), pp. 75-93; C. Haig-Brown, *Resistance and Renewal: Surviving the Indian Residential School* (Vancouver: Tallicum Library, 1988); and J. R. Miller, *Skyscrapers Hide the Heavens: A History of Indian-White Relations in Canada* (rev. ed.; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989) pp. 195-199.
- 2 George Caldwell, *Indian Residential School Survey* (Ottawa: Canadian Welfare Council, 1967); H. B. Hawthorn, *A Survey of the Indians of Canada*, vol. 2 (Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch, 1967); and J. S. Frideres, *Native People in Canada: Contemporary Conflicts* (2nd. ed.; Scarborough: Prentice-Hall, 1974).

on alleged instances of sexual, physical and emotional abuse.³ Much of the research for these assertions, which have become increasingly pronounced and which invariably reflect negatively on those who operated such schools, has been based on contemporary interpretations of government and missionary documents and, to an increasing extent, on the testimony of former students.

Holy Angels School (1874-1974) at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, and St. Joseph's School (1903-1958) at Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories were among the four Roman Catholic residential schools and an equal number of pupil residences which operated in what is presently the Roman Catholic Diocese of Mackenzie-Fort Smith. Like many Indian residential schools in the prairie and parkland regions of the Canadian West, the institutions at Chipewyan and Resolution, which are examined in this paper, were managed by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, the Grey Nuns. The children who enrolled at Holy Angels and St. Joseph's until the 1950s were less subject, however, to the civilizing and integrating pressures which are generally held to have been experienced by Indian pupils in southern residential schools. Unlike programmes at the latter institutions, the ones at Chipewyan and Resolution were based on a view which saw the wilderness as a continuing source of Native subsistence and general well-being. For much of their existence, therefore, Holy Angels and St. Joseph's functioned in a manner which encouraged the relatively small number of school-age Métis and Indian children who attended them to follow their parents' Christian beliefs and practices and their livelihoods as hunters and trappers. Accounts by former students and others indicate that the schools' goals were in keeping with the circumstances of the time and the students' own preferences. As will be shown, the schools' wilderness orientation and unintrusive nature were severely compromised by a host of government educational programmes in the 1950s and 1960s which sought to direct Natives away from the land to wage employment elsewhere. Notwithstanding such measures, the traditional links to the land held by most Native people persisted and reappeared as the rationale behind a number of schooling initiatives in the

3 "Man Alive," CBC, 10 and 17 January 1989; *Globe and Mail*, "Death Cast Shadow at Boarding School for Indian Children," 15 November, 1990, A-1; *Calgary Herald*, "Mission of Mercy," 8 January 1991, B-1; "The 5th Estate," CBC, 9 January 1991; "The Shirley Show," CTV "Unspoken Secrets," 22 February 1991 (transcript); and *Edmonton Journal*, "The Schools That Taught White From Wrong," 2 June 1991, A-1.

for those in Fort Chipewyan after that community became part of Alberta in 1905.²⁰ By the early part of this century, the federal, territorial and provincial governments had, to a great extent, determined their schooling responsibilities insofar as Native children were concerned, namely to leave educational programmes in the hands of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Both denominations spent much, often unrewarded, effort in attempting to pry assistance from governments who were directly accountable for formal education in areas beyond white settlement.

AFFIRMING THE EQUATION

The major objectives that led to the establishment and subsequent maintenance of residential schools in the Diocese were the following: (1) to counter Anglican and non-denominational educational arrangements; (2) to provide catechetical instruction and other forms of Christian indoctrination; (3) to give board and care to orphans and other children; and (4) to teach children reading, writing, and arithmetic in one or more languages and some domestic and institutional skills. These objectives, to a greater or lesser extent, were considered sufficient preparation for most of the children who were expected to return to a hunting, trapping life, where they could help those who had not been schooled. Although adjustments were made to these objectives during the first half of this century, they largely applied and were considered to be appropriate until the 1940s, at least by most who reported publicly on the work of the schools. Oral testimony of graduates provides little evidence that many of the Métis and Indian children who attended school at Chipewyan or Resolution wanted to prolong their stay in these institutions.²¹ Accounts

been certified by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer and the District Agent (territorial governments) as "an orphan, destitute or neglected child and not eligible for admission under the Indian Act." The same form was used in the Territories as late as 1954. *Ibid.*

- 21 Despite frequent appeals by the Oblates at Chipewyan that the Province of Alberta help with the cost of educating Métis and white pupils, the Alberta government refused to pay any boarding school grants unless the children had been formally apprehended by child welfare authorities. ADM, Fort Chipewyan File, J. Brownlee to G. Breynat, 21 May 1929.
- 22 About eighty interviews of former Holy Angels and St. Joseph's students have been conducted for an article on the early years (1874-1924) of Holy Angels (see *supra*, footnote no. 5, and for an ongoing, comprehensive study of the Roman Catholic residential schools in Fort Providence, Fort

by former pupils and attendance figures also suggest that some children who heard of residential school life from those who went decided it was not in keeping with their own values and preferences.

The presence of Anglican ministers, especially if it was known that they planned to open a school, was invariably cited in Oblate appeals to the Mother General of the Grey Nuns that sisters be sent. The first such request was from Grandin at Providence in 1862, which yielded results five years later when a party of Grey Nuns arrived in the settlement.²³ A similar missive was sent to Montreal in 1874 once it was known that the Anglicans had opened a school in Chipewyan. The Anglican initiative was immediately countered when the superior at Providence, without the authorization of the Mother House, sent three members of her community to establish Holy Angels.²⁴ In 1880, when the Oblates at Providence learned that the sisters might abandon the convent, they wrote Bishop Henri Faraud pointing out that the school was a projection of the Church's image in "the eyes of our separated brethren who attach great importance to the external advantages of education and who are willing to spend considerable amounts to sustain error."²⁵

After briefly reviewing the unsuccessful attempts of his predecessor to secure sisters for Fort Resolution, Breynat wrote the Mother General in 1902 insisting that there be no more temporizing on the matter. He noted that the Anglican bishop was planning to operate a school at Resolution

Chipewyan, Fort Resolution and Aklavik and church-operated pupil residences (hostels) in Fort Simpson (Lapointe Hall), Inuvik (Grellier Hall), and Fort Smith (Breynat Hall and Grandin College). References to the testimony of graduates of Holy Angels and St. Joseph's are made in this paper, but no designation of source is given other than for direct quotations. Because of promises of confidentiality made by the writer, the identities of the interviewees quoted are not given in the footnotes unless transcripts of the interviews have been published. Code designations, such as Y-2, have therefore been used to ensure the informant's privacy.

23 Archives Sœurs Grises de Montréal, Maison-Mère, Montréal, Québec (ASGM), Providence Historique, doc. iii, V. Grandin to J. Hainault-Deschamps, 3 May 1862.

24 Archange I. Brady, *A History of Fort Chipewyan* (Athabasca: Gregorach Printing, 1985), p. 66.

25 ASGM, Providence Historique, cix, 2-3, A. Lecorre et al (the letter was signed by three priests and five Oblate brothers) to H. Faraud, 29 June 1881.

sometime in 1903, and as the governments favoured the Anglicans, the project would undoubtedly be realized. If a Catholic school was established after the Anglican, the Catholic cause would encounter grave difficulties. Breynat would have preferred to have sisters in the spring of 1902. That would, he said, "*couper l'herbe sous les pieds des ministres*." However, if the Grey Nuns could not promise sisters by 1903, then he would be forced to call in another congregation.²⁶ Five Grey Nuns arrived in Fort Resolution in June 1903; and on 25 July they, along with five Indian children, moved into a small convent: "*L'École Saint-Joseph de Fort Résolution était fondée.*"²⁷

The children of St. Joseph's and Holy Angels followed a daily schedule of prayer, religious instruction and observances: morning prayer, grace before meals, ethics, bible study, sacred music, catechetical instruction (which was often given in French, Cree, Dogrib and Chipewyan), rosary, benediction, and evening prayer. Virginie Calumet, who went to St. Joseph's in the 1920s, remembered that "We used to go to church early in the morning, at about five o'clock On Sunday we used to go to church three times a day."²⁸ Moral and religious teaching occurred in other contexts as well. Fraternization of the sexes, even between members of the same family, was largely forbidden. As the number of boarders increased, children of the same sex were classified into two groups according to age and were housed in separate dormitories. Boys and girls ate and went to school together, but they sat apart and were not to look at members of the opposite sex.²⁹

The religious exercises were supplemented by the activities of youth groups, including altar servers and the League of the Sacred Heart for boys and the Daughters of Mary for girls, which were selective as to membership and which had special emblems to designate the rank and privileges of those who belonged. All these measures were designed in the hope that the habits acquired and the knowledge gained would continue to influence

26 ASGM, *Résolution Historique*, iii, 1-3, G. Breynat to Mother General, 19 February, 1902.

27 ASGM, *Résolution Historique*, "Récit de la Fondation de Fort Résolution," ii, 4, Sister R. A. McQuillan (one of the school's founders) n.d.

28 Virginie Calumet, "The Mission," in *An Oral History of the Fort Resolution Elders: That's the Way We Lived*, ed. by G. Beaulieu (Yellowknife: Culture and Communications, Government of the Northwest Territories, 1987), p. 21.

29 George Sanderson, "The Mission," *Ibid.*, p. 25.

the child's behaviour long after he or she left school. Only a minority of school-age Métis and Indian children went to the mission schools at Chipewyan and Resolution. In 1939, for example, no more than thirty per cent were in attendance³⁰ and those who went stayed for relatively short periods of time. "It was believed, however, that with adequate civil safeguards and reasonable vigilance on the part of the missionaries, that at least these children, according to the proverb, would not abandon what they had been taught: 'A young man according to his way, even when he is old will not depart from it.'"³¹ The testimony of many former students indicates the truth of this dictum. For instance, one informant recalled his three years at Holy Angels in these terms:

It is not really hard job to learn how to pray, but Latin that one was pretty hard job, but when you got it in your mind, it didn't take too long. That is what I got from the Sisters when I stay in the Mission, prayer and helping the Father.³²

In addition to their teaching duties, most sisters faced the monumental task of nourishing, disciplining and caring for the boarders. In looking after children in crowded dormitories, a sister was responsible for supervising as many as 50 to 60 children, even more in some instances, often entirely on her own seven days a week, winter and summer, year after year. The condition of many who went to boarding school presented the sisters with further challenges. A 1910 agreement between the churches and the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) included a requirement that Indian children be in "good health" to be admitted to residential school.³³ There is considerable evidence, however, that sick children, including some who were seriously ill with scrofula and tuberculosis, were admitted to the

30 The percentage attendance figure is based on statistics in the *Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources* (Indian Affairs Branch) (hereafter ARDMR), 1939, pp. 223, 266-267 and *ibid.* 1942, p. 150; Glenbow Institute, Calgary, Note 10M-1826 BE 31, 1939, Indian Affairs Branch pay lists, Cree and Chipewyan Bands, June 30, 1931 and ADM, School Pupillage Authorization Files, 1900-1950.

31 See *infra*, footnote no. 40.

32 Proverbs 12: 6.

33 Y-2, see *supra*, footnote no. 22.

34 *Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs* [ARDIA] (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1911), p. 440.

boarding schools at Chipewyan and Resolution.³⁵ Many of the other children who were sent to these schools also were in need of special care. Territorial government directives stipulated that priority be given in assigning the few non-Indian (Inuit, Métis and white) boarding places to "orphan, destitute or neglected" children.³⁶ Territorial residential school admission policies were similar to those which had been set by DIA for status Indian children. According to a 1922 DIA memorandum, the following admission criteria were in effect for schools in the Mackenzie District and northeastern Alberta:

Principals of residential schools have been instructed, when recruiting pupils, to give preference to orphan and destitute children of school age [seven to fifteen]. This class of children, to a large extent, comprises the grant earning pupils at these institutions.³⁷

When the above conditions and requirements are taken into account together with the fact that most Indian children spoke neither English nor French on coming to school, the difficulties faced by the sisters in nurturing the children become apparent. Problems of communication between them and the boarders were further exacerbated by the fact that many sisters spoke no English upon coming North. They were not subsequently given time to learn English well, nor were they encouraged, as the Oblates were, to study Indian languages. Under such circumstances it is little wonder, as a former student put it, the "tough times" the sisters faced caused some to become "mad with themselves" and "to take it out on us."³⁸ Many other informants have positive comments about their time in school, including this woman who attended Holy Angels in the 1920s:

35 For reports on the prevalence of tuberculosis in the schools, see ASGM *Résolution Historique*, xxxiv, Sister Saint-Omer (Fort Resolution) to Mother Piché, 14 December 1931; *Minutes of the Northwest Territories [Minutes]*, IV, 1125, Dr. F. Stone "Report on Tuberculosis", 7 December 1937; and G. J. Wherrett, "Health Conditions and Services in the North-West," in *The New North-West* ed. by C. A. Dawson (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1947), pp. 146-147.

36 See *supra*, footnote no. 20.

37 Record Centre, Government of Canada, Ottawa, Northern Affairs and National Resources [hereafter NANR], File 600-4, 1-A, 1-A, MacLean to Finnie, 12 December 1922.

38 P-1, see *supra*, footnote no. 22.

The more and more I think of it--the more I realize how good the sisters were and how much they helped us. They left their home country to come to poor Fort Chipewyan where there was nothing and they did their best for us.³⁹

Unlike some southern Indian residential schools which provided academic instruction on a half-day basis, the schools at Chipewyan and Resolution held classes in the morning and afternoon. The curriculum consisted of the three Rs which were initially taught in French, then in French and English, and finally mostly in English. As the average time in school was about four years for boys and about five for girls,⁴⁰ very few children reached grade six. For example, Indian enrolment figures for St. Joseph's from 1906 to 1939 indicate that only three per cent of the children registered reached the sixth grade.⁴¹ Fort Chipewyan's grade level registrations were similar to those at Resolution.⁴² As the following excerpts from interviews of two former pupils from Holy Angels suggest, however, not a few believed that a knowledge of basic skills was all that was needed:

My first language was French and Cree. Both my parents went to school, the same place, Holy Angels [where] I learned what I know today. The subject in them days, was about the same as now, different subjects, geography, arithmetic, religion, everything. [School] used to be from 9 to 12 and I to 3. My school work was helpful to me after I left school. I had to bring up my kids in the bush, so I had to teach my kids [by correspondence] and now they have good jobs over that.⁴³

39 Bella Trindell recalling the comments of Phillip Lafferty, a Fort Simpson elder, cited in Lanny Cooke, *Liidi Koe: Two Rivers of Faith* (Yellowknife: Native Communications Society of the Western Arctic, n. d.), p. 21.

40 Time-in-school figures are based on a detailed study of the register of Holy Angels from 1874 to 1974 and a more cursory examination of registrations in the same school from 1925 to 1945. Archives des Soeurs Grises, Edmonton, Register, Chipewyan, Alberta, Elèves de 1874-1974. Fort Resolution time-in-school figures are based on an examination of the school's register from 1903 to 1949. ADM, Fort Resolution, Pensionnat Admissions.

41 ARDIA, years ending June 30, 1906 and March 31, 1939 (Ottawa: Queen's [King's] Printer).

42 Ibid., years ending June 30, 1899 to June 30, 1906 and March 31, 1907 to March 31, 1924 (Ottawa: Queen's [King's] Printer).

43 Y-13, see supra, note no. 22.

I was going on 10 years when I went to school, and stayed for five and half years only. Grade 5 when I quit school. I didn't finish my English grammar or French grammar. I liked it [the school] very much, fond memories of the convent. We were lucky to be there, because now I can read a little French and English.⁴⁴

Classroom discipline was strict. Prizes were distributed to recognize accomplishments, and punishments, including such penalties as kneeling out, standing in the corner, wearing a hat for looking at members of the opposite sex, and withdrawal of yard privileges were among the methods used to maintain order. In general, however, the work of the teaching sisters was judged to be fair and effective. Territorial and Indian Affairs inspectors and other school visitors invariably praised the sisters' teaching skills, and the testimony of most former students is similarly appreciative. Classroom exercises and related out-of-school excursions, according to the students, were the best part of their time in residence.

The children were taught catechism in the Chipewyan language at St. Joseph's and in Cree and Chipewyan at Holy Angels in the 1920s.⁴⁵ They used Native hymnals and prayer books in church and, to the end of the 1930s at least, were allowed to speak their languages in the school yard and in other non-classroom contexts. In the 1940s, however, English became the language of instruction for all subjects, including catechism. By this time Native language use was restricted in other ways as well. According to the Department of Indian Affairs Programme of Studies in effect in 1945, teachers in places like Fort Resolution were "to insist on English even during supervised play."⁴⁶

Until this time, the religious, child care and basic skill programmes at Chipewyan and Resolution were largely compatible with the tenets of the Native-wilderness equation. Although Indian Affairs reports on the schools indicated that a range of Native skills were taught, including preparing bannock and making moccasins,⁴⁷ missionary accounts and the

44 Y-28, see supra, footnote no. 22.

45 George Sanderson, "The Mission," in *An Oral History of the Fort Resolution Elders*, p. 21; Y-40 [Fort Chipewyan], see supra, footnote no. 22.

46 *Daily Register for Recording the Attendance of Indian School Pupils* (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, n.d.), n. p. The directive is taken from the text of a register in use at the Fort Providence residential school in 1945 - 1946.

47 See, for instance, Christianson to McGill, NAC, RG 10, File 755-5, part

testimony of former students reveal that little of this was done, except by a few older girls. Most of the students' out-of-school tasks had to do with provisioning the school and mission: picking berries, snaring rabbits and attending to the woodpile.

In the 1930s, Bishop Breynat sought to change these academic and disciplinary orientations. In 1935, for example, he argued that the only way to prevent "Indian languages and Indian life . . . from passing into oblivion would be to introduce Native languages in the Indian schools together with courses in syllabic characters."⁴⁸ The Bishop advanced a further element to his proposal when, four years later, he recommended that practical programmes involving bush skills and apprenticing on the land supervised by "special inspectors" be introduced in the schools to meet "the needs of northern children who [have] no future other than fishing and hunting."⁴⁹ His proposals fell on deaf ears, especially among depression-conscious government officials who were preoccupied with the reduction of Native school subsidies. A determination by all levels of government to have Indian and Métis schools follow provincial courses of study ruled out any funding for Native-based curricula or programmes. This decision also served to accommodate white parents in places like Chipewyan who wanted their children schooled according to provincial standards.

Breynat was not surprised with government indifference to his Native-oriented schooling proposals. He was deeply troubled, however, with a willingness on the part of some Oblate colleagues in southern residential schools to accept provincial courses of study.⁵⁰ In fact, he found the efforts of his confrères "*À réclamer tous les droits de nos Indiens, à les protéger contre l'invasion des blancs, et à les réhabiliter sous tous les rapports: hygiénique, économique, social, éducationnel*" to have been so

1, vol. 6354, "Report on Holy Angels School," 27 February 1935.

48 Breynat's comments were given in a mimeographed article written in March 1935, which he enclosed in a letter to his old friend Milton Martin in 1945. ADM, Martin File, VII, G. Breynat to M. Martin, 14 November 1945.

49 ADM, Commission oblate des oeuvres indiennes et esquimaudes [hereafter COOIE], G. Breynat to J. Plourde, 12 October 1939.

50 ADM, Écoles Indiennes, "Convention de Principaux des Écoles Indiennes," August 1927, n.p.

ineffectual, if not negligent, that he resigned from the Oblate Indian Welfare and Training Commission in 1940.⁵¹

ABANDONING THE EQUATION

The coming of public schooling to the North and a series of educational surveys that followed this development strengthened the federal and territorial governments' resolve to ignore Breynat's schooling proposals. Demands by whites for improved educational arrangements in Yellowknife and Fort Smith led to the creation of non-sectarian public schools in both communities by the late 1930s.⁵² White residents in Fort Chipewyan adopted the same course of action taken by their counterparts in Fort Smith. With the provincial government's support they established a public school district in 1943 to operate Chipewyan's Anglican day school.⁵³ Schooling arrangements based on the Native-wilderness equation were rejected out-of-hand by these groups. What they wanted for their children was a provincially authorized curriculum taught in English by certified teachers in up-to-date day school facilities. Although Indian and Métis children were mainly Roman Catholic, and continued to attend Catholic day and residential schools, the operating autonomy and wilderness orientations of their schools did not last much longer.

Schooling arrangements took a different course in Chipewyan and Resolution following a visit by Andrew Moore, a school inspector from Manitoba, to schools in the Mackenzie District in the summer of 1944. Although Moore's study was not initiated by the government, a copy of his report, the first survey of educational conditions in the District, was sent to the Northwest Territories Administration in November 1944.⁵⁴

51 Ibid., *Écoles Indiennes*, G. Breynat to J. Guy, 1 May 1940.

52 For a discussion of the establishment of public schools in Yellowknife and Fort Smith, see Robert Carney "Relations in Education Between the Federal and Territorial Governments and the Roman Catholic Church in the MacKenzie District, Northwest Territories, 1867-1961," Ph. D. thesis, University of Alberta, 1971, pp. 277-288 and 299-305.

53 Maureen Clarke, "The History of Education in Fort Chipewyan," in *Proceedings of the Fort Chipewyan and Fort Vermilion Bicentennial Conference*, p. 236.

54 Andrew Moore, "Report of an Educational Survey Conducted in the Mackenzie District of the Canadian Northwest Territories During the Months of July and August, 1944," Education Office, NANT, Fort Smith.

Doc Separator GNA-000682

FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALBERTA

Due to lack of religious personnel, we must now leave Fort Chipewyan, our second oldest mission in the MacKenzie - Fort Smith Diocese. Authorization to leave this settlement was recently granted by the General Administration in Montreal. Sr. Anna Neumier has already arrived in Edmonton and Sr. Delia Bourque expects to leave this 119 year old mission around March 8, 1993. A special thanks for the 168 Sisters who have missioned in this picturesque settlement, especially to Sr. Anna Neumier and Sr. Délia Bourque, Superior who have had the difficult task of closing the doors. An interesting account of the last days now follows.

Sr. Faye Wylie

ANOTHER PAGE OF HISTORY

Yes, another page of History has just been lived. In 1874, Grey Nuns were invited to work in Fort Chipewyan. After 119 years now, it has been decided that we Grey Nuns will work elsewhere. It all seems to be part of History in this day and age.

Sunday, January 31, 1993, a beautiful Eucharistic Celebration led by Fr. François Cueff, OMI, our Parish Priest, was held in the old church. Much thankfulness to God for having had 168 Grey Nuns work in this Mission during all these years, was expressed.

At 5 p.m., another Eucharistic Celebration with more special prayers for all past and present Grey Nuns, was enjoyed. This beautiful celebration was followed by a pot-luck Supper at the Community Hall where many kind words and actions were heard and seen. Plaques and gifts were presented by the different organizations to Srs. Délia Bourque and Anna Neumier. A very nice plaque with the names of all the Sisters who ever worked here, was presented by the Fort Chipewyan Historical Society. Many people enjoyed seeing names of Sisters whom they remember as teachers, or as having done other work here.

Sr. Neumier tried to leave a "Message" — the message being what Mother d'Youville and all the Sisters would wish it to be — a message which speaks of God's Love for each and everyone. Sometimes we hear it said that, "All good things come to an end," but this, "Sisters leaving Fort Chip", is not the End. People here will carry on, and help from heaven will always be here. Medals of St. Marguerite d'Youville, booklets and pamphlets, pictures of Mother d'Youville were displayed and many people picked up these items; also Remembrance cards of Sr. Brady seemed to be much appreciated.

It was a nice evening, may God, our St. Marguerite d'Youville and all the concerned Saints in Heaven be praised and honored by this celebration of Love and Gratitude which was enjoyed by friends of this second Mission of the Grey Nuns in the North. Fort Providence being the first Mission that witnessed the presence of the Grey Nuns. Sr. Adeline Lapointe was the first Superior there in 1867 and she was also the first Superior in Fort Chipewyan.

In the cemetery behind the old Northern Store, we find four graves and on the tomb stones we see the names of Srs. Virginie Bernier, Rosalie Brunelle, Jeanne Le Dreau and Sophie Tourangeau, who was born in Fort Chipewyan. These Sisters died between 1901 - 1917.

On Sunday, February 14, Srs. Aurore Larkin, Provincial Councillor and Louise Fortin came to Fort Chip with a "Pick-up", to pick up items belonging to the Grey Nuns. Two days later, they returned to Edmonton, having picked up Sr. Anna Neumier too. Sr. Delia Bourque stayed to finish closing this Mission. And so History unfolds and carries on. May God be glorified in all these doings!



Sr. Anna Neumier, s.g.m.

March 1993: Official Closing.

Doc Separator

GNA-000609

L032 FORT CHIPEWYAN (Athabaska), Alta 1874-1974 F209-62/4
Couvent des Saints-Anges 1874-1968
Résidence des Saints-Anges 1968-1974

ADRESSE:

MANUSCRITS: originaux et copies man. et d.

PHOTOGRAPHIES: 458 noir/blanc, couleur, s.d.

CARTES ET PLANS: nil

ÉTENDUE LINÉAIRE/NOMBRE DE PIÈCES: 35 cm

LANGUE: anglais et français

HISTORIQUE

FONDATION

Le Père Alexandre Taché, o.m.i. fut le premier missionnaire à visiter Fort Chipewyan, au lac Athabaska en 1847. C'est en 1855 que Mgr Grandin arrive à Athabaska.

La maison de Fort Chipewyan, fondée par les Soeurs Grises en 1874, a ceci de particulier qu'elle fut ouverte avant qu'on ait obtenu l'autorisation de l'administration générale de la congrégation.

Le 18 février 1869, Mgr Isidore Clut, o.m.i., coadjuteur de Mgr Henri Faraud, écrit à Soeur Adeline Lapointe, supérieure de Fort Providence: «Je désirerais bien moi aussi, plus que personne, avoir trois soeurs de charité à la Nativité.»

Durant l'hiver de 1874, Mgr Clut, apprit, d'une manière certaine, que des ministres protestants devaient s'établir prochainement au Fort Athabaska, appelé plus tard Chipewyan. Mgr résolut de les devancer et d'ouvrir immédiatement une école pour les Indiens et les Métis et «pour prendre la direction de cette École, il fallait des religieuses.»

De Paris, le 16 avril 1874, Mgr Faraud, o.m.i, écrit à Mgr Clut, o.m.i.: «Tout semble s'opposer à nous en ce moment, mais ne perdons pas confiance; notre oeuvre est l'oeuvre de Dieu, Il viendra à notre secours. Je reconnais l'utilité d'une école à Athabaskaw (sic); ce qui me met en peine est plus la difficulté des transports que la dépense...» (C1,7)

«Dans ces pays lointains où les voies de communications étaient si difficiles, s'il fallait recourir à la maison mère de Montréal pour obtenir l'approbation nécessaire à l'établissement de cette nouvelle maison, la réussite du projet devenait absolument impossible. [...] Mgr prit le parti de s'adresser à Soeur Adeline Lapointe, supérieure de la mission de Fort Providence, pour la prier de vouloir lui prêter deux soeurs, en attendant que l'on puisse s'entendre avec la supérieure générale.» (C1,3)

Très perplexe, Soeur Lapointe, après avoir consulté le Père Grouard, o.m.i., supérieur de la mission de Providence, décida de partir elle-même, en barges, le 30 juin, accompagnée de Soeur Saint-Michel des Saints et Mlle Marie-Domithilde Letendre, tertiaire. Après vingt jours de navigation, elles

L32 B02 Doc 8

GN-000609

arrivèrent à destination le 19 juillet 1874. «Au bout de huit jours, une petite école fut ouverte et fréquentée par une quinzaine d'enfants dont deux seulement furent internes.» (C1,3)

La nouvelle de cette fondation fut très mal accueillie par la supérieure générale, Mère Élisabeth Dupuis, qui signifia aux soeurs «de quitter la Mission d'Athabaska aussitôt après la réception de la lettre qu'elle adressait à cet effet.» Comme on était en hiver, et qu'il était impossible pour des femmes de voyager en cette saison, «on remit l'exécution de cet arrêt pour les premières navigations.» Le Père Laity écrira même à la supérieure générale que «rappeler les soeurs fondatrices à Providence en hiver, c'est les vouer à une mort moralement certaine.» (C1,27)

Le Père Grouard, après avoir prié, par lettre, Mgr Ignace Bourget de bien vouloir "couvrir de sa bienveillante protection le nouvel établissement d'Athabaska", expliquant que "si cette maison était fermée, l'école devra cesser, les orphelins déjà recueillis seront abandonnés et les ministres protestants resteront les seuls maîtres du terrain". De passage à Montréal, fort de l'appui de Mgr Bourget, le Père Grouard plaida si éloquemment la cause de Chipewyan que le conseil général des Soeurs Grises décida d'entériner la nouvelle fondation à la mission de la Nativité à Chipewyan.

BUT

Le but de la maison ouverte par les Soeurs Grises est clairement indiqué dans le contrat de 1916:

«Les Soeurs s'engagent à donner une instruction élémentaire aux enfants sauvages de la dite mission et à prendre soin des pauvres et des malades qui leur seront confiés.»

FONDATRICES

- Soeur Saint-Michel des Saints (Louise Blanchette), supérieure
- Soeur Valentine Brochu
- Soeur Alphonsine Fournier

Soeur Saint-Michel des Saints était déjà sur place, en 1874, mais les deux dernières, Soeur Brochu et Soeur Fournier, partirent de la Maison mère le 17 mai 1875 et arrivèrent à Athabaska le 12 août 1875.» (C1,2) Elles étaient accompagnées de Virginie Bernier, franciscaine, qui plus tard devint Soeur Auxiliaire. Pour sa part, Soeur Lapointe quitta Fort Athabaska le 24 août 1875 pour retourner à sa mission de Fort Providence.

NOM

Située dans la Mission de la Nativité de la Sainte Vierge, la maison prit le nom de Couvent des Saints-Anges, mais souvent on la désignait sous le nom d'Athabaska. On trouve aussi d'autres appellations comme Rabaska, (Quand verrons-nous les rochers du Rabaska?) et d'autres orthographes comme Aktabaska ou Athabaskaw ou encore Athabasca. Plus tard Athabaska fut appelé Chipewyan.

- La maison fut appelée tour à tour:
- Couvent des Saints-Anges (1874-1956)
 - École des Saints-Anges à partir (1956-1968)
 - Holy Angels Residence (1968-1974).

SITUATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE

Des informations tirées du Vieux registre, Vol. 1, p. 16(3) indiquent:
 «Athabaska ou Rabaska. Latitude 59. Longitude 110.» Soeur Saint-Jean-de-la Croix écrit dans un document: «Bornes: Au Nord: Vicariat Mackenzie; au Sud: le 55e degré de latitude; au Nord-Ouest: les Montagnes Rocheuses.» (C1,1) Elle fournit également les informations suivantes:

«Terrain: Un jardin et un champ de culture, pris sur le terrain de la Mission des Rév. Pères Oblats. - Sol rocailleux, très peu de terre; et dans les endroits dispersés où on en trouve, elle est en petite quantité. Point de rues ouvertes nulle part qu'un petit chemin du Fort à la Mission.»

«Le fonds du Lac. Là, point de buffles, mais des caribous et des orignaux et des ours. Au printemps, il y a beaucoup de gibier (et même l'automne) ainsi que des outardes, canards et des oeufs de toutes sortes, en abondance. Beaucoup de poissons, de petits fruits [...] Le terrain est du galet, il y a beaucoup de pierres. La terre produit de l'orge, de petits choux de Siam. Le blé n'y croît pas toujours. La mission est dans un beau site près du Lac et peu éloignée du Fort.»

CHRONOLOGIE

1847	Mgr Taché visite Fort Athabaska
1851	Ouverture de la Mission de la Nativité
1855	Mgr Grandin arrive à Athabaska
1869 - 18 fév.	Mgr Clut veut des soeurs de charité à la Nativité
1873	Ouverture provisoire de la mission
1874 - 30 juin	Départ de Fort Providence de S. A. Lapointe, S. Saint-Michel-des-Saints et Mlle Domithilde Letendre, franciscaine pour Athabaska
1874 - 20 juill.	Arrivée de Soeur Lapointe et de ses compagnes à Athabaska
1874	Ouverture de la première école
1874 - 17 oct.	Acceptation de la mission par l'administration générale SGM
1875 - 17 mai	Départ des deux missionnaires de la Maison mère, Soeur Fournier et Soeur Brochu
1875 - 12 août	Arrivée des missionnaires à Athabaska
1875 - 24	Départ de Soeur A. Lapointe pour Fort Providence
1879	On songe à construire un nouveau couvent au coût de 1,500\$
1881	Construction du couvent
1882 - 27 mai	Bénédiction de la nouvelle maison
1884	Retour à la Maison mère des soeurs fondatrices
1899	Traité signé entre le gouvernement fédéral et les Indiens
1899 - 5 juill.	Installation dans la maison neuve
1899	Promesse du Commissaire M. Laird d'ouvrir une école-pensionnat
1900 - 20 août	Conditions à poser pour école-pensionnat

1900 - sept.	Obtention par Mgr Grouard d'un "Boarding School" pour 100 enfants
1898	Construction de l'aile nord
1904	Construction de l'aile sud
1906 - 20 août	L'ancienne chapelle transformée en atelier de menuiserie
1906 - 25 août	Bénédiction de la nouvelle chapelle
1921	On songe à la construction d'un orphelinat
1924 - 20 août	Fêtes du 50e anniversaire de fondation
1927	La mission passe au Vicariat du MacKenzie (auparavant, Vicariat de Grouard)
1939	Construction du couvent retardée
1942 - juill.	Début de la construction d'un nouveau couvent
1944 - 11 juin	Bénédiction de la nouvelle école des Saints-Anges
1947	Centenaire de la mission de la Nativité de Chipewyan
1958	Construction d'une école de six classes par le département des Affaires Indiennes
1959	Déménagement dans la nouvelle école (Indian Day School)
1960 - 3 janv.	Bénédiction de la nouvelle école
1964 - 17 mars	Mgr Paul Piché, o.m.i., préside l'ouverture officielle de la nouvelle école Bishop Piché School
1974 - 23 juin	Fêtes du centenaire de l'arrivée des SGM à Chipewyan
1974 - 30 juin	Fin de l'oeuvre du pensionnat des Saints-Anges. Quatre soeurs continueront à enseigner à l'école Bishop Piché
1993 - 2 mars	Départ définitif des SGM de Chipewyan

HABITATION

- 1874 - Habitation provisoire (sorte de hangar)
- 1881 - Construction du couvent
- 1898 - Construction de l'aile nord
- 1904 - Construction de l'aile sud
- 1906 - Construction d'une nouvelle chapelle
- 1944 - Construction d'un nouveau couvent
- 1959 - Construction d'une nouvelle école (Indian Day School)
- 1959 - Déménagement dans la nouvelle école (Indian Day School)

- Au début, les religieuses et les élèves sont logés dans une habitation provisoire. A propos de cette première maison, Soeur Saint-Jean de la Croix note: «Une école provisoire "espèce de hangar"».

- En 1881, on construit le couvent, "premier corps de bâtisse"; «Bâtisse de 50 x 30, à 2 étages avec double galerie sur le bord de l'Athabaska.» Ce couvent fut béni en 1882.

- En décembre 1898: «nouvelle bâtisse 60 x 30, avec dépendances», la partie nord.

- La partie sud sera construite en 1904. «Les bâtisses commencées depuis 1899 sont terminées: outre la maison première bâtie en 1881 - 60 x 30 - deux ailes ajoutées donnent une dimension: 105 pieds de façade sur 11 de large, composée de 3 maisons de différentes grandeurs.» (C1,1)

APPLICATION

for approval of a proposed subdivision
BY PLAN as required by the Subdivision
and Transfer Regulation.

TOTAL FEE OF \$10.00 SHALL
PAY THIS APPLICATION.

DATE JUN 16 1975 FILE No 75-79-902

FEES \$10.00

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL BY APPLICANT & SURVEYOR

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND				Municipality & Adjoining Municipality if any	
All/Part Of The	1/4 Of Section	Township	Range	West of the	th Meridian
Chipewyan Settlement					
Part of Lot 3, Block 15				I.D. 18	
Registered Plan No. or Certificate of Title No. Plan 5042 N.Y. Fort Chipewyan					
SOIL	SLOPE OF SITE	IS THE SITE	UTILITIES		
Sand ☐	0 - 5 % ☐	ADEQUATELY	Existing Proposed		
Loam ☐	5 - 10 % ☐	DRAINED ?	Water ☐	Telephone ☐	Existing Proposed
Clay ☐	10 - 15 % ☒	Yes ☒	Storm sewer ☐	Light & Power ☒	
Other (specify) ☐	15 - 20 % ☐	No ☐	Sanitary sewer ☐	Other (specify) ☐	
Rock ☒	over 20 % ☐				
REGISTERED OWNER (OR CERTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE OR AGENT OF OWNER)				WITHIN 1000' OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE RIGHT OF WAY OF CONTROLLED HIGHWAY NO.	
Solomon Castor				N/A	
I, Solomon Castor, AM THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE LAND DESCRIBED ABOVE. I HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OR AGENT OF THE OWNER.				ADJOINS LAKE OR RIVER	
NAME (IN BLOCK CAPS) ADDRESS: Fort Chipewyan, Alberta				N/A	
DEVELOPER (IF NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER) REGIONAL DIRECTOR				EXISTING SPECIFIC USE	
F. J. WALCHLI				Vacant	
NAME (IN BLOCK CAPS) ADDRESS: INDIAN AFFAIRS, 27 C.D. TOWERS				PROPOSED SPECIFIC USE	
				for oil storage tank	
FURTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE APPLICANT				GROSS AREA OF EXISTING PARCEL TO BE SUBDIVIDED	
Lot 2 is owned by Crown Canada and used for Bishop Piché School. Additional land is required for the school and for the relocation of oil storage tanks.				9.46 ACRES	
John Cowie, the registered owner of Lot 3 is now deceased. Solomon Castor who has signed as registered owner will become the registered owner by the settlement of the John Cowie Estate by the Public Trustee.				GROSS AREA OF PARCEL(S) TO BE CREATED	
I CERTIFY that the information given on this form and the tentative plan attached hereto is full and complete and is to the best of my knowledge a true statement of the facts concerning this subdivision.				9.46 ACRES	
Date: June 20th 1975 Signed: Solomon Castor A.L.S.				TOTAL No. OF PARCELS BEING CREATED	
Address: Box 207, Fort Chipewyan, S.D.				DISPOSITION OF RESERVE (S)	
				RESERVES ARE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SECTION 18 TO 21 OF THE SUB-DIVISION & TRANSFER REGULATION.	

THIS SECTION FOR OFFICIAL USE

DECISION:		1.
CONDITIONALLY APPROVED:		2.
(Please see attached sheet)		3.
If not approved, the reasons for this decision are stated in the attached memorandum.		4.
Date: SEP 10 1975 Signed: Louis D. [Signature]		INSTRUMENT SUBMITTED
Approval for [Signature] Director of Planning		ENDORSED
NOTE: AN APPEAL FROM THIS DECISION MAY BE MADE TO THE PROVINCIAL PLANNING BOARD PURSUANT TO SECTION 20 OF THE PLANNING ACT AS AMENDED. A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL SHALL BE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCIAL PLANNING BOARD, 8TH FLOOR, 9912 - 107TH STREET, EDMONTON 14, ALBERTA WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE DECISION.		REGISTRATION DATE

CROWN
C27.1110

779/36-4-012
07/74 - 01/77
VOL. 2 HQ.

Schedule "A" Attachment

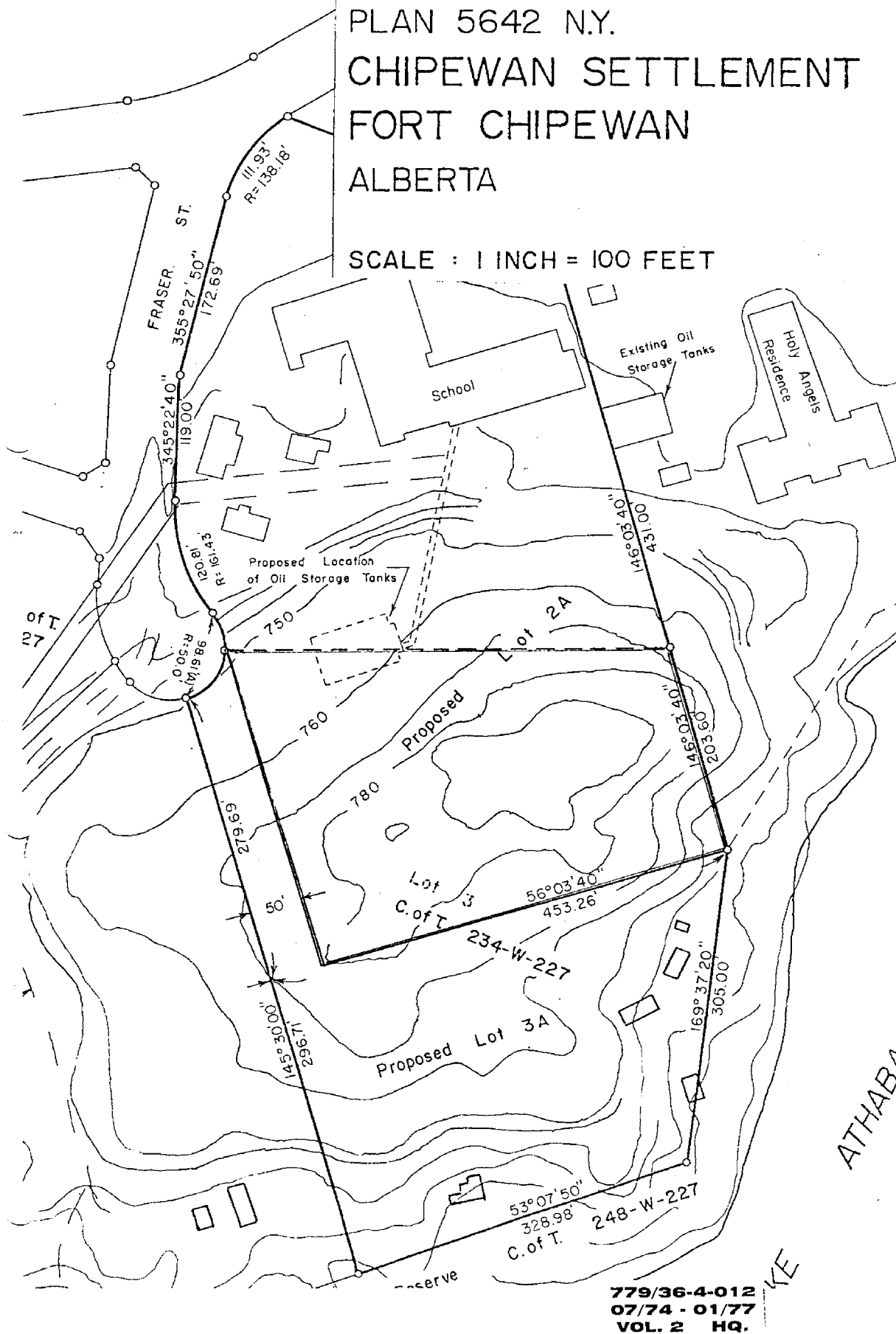
Approved Subject to Conditions:

1. That the proposed parcel be rezoned from Country Residential (CR) to Institutional (I) prior to endorsement of the final linen plan of survey.
It should be noted that the plan of survey will not be processed unless this office has received a copy of the amending bylaw which indicates the zoning change.

Section 16(1) of the Planning Act.

PROPOSED
SUBDIVISION OF
LOTS 2 AND 3 BLOCK 18
PLAN 5642 N.Y.
CHIPEWAN SETTLEMENT
FORT CHIPEWAN
ALBERTA

SCALE : 1 INCH = 100 FEET



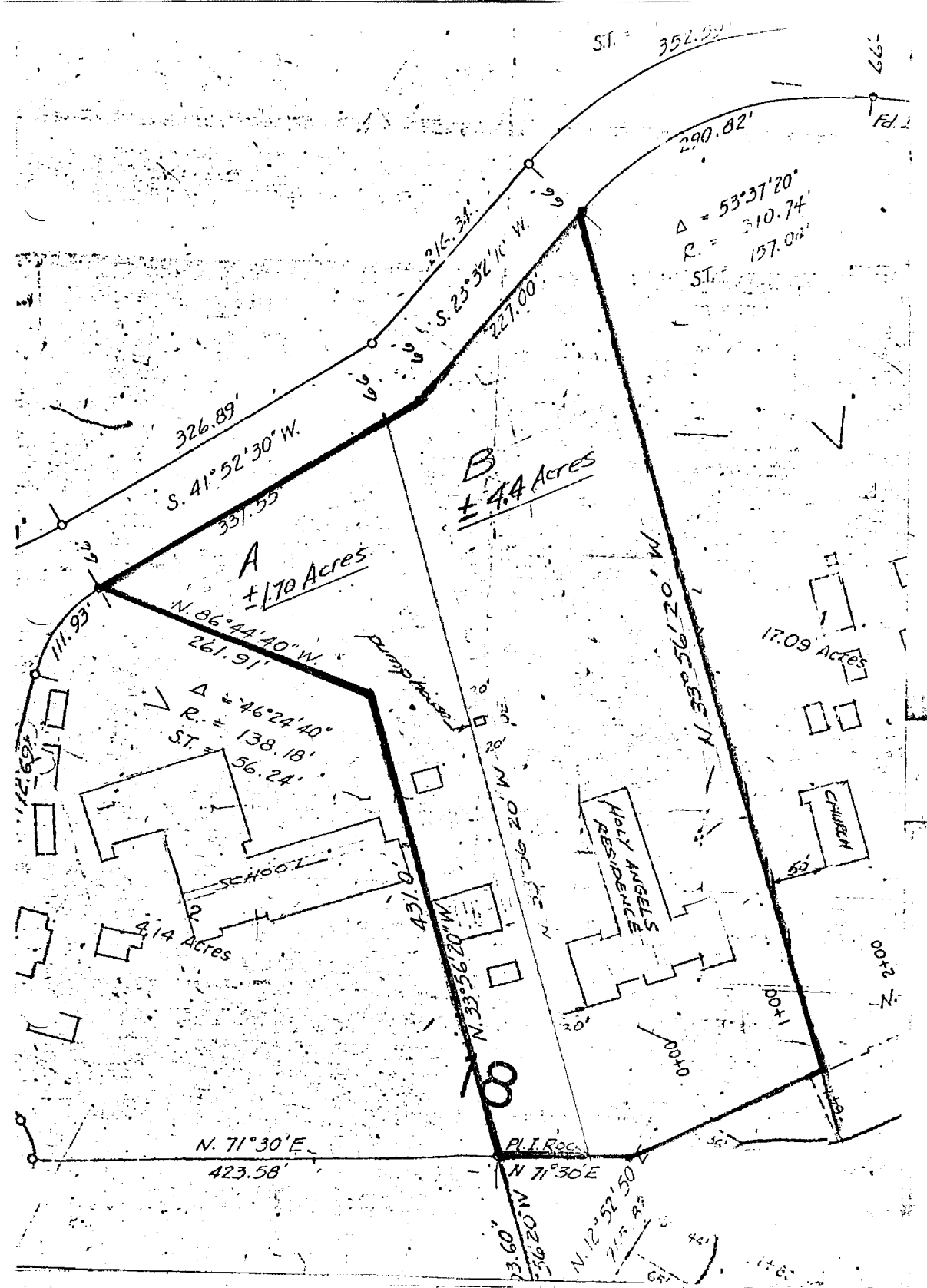


PA.
779/6-1-737

X Bishop Piche School
contour lines are approx area
being discussed in the session

779/6-1-737
vol. 1, 01/71-04/74
NAC Edmonton

CROWN
C27.1135



CROWN
C27.1627C

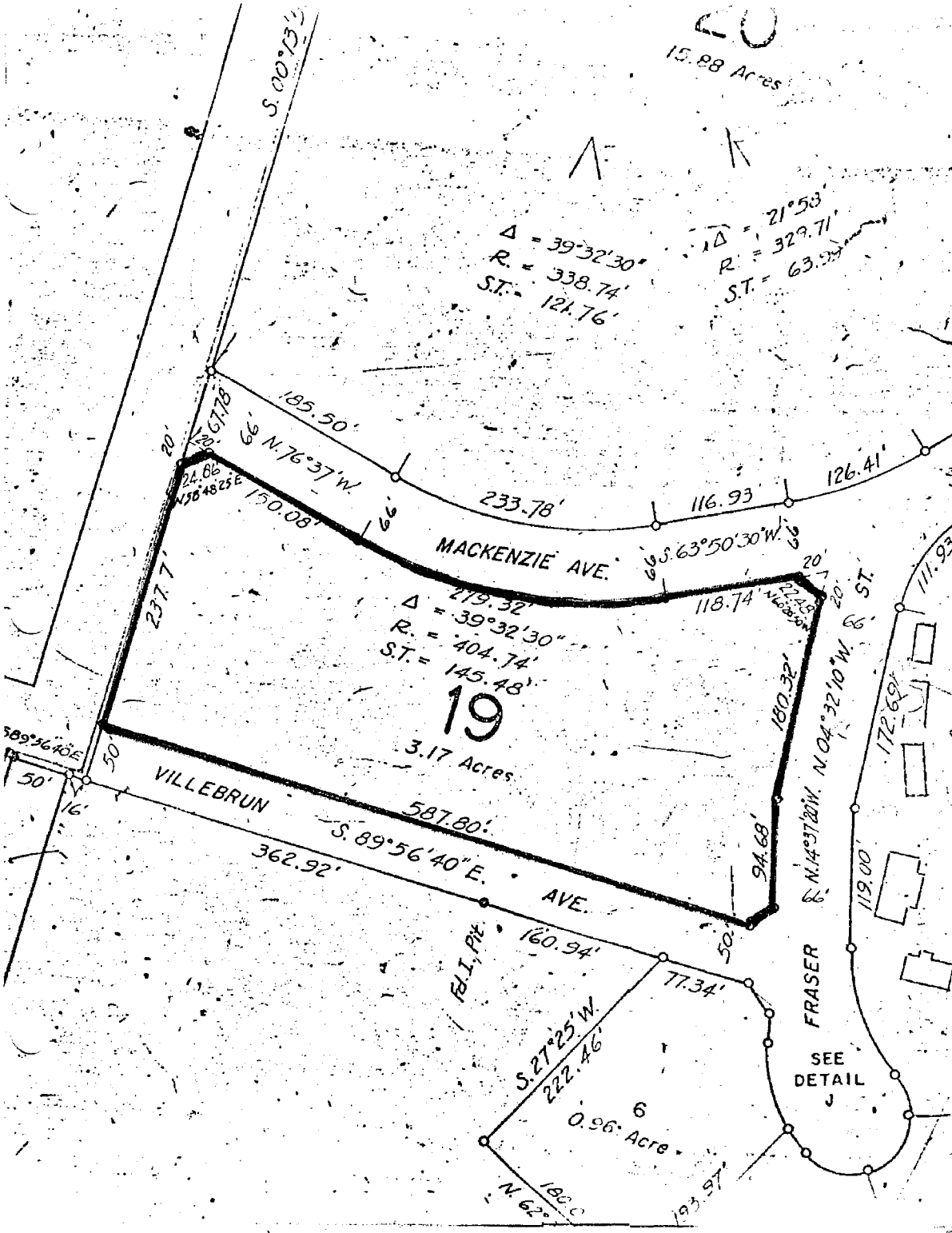
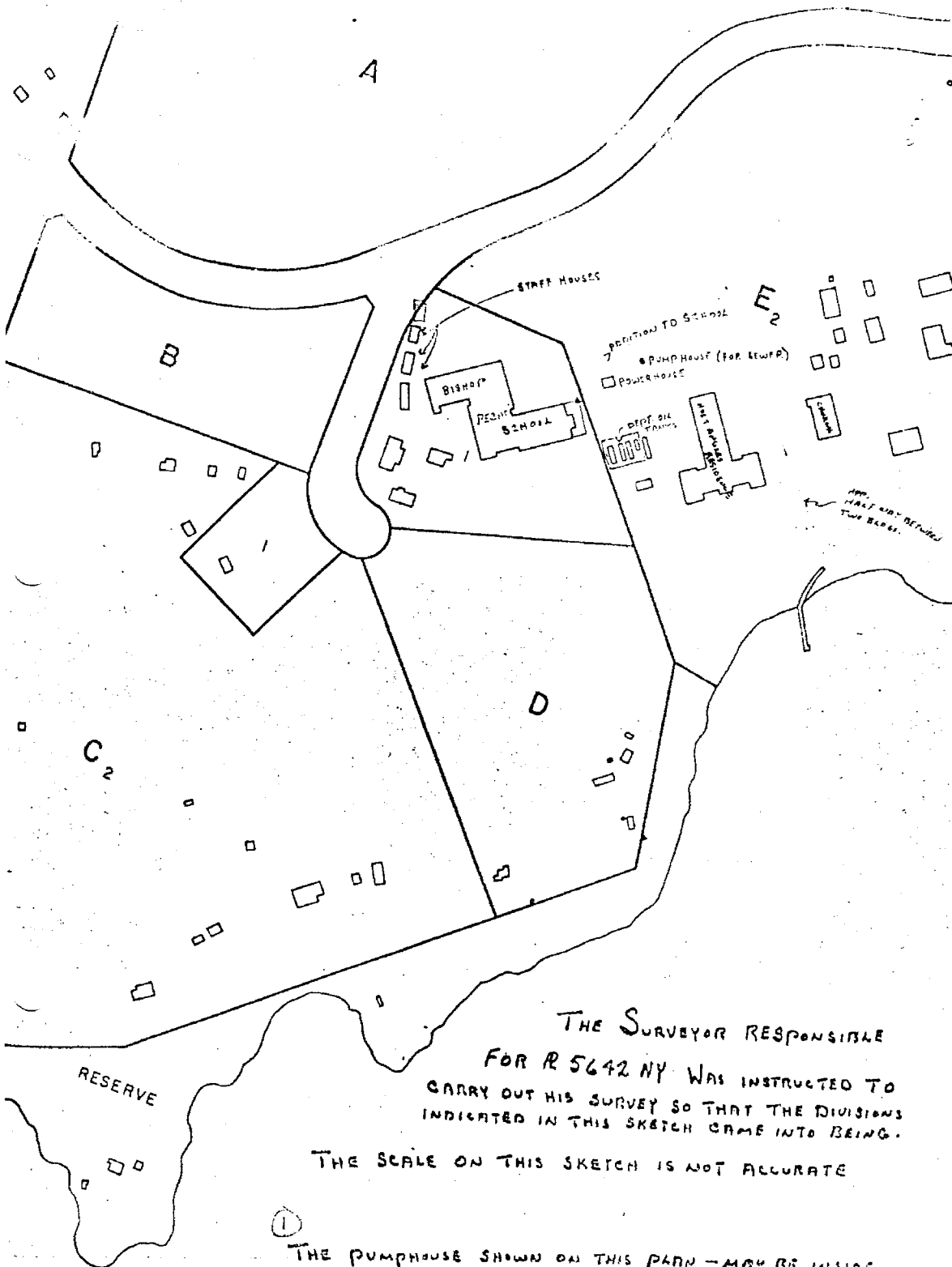


EXHIBIT "A"



THE SURVEYOR RESPONSIBLE
FOR R 5642 NY WAS INSTRUCTED TO
CARRY OUT HIS SURVEY SO THAT THE DIVISIONS
INDICATED IN THIS SKETCH CAME INTO BEING.

THE SCALE ON THIS SKETCH IS NOT ACCURATE

① THE PUMPHOUSE SHOWN ON THIS PARR - MAY BE INSIDE
THE "PUMPHOUSE SITE" AS SHOWN ON OLD CROWN MAPS. WE DO NOT
KNOW IF IT IS OR NOT. ONLY A SURVEY WOULD TELL US THIS.
LAKE WE DO KNOW THAT THE PUMPHOUSE HAS BEEN **A**
MOVED AT LEAST ONCE.

② THE ADDITION TO THE SCHOOL - MAY CROSS OVER
THE LOT LINE OR IT MAY NOT. THE SURVEYOR
SAYS IT DOES NOT. 1990 AERIAL PHOTOS SEEM TO
SHOW THE ADDITION.

XEROX

PLAN OF SURVEY EXHIBIT "B"

EXTRACT OF PLAN 663 NY.

OF

PARCEL A IN LOT 36

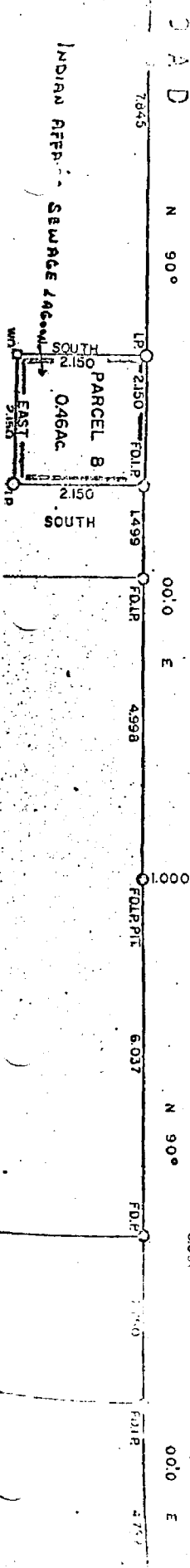
AND

PARCEL B IN LOT 40

CHIPEWYAN SETTLEMENT

ALBERTA

Aug. 23 to Sept. 11, 1962



ROAD

THERE WAS SOME DOUBT IN OUR MIND THAT OUR LAGOON WAS ACTUALLY BUILT INSIDE OF PARCEL "B"

THIS HAS BEEN CHECKED OUT AND

(1) THE LAGOON IS IN PARCEL "B"

(2) POST ON THE NE CORNER OF PARCEL "B" IN THIS PLAN — IS THE SAME POST MARKED "F.D. I" ON PLAN 5642 NY

N 00° 07.5 E

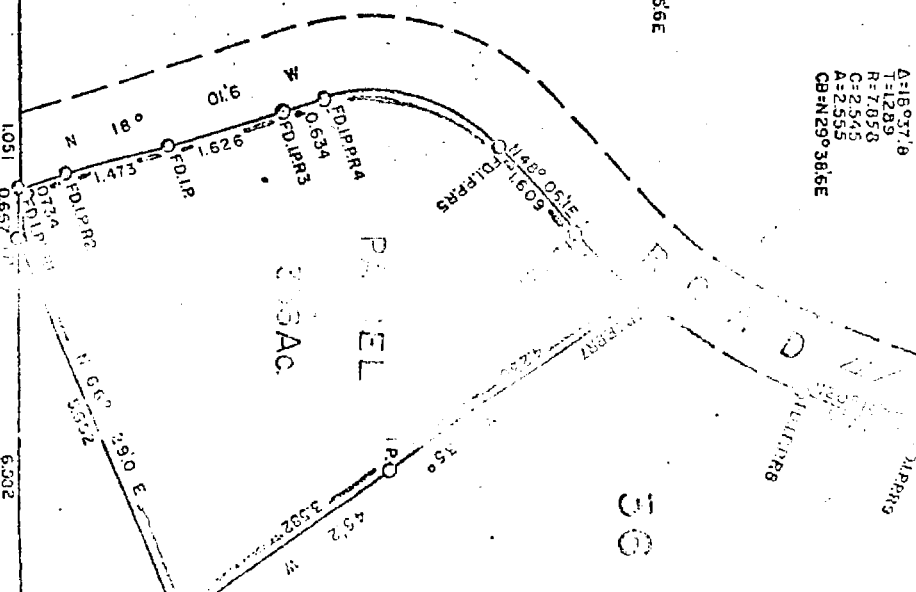
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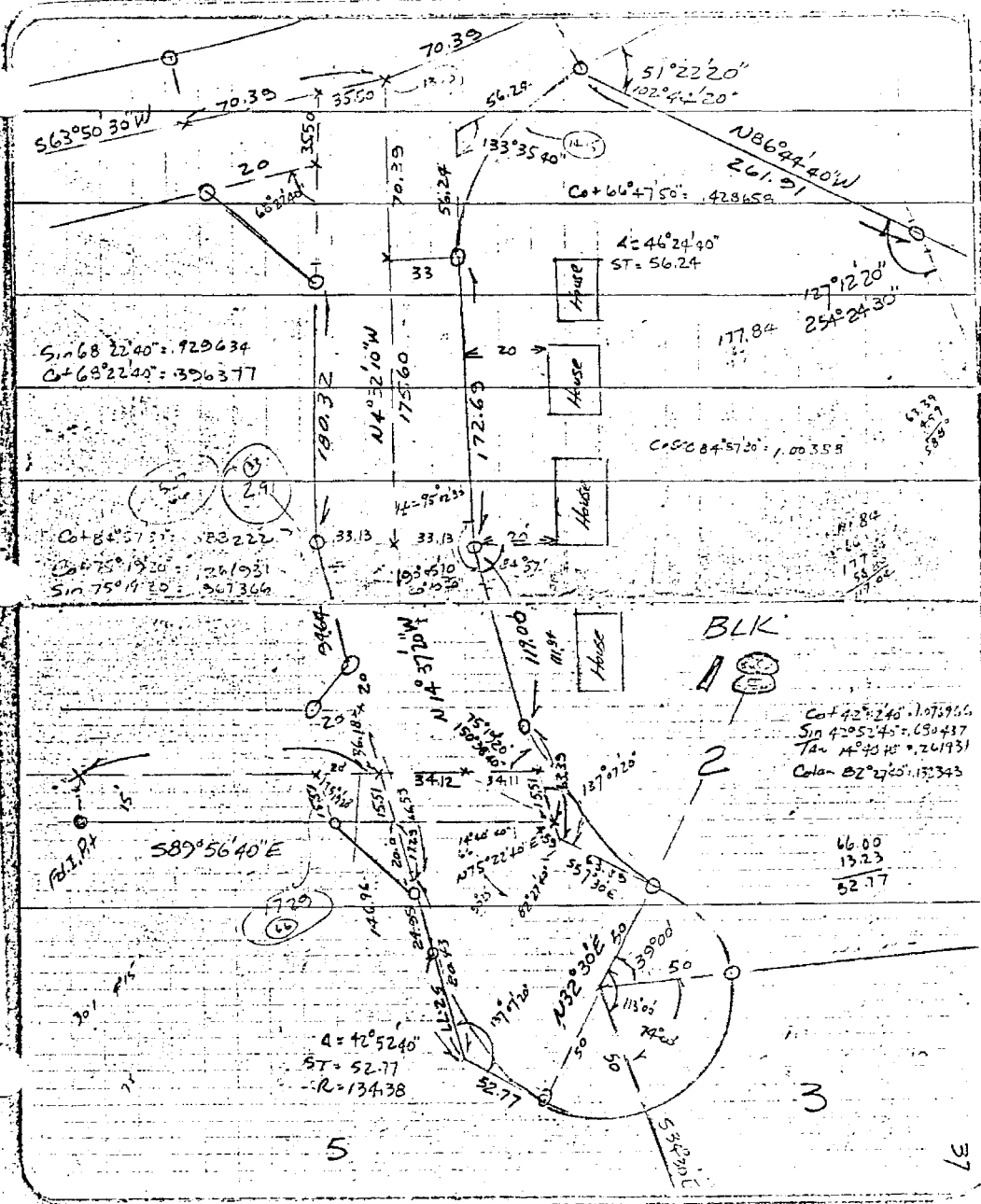
1126.25'

D=66° 07.7
T=1.488
R=22.286
C=2.494
A=2.638
CB=N15° 02.2 E

A=08° 21.0
T=0.603
R=8.255
C=1.202
A=1.203
CB=N43° 55.6 E

A=16° 07.8
T=1.239
R=7.856
C=2.545
A=2.555
CB=N29° 36.6 E





NOTES WHICH ASSURES US THAT STAFF
HOUSING IS INSIDE BLOCK 2- LOT 2 (BLK. 18)
INDICATED IN A MUNICIPAL PLANNING SKETCH.

XEROX EXTRACT OF
EXHIBIT "D"

FOR ORIGINAL SEE
PLANS CABINET

"CROWN LANDS" (Fort Chipewyan School)

SUBDIVISION PLAN 5642 NY

NOTE: PORTIONS IN RED SHOW
R/W PLAN 957 NY

3.17 Acres
19

SEWAGE
PIPELINE

VILLEBRUN

AVE

FD. I. Pt.

FRASER

SEE
DETAIL

4.14 Acres
2

$\Delta = 46^{\circ}24'40''$
 $R. = 138.18'$
 $ST = 56.24'$

779/36-4-737 Vol. 1
09/1968 - 12/1974
RCAP

$\Delta = 39^{\circ}32'30''$
 $R. = 338.74'$
 $ST = 121.76'$

$\Delta = 3^{\circ}$
 $R. = 63.99'$
 $ST =$

$\Delta = 41^{\circ}52'30''$
 $R. = 326.89'$
 $ST = 337.55'$

$\Delta = 86^{\circ}44'40''$
 $R. = 261.97'$
 $ST =$

8

1st
Belt
OR
1

ST.

ST. 101 A 42
ST. 101 A 43
ST. 101 A 44

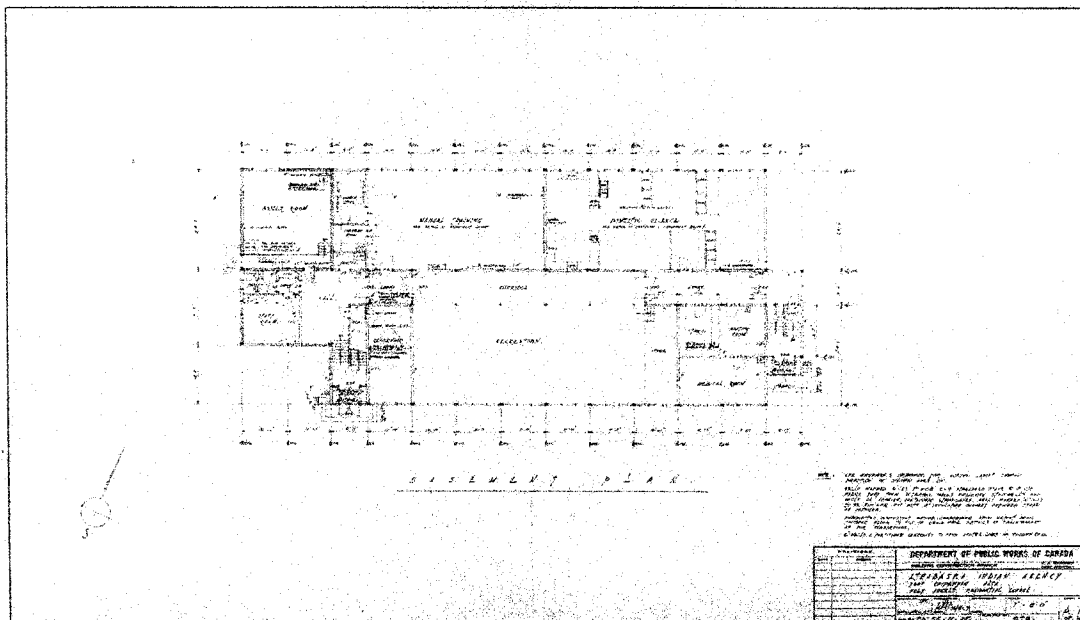
$\Delta = 27^{\circ}25'W$
 $R. = 222.46'$
 $ST = 0.96$ Acre

$\Delta = 71^{\circ}30'E$
 $R. = 423.58'$
 $ST =$

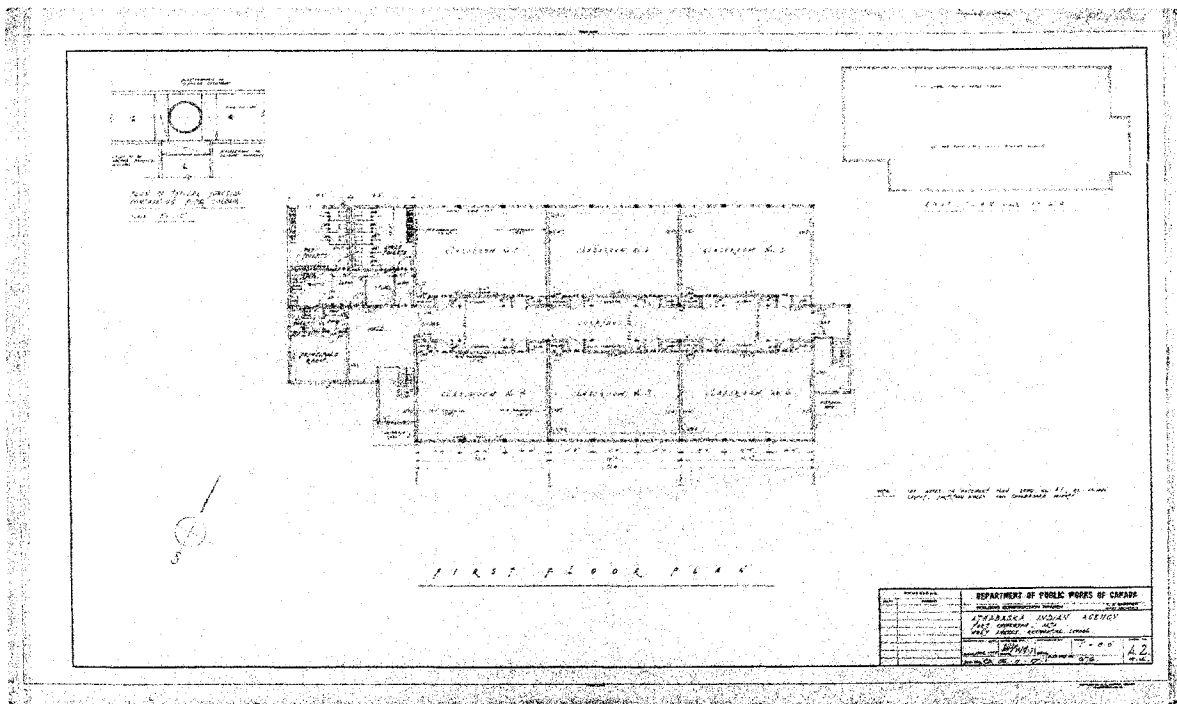
431.0

$\Delta = 3^{\circ}56'20''$
 $R. =$
 $ST =$

PUD



30X



304

FORT CHIPEWYAN



COMMUNITY CALENDAR

1981

L32-A13

L32 A03 Doc 1



*FORT CHIPEWYAN INSIDE THE STOCKADE/DATE UNKNOWN. Credit. Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.
E. Brown Collection.*

*COVER PHOTO: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY STAFF AND FRIENDS AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1899.
Credit. R C M.P. Museum, Regina Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary*



*FORT CHIPEWYAN INSIDE THE STOCKADE/DATE UNKNOWN. Credit: Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.
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*COVER PHOTO: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY STAFF AND FRIENDS AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1899.
Credit: R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina. Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY				1 NEW YEAR'S DAY Iris Lachance (B)	2 Mavis Local Bingo \$ 00	3
4 C W L Meeting 7:30	5 Court 10:00 a.m. Nourbert Pouras (B)	6 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30 Roy Vermillion (B)	7 Lions Club Meeting 7:30	8 Court 10:00 a.m. Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30 Joe Gladue (B)	9 V.O.F.C.W. Bingo \$ 00 Eddie Courmourelle (B)	10 Frieda Fraser (B)
11	12	13 Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00	14 Allard Powder (B); Darwin Flett (B)	15 P.S. P.T.A. Bingo \$ 00 Ann Martin (B)	16 Mary & Edward Lepine (A)	17 Lions Club Bingo \$ 00
18 North Star Chapter Meeting 7:30 Leona Pouras (B)	19 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	20 Margene Wylie (B)	21 N.S. Chapter Bingo \$ 00 Lydia Courmourelle (B) Roddie Fraser (B)	22 Rahna Bourke (B)	23	24
25	26	27	28	29 Dawna Pouras (B)	30 C.W.L. Bingo \$ 00	31 C.M.C. Meeting \$ 00



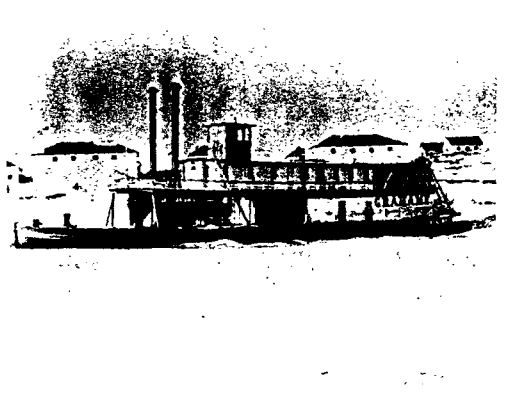
INSPECTOR ROUTLEDGE'S DOG TEAMS AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1899.
Credit: R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina.
Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.



NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE DOG TEAMS AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1899.
Credit: R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina. Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY POST AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/DATE UNKNOWN
Credit: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.



STEAMER "GRAHAME" AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1899.
Credit: R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina
Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 C.W.L. Meeting 7:30 Rodney Marun (B)	2 Robert Lepine (B) Charlie Flett (B) Roc Lachance (B)	3 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30	4 Lions Club Meeting 7:30	5 Court 10:00 a.m.	6 Mesa Local Bingo 8:00 Norman McKay (B)	7
8 Jannece Flett (B)	9	10 Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00	11	12 Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30 Anita Martin (B)	13 Desmond Flett (B) Vina Whiteknife (B)	14 VALENTINE'S DAY Valene McKay (B)
15 N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	16 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	17	18 N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00	19 Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00	20	21 Lions Club Bingo 8:00 Joan Lepine (B)
22	23	24 Ira Bourke (B)	25	26 Marguerite Funks (B)	27 C.W.L. Bingo 8:00	28 C.M.C. Meeting 8:00
* every four years on February 29 Reggie McKay (B) Rita Flett (B)			FEBRUARY			



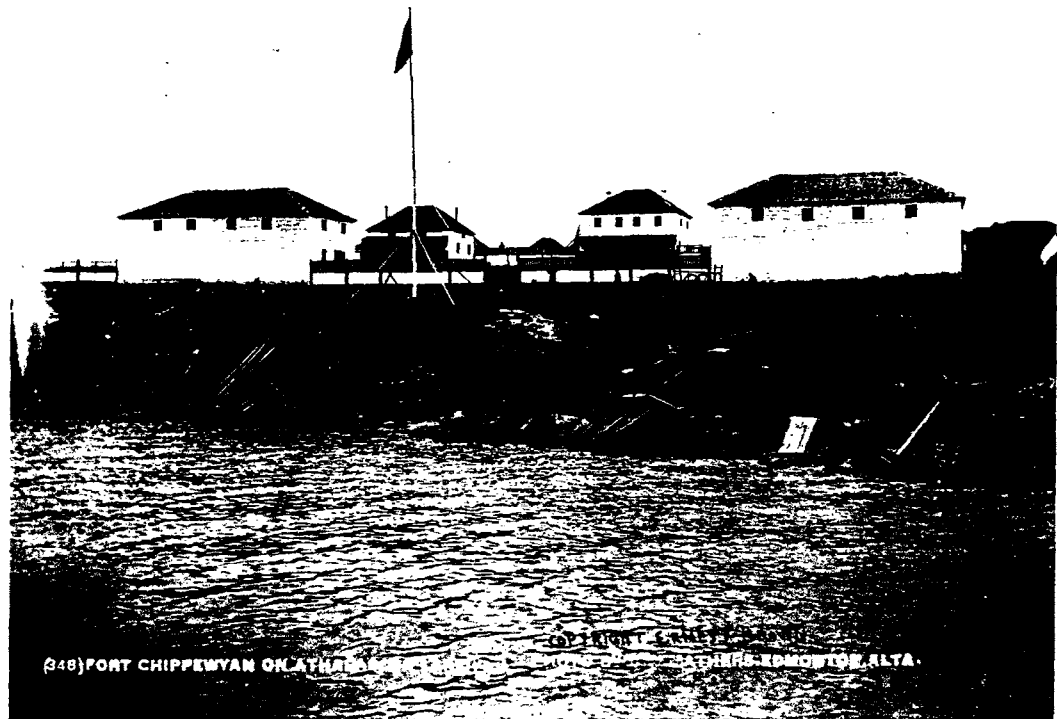
DOCTOR MCKAY AND FAMILY INSIDE FORT CHIPEWYAN/1901. Credit: Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.
E. Brown Collection.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 C.W.L. Meeting 7:30 Bradley Dewsbury (B)	2	3 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30	4 ASH WEDNESDAY Lions Club Meeting 7:30 Roger Deranger (B)	5 Court 10:00 a.m. Irene Fraser (B)	6 Men's Local Bingo 8:00	7
8	9	10 Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00	11 Ruth Flett (B)	12 Public School Meeting 7:30 & 7:30	13 V.O.F.C.W. Bingo 8:00 Ivy Simpson (B)	14 Jerry Bourke (B)
15 N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	16 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30 Jackie Kaskamin (B)	17 ST. PATRICK'S DAY	18 N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00	19 Public School Bingo 8:00 Richard Kaskamin (B)	20	21 Lions Club Bingo 8:00
22 Wanda McKay (B)	23	24 Ramona Fraser (B) Pat V. Flett (B)	25 Donna Nicholson (B)	26 Archie Cyprien (B) Harold Fraser (B)	27 C.W.L. Bingo 8:00	28 Joe Flett (B) Ken Wylie (B)
29	30 Priscilla Bourke (B)	31 C.M.C. Meeting 8:00 Pearl Courtoisville (B)	MARCH			



INSIDE FORT CHIPEWYAN/1901. Credit: Provincial Archives of Alberta. E. Brown Collection.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
APRIL			1 APRIL FOOL'S DAY Luna Club Meeting 7:30 Sidney McKay (B)	2 Court 10:00 a.m.	3 Metu Local Bingo 8:00 Pete Whisthead (B) Bery Manun (B)	4 Harold Wylie (B)
5 C.W.L. Meeting 7:30	6	7 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30	8	9 Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30 Donna Cyprien (B)	10	11 Melanie Cyprien (B)
12 PALM SUNDAY	13	14 Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00	15 N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00	16 Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00	17 GOOD FRIDAY	18 Vina Courtoiselle (B)
19 EASTER SUNDAY N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	20 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	21 Bradley Lepine (B)	22	23 Keith Cyprien (B)	24 C.W.L. Bingo 8:00 Bobby Punko (B)	25
26 Cheryl Tuocar (B) Vitaline Fleet (B)	27 Joy Fleet (B)	28	29 Isabel McKay (B)	30 C.M.C. Meeting 8:00 Bruce Lepine (B)		



FORT CHIPEWYAN ON LAKE ATHABASCA/1901.
Credit: Provincial Archives of Alberta. E. Brown Collection.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
MAY					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.W.L. Meeting 7:30 Jody Simpson (B)	Arlene McKay (B) Chucky Fraser (B)	P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30	Lions Club Meeting 7:30	Court 10:00 a.m. Sunny Bourke (B)	Mens Local Bingo 8:00 V.O.F.C.W. Bingo 8:00	Raymond Gladue (B) Dana Fraser (B)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MOTHER'S DAY Stanley Wylie (B)	Charles Dewsbury (B)	Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00		Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30		Lions Club Bingo 8:00 Claire Cardinal (B) Marlene Poiras (B)
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	VICTORIA DAY V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30		N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00 Viviane & Sonny Flett (A)	Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00 Smokey Ladouceur (B)		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C.M.C. Meeting 7:30 Sonny Flett (B)			Mary & Reggie McKay (A)		C.W.L. Bingo 8:00 Alex Flett (B)	Isabel & Noel McKay (A)
31						

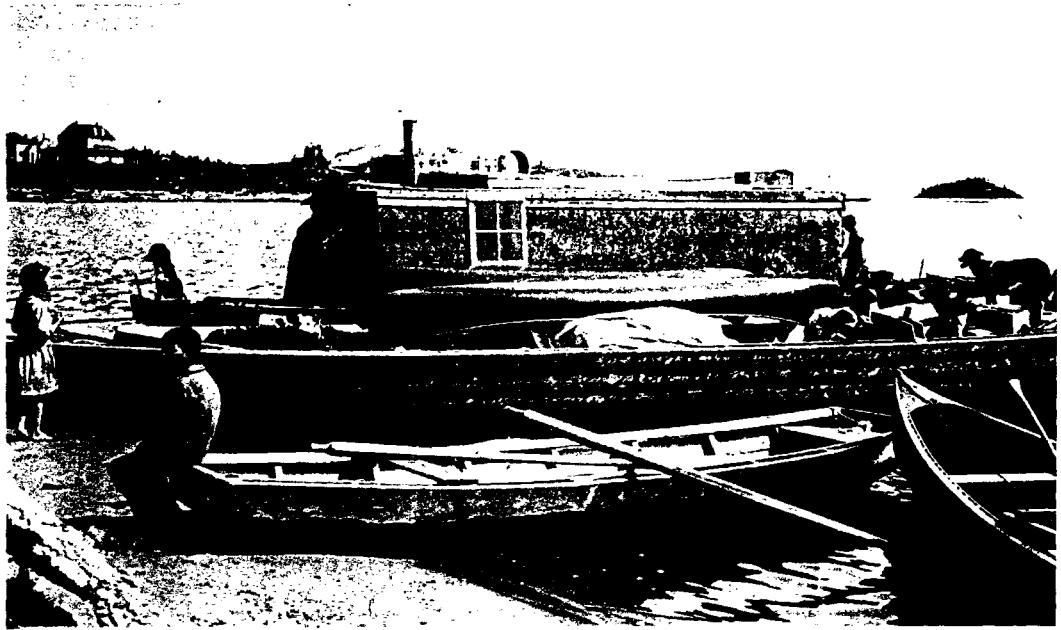
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30 George Lepine (B)	Lions Club Meeting 7:30 Joe Vermillion (B)	Court 10:00 a.m. Gary Lachance (B)	Metis Local Bingo 8:00 Walter Tuccaro (B) Eddie Shortman (B)	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C.W.L. Meeting 7:30 Isabel Pontas (B)	Donald McKay (B)	Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00 Melissa Harding (B) Rosalie Martin (B) Kim Mercredi (B)	Gloria Fraser (B)	Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30	Mary McKay (B)	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
FATHER'S DAY Louise & Mary Jane Ladouceur (A) Mildred Fleet (B)	V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30		N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00 Charlie & Ruth Fleet (A)	Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00		Lions Club Bingo 8:00 Loretta McKay (B)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	Ian Bourke (B) Stephanie Fleet (B)				C.W.L. Bingo 8:00	
28	29	30	JUNE			
		C.M.C. Meeting 8:00 Glory Froese (B)				

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY			1 CANADA DAY Dolphus Whitehead (B)	2 Court 10:00 a.m.	3 Melia Local Bingo 8:00	4
5	6 Peggy Bourke (B)	7 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30 Margaret (Cindy) Vermillion (B) Cynthia Simpson (B) Victoria Flett (B) Donna Kaskamin (B)	8 George Poutras (B)	9 Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30	10 V.O.F.C.W. Bingo 8:00	11
12	13	14 Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00	15 N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00 Ronnie Voyageur (B)	16 Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00 John Flett (B)	17	18 Lions Club Bingo 8:00
19	20 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	21 Margaret Rose Wazuan (B) Raymond Lacombe (B)	22	23	24 Lon Gordon (B)	25 Linda Mah (B)
26	27	28 Ernesune Norn (B) Jay D. Simpson (B)	29	30 C.M.C. Meeting 8:00 C.W.L. Bingo 8:00	31	



ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1922 Credit: University of Alberta Archives, Edmonton.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
AUGUST						1 John Piche (B)
2	3	4 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30 Beverly Watman (B) Celina Martin (B) Marvin Simpson (B)	5 Lions Club Meeting 7:30	6 Court 10:00 a.m.	7 Mesa Local Bingo 8:00	8
9	10	11 Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00	12 Johnny Fleet (B) Jason King (B)	13 Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30 Sally Whiteknife (B)	14 Karen Tornasta (B)	15 Lions Club Bingo 8:00
16 Tony Punko (B) Cynthia Courtoisville (B)	17 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	18	19 N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00 Sister A. Brady (B) Mary Simpson (B)	20 Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00	21	22 Teddy Marun (B)
23	24 Donna & Archie Cyprien (A) Edward Fleet (B)	25	26	27	28	29
30	31 C.M.C. Meeting 8:00				C.W.L. Bingo 8:00	



TRAPPER'S OUTFIT AT FORT CHIPEWYAN/1922. Credit: University of Alberta Archives, Edmonton.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
		Alicia Panko (B)	Lions Club Meeting 7:30	Court 10:00 a.m.	Meta Local Bingo 8:00	
6	7 LABOUR DAY	8	9	10	11	12
C.W.L. Meeting 8:00		F.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30	Gordon Whitehead (B)	Public School P.T.A. Meeting & Elections Theresa Michael (B)	V.O.F.C.W. Bingo 8:00	Gary & Roc Lachance (A) Robert Mardin (B)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Lorne Puitras (B)		Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00 Patricia Whisknife (B) Clara Voyageur (B)	N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00	Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00		Lions Club Bingo 8:00
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	Patsy Flett (B)			C.W.L. Bingo 8:00 Marlene Simpson (B)	Laurence Poulette (B)
27	28	29	30	SEPTEMBER		
			C.M.C. Meeting 8:00 Mary Rose Flett (B)			



FORT CHIPEWYAN, LOOKING TOWARD ATHABASCA LAKE/1901. Credit: Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.
E. Brown Collection.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
OCTOBER				1 Court 10 00 a.m	2 Men's Local Bingo 8 00 Joe Robillard (B)	3
4 C.W.L. Meeting 7:30 Carla Bourke (B)	5	6 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30	7 Lions Club Meeting 7:30 Malcolm Martin (B)	8 Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30	9	10
11	12 THANKSGIVING DAY	13 Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8 00 Claudia Flett (B) Gordon Flett (B)	14	15 Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00	16	17 Lions Club Bingo 8 00
18 N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	19 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	20	21 N.S. Chapter Bingo 8 00 Roberta Simpson (B)	22 Elsie Flett (B)	23	24
25	26	27	28 Anne Jack (B)	29	30 C.W.L. Bingo 8 00	31 HALLOWEEN C.M.C. Meeting 8 00



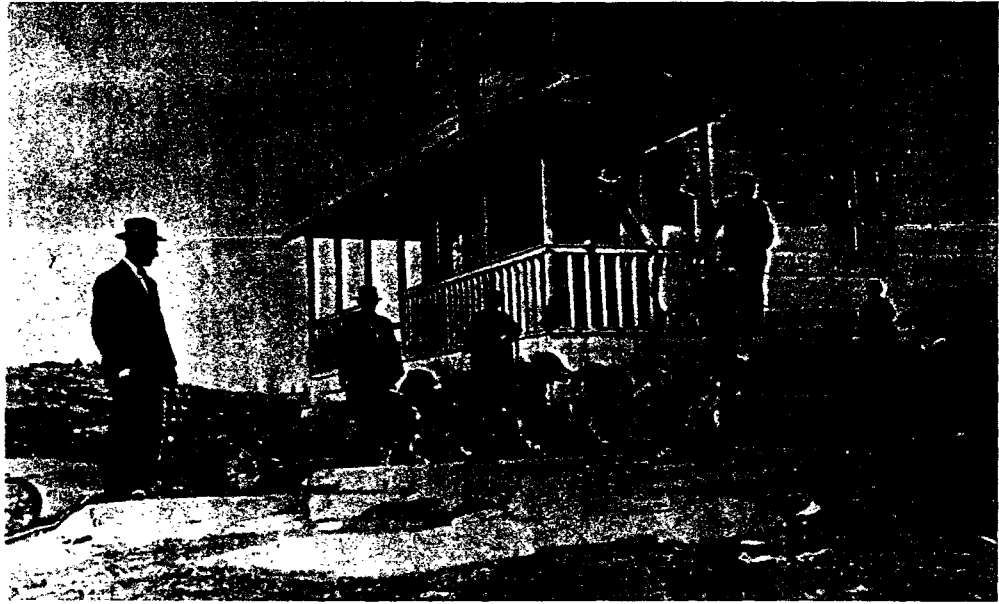
FORT CHIPEWYAN, LOOKING TOWARD ATHABASCA LAKE/DATE UNKNOWN. Credit: University of Alberta Archives, Edmonton.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 C.W.L. Meeting 8:00	2	3 P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30 Vina Powder (B)	4 Lions Club Meeting 7:30	5 Court 10:00 a.m. Beverly Rabbitt (B) Terry Hanak (B)	6 Men's Local Bingo 8:00	7
8	9	10 Healds Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00 Dale Whiteknife (B)	11 REMEMBRANCE DAY Mary & Alphonse Bourke (A)	12 Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30	13 V.O.F.C.W. Bingo 8:00 Gerald Poiras (B)	14
15 N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	16 V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30	17 Clifford Flett (B) Leanna Nelson (B)	18 N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00 Lucy Flett (B)	19 Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00	20	21 Lions Club Bingo 8:00
22 Buttons Fraser (B) Billy Flett (B)	23	24 Floyd Flett (B)	25	26 Thomas Flett (B)	27 C.W.L. Bingo 8:00	28
29 C.M.C. Meeting 8:00	30		NOVEMBER			



FORT CHIPEWYAN, LARGEST POST IN THE NORTH COUNTRY/1906. Credit: Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.
E. Brown Collection.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
DECEMBER		1	2	3	4	5
		P.S.S. Board Meeting 7:30	Lions Club Meeting 7:30 Jack Poiras (B)	Court 10:00 a.m.	Mens Local Bingo 8:00	
	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C.W.L. Meeting 8:00	Michael Funko (B) Jimmy Simpson (B) Margaret Flett (B)	Health Committee Meeting 7:30 Preschool Meeting 8:00	Donald Voyageur (B)	Public School P.T.A. Meeting 7:30	Vernon Simpson (B)
	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Wayne Poiras (B)	Lorraine Courtoiselle (B)	N.S. Chapter Bingo 8:00	Public School P.T.A. Bingo 8:00 Lily Wylie (B) Barbara Marcel (B)	Lions Club Bingo 8:00 Norma Poiras (B)
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N.S. Chapter Meeting 7:30	V.O.F.C.W. Meeting 7:30 Ryan Powder (B)	Neelin Rabour (B) Vince Vermillion (B) Edward Lepine (B) Robin King (B)	John Chadi (B) Louise Ladouceur (B)		CHRISTMAS DAY Noel McKay (B) Lawrence Courtoiselle (B)	BOXING DAY Tommy Flett (B) Aida Poiras (B)
27	28	29	30	31		
	Marlene Lacombe (B)	Alice Martin (B) Rose King (B)		Annie & Cecilia Simpson (A) Sheila Flett (B) Mary Lepine (B) Leona Cowie (B)		



FRED FRASER WITH DOG TEAM, FORT CHIPEWYAN/1921.
Credit: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary.

A Fort Chipewyan Preventive Social Services Project

With thanks to: Gerald Poiras
Gary Lachance

**A
HISTORY OF *1985*
FORT
CHIPEWYAN**

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A HISTORY OF FORT CHIPEWYAN

**ALBERTA'S OLDEST
CONTINUOUSLY
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Archange J. Brady, sgm

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OUR HERITAGE

When writing this book Education North Society wanted to place in the hands of the people a gift of love about their rich history. Canada was built by men and women of great courage. What made them do it? Desire for discovery, curiosity about life, dreams of wealth, triumph of the will over obstacles, an ideal of spreading God's Word, made history. It is the story of our lives!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alberta Cultural
Heritage Foundation
Alberta Power
Billy Joe Tuccaro
Fort Chipewyan Education North
Native Secretariate
Northland School Division
Syncrude

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Athabasca, Alberta

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A HISTORY OF FORT CHIPEWYAN

**ALBERTA'S OLDEST
CONTINUOUSLY
INHABITED SETTLEMENT**

Archange J. Brady, sgm

FOREWORD

This "STORY of FORT CHIPEWYAN" was written under the sponsorship of Education North. The material was gathered from tapes, microfilm, photographs and rare books found in archives, libraries and in private collections. It is intended to encourage further reading and study about a time in history when Fort Chipewyan was the centre of the Fur Trade. Because Fort Chipewyan was at the crossroads of northern navigation, in the Peace-Athabasca delta, linked to the Mackenzie River basin, adventurers and explorers set out from this point to discover and map new territory. It was an exciting time!

We thank the students who contributed to the history contest. We hope that they will learn to love and appreciate their rich Canadian Heritage and be proud of what they do.

We dedicate this book to the youngest child in Fort Chipewyan.

HISTORY OF FORT CHIPEWYAN BY SISTER A. BRADY, s.g.m.

2nd. Edition: Date: November/1985

NOTE: First Edition issued 12 November, 1983. First copy bought by Mr. Harvey Jenson and Marge Gusek, Fort Chipewyan, at an auction of the book held in the Fort Chipewyan Community Hall on 12 November, 1983. The price paid was \$170.00. Auctioneer, Mr. Sam Donaghey, C.M., Edmonton, representing the Hon. Mary J. Le Messurier, Minister of Culture, Alberta.

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CHAPTER SEVEN

Churches and Schools

The missionaries followed the fur traders North into the Athabasca country. In December 1841, the first missionary to visit Fort Chipewyan was Reverend James Evans, a Methodist. He travelled by dog-team from the Peace River. James Evans had invented a system of writing the Cree language in syllabic, or Indian designs, so that the Indians could be taught to read the Bible and also communicate among themselves. His stay, of less than a month, was a disappointment to the Indians who wanted to learn more about the whiteman's God.

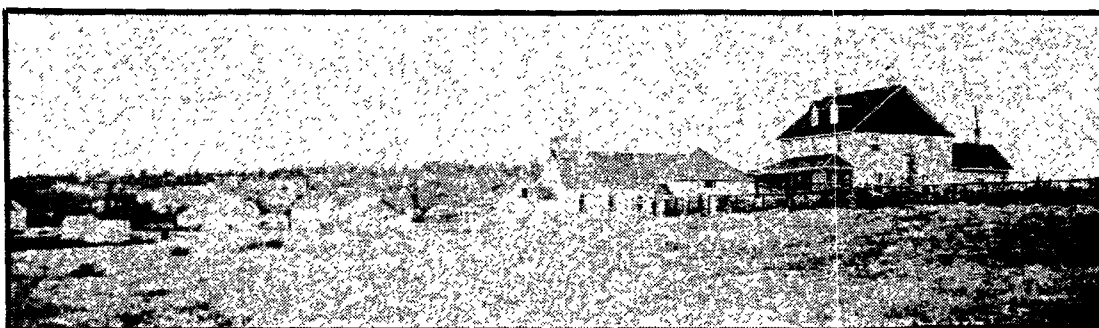
In 1847, Father Alexander

Taché, an Oblate of Mary Immaculate, was the first Roman Catholic missionary to reach the shore of Lake Athabasca. He had crossed the Methy Portage from Ile-à-la-Crosse. The first Mass was said on September 5. In 1849, Father Henry Faraud became the first resident priest. He built a church which he dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. He drained the land behind the church and planted a garden. In 1862, Father Faraud became Apostolic Vicar of the Athabasca - MacKenzie.

Among the many heroic Oblates, who worked in the North, was Bishop Grouard who arrived in



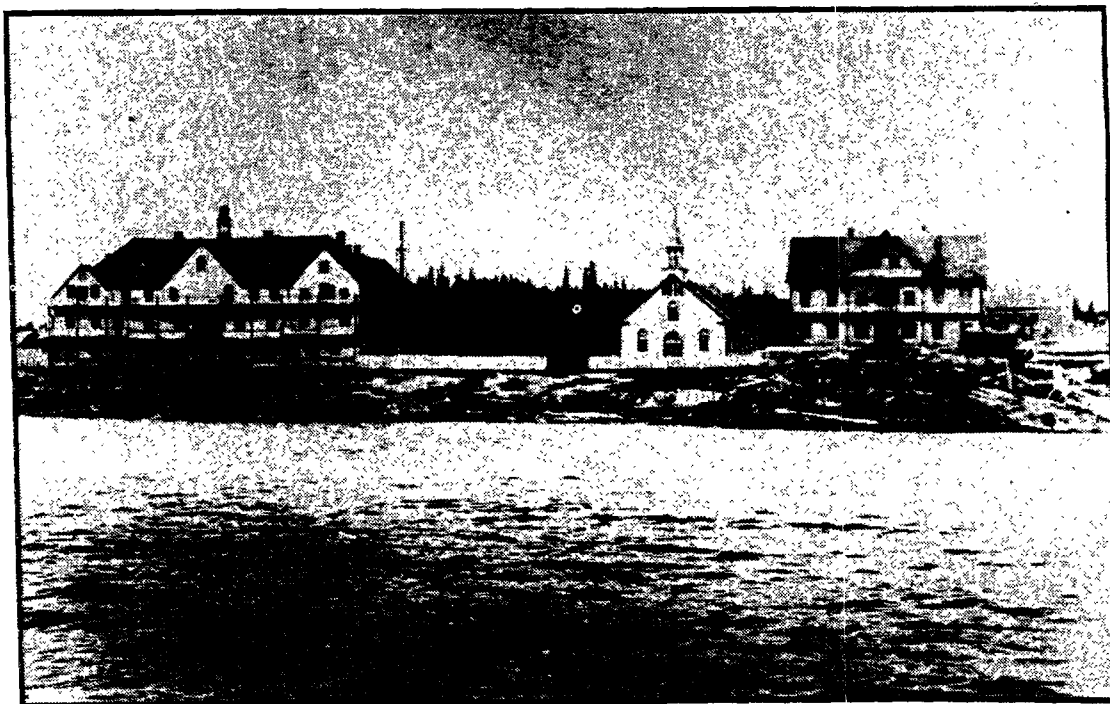
R.C. Mission, 1899.



St. Paul's Anglican Church 1882 - It is still in use. View 1933.



Fort Chipewyan Baptist Church.



R.C. Mission, 1913, New Church of Nativity of Blessed V rgin, 1909.



Children taking part in Church activities, 1906.

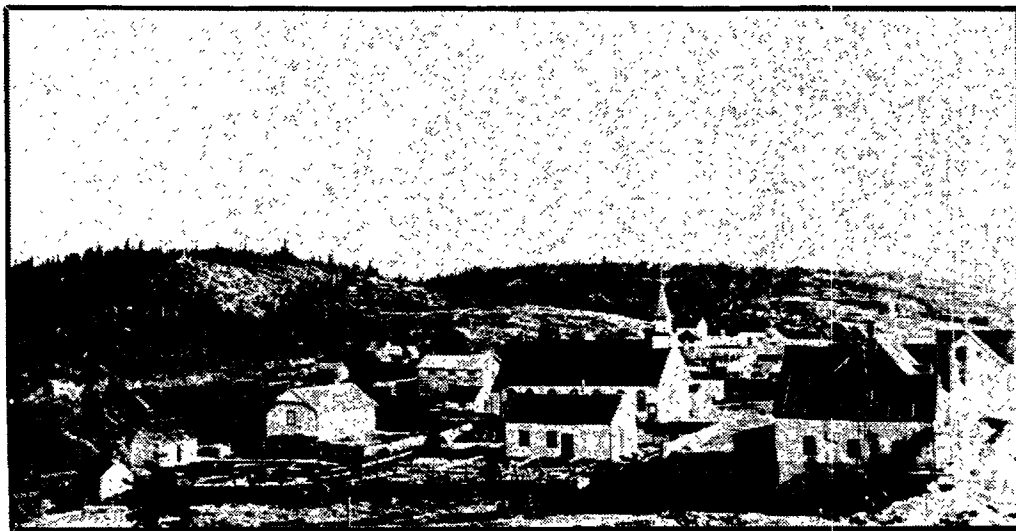


1924 - 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Grey Nuns' Arrival in Fort Chipewyan
Seated. L to R. Bishop Grouard and Bishop Joussard.

Fort Chipewyan in 1862. He served the northern missions for sixty-nine years. He improved Lac La Biche Mission as a key centre of supply for the Athabasca - MacKenzie region. Since the Lac La Biche River flowed into the Athabasca River, the use of the route through Lac La Biche avoided the difficult Methy Portage.

In the year of Canada's Confederation, 1867, five Grey Nuns were in Fort Chipewyan. They

Consecration at Fort Chipewyan, the Grey Nuns went to Fort Providence. From St. Boniface, the trip had taken 82 days. In 1874, two Grey Nuns left Fort Providence, to open a school and orphanage in Fort Chipewyan. They were Sister Adeline Lapointe and Sister Michael of the Saints. A young French girl, Domitille Letendre, who had given her life to the missions, accompanied the Sisters. They lived in a warehouse,



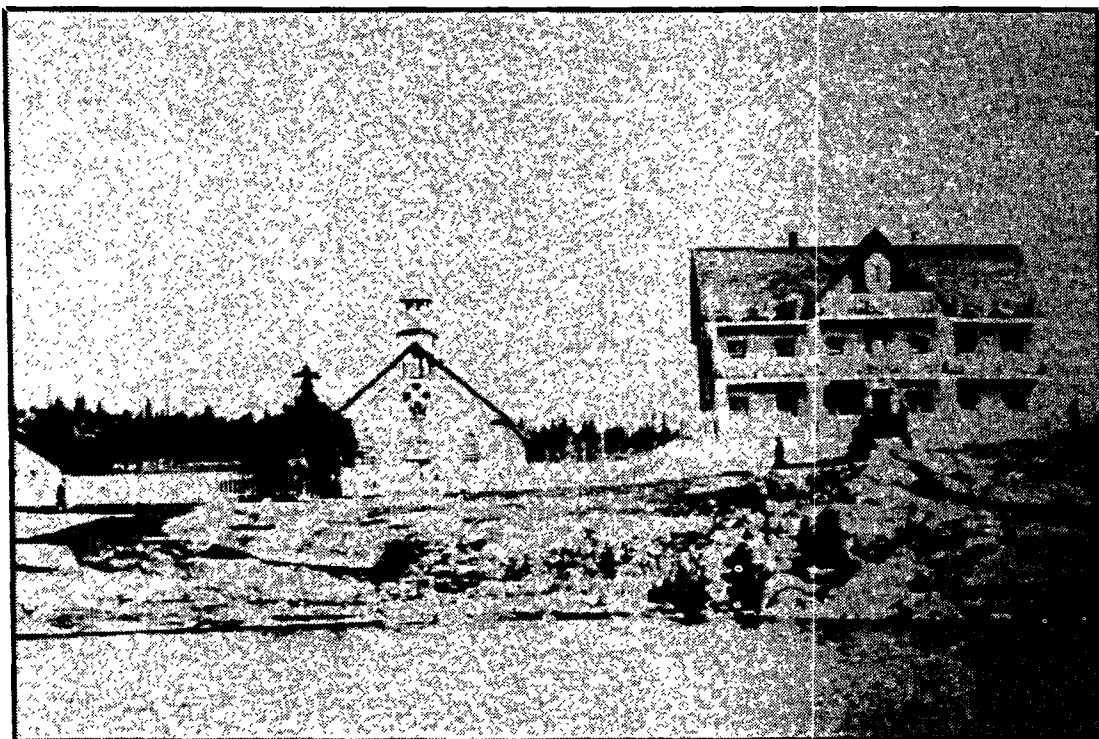
R.C. Mission, Fort Chipewyan, 1939.

travelled across the Prairies in Red River carts to Lac La Biche and through the Grand Rapids on Athabasca River. Bishop Faraud led the group. Their Metis guide, Louis Fousseneuve, "Sure Shot", then twenty-six years old, decided to run the rapids. It was the first scow to successfully do so. The Grey Nuns come through their first baptism of white water.

After attending Bishop Clut's

until a building was available. The first two students to register at the school were Pierre Mercredi, who later served the Hudson's Bay Company, and Sophie Tourangeau, who became a Grey Sister in 1900. The school had fifteen students.

The first Church of England missionary to visit Northern Alberta was Arch deacon James Hunter. He came over the Methy Portage, by the Clearwater River, to Fort Chipe-



Oblate Mission Centennial - Church of Nativity - 1847 - 1947.



Grotto, "Our Lady of Lourdes" (Photo by David Tourangeau).

wyan in 1858. He went farther north to the MacKenzie district. Several ministers followed him, among them Arch deacon W. Kirby, in 1859; Rev. R. MacDonald, in 1862; Rev. W.C. Bompas, in 1871. Most of these missionaries went on farther north. In 1874 Rev. Arthur Shaw resided in Fort Chipewyan. By 1879 the Church of England began building. On Easter Sunday, 1880, Bishop Bompas presided at the services held in the new church, named to honor St. Paul, the Apostle. This church was completed in 1882 and is still in use today.

In 1883 Arch deacon W.D. Reeves was appointed to Fort Chipewyan with the mandate to care for all the diocese southward from Fort Smith. Fort Chipewyan became a

sound spiritual centre for the missions connected with it.

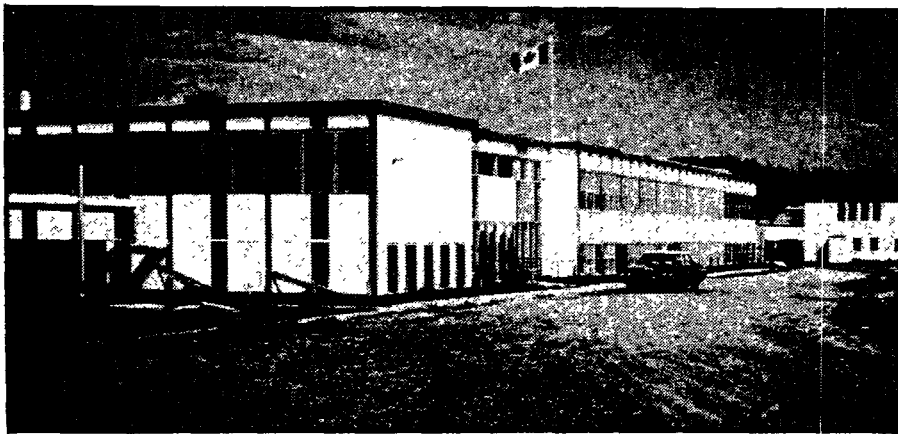
In 1874, Alfred Garrioch, of the Red River settlement, offered his services as schoolmaster and began teaching twelve children in Fort Chipewyan. He later became an Anglican minister.

In 1879, the resident Anglican minister began to record the daily temperature, wind and precipitation, for the monthly report made to the Meteorological Services in Toronto.

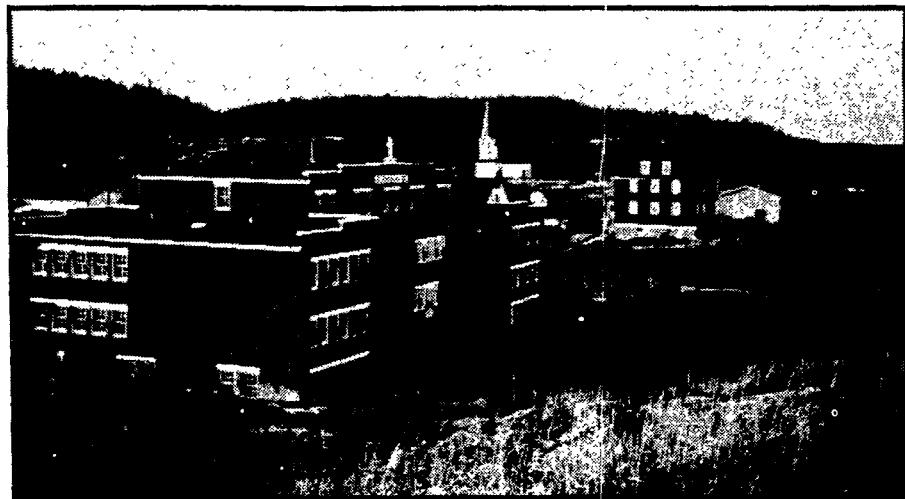
A new residence was built in 1913-1914. St. Paul, the Apostle Church, was the Pro-Cathedral of the Northern Diocese. In 1920, the 1882 church was repaired. In 1956-57 Reverend R. Parsons built a new rectory. The oldest mission in



R.C. Mission, 1967.



Bishop Piche School - 1959 - 1981.



Holy Angel's Residence - 1944 - 1974.



Fort Chipewyan Public School.



Mr. & Mrs. Forcier's Golden Wedding Anniversary, 1927. Bishop Joussard, Bro. L. Crenn, Bro. P. Lecuyer, Father Jaslier, J.V. Mercredi. The Brother with his head bent is Bro. Bornille, and Jean Baptiste Lepine. The lady sitting is "La Belle Alice", Mrs. Magloire Daniel.



Mr. & Mrs. Louis Boucher's Golden Wedding - daughter Margaret to Mr. Boucher's right.



Brother L. Crenn's 60th Anniversary as a Brother.

Front: L to R: Herb Lacaille, Robert Marten, Jimmy Lacaille, Charlie Simpson.

Row 2: Alphonse Tuccaro, Edward Frank Voyageur, Frank Gibot.

Row 3: Bro. L. Crenn, Bishop Paul Piche, Chief John Cowie, Father L. Casterman, Tommy Ladouceur, George Waquan.

Row 4: Ernie Courteoreille, J.B. Cardinal, John James Waquan, Noel McKay, Father N. Laferte, Leon Tuccaro, Big John Marcel.

Row 5: Charlie & George Mercredi, Jerome Cardinal, George Lepine, Frank Ladouceur, Charlie Flett, Alex Flett, William Flett.

the church of England Diocese, in Fort Chipewyan, was left untouched by changes taking place everywhere else.

In 1875, Bishop Clut sent Brother Alexis Reynard, the first Oblate Brother, stationed at Fort Chipewyan, to Lac La Biche. He was sent to get supplies and return an orphan girl to her relatives. Louis Lafrance, an Iroquois guide, and two Metis accompanied Brother. At Fort McMurray, the two Metis refused to continue the journey.

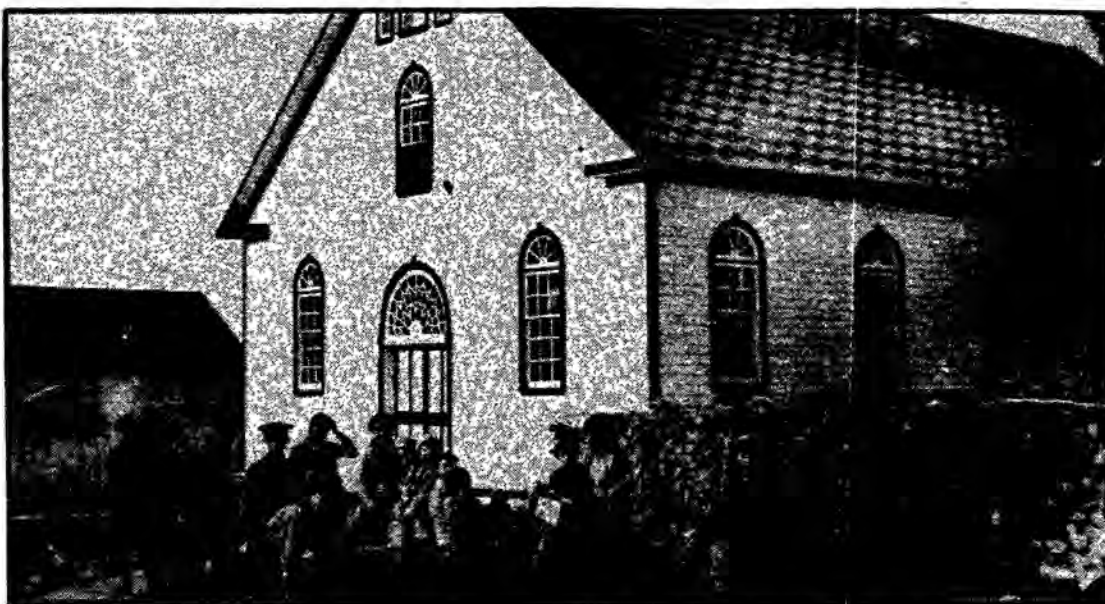
When Brother Alexis, the Iroquois guide and the orphan girl failed to arrive at Lac La Biche, a search party was sent out. Brother had been killed and partially eaten. His bones were found in the ashes at House River. The fate of the Cree girl was never known. Louis Lafrance was killed at Fort Vermillion, as he prowled around the Indian camps at night, searching for food. He was wrapped in a piece of canvas-tenting and was mistaken for a "wittigo" a ghost. Another name was added to the list of heroic Oblate missionaries.



The Old Sawmill below Shipyard, 1930. Boat - Last St. Joseph. L to R: Albert Mercredi, John Lepine, John Takaro, Henry Boucher, Father E. Jaslier, Norbert Mercredi



Hay Time, 1927. Father P. Mercredi, Bro. Gagnon, Sister A. Cooper, Sister E. Marten and Senior Girls.



Sorting Potatoes left to dry in front of the church. Children, Sister Eva Sauka, Bro. H. Sarreault.



Hauling Steel Barge Platform for Dock at Stony Island (Army Surplus).



Rig made by Bro. Philip Lecuyer - Bro. O. Leroux to the right. Sawmill in front of the mission.



At Wood Camp, Ernie Courteorille.



Loading Cord Wood on the Mission Boat at the Quatre Fourches River. George Lepine.



Unloading firewood in front of Mission - 1950. 400 cords of firewood were cut every winter. L to R: Jimmy Paquette, Jimmy McDonald.

Father Cueff is wearing a costume made by John Cowie's wife, Celestine. This costume, which was made out of moose hide, was sewn with moose sinew. It was made exactly like the costumes worn by the Metis before the year 1900. It is without buttons and without zippers. When visiting the Northern Life Museum in Ft. Smith, one is able to see this costume.



Father Francois Cueff - o.m.i.

Through many sufferings and hardships the missionaries of all denominations labored for God. Bishop Faraud, travelling without food for days was cheered by his companion, a little boy, who made special soup for the Bishop. The lad had boiled his own mocassins. The smoke from the cook's fire saved them. Help arrived. Many such true stories were told around the camp-fires.

Both Roman Catholic and Anglican schools began in 1874. The missionaries were the first to educate Indian children in the North. The government showed no interest in schools. They simply ignored them. This was because there were no organized government departments to deal with northern education. The "3 R's", were taught



Oblates at Fort Chipewyan, 1926. Bro. Laurin, Bro. Leroux, Bro. Lecuyer, Bro. Crenn, Father E. Jaslier, Father N. Laferte, Bishop Jousard.



Holy Angels School - Grade II - 1952

Row 1 - Albina Chile

Row 2 - Alphonse Tuccaro, Larry Poitras, Stewart Simpson, George Mercredi.

Row 3 - Maria Cibot, Eli Mercredi, Norma Vermilion, Margaret Boucher, Peter Ladouceur, Christina Marten.

Row 4 - Marie Rose Lacaille, Jane Lepine, Isabelle Kaskamin, Albert Houle.

Row 5 - Cathy Lacaille, Yvonne Bourque, Sarah Marten.

Row 6 - Janet Voyageur, Edward Whiteknife, George Cardinal.

Teacher - Sister Lucy Arsenault, Anna Guertin, Mary (Houle) Voyageur.



Grades 5 to 9 - 1952

Front Row - L to R: Gracie McDonald, Margaret Rose (Girly) Tuccaro, Jeanne Milton, Lena Piche, Eva Gladue.

Second Row - Nora Simpson, Anita McDonald, Ruth McKay, John Kaskamin (Cheese-box).

Third Row - Nora Gibot, Doreen McDonald, Willie Courteoreille, Frederick Vermillion, Simon Wauquan.

Fourth Row - Eddie Bird, Vitaline Lacaille, Louise Whitehead, Marie Villebrun, Archie Marcel.

Fifth Row - Sister Brady Christine Lepine, Mary Piche, Alice Decoine, Andrew Whiteknife.

Last Row - Tommy Poitras, George Poitras.



Holy Angels School Grade 6 to 9 - 1953

Front to Back - Row 1 - David Kievnian, David Poitras, Edward Lepine, Christina Decoine, Delma Kaskamin.

Row 2 - Betty McDonald, Eugene Boucher (Louis), Louise Whitehead, George Vermillion, Christine Lepine, Frank Marcel, Rita Piche, Mary Jane Piche, Nora Marten.

Row 3 - Larry Poitras, Gracie McDonald, Eugene Boucher (Philomene's), Louise Mercredi, Sister Brady.

at both schools and at Holy Angels Indian Residential School, home-making and manual classes were taught. To physically survive was a big problem, in a land often hit by famine. In 1855, school districts were set up and schools were to operate on the funds drawn from local taxation. This ruling could not apply to Fort Chipewyan. The churches continued to support their schools. In 1885, Holy Angels School

was given \$200.00 a year per pupil. By signing Treaty No. 8, in 1899, the Federal Government formally assumed responsibility for Indian education. Financial help was given for Treaty Indian children but not for Metis children. In 1900, the Indian Superintendent, Mr. Rae, while paying Treaty, inspected Holy Angels School.

Brother Louis Crenn came to Fort Chipewyan from France in



Students From Holy Angels Residence - 1965

Front Row - L to R: Donna Deranger, Julia Mercredi, Gabe Arnold, Philip Tourangeau, Ivan Ladouceur, Charlie Cardinal.

Second Row - Jimmy Ratfat, Allan Wanderingspirit, Therese Flett, Bernice Mercredi, Lena Mercredi, Lena Spirt, Georgina Marten.

Back Row: Sally Ratfat, Margaret Wanderingspirit, Christina Ratfat, Rose Marie Deranger, Isobel Ladouceur, Rita Marcel, Susan Mercredi, Bertha Cyprien, Martha Mercredi, Florence Cyprien, Margie Dene, Julia Marten, Mary Jane Tuccaro.

1899. When he went through Edmonton, men were using ox-carts on the muddy roads. Brother Crenn was a fisherman, builder, boat-pilot, mechanic, dog-musher, and cook. He turned his hand to whatever had to be done. He served close to seventy years. He could have returned to France to see his relatives, but refused, because he said that when he left home, his sacrifice was final. When he died at St. Albert on January 29, 1969, the people asked that he be buried in Fort Chipewyan, among a people who held him deep in reverence.

When Father Napoleon Laferte', a student from Holy Angels Schools, was ordained to the priesthood in St. Albert, in 1924, the



Sister Brady's Class Grade 7 to 9, 1960.

school was celebrating its Golden Jubilee. In 1934 Father Patrice Mercredi was ordained in Fort Chipewyan. In 1944, a new Holy Angels Residential School was built to accommodate more children.

In 1959, the Department of Indian Affairs opened Bishop Piche School. In 1961, Northland School Division was created and in 1963



50 boys at Holy Angels Residence and Sister Maria Gagnon, 1967.

contributed to the formation of Bishop Piche School as a satellite to the Grouard Vocational School. Both the Federal and Provincial Government took active interest in northern education.

By 1974, the Holy Angels Residential School was no longer needed and closed its doors, when it was exactly a hundred years old.

A pre-school program began in 1974 and is efficiently operating in the settlement. 69 young children are enrolled at the pre-school.

An unfortunate fire destroyed Bishop Piche School in 1981. The

school was equipped to fill a pressing need and was a serious educational set-back for the children of the settlement.

Keyano College, working out of Fort McMurray and Native outreach of the University of Calgary are involved in adult education. We are going forward.

The way of life of the people of the North changed rapidly, perhaps too rapidly for a people who had to adapt from living off the land to the challenges of a highly technical society. It is still a question of survival.



Grade Nine B.P. School - 1980

Back - L to R: Lyle McKay, Arlene McKay, Clifford Flett, Virginia Marten, George Gladue, Raymond Thacker, Wanda McKay, Jacqueline Ladouceur.

Front Row - Ernest Thacker, Darren Clarke, Norma Jane Poitras, Barbara Marcel.



Cabin at Fourth Lake built by the boys under the supervision of Teacher, Lloyd Guilbault was completed June 25, 1982 L to R. Back Row: Russell Kaskamin, Kenny Whiteknife, Rudy Tourangeau, Lloyd Courtoreille, Russell Antoine, Bradley Lepine, Lance Laviolette, Kurtis Girard, Robert Piche,
 Standing on Ground: David Bruno, Douglas Mercredi, Brian Marten
 Seated: Floyd Antoine, Lee Ladouceur, Leslie Wiltzen, John Simpson, Andrew Ladouceur.



Holy Angels Residence Hockey Team - 1950

Simon Waquan,

CHIPEWYAN, ALBERTA
COUVENT DES STS ANGES

1874 - 1967

(Les notes inscrites au bas des portraits ont été
recueillies ici et là et les dates sont plutôt
approximatives. Il se peut que l'identification
de chacun ne soit pas toujours exacte n'ayant pas été
inscrite au verso du portrait le jour même.)

L32-Y01

L32 Y01 Doc 1

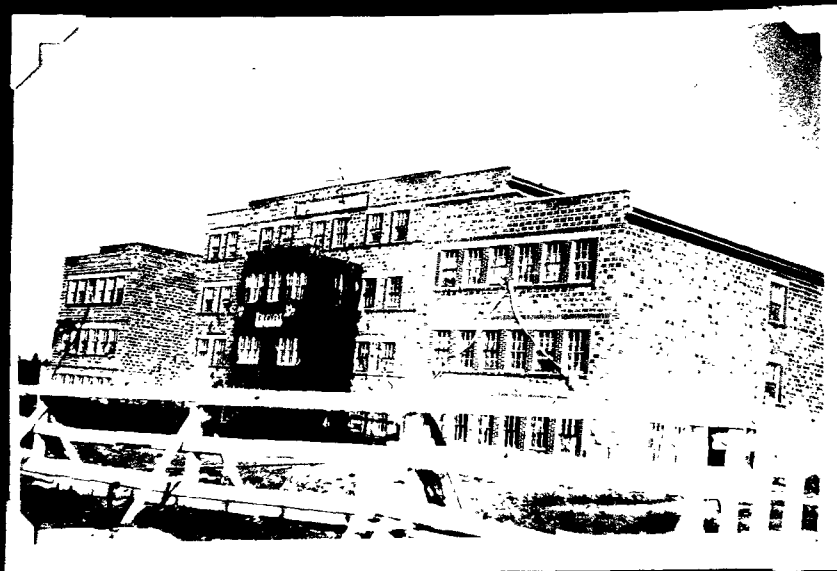
GN-000956



Mission de la Nativité, Fort Chipewyan
1942

L'école bâtie en 1881, agrandie en 1898 et
de 1904 - 1907

A l'arrière la nouvelle école en construction
de 1942



Nouvelle Ecole des SS. Anges
terminée en 1944



L'ancienne résidence des RR.PP.OBLATS
démolie en 1956.



Chipewyan le premier couvent



EN 1954, L'ancienne résidence des RR.PP.OBLATS.
EN 1954, L'ancienne résidence des RR.PP.OBLATS.
DE 1954.



Chipewyan 1933 - La vieille école



R.P. Oblats P. Picard,
P. Gourdon, P. Mansoz,
P. Duchesne.



Petite Chapelle du MacKenzie en 1884



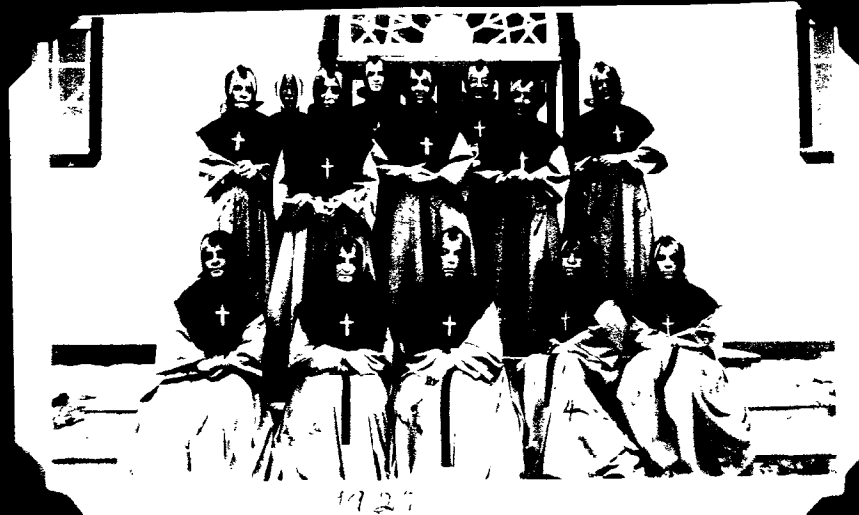
1ère rangée de gauche à droite Srs: Yves, Anne Claire et 2ième rangée Srs: Didace, Noelia, Françoise et Marie.



La Communauté de l'Ecole des SS.Abges en 1916 :
De gauche à droite :
Srs. Verdon, Florestine, Dufault, Ste Victorine,
Denise, Lavoie, sup., Evariste, St. Omer, Julien
Laverty, Lachance.



Joséphine Dussault, Sr. Lusignea, sup. et 1923
S. Hilaire avec les filles de l'Ecole, en 1



1. Sr. Garceau, 2. Sr. Perrault, 3. M. Lussier,
4. Sr. Champoux, 5. C. Caron, 6. Rouleau, 7.
Sr. Dufault, 8. Mère St-Louis, 9. St Omer, 10.
Lemaire, 11. Sr. Julienne, 12. Sr. Martin et
13. Sr. Ste Rose de Lima.



HOLY ANGELS
SCHOOL
and
PUPILS
in
1910



Le Personnel de l'Ecole des SS. ANGES en Voyage
de plaisir sur le Lac Athabasca. Melle Annie Coope
et du nombre des passagers. - 1929 (H.A.)



1928 - Sr M. Louise Champoux, Sr Laura Perreault, Agnès Villebrun, Sr St Omer.



1927- Ft Chipewyan- Visiting the sick.
Sr St Omer, Sr C. Caron, Sr Lamaire

Guide: Father Sarreau.o.m.i.



1928 -Agnès Villebrun, Sr L. Perrault
Sr St Omer. Sr M L Champoux



1950 - Sr Nicole, with her chickens



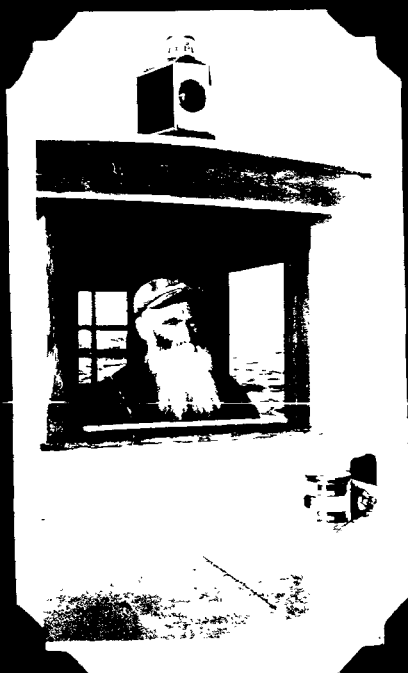
1924- 50 ième anniversaire de l'arrivée
des soeurs Grises à la Nativité, (Chipewyan
Séance donnée à cette occasion. L'arc de
triomphe qui fut dressé en face de l'église
Annie Cooper, (plus tard en 1933 Soeur
Cooper) est la reine couronnée de margue-
rites.



Rév. Mère Gallant, supérieure générale,
offrant un chapelet à une Indienne
de Chipewyan.



Allant en pique-nique-1930
Srs et enfants de Chipewyan



Père Louis Rioux



Père Ledoussal



Père Eugène Nadeau



Pères Ladière et Picard

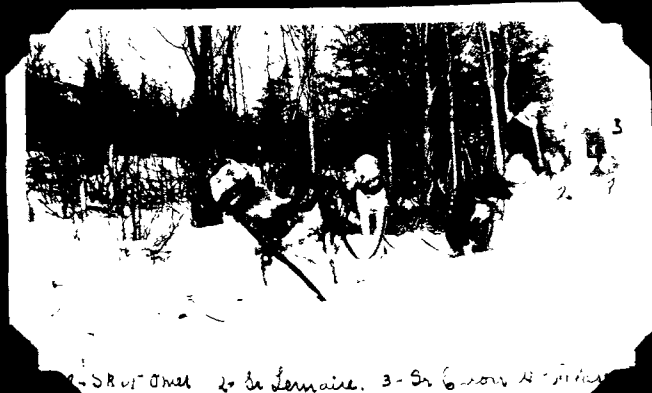




Le Missionnaire part en traîne
à chiens pour une Mission chez
indiens.



1920 - 1930 Transport du courrier



1 - St. Onge 2 - St. Germain 3 - St. Louis 4 - St. Michel



1928 - Le vieux frère Leroux après atteler ses
chiens à Fort Chipewyan



Frère Sarrault donnant la pâture à ses chiens
de traîne.



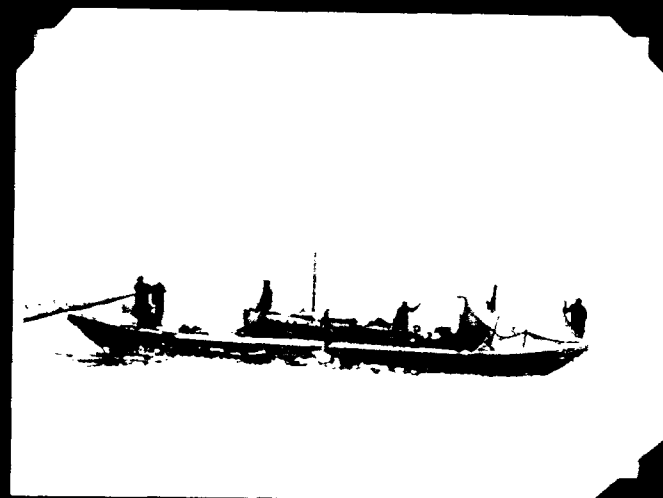
Frère L. Crenn vers 1935 charroyant le bois
au chantier sur la Rivière Fourche.



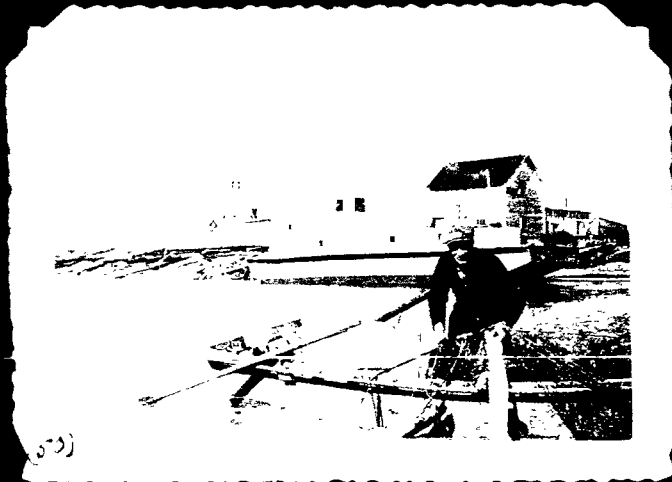
Une orchestre d'occasion sur le "Distributeur", ancien bateau de la Baie d'Hudson, en 1921.



Bon FRERE LOUIS CRENN sous la tente.



Une Barge, surprise par une gelée de glace, est prise dans les glaces.



APRES LA VISITE DES RETS



Grande Baie Lac Athabasca - La pêche sous la
glace, A. Powder, Frère Sarrault, J. Lépine



Le Poisson attend l'embrochage



L'EMBROCHAGE DU POISSON



Le Poisson à la Pente



UN JOUR DE CONGE A L'ILE-AUX-PATATES :
Père Sarault , le conducteur de chiens,
M. Rheault, Sr.M.L.Champoux, Sr C.Danser



Retour d'une Journée de Congé à l'Ile-
aux-Patates.



Pères Laperrière, Tressard, Frère Roussel et
Soeurs.



1941 - Congé au Moulin



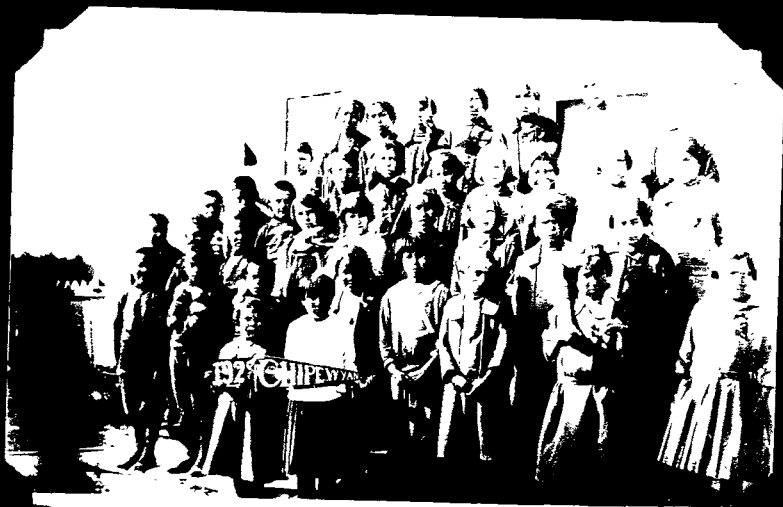
Srs: Damercan, ? et G. Létourneau
visitent la rivière au temps de la
débâcle.



Elèves du couvent des Saints Anges



1926 - Srs. St-Omer sup., C. Caron,
A. Rouleau et J. Létourneau.



Sr. M.L. Champoux avec les élèves du
Couvent des Saints Anges en 1928.



SON EXCELLENCE MGR.G.BREYNAT, O.M.I.
arrivant à l'Ecole des SS.Anges en 1930.



Visite Officielle T.H.M. Dugas (1924)



Voyage de T.H. Mère Dugas en 1924 -
Mgrs; Grouard et Joussard o.m.i. avec
les Soeurs Grises et les Oblats.



46

VISITE DE T.H.MERE M.L.DUGAS - en 1924 -
Srs J.Dusseault, Lemaire, T.H.Mère Dugas,
Joséphine Létourneau, S.-Omer, Evariste, Mère
S.-Grégoire, C.Lusignan, sup., Aubertin,
Duffault.



1924 - Visite de Mère Dugas au centre
Mère Dugas, droite Mère St-Grégoire
gauche à droite: Srs. Leblond, Gilbert,
Ste Eugénie, St Vincent de Paul, Rouleau
en haut en arrière Sr. Brady.



Visite de T.H. Mère E. Gallant sup. gen.
en 1937
Ann Bella Villeboun aveugle et sa petite
fille Lilian Mc Kay âgées de 5 ans
qui conduit sa grand mère .



UnPIQUE-NIQUE en 1937:
Mère Léonie Ferland
T.H. Mère E. Gallant, sup. gen.
Mère E. Martin, sup. prov.





Le 22 aout 1924 lors d'un Jubilé d'Or



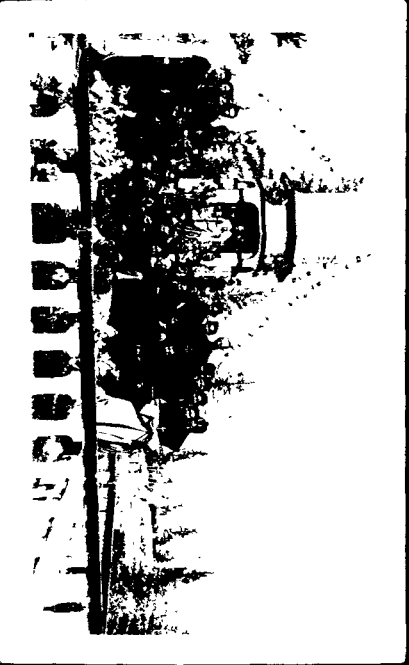
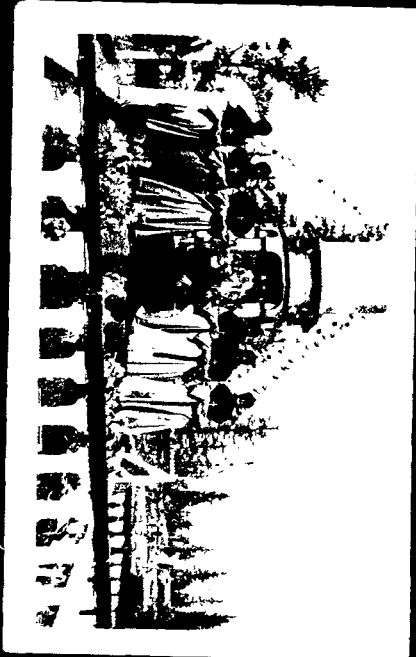
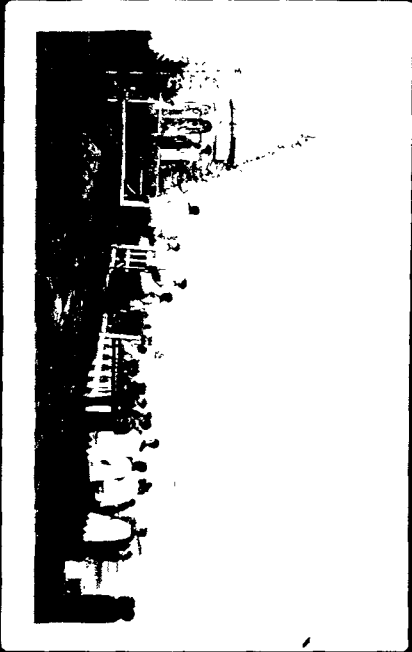
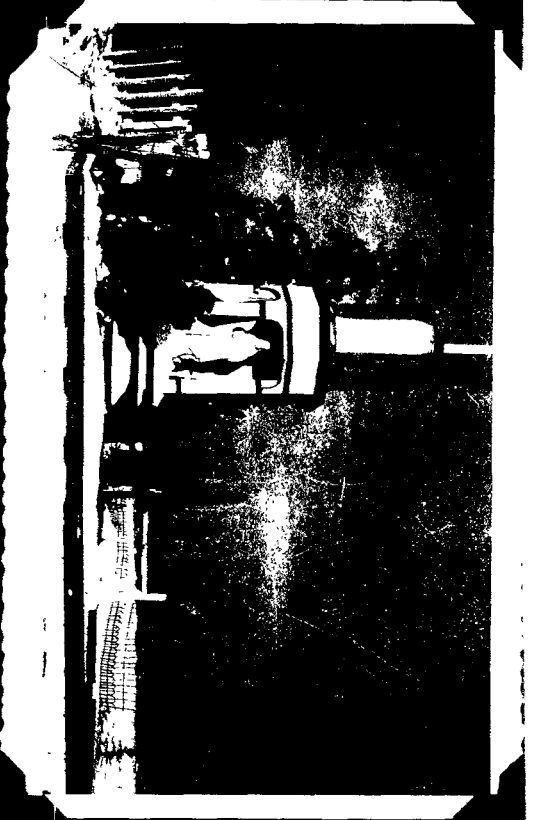
EGISE DE CHIPEWYAN



Autel Latéral - Chipewyan

Père Jasher lors de la réception de
la Statue de Ste Thérèse de l'Enfant
Jésus

intronisation du Sacré Cœur su le Ro-
cher par le Père Bégin en 1945



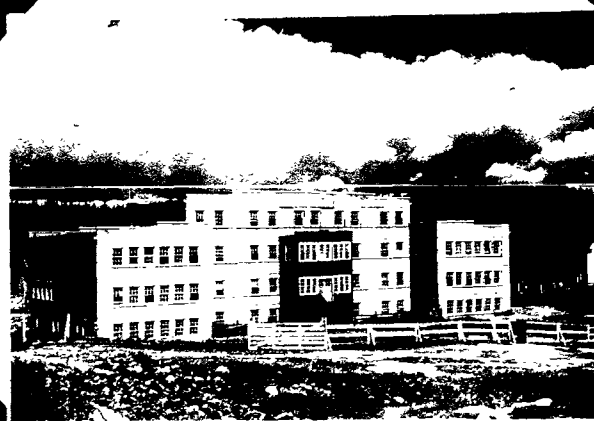


LA NOUVELLE ECOLE DES SAINTS-ANGES, BATIE PAR LES RR.FF. OBLATS;
BENITE PAR SON EXCELLENCE MGR.GABRIEL BREYNAT LE 11 JUIN 1944.

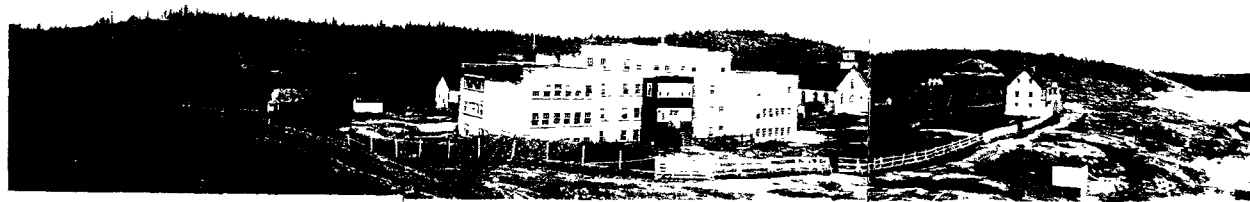




Chipewyan en 1943 - 1. Ancienne Résidence des pères Oblats, 2. Eglise, 3. ancienne Ecole, 4. nouvelle Ecole bâtie 1942-44 année où elle fut bénite par Mgr. Breynat



Vue de la nouvelle Ecole des Saints Anges à Fort Chipewyan - 1944



Vue générale de la Mission de la Nativité, Fort Chipewyan



1949 Mère Courville lors de sa visite



Les Soeurs du Couvent des Saints Anges lors
de la visite de Mère Courville

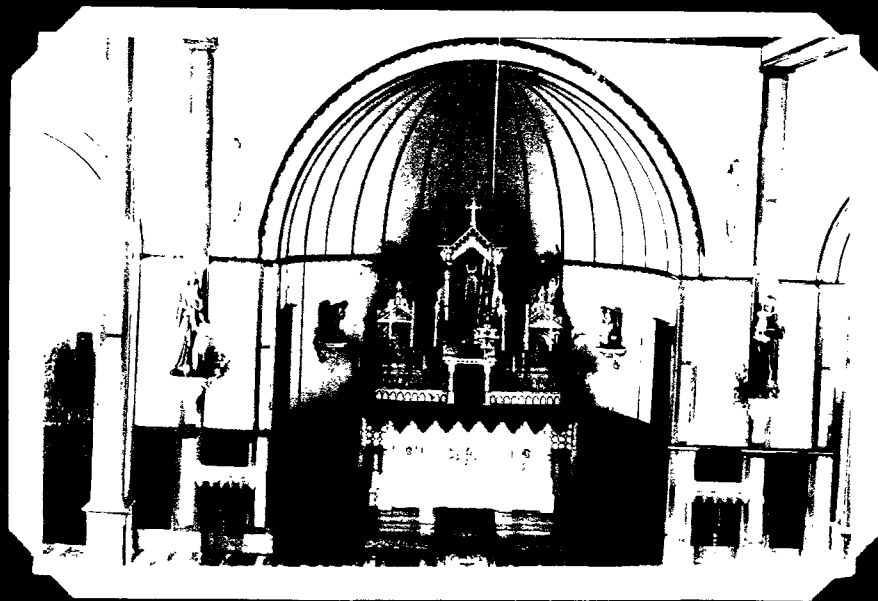


Lors de la visite de Mère Courville en 1949
la communauté du Couvent des Saints Anges





L'intérieur de l'Eglise de Chipewyan - décorations à l'occasion du 200 ième



Chapelle de la nouvelle Ecole de Chipewyan

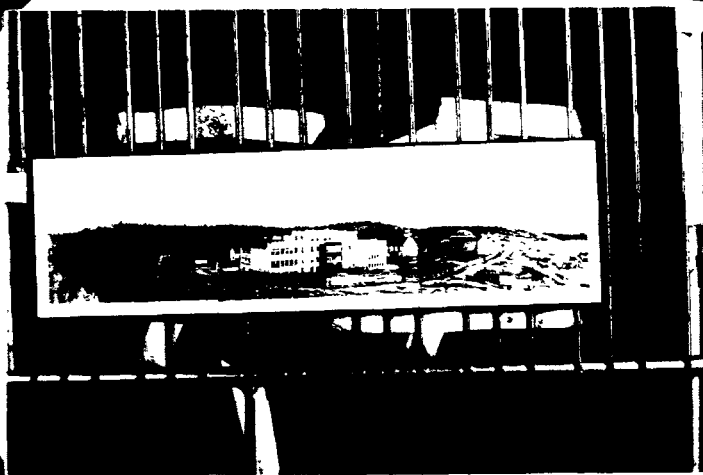




Frère Sarreault avec ses chiens



Père Duchaussois à la chasse aux oies vers
1935 - Fort Chipewyan



Chipewyan au temps du traité à la fête aux
chiens.



Le St Eugène pour rencontrer au grand quai
les évêques visiteurs pour le Centenaire de
Chipewyan en 1947



Visite lors du centenaire en 1947



Arrivée de Mgr. McDonald pour le Centenaire
de Chipewyan le 3 juillet 1947



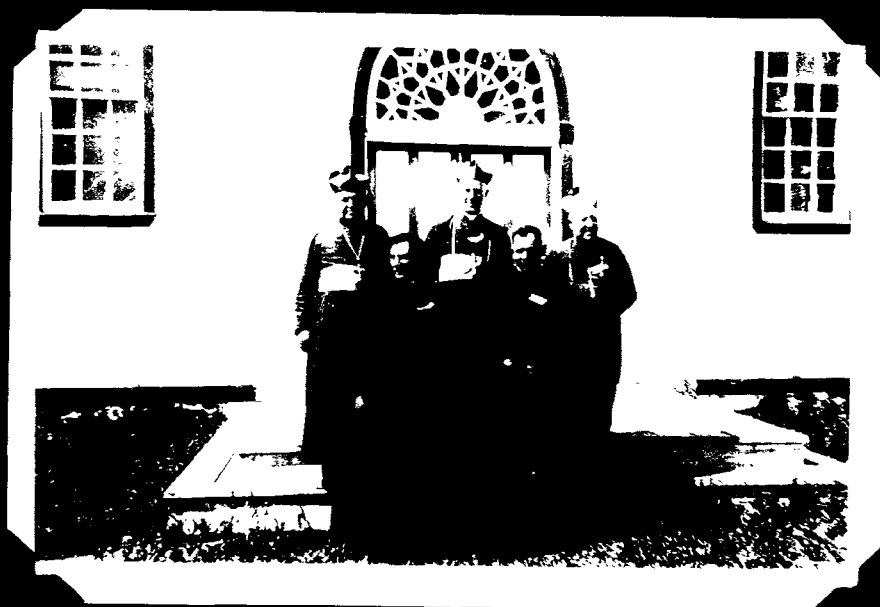
Lors du Centenaire de Chipewyan 1847 - 1947



Lors du Centenaire de Chipewyan en 1947



Visiteurs ecclésiastiques au Centenaire
1947 1947



Les 3 évêques présents lors du Centenaire
de Chipewyan Mgrs: Trocellier, McDonald,
Rousseau



Au Centenaire Mgrs. Trocellier, McDonald, Rousseau et les Soeurs Grises.



Mgr. Mc Donald avec un groupe de filles



Mgr. Rousseau Père Gilles et un groupe de garçons lors du Centenaire.



Mgr. Mc Donald lors du Centenaire avec un groupe de filles.



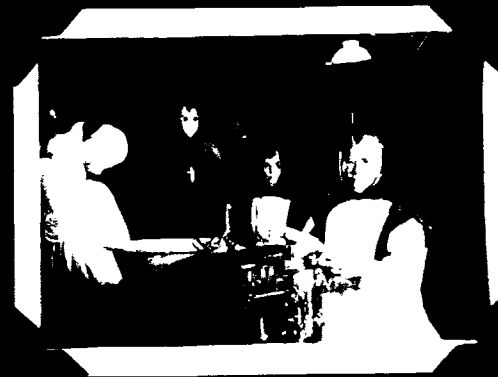
Mgr Maurine Rousseau de France lors du Centenaire de Chipewyan en 1947. Nos maringouins ne respectent pas même les plus nobles fronts.



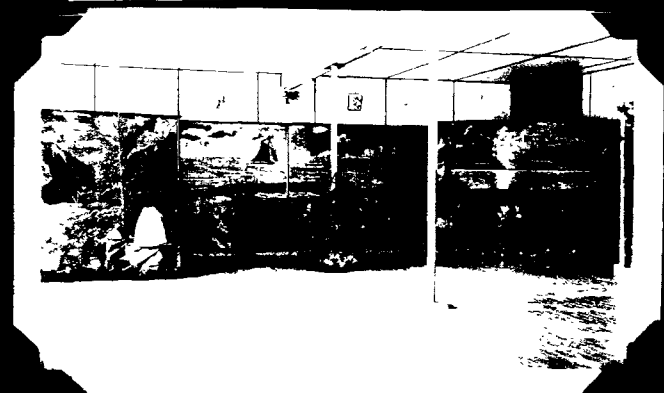
Son Excellence Mgr. Rousseau évêque de Mende France lors du Centenaire de Chip.



Le gâteau lors du Centenaire Chipewyan représentant la 1ère cabane missionnaire



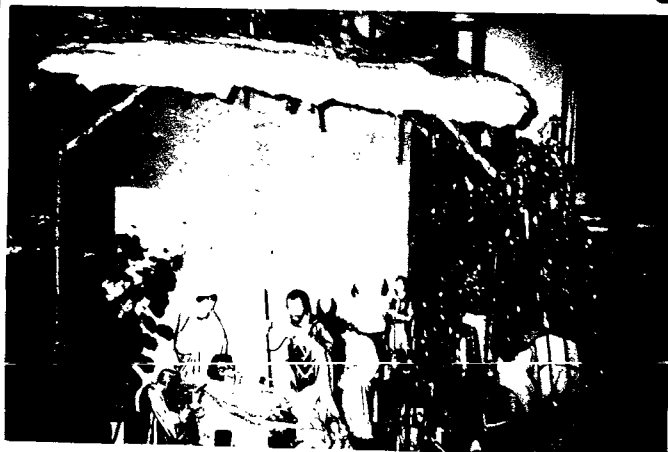
Fabrication des hostie - Sr. Hamelin



LES GRANDES FILLES DE L'ECOLE -1947
 Mary McDonald, Edna Driscoll
 Lillian McKay, Antoinette Villebrun
 Delia Bourque, Marie Rose Watsare
 Eva Gâbotte, Régina Robillard
 Clara Whitford



Sr. F. Gaudet, cuisinière, ?, Mary McDonald, M.R. Watsare, R. Widel et Sr. C. Lapierre dans la cuisine en 1946



Crèche faite par Sr. A. Brady



REVEREND PERE DANTO donne un tour de traine
enfants pendant les vacances du jour de 11



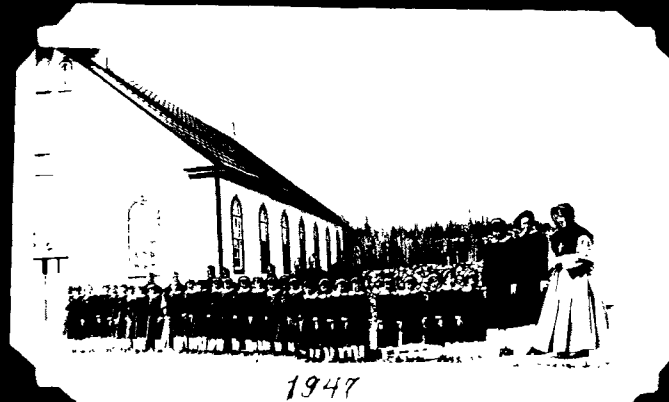
Peter et Fridolin Déranger - Ecole des
Saints Anges Fort Chipewyan



Srs. A. Bourque et N. Gratton avec un grou
pe de filles de Chipewyan.



père Picard, Mgr. Trocellier, Père Rioux en 1941
avec les premières communiantes.



1947 - Chipewyan quelques soeurs avec les
petites filles devant l'Eglise.



1956 Sr. Pauline Plante et Mère C. Girardeau



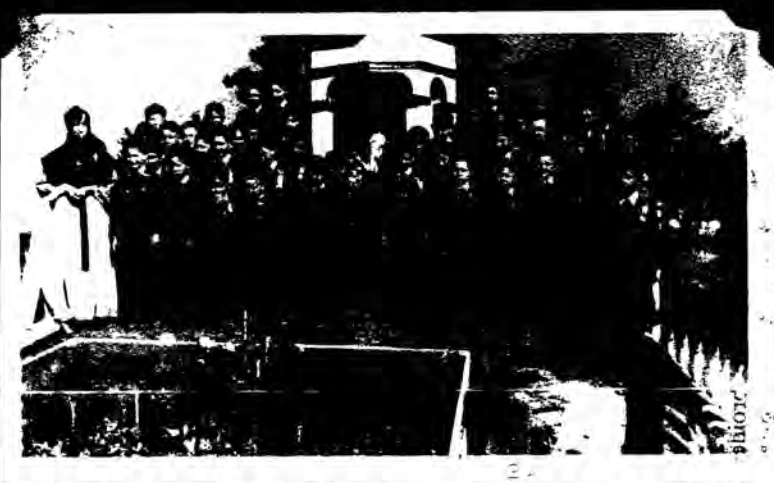
Confirmation en 1941 - Père Picard, Mgr. Trocellier
Père Rioux et les premiers communiantes.



1947 - Banquet lors de la Fête



VISITE A LA GROTTTE DE NOTRE DAME DE LOURDE
PENDANT LE CENTENAIRE DE LE MISSION? 1947.



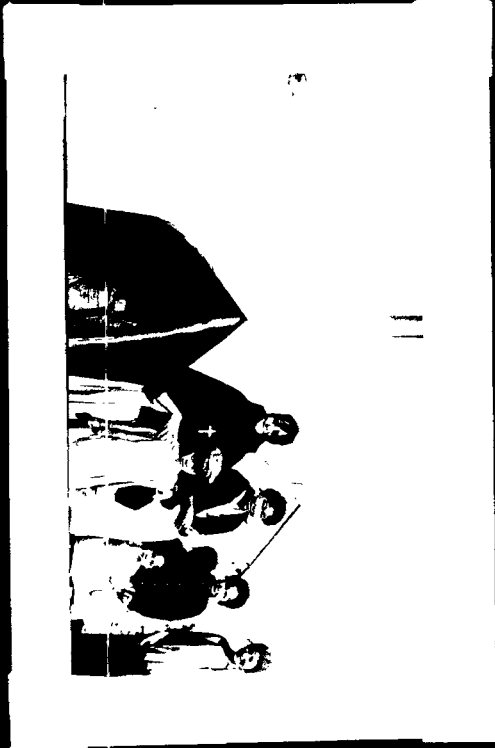
Sr Rose Boulet et ^{B. Picerson} avec les garçons
de l'Ecole des SS.Anges, sur le Rocher du S.C.
au temps du Centenaire de la Mission -en 1947.



SR.E.Baert avec ses grandes filles de l'Ecole des
SS.Anges, au Centenaire de la Mission - 1947.



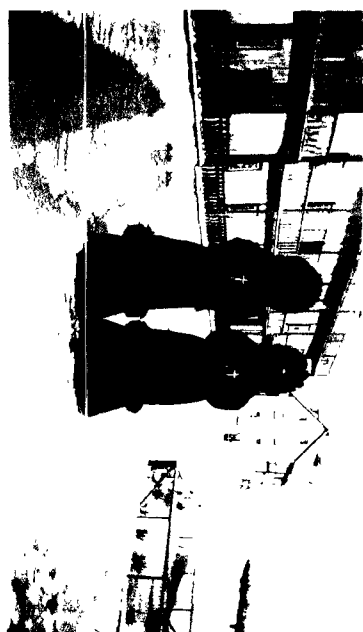
Les Elèves de l'Ecole des SS.Anges entourant
Son EX.Mgr.J.H.MacDonald, pendant le Centenaire
de la Mission en 1947.



30-6



Members of the Cavalry camp, June 7, 1864.







Sept 1934





Père C. Gilles lors du Centenaire de Chipewyan



Grand champ de patates - Chipewyan

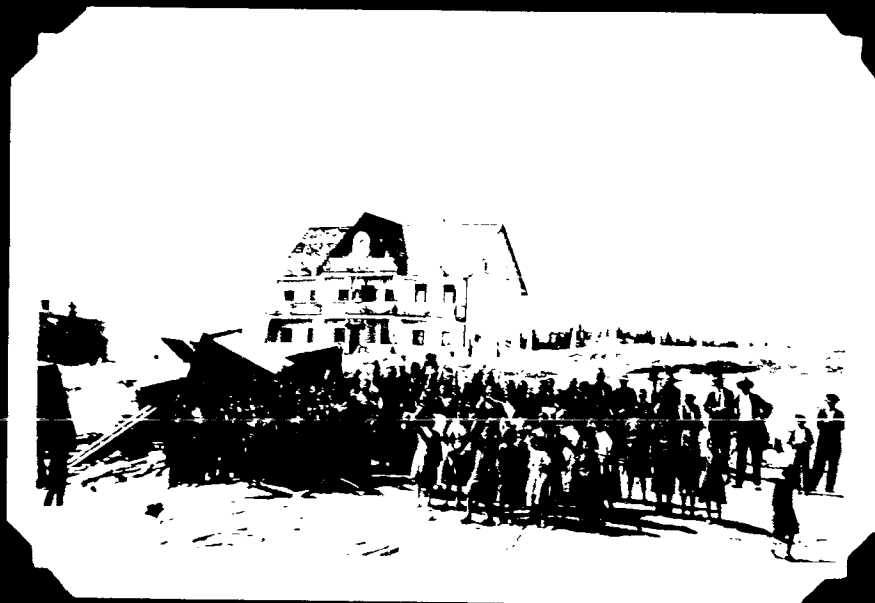


Père Lizé lors du Centenaire



Père Picard, Mgr. Trocellier, Père Rioux et les
ler communiantes





Départ des visiteurs qui sont venus pour le Centenaire



Départ des visiteurs



Groupe d'Oblats en qvant le Père P. Mercredi o.m.i.



Communauté de l'Ecole des Saints-Anges en 1944
Mère Antoinette Marceau, Sr. Rose Boulet, Sr. Cécile



Un groupe de Soeurs de Chipewyan



Lavoir de Chipewyan Srs: C. Allard, C. Sabourin,
Mère Alice Gauthier lors de sa 1ère visite à Chip.



Srs: P. Plante, C. Girardeau, Marcelle Chauvette



1953- Visite de Mère Ste-Croix en avant: Sr.C. Girardeau, Mère Ste-Croix, Sr.A. Gadbois, A. Leduc, A.M. Nicol, M.Lussier, O. Bisson, M. Mack, A. Bourque, E. Gagnon, A. Brady, L. Arsenault, A. Matte G. Goyette.



T.H.Mère Ste-Croix, sup.gen.,
Mère Girardeau, Ass.gén. ;
Sr Gadbois, Sr Ant. Leduc,
Sr.M.Mack, Sr O.Bisson, Sr A.M.
Matte.



1953 - groupe de Soeurs lors de la visite de Mère Ste-Croix à Chipewyan



Edward Whiteknife et Mère Ste-Croix en 1953



Mère Ste-Croix, sup.gén., Mère Girardeau, sec.gén.
Sr Gadbois, sup., Sr M. Mack, Sr L. Arsenault,
Sr Alice Bourque, Sr Marcelle Chauvette.



SRs: A.M. Brodeur, M. Lussier, M.A. Pinet, E.
Boisvert, Mère Ste-Croix et Mère Girardeau.



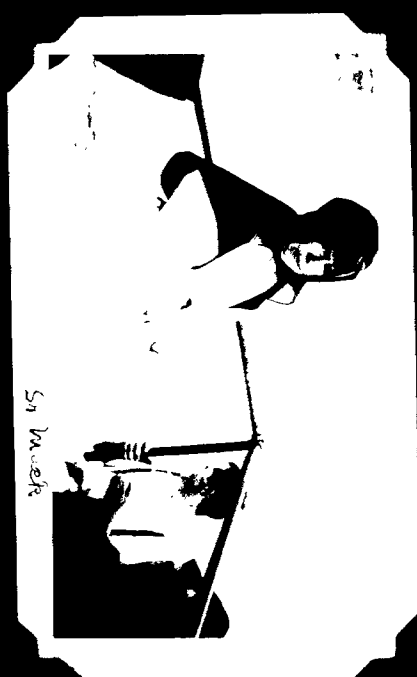
Mère F. Ste-Croix avec un groupe de filles de
Fort Chipewyan



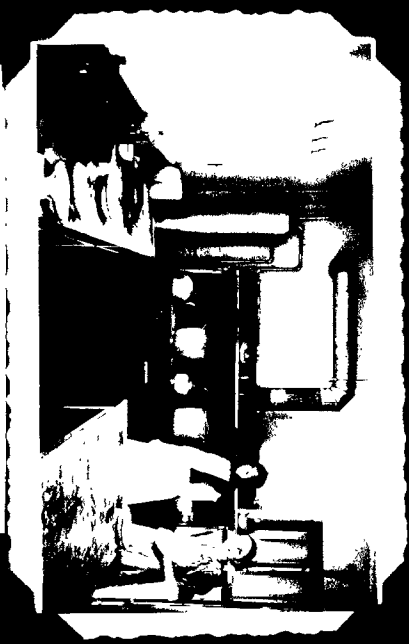
LA RECOLTE DES PATATES
Tout le personnel y prête
un concours.



Le F. Gaudet
Le R. Roulet
Père Fournier



Sn. Vucelja



St. Supérieur et Rachel Deschênes



1943 à l'Ave Maria - Pères et Soeurs en pique-
nique



1958 - en avant de gauche à droite Srs: A. Brady, F. Pierson, F. Roulcau, T. Chaloux, M. Lussier, C. Sabourin. en arrière de gauche à droite Srs: C. Allard, R. Cherlet, Y. Nadeau, L. Lévesque, M. Baucclair, A. Vigoureux, Y. Guérrette, E. Gagnon, O. Lavoie, G. Goyette.



Mgr. P. Piché à Chipewyan en 1959



Mgr. Breynat et Mgr. Fallaize à Chipewyan en 1952:
SRS Lucie Arsenault, Yvonne Château, M. Vermette,
Laure Perrault, S.-Omer, sup.; Edna Gagnon, Anne
M. Matte, Mary Mack, Anne-Marie Nicole; M. Lussier;
LL. EE. NN. SS. Gabriel Breynat et Pierre Fallaize;
P. P. E. Picard, et Rev. Frère Roy, O.M.I.



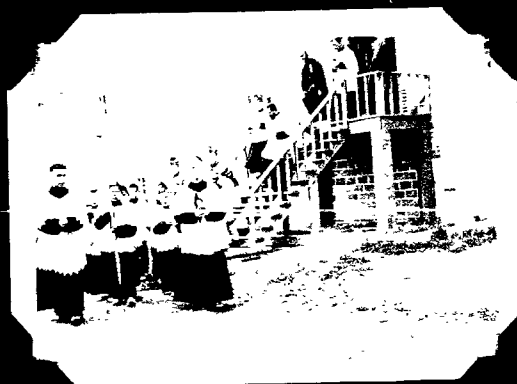


Chipewyan 1947 - Fête Dieu





Fête Dieu - Reposoir à l'Ecole des Saints-Anges



Père Mousseau qui baptise un enfant



In Périnard Père F. Ricard avec le Fr. J.
C. Michel tout l'Institut de la Province de la



A l'occasion du Jubilé d'Argent d'un Père 1952



Sr, A. Brady avec un groupe de filles



Filles de Chipewyan - 1945





Les grandes filles de Chipewyan



De gauche à droite Srs. A. Bourque, Père Casterman, P. Plante, M.A. Pinet, A. Matte



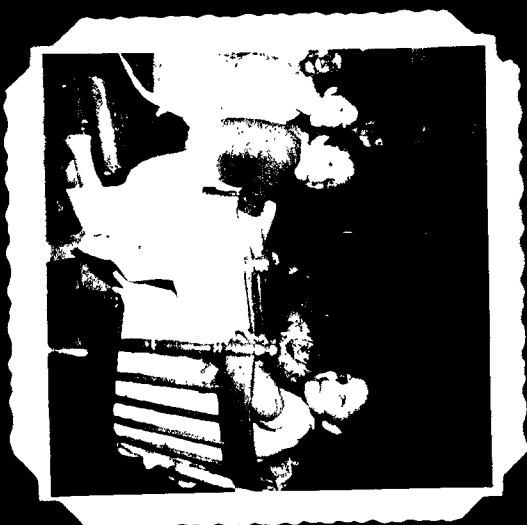
Les garçons de Chipewyan



← GRANDES FILLES en 1951 :
Mary Jane Cowee, Mary Villebrun,
Helen Ratfat, Thérèse Whitehead,
Christine Wagwan, Nora Marten,
Alice Decoine, Mary Desjarlais,
Mary Piché, Louise Whitehead,
Christina Lépiné.



Une classe d'élèves de Chipewyan



Les enfants de Chipewyan





Sr. A.M. Brodeur sup. et Sr. Y. Lapointe
supérieur provinciale



Les grandes filles avec le Rev. Father H. Ladrière in 1947
Mary McDonald, Lillian McKay, Antoinette Villebrun,
Marie Rose Watsare, Eva Gibotte, Edna Driscoll,
Regina Robillard



CLARA WHITFORD et MARGARET DRAGON
sur le Lac en un Jour de Congé.
1947



Pères et Soeurs en pique-nique au Rocher
vers 1946



Un goûter champêtre :

F.P. Pitard, Fr M. L.
Champsouxet Sr A. Bourque.



CONGE CHAMPETRE À L'ILE-AUX-PATATES, 13 juillet
Rev. P.L. Rioux Sr. G. Lambert
" P.E. Ficard " G. Létourneau
" P.A. Gathy " E. Baert
" F. Crenne
" F.H. Sarault
" F. Ouellette - 1941-



Les Soeurs en pique-nique à l'île-aux-
patates.



Rocher du Sacré Coeur Fort Chipewyan



1959



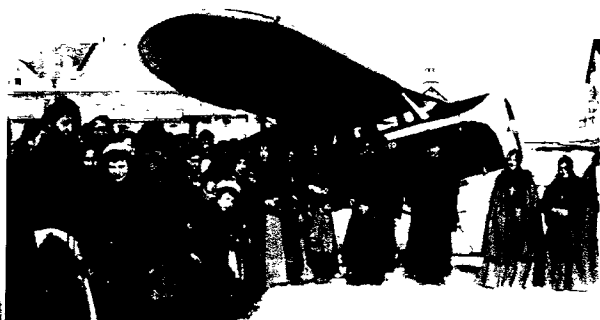
Retour de la Croix



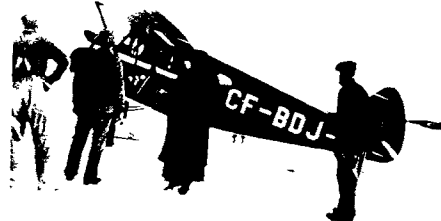
Père Gilles avec les enfants



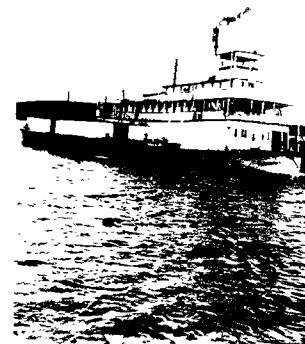
1941 -Sr. J. Létourneau, Mgr. Breynat et des enfants.



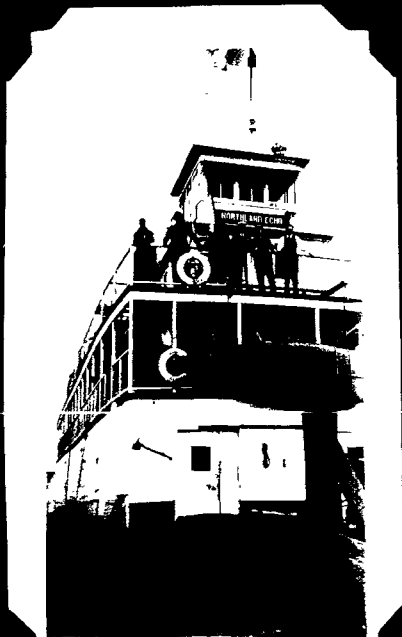
1943 Visite de Mgr. Breynat



2ième avion



Bateau de la Compagnie de la Baie-d'Hudson



"Echoe" bateau - hommes qui ont travaillé
à l'Ecole de Chipewyan, Sr. A. Leduc.



Chipewyan arrivée d'un mort en face du
couvent



Les Soeurs qui partent pour leur retraite
à Fort Smith



cueillette annuelle des graines - bleuets
atacas.



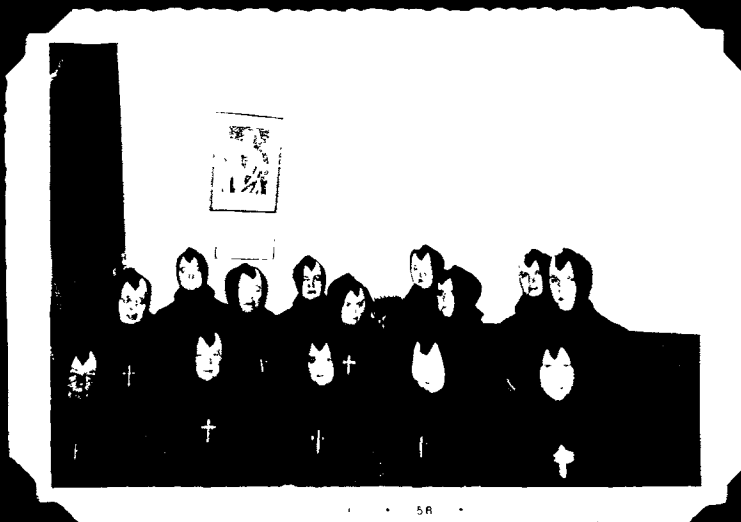
Mgr Brocailier, Sr Mc Cuellen
Sr M. Thibert sur le bateau de
hip. a Smith.



Sr R. Poulcaw sup. Mère I. Chaloux sup.
prov. Sr C. Fane reau, Sr M. Pinet, Sr L.
Levesque, Sr A. Matte Sr Lavoie Retraite
Sociale 58.



Sr. T. Chaloux devant la cabine de Pierre Bleau



Gauche à droite lière rangée Srs.: M. Lussier,
J. Chaillé, F. Rouleau, A. Brady, O. Lavoie,
2ième rangée Srs: Y. Guerette, Neumier, A. Rivard
?, Bourlai, ?, Chauvette, F. Pierson, Pinette.



Sr. T. Chaloux visite Pierre Bleau dans sa
cabine à Chipewyan



1958 - Père Lafferté, Srs. Rouleau, Chaloux et
C. Allard. Part en Bombardier



Sr.A.M. Brodeur et Sr. T. Chaloux sup. prov.



Départ de Sr. T. Chaloux sup. prov. de Chip.



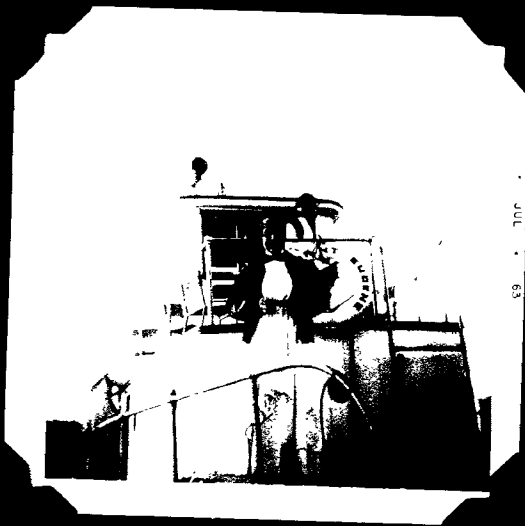
Sr. T. Chaloux jouant aux cartes avec les soeurs



Juin 1962 Mère Leduc lors de sa visite officielle



1941 - Mgr. Trocellier avec un groupe d'enfants



Mère G. Leduc sup. générale.



1955 Père Branart lors de sa première visite canonique avec les Oblats.



Frère Sarrault lors de la pêche



Eugène Poitras et sa femme.



Evelyn Simpson et Maria Vermillon

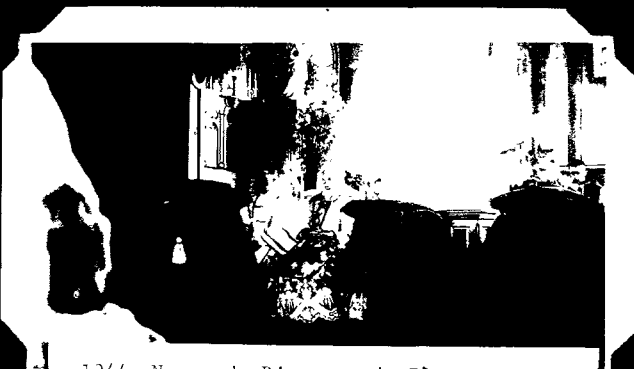


Soeur Germaine Héту à la chasse ????

Le Père Lafferty ancien élève de Chipewyan
avec sa mère et sa soeur Marie-Rose (Mme L.
Mercredi)



Père Perin, Père N. Lafferty et Frère Crenn



1944- Noces de Diamants du Père Letreste



Grotte de Fort Chipewyan



1960- Srs. L. Levesque, Mgr. Piché ,C. Allard



1963 - Groupe de soeurs



1969 - Groupe de pensionnaire



1970 -Gabriel Marneau, David Tourangeau



David Taurangeau et Gabriel Harneault



Sept. 1970 Sr. G. Létourneau avec un groupe de petits garçons.



• JUN • 60

Srs. F. Rouleau et Décoine



Sept. 1970 Sr. G. Létourneau avec un groupe de garçons.



Chapelle de l'Ecole Saints Anges -
Père Cueff officiant la 1^{ère} communion.



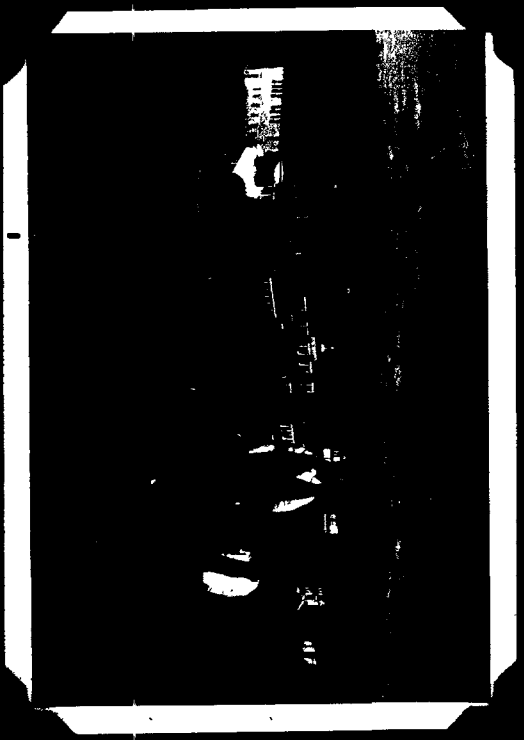
1970 - De gauche Srs. O. Bourbonnière,
Yvette Lapointe et Brodeur sup et ?
P. RIGHT KATHLEEN FLEURY.



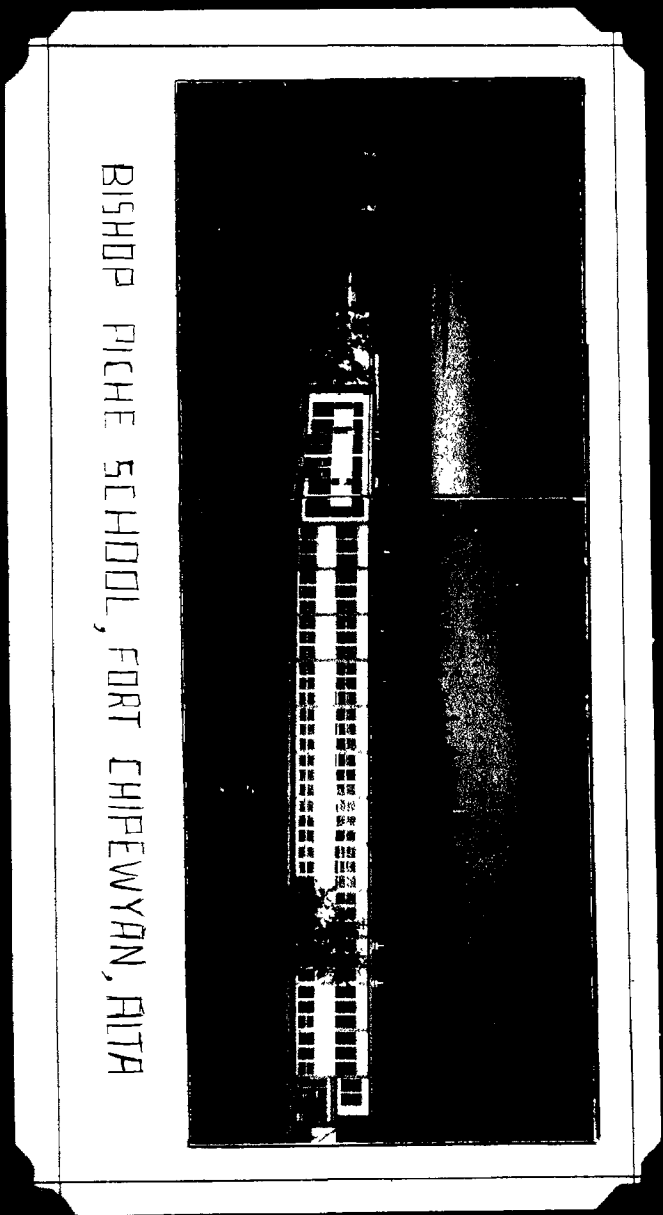
Elèves de l'Ecole Résidentielle en
1968



Fort Chipewyan en 1970 - Sr. Létour-
neau avec les garçons



58 A



BISHOP PICHE SCHOOL, FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA

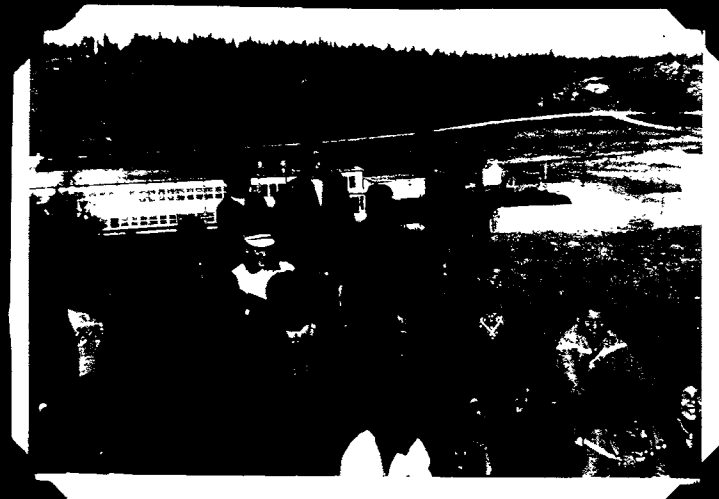




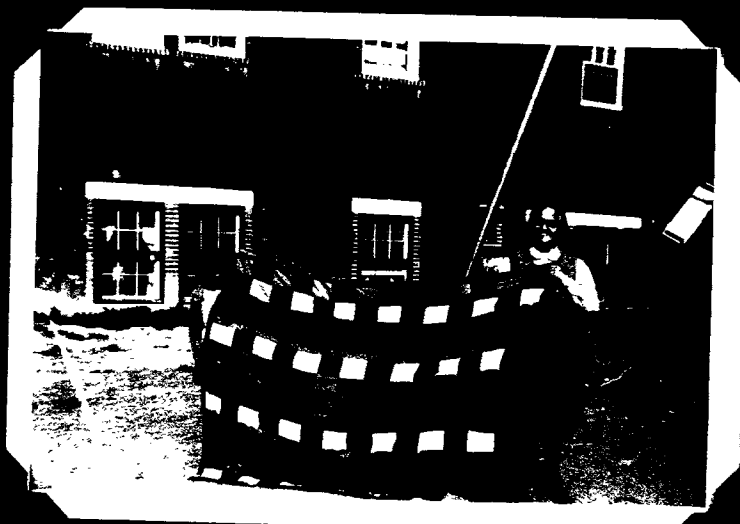
1968 - Elèves de l'Ecole Résidentielle



1968 Pensionnaires de l'Ecole Résidentielle.



Mme. Simpson, aide surveillante avec les petits garçons.



Sr. G. Létourneau avec une petite Indienne - couvre pieds pour les pauvres fabriqués avec les petites.



Chipewyan: Violet Robillard près de la grotte



Chipewyan 1966: Les Soeurs de la mission
habillées avec le premier chan-
gement de notre habit religieux
depuis la fondation en 1737



Chipewyan 1974: A la fermeture du
pensionnat pour une résidence
de deux à trois soeurs .(Voir
noms au verso) Le port de l'habit
séculier date depuis- 1970





1947 Chipewyan: A ga. Sr Ann Meredith (Sr Daria, aux., Sr Annie Cooper,
Fr. Patrick Meredith, o.m.i. & Fr. Napoleon Laverly, o.m.i.

1968 Chipewyan: Colville lake, N.W.T. Painting in
the log church by Tr. Bernard Brown, O.M.I.



FORST CHIFFRENTAL

[illegible]



Bi-Centennial of Ft Chipewyan 1988

Mgr de paroissiens avec Mgr Grotteau.
 Angeline Bourque, Christine Poitras
 Maria Vermillion, Elsie Yanik
 Victorine Mercredi, Mary Whiteknife
 Sr L. Levesque.



Marie Adèle Cardinal, Louise Cardinal
 Mary Voyageur, Sr Maranda, Sr Levesque



Mary Voyageur.



Parade of July 1st 1988
 Lisa Flett -sewing machine
 Rodrigue Mercredi.



1er rangée- Srs L. Fortin, Ber. Bézaire
D. Bourque
2e " Srs O. Vigoureux, L. Belley, .
F. Maranda, C. Beaudoin
3e " Srs T. Pelletier, T. Plante
L. Levesque.



12-15 août 1988- Srs d'Edmonton sont allées
à Chipewyan pr Fêtes du "250 "
Srs O. Vigoureux, F. Maranda
L. Fortin, T. Plante, C. Beaudoin
L. Belley, D. Bourque
Photo prise au jardin des Soeurs.

Fêtes du "250" S.R.J. août 1988



Frère Veillette, Sr C. Beaudoin
Sr O. Vigoureux, Sr T. Pelletier



Srs L. Belley et T. Pelletier



Visite à Fort Chipewyan 12-15 août 1988
 Invitation à la Lodge par la présidente
 du Conseil Catholique Women's League
 Elsie Vanik, Mère Casterman
 Sr L. Plante, Sr L. Bellev
 Sr C. Beaudoin, Sr F. Maranda



Les Sœurs bénissent les dames qui les
 ont reçues au Lodge.
 Elsie Vanik, Elsie Ladouceur
 Margo Vermillion



Père Casternan, Marie Adèle Cardinal
Sr T. Plante



1989- Visite de Sr Marguerite Letourneau
supérieure générale.
Sr Délia Bourque, Sr Jeannine C oulombe.



The Day St. A. Neumier left Fort Chipewyan
Feb. 17, 1993
Maurice Evans, Cathv McGennis
Floyd Fleet.

