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Coppermine Tent Hostel
IAP Hostel Narrative
[January 5, 2010]

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

NAME OF HOSTEL AND VARIANTS

Coppermine Tent Hostel [CPU¹-000329-0001]

Coppermine Hostel [CPU-000158]²

Coppermine Experimental Tent Hostel [CPU-000295-0001]

School Tent Hostel (operated by Anglican Mission) [CPU-000001]

Coppermine Tent Hostel School [CPU-000006-0000]

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

The Coppermine Tent Hostel first went into operation in 1951³. Operations in this year represented a brief “trial run” of the Hostel approach with ten students in residence from March 27 through April 15, 1951 [CPU-000134-0001].

The first “full” season of operation of the Coppermine Tent Hostel began April 15, 1955 [April 12, CPU-000697-0003] and ran until August 22, 1955 [CPU-000295-0001]. The Coppermine Tent Hostel then operated on a seasonal/intermittent basis from April to August from 1955 to 1958, and from March 1959 to September 1959 only. After its fifth consecutive year of operations, the Coppermine Tent Hostel closed permanently on or around August 30, 1959, following a five-month summer term [CPU-000998; CPU-001001; CPU-001007; CPU-000418-0002; CPU-000437-0000].

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

1951 The Coppermine Tent Hostel first went into operation in 1951. Operations in this year represented a brief “trial run” of the Hostel approach, with ten students in residence from March 27 through April 15, 1951 [CPU-000134-0001]. The degree of involvement of the Anglican Church at this time is not clear.

¹ Documents with the prefix CPU are from the Coppermine Tent Hostel, Nunavut-Northwest Territories (NU-NWT) region, document collection. These are Crown-sourced documents.

² This name is identical to the name used to describe the subsequent and distinct Coppermine Small Hostel that was to open (but did not in fact open) in the early 1960s. The majority of post-1960 documentation in the Coppermine collection referencing this name pertains to the fully Government owned and administered Small Hostel not the Tent Hostel.

³ Note that during the first two week "trial run" opening of the Tent Hostel from March 27 to April 15, 1951, the Hostel pupils resided in the Federal Day School facilities (actually the teacher's living quarters in the Federal Day School). The children bedded down on the floor upon mattresses left by the Department of Public Works, school was taught in the living room, and meals prepared in the teacher's kitchen served in the living room [CPU-000134-0001].

- 1953 Meeting of the Sub-committee on Eskimo Education approves the Coppermine Tent Hostel program and sets out its parameters and objectives as a joint venture between the Federal Government and Anglican Church. The Hostel was slated to open in April 1954 for a five month summer term [CPU-000077].
- 1954 The April 1954 opening was postponed to 1955 due to the slow pace of planning and construction, and delays in the arrival of supplies and equipment for the Hostel [CPU-0000105; CPU-000118]. A member of the sub-committee on Eskimo Education of the Indian School Administration of the Missionary Society of the Church of England [Anglican Church] in Canada, after reviewing an engineer's report on the Coppermine Tent Hostel site, also strongly recommended a delay in the opening of the Tent Hostel to allow for preparation of "garbage and sewage pits, the sound construction of the tent frames and floors, the establishment of a satisfactory water source and storage facilities and a general clearing and proper layout of the site" [CPU-000096].
- 1955 The first "full" season of operation of the Coppermine Tent Hostel began April 15, 1955 and ran until August 22, 1955 [CPU-000295-0001; CPU-001206-0002].

During the years 1955 to 1959, the Tent Hostel school term was held over the summer months (April through August, except 1959 in which the residence operated from March through September) [CPU-000998; CPU-001001; CPU-001007]. "Quarterly" Returns were filed monthly during this summer school term [CPU-001006].

- 1958 The Superintendent of Schools of the Department of Northern Affairs recommended that the Tent Hostel not continue operation after 1958 as only five children had been in attendance for three consecutive years of operation despite annual attendance reaching thirty children. The Superintendent of Schools concluded that with the comparatively large sum of money required to establish and maintain the Hostel, the educational gains had been "dubious" [CPU-000383].
- 1959 After its fifth consecutive year of operations, the Coppermine Tent Hostel closed permanently on, or around, August 30, 1959, following a five-month summer term. With submission of the final report pertaining to the 1959 school term, Bishop Marsh declared "the responsibility of the Diocese of The Arctic to the Tent Hostel ends" [CPU-000437-0000].
- 1959 Many students who had attended the final summer session of the Coppermine Tent Hostel were admitted to the new hostel facilities in Inuvik (with parental permission) [CPU-000433; CPU-000435; CPU-000436].
- 1959 A new Federally-constructed, owned and managed 12-pupil Small Hostel with permanent (that is, non tent) housing facilities was to open to replace the Tent Hostel. Construction of this new Small Hostel facility was completed but the new hostel never did go into operation. Instead, a program of local boarding in private residences was pursued [CPU-000390; CPU-000461; CPU-000465; CPU-000469; CPU-001506; CPU-001507].

MANAGEMENT OF HOSTEL

The Coppermine Tent Hostel predates the “Large Hostel” program that was initiated in 1955 for the N.W.T. While the Tent Hostel was not part of the Large Hostel Program *per se*, it did bear some similarities in its operations and organizational structure to the Large Hostels. In many respects the Tent Hostel provided the vehicle for development of the relationship between the Federal Government and Churches that characterized the Large Hostels Program (as summarized below).

In that some general aspects of the Large Hostels Program apply to the Coppermine Tent Hostel, background information on that program is provided below. However, the Coppermine Tent Hostel was a unique institution with its own particularities in relation to its infrastructure, management, funding and objectives. These specifics are described in detail following an overview of the large hostels program.

The Federal Government Large Hostels Program

1955 The Federal Government introduced its new education program in the N.W.T. This program established “large hostels” and adjacent day schools to replace the older mission residential school system and older federal and mission schools in operation in the N.W.T. The goal of the new, integrated program was to provide schooling to children of all ethnicities, both within the communities in which the hostels/day schools would be built and for children in isolated communities (who would reside in the large hostels/residences while away from home). The program was distinct and separate from the “Indian Residential School” program administered in southern Canada through the same period by Indian Affairs [RCN⁴-007859-0001; RCN-002802-0000; RCN-002802-0003].

Under the post-1955 education program, the Federal Government was responsible for all aspects of education in the N.W.T. Federal authority as a whole was administratively divided in the N.W.T. between two geographic regions: the Mackenzie District (the western half of the N.W.T.) and the Keewatin or (Eastern) Arctic District.

1955 (circa) An undated article details plans for the 1955 student residence construction program in the N.W.T., stating:

These hostels will be built and owned by the Federal Government; those intended primarily for Indian and Eskimo children will be operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, as, virtually all Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories are either of these faiths. All schools operated in conjunction with the hostels will be operated by the Government through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, which, on April 1st, became responsible for Indian as well as other education in the Northwest Territories.

⁴ Documents with the prefix RCN are from the NU-NWT General document collection. These are Crown-sourced documents.

All the new schools and hostels will be financed by the Federal Government which will pay all costs with respect to the education and training of Indian and Eskimos since they are a federal responsibility. The Government of the Northwest Territories will be asked to finance a share of the cost of construction and operation of the hostels and schools in proportion to the attendance of children who are other than Indian and Eskimo [RCN-007859-0001].

1968 (circa) A document titled “Relationship of Department with Church Authorities and Pupil Residences” states:

By 1955 many of the residential schools operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions had reached such a state of disrepair that they needed replacing. Discussions were held at which Church authorities and the Federal and Territorial Governments were represented. As a result of these discussions it was agreed by all parties that the Government should build pupil residences, to be operated by the two Churches concerned but with the schools to be operated by the Federal Government. Agreements between the Churches and the Department were negotiated and signed for the operation of each of the pupil residences as they were constructed [RCN-002802-0003].

The Coppermine Tent Hostel

The Coppermine Tent Hostel was similar to the Large Hostels in a number of respects:

- The Hostel was owned and its operations were funded primarily by the Federal Government.
- The Hostel was operated by the Church (Anglican), though the extent of involvement of the Anglican Church in the 1951 trial year is unclear.
- The Hostel was associated with a secular Federal Day School built and operated fully by the Federal Government.

Points of contrast with Large Hostels:

- All structures (except for the 1951 “trial year”) were large canvas field tents. There is some indication that the rationale behind using large field tents was to be able to construct and bring into operation hostel facilities without the requisite high investment of time and money typically associated with large hostel “barracks-style” dormitories [CPU-000356].
- The Tent Hostel was not intended, at least initially, to receive students from outside the local Coppermine area – local enrolment was emphasized.
- Tent Hostel admission was directed toward “Eskimo” (Inuit) children specifically.
- The Hostel was intended to provide some education for Inuit who would return to a nomadic way of life rather than prepare Inuit children to wholly enter the “white economy” [CPU-000331; CPU-001276].
- No formal operating agreement was signed by the two parties involved. However, a document was drafted outlining the “Divisions of Duties Between Church and Government Authorities” and included specifics for staff, recruitment and transportation of pupils, repairs and maintenance, supplies and equipment, and general administration [CPU-000329-0001].

Operational aspects of the Tent Hostel (for 1955 through 1959) can be summarized as follows

[CPU-000190-0000; CPU-000329-0001; CPU-000418-0002; CPU-000448-0002; CPU-001183]:

- The Tent Hostel was run and staff provided by the Anglican Church; the salary paid for Anglican-provided Hostel staff was reimbursed by the Federal Government.
- Hostel equipment and furnishings were provided by the Federal Government.
- During the school term the Church expended funds to operate the Hostel (that is, provide expendable supplies), the cost of which was reimbursed monthly through a Government Maintenance Grant based on reported student attendance. The Church Authorities were reimbursed for students boarded at \$3/day [CPU-001183].

At the end of each summer term The Church submitted records of actual expenditures, and the final monthly grant was adjusted so that the yearly operating total spent equaled the amount paid out by the Government. Church authorities were expected to provide food and clothing for the hostel children as well as drugs, medicine and cleaning supplies as required [CPU-001183]. The federal Department was to provide fuel oil for heating and cooking and coal oil for lighting, in addition to the hostel tents and equipment [CPU-001183]. All food was provided by the Church with the exception of fresh fish caught locally as weather permitted by the school staff in school nets under direction of Principal, no provision of fish was made by the Church [CPU-001206-0002].

The Federal Government was responsible for the accounting and storage of hostel equipment during the approximate six month period when the Tent Hostel was not in operation. The Federal Day School welfare teacher was the appointed Departmental representative responsible to store “under lock and key all federal property while not in use”, and to issue equipment as required to the Anglican Mission for the Tent Hostel [CPU-001221].

Staffing of the Hostel:

- The Missionary-In-Charge of the Coppermine Anglican Mission acted as Superintendent (responsible local administrator) of the Tent Hostel [CPU-000329-0001; RCN-002889].
- 2 Hostel staff (1 hostel supervisor/matron, 1 cook/housekeeper) managed and executed the day to day operations of the Hostel; these staff members were supplied by the Church of England [CPU-000094; CPU-000448-0002; RCN-002889].
- Local Inuit men were hired on an “as needed” basis to undertake janitorial and caretaking duties at the school and hostel [CPU-000094; RCN-002889; CPU-001176].
- Anglican Hostel staff was utilized for the summer term at Coppermine. After closure of the hostel in late August they were transferred out and utilized elsewhere as needed in the Mackenzie region. Anglican personnel spent at least one winter on staff at the Anglican All Saints Hospital in Aklavik [CPU-000367].
- Because of the chronic issue of inadequate and poorly heated staff housing in Coppermine, the Anglican Church had difficulties staffing the hostel. Prior to the 1958 term of operation, Bishop Marsh indicated that he would be unable to staff the Hostel for the summer if housing circumstances were not improved. The two women who had been on staff in 1957 (the cook and matron) only reluctantly and under specific conditions agreed to return for the 1958 term [CPU-000362; CPU-000367].

Other points of interest with respect to the management of the Coppermine Tent Hostel:

- 1954 The general conditions of Tent Hostel life were to be “along lines comparable to ordinary Eskimo camp life” [CPU-000116].
- 1956 Air transportation of students from remote locales to Coppermine was the responsibility of the Federal Government [CPU-000299; CPU-000329-0001; CPU-000349; AAC⁵-084470].
- 1957 The administration of all Anglican Hostels and Residential Schools in Northern Canada shifted from the Diocese of the Arctic to the Anglican Indian School Administration effective September 1957 with the exception of the Coppermine Tent Hostel [CPU-000354].

Involvement of the Government of the NWT in Day School Education

Prior to 1969, the Territorial Government’s role in the Federal Day Schools was largely financial, as set out in the documents cited below:

- 1958 A memorandum explains that the territorial contribution to education in the NWT is purely financial:

Although the Territorial Government does make a contribution towards the cost of operation in all schools in the NWT where white [and Métis] children are in attendance, and makes a contribution towards the construction of these schools in direct proportion to the number of white children who are attending, nevertheless the schools are still operated by the Federal Government. The Federal Government provides administrative services for these schools, and all the buildings and equipment are owned by the Federal Government [RCN-005554].

- 1955 (circa) An undated article on the post-1955 education program states:

All the new schools and hostels will be financed by the Federal Government which will pay all costs with respect to the education and training of Indian and Eskimos since they are a federal responsibility. The Government of the Northwest Territories will be asked to finance a share of the cost of construction and operation of the hostels and schools in proportion to the attendance of children who are other than Indian and Eskimo [RCN-007859-0001].

- 1969 Administration of education was transferred to the GNWT, which became solely responsible for education in the N.W.T., including Day School operations [RCN-001324].

HOSTEL BUILDINGS

The Coppermine Tent Hostel was unique among institutions in the North in that the Hostel buildings were composed (with the exception of the 1951 year) of a number of field tents. This was the case for both dormitory rooms and communal areas (dining and kitchen areas).

⁵ Documents with the prefix AAC are from the Alberta Region Anglican Church of Canada Other Party Document Collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

- 1951 The Hostel had an initial, three week “experimental season” of operations during which students were accommodated within the existing Teacher’s Quarters in the Federal Day School building [CPU-000134-0001].
- 1953 Preparations began for opening the Hostel as a Tent-based residence on a regular basis, which would be composed of wood framed canvas tent facilities situated in close proximity to the Federal Day School [CPU-000076; CPU-000077].
- 1955 The Tent Hostel that opened consisted initially of:
- 1 large double-walled tent for dining (20’ x 30’). Initially a single wall tent, the tent walls were doubled up after the first school term in 1955, and an additional heater was borrowed from the Nursing Station. The dining tent also served as the assembly hall, and as a bath and laundry room for the first full hostel term as the propane stove in the attached kitchen tent was the only means of heating water [CPU-001206-0002].
 - 1 double-walled tent (14’ x 16’) for the kitchen with no running water and with a six foot wall opening into the dining tent [CPU-001206-0002; RCN-002889].
 - 8 small double-walled tents (12’ x 14’), each of which would provide accommodation for 4 students [CPU-000192; CPU-000356].
 - 4 outdoor washroom facilities of unspecified construction (2 boys, 2 girls) [CPU-000306]; For the 1955 hostel term, separate toilets were provided for boys and girls behind the row of tents, equipped with buckets emptied into pits 200 yards from tents. The Principal recommended digging holes under toilets, lining holes with lime, and moving the toilets periodically through season [CPU-001206-0002].
 - Original wash tent (14’ x 16’); used by caretaker and family as dwelling [CPU-001206-0002]
 - 1 heated/insulated warehouse (14’ x 16’) [CPU-000120; RCN-002889].
 - 1 ice house [CPU-000135]; converted to a workshop to serve the school and hostel by October 1955. Ice was then stored under the school, a much larger storage area and colder location out of the direct sun [CPU-001203].
 - “Gas house” for storing barrels of gasoline and kerosene in use; built from “shorts ends” of lumber used for the construction of the warehouse addition [CPU-001203].
 - In 1955 the hostel staff, including the Matron and Cook, resided at the Anglican Mission house sharing a room, while the second teacher resided in the former work-shop [CPU-001206-0002].
- 1956 One additional tent was added in 1956 to bring capacity of the hostel up to 36 children [CPU-001248; CPU-000306; RCN-002889].

Hostel staff accommodations were also improved from the 1955 hostel term. Following the first Tent Hostel term in 1955, the Federal Day School Principal constructed an addition to the warehouse (24’ x 14’) and a 12’ x 4’ entrance way, built with plywood exterior walls, wallboard inside, and a roof with asbestos shingles. The Principal intended the addition to be used in the next Hostel term to house Tent Hostel staff following the addition of a toilet and an additional large oil space heater [CPU-001200]. The warehouse

building addition was constructed with the assistance of local Inuit labor [CPU-001200] and completed as a dwelling suitable for the accommodation of Tent Hostel staff in October 1955 [CPU-001203].

The designated "Hostel House" (the modified former warehouse) allowed the hostel staff to reside closer to the hostel tents and avoid the "considerable obstacles of drifts of snow and slush" on route to the main hostel tent, provided direct access from their quarters to the warehouse (containing all hostel food, clothing, and miscellaneous supplies), and a separate hostel staff office [CPU-001230].

1957 Two additional tents were added in 1957 to provide the capacity to house 44 students [CPU-000345].

All tent-style structures were constructed on wooden floor bases and were framed with walls to a height of four feet (residence tents) or six feet (dining/cooking tent) [CPU-000089; CPU-000124; CPU-000295-0001].

Heating and lighting was provided through oil (kerosene) and propane stoves [CPU-000294; CPU-000295-0001; CPU-000437-0001].

Sketches of the Tent Hostel grounds, the Federal Day School and adjacent lands provide a sense of the spatial layout of Hostel site and the residence tents, which were segregated into rows of 4 each for boys and girls [CPU-000135; CPU-000144-0001].

The Coppermine Federal Day School was the "classroom portion" of the Coppermine Tent Hostel and was always separate from the residence or Tent portion of the Hostel. The Tent Hostel pupils attended class at the Coppermine Federal Day School located within close proximity to the Hostel Tents; the Hostel residents did not attend class in the Hostel Tents [CPU-000135; CPU-000144-0001].⁶

The Principal for the Coppermine Federal Day School recommended in the October 1955 Welfare Report that any further building construction in Coppermine be kept to one floor only as the only building in the community that was able to satisfactorily be heated was the RCMP barracks which was a low building that could be heavily banked with snow. The School and Hostel buildings were inconsistently heated even with heavy insulation and were particularly susceptible to drafts and heat loss when the winds reached speeds greater than ten miles per hour [CPU-001203].

Associated Day School – Coppermine Federal Day School

⁶ Note that during the first two week "trial run" opening of the Tent Hostel from March 27 to April 15, 1951, ten Hostel pupils resided in the Federal Day School facilities (actually the teacher's living quarters in the Federal Day School). The children bedded down on the floor upon mattresses left by the Department of Public Works, school was taught in the living room, and meals prepared in the teacher's kitchen served in the living room [CPU-000134-0001].

The Day School in Coppermine that provided instruction for students residing in the Tent Hostel was a secular, government-owned and managed day school. Key elements of its management and operational history are summarized below:

- 1947 The Coppermine Federal Day School (FDS) was approved for construction in 1947 with a budget of \$40,000 [CPU-000484-0000].
- 1948 Construction of the Federal Day School began [CPU-000990; CPU-000991].
- 1950 School construction was completed in December 1950 at a cost of \$116,920.93 [CPU-000990].

Completed Federal Day School facilities consisted of a single building that included two classrooms and a three-room apartment (bedroom, living room, and kitchen) on the ground floor, as well as a large 3-bedroom upstairs apartment. Living quarters within the FDS were earmarked as Federal teaching staff accommodation [CPU-000083; CPU-000126; CPU-000921-0000; CPU-000921-0001]. A report on the Federal Day School completed in 1950 by personnel of the Department of Resources and Development indicated that the second floor apartment of the school was the “best living quarters in Coppermine” [RCN-007436].

Federally-provided Day School classes begin in September of 1950 with 25 registered students. A single teacher (Welfare Teacher Grade 3) was posted to the FDS at this time. Classes were taught in the Nursing station for the 1950-1951 school year due to delays in the completion of construction of the new Federal Day School building [CPU-000991].

The Coppermine Federal Day School was “attached directly to the Arctic Division rather than to the Mackenzie Division”, though it was administered “direct from Ottawa”. Its proximity to the Mackenzie District meant that staff from that Division was nonetheless to be involved in administrative duties “on the ground” (i.e., would conduct inspections) [CPU-000066; CPU-000067].

- 1951 The school opened for Day School classes in the fall of 1951 [CPU-000990; CPU-000991]. Only one classroom in the school was in use prior to Hostel operations in 1955, as the local school population was small [CPU-000098-0001].
- 1955 Prior to full hostel operations in 1955, a second teacher (Welfare Teacher Grade 3) was brought in to handle the increased Day School enrolment that would result during the summer months when the Hostel was open. This additional teacher position was filled and funded by the Federal Government [CPU-000083; CPU-000087; CPU-000329-0001].

While the living quarters in the school building were intended for FDS teachers, from 1955 Hostel staff (provided by the Anglican Church) made use of these facilities because other housing options were unavailable. This caused much friction between the Hostel

and Teaching staff, as well as the Federal Government and Anglican Church [CPU-000126; CPU-000304; CPU-000315; CPU-000316].

1959 A fire occurred in the school building on May 24, 1959. Temporary classrooms were prepared in the Anglican church and chapel, as well as in the Tent Hostel kitchen and dining tent. Classes resumed three days after the fire on May 27 [CPU-001028; CPU-001070].

1960s The FDS facilities were expanded in the late 1960s after the Tent Hostel has closed permanently [CPU-000473-0001].

1955-1969 The Federal Government remains responsible for all Federal Schools in the N.W.T.

All schools operated in conjunction with the hostels will be operated by the Government through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, which, on April 1st [1955], became responsible for Indian as well as other education in the Northwest Territories [RCN-007859-0001].

The “day to day” administration of the schools is carried out by the field staff of teachers, principals, and departmental District and Regional superintendents of schools. New teachers are annually recruited by the superintendents in March and the salary scale for teachers is fixed by the Federal Treasury Board who “receives advice from the Chief of the Education Division and after consultation with the representatives of the Northwest Territories Teachers’ Association” [RCN-010944].

LAND

Coppermine is located on the northern mainland coast of the central Arctic of Canada at the outlet of the Coppermine River into the western extremity of Coronation Gulf [67°48’22” N latitude and 115°12’32” W longitude]. Its traditional place name and name of current reference is Kugluktuk. Coppermine was (and is) a central community and trade centre linking the Coronation Gulf and adjacent islands (Victoria, Holman, Reid) with Inuvik to the west and Yellowknife to the south.

The Coppermine Tent Hostel was not located within an Indian Treaty District.

Vacant Crown Land was available in Coppermine for the Tent Hostel, which was erected to the south of the existing Federal Day School that stood on Lot 7. Adjacent and undeveloped Lot 6 was reserved for the school generally. Vacant land (15 to 20 acres) between Lots 4 and 10 was also reserved for general school and hostel purposes, including a recreational sports field [CPU-000135; CPU-000144-0000; CPU-000144-0001].

Land on which the Hostel was situated was owned and retained by the Crown before and during the period in which the Tent Hostel operated. No documentation indicates that ownership was transferred to the Anglican Church. Two pupil dormitories were constructed by the Department of Northern Affairs “on the grounds of the old tent hostel area” in 1961 [CPU-000460].

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

Item #	Date	Description
CPU-000525-0002	1950	Plan of Coppermine Settlement
CPU-000135, p.5-6	1954	Site Plan of the Hostel, including Federal Day School
CPU-000144-0001	1954	Community Site Plan, including Hostel
AGS ⁷ -000284, p.2	1955	Photograph of Hostel Tents
CPU-000921-0001	1963	Federal Day School in 1963, as initially constructed in 1950

GENERAL ENROLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

Year	Number of Students
1951	10 children in residence
1952	Hostel not operational
1953	Hostel not operational
1954	Hostel not operational
1955	28 children in residence (9 boys, 19 girls)
1956	35 children in residence (18 boys, 17 girls)
1957	29 children in residence
1958	30 children in residence
1959	20 children in residence

The Department of Northern Affairs allowed the Anglican Church authorities in Coppermine to select children for the Tent Hostel; however, the criteria for student admission was established by the Federal Government and included the following [CPU-001184-0000; CPU-001184-0001]:

1. must live within fifty miles of Coppermine
2. preferably Eskimo and aged 9 through 13
3. in good physique/health
4. must appear to be able to benefit from schooling
5. Anglican or other non-Roman Catholic faith
6. not a resident of the Coppermine settlement, and not have day or other school facilities available

During the first full season of operation, the hostel was not anticipating more than thirty children to be accommodated and all brought from localities within 50 miles of Coppermine. It was expected that these children would all be transported by dog team and that aircraft would not be used at least until the close of the summer term. A sum of one thousand dollars was set aside by the Department to defray costs of transportation of the hostel children [CPU-001183].

⁷ Documents with the prefix AGS are from the Anglican General Synod, NU-NWT region, document collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

The selection of pupils for admission rested with the Anglican Missionary at Coppermine (Reverend John Sperry) on behalf of the Church. Church personnel were to complete the standard Application for Admission forms (NWT 77, see example [CPU-000156]) in Coppermine and forward these to the Government District Office in Fort Smith for approval. Provided students that were nominated for admission met with the Federally-established criteria, admission would be granted [CPU-000162; CPU-000163; CPU-000166; CPU-001183].

The prerogative for nominating students for admission was deferred to the Principal of the Day School, David Wilson, in 1956, owing to the absence from Coppermine of the Anglican Missionary-in-Charge/Hostel Superintendent during the student selection phase that year [CPU-000275; CPU-001213]. RCMP patrols contacted Protestant families while patrolling the Coronation Gulf and Reid Island areas in January 1956, and on Holman Island in February, to assess enrolment numbers for the 1956 summer hostel term and explain requirements for admission [CPU-001218; CPU-001220].

Students were admitted on a year-to-year basis for the April 1 through August 31 school term/season [CPU-000306]. Note that the actual opening and closing dates varied slightly from year to year due to specific circumstances. Note also that some Coppermine resident children attended classes both during the summer hostel term and during the regular Federal Day School term beginning in September, and as such attended classes continuously throughout the year [CPU-001259; CPU-001261].

“Quarterly Returns” were filed monthly for each month of the summer term. Grants were paid by the federal government on the basis of the enrolment data provided on these attendance returns [CPU-000001; CPU-000190-0000; CPU-000190-0001].

Sixty different students were enrolled over the period 1955 through 1957 [CPU-000010].

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

Attendance in the post-55 hostel/day school program was not reserve-based, as enrolment was typically not ethnically segregated (both aboriginal and non-aboriginal children lived in residence and attended the associated schools). Attendance was usually based on geographic proximity to the residence and the associated schools were attended both by students in residence and by children living in the local community.

However, in the case of the Coppermine Tent Hostel, the criteria for admission indicate that preference was given to “Eskimo boys and girls” [CPU-001184-0001]. Individual student information on Quarterly Returns and general student lists indicates that the student population was predominantly if not exclusively Inuit in origin. All students were listed with Disc numbers [CPU-000001; CPU-000009].

The intent of the Hostel in its initial years was to accommodate students who lived within close proximity of Coppermine (but not Coppermine itself) so that they could attend Day School regularly.

- 1951 The practice of local admission appears to have been followed for the 1951 experimental session [CPU-000134-0001].
- 1955 Admission was formally restricted to students “within fifty miles of the Settlement of Coppermine” as outlined in the statement of criteria for admission to the Coppermine Tent Hostel [CPU-001184-0001]. Students admitted to the Coppermine Tent Hostel for the 1955 term are listed as from the Coppermine “Area” or Coppermine “District” and had Disc numbers from the W2 management region [CPU-000009].
- 1956 Expansion of the Hostel capacity to 36 students and the perception that it would be difficult to fill the Hostel to that number for the 1956 term with Coppermine District students alone resulted in admission being extended to “the Islands North of Coppermine”. This new area of draw included Victoria and King William, as well as Reid (100 miles from Coppermine) and Holman (200 miles distant) Islands [CPU-000264; CPU-000299].

Tent Hostel student enrolment and application for admission lists indicate Hostel students were drawn from the following localities (listed alphabetically) for the 1955, 1956, and 1957 school terms [CPU-000010; CPU-001044-0000]:

Bathurst Inlet	Holman Island
Bernard Harbour	Kopak River
Bernard Island	Lady Franklin Point
Berkley Point	Reid Island
Byron Bay	Richardson Island
Cambridge Bay	R[h]ymer point
Clifton Point	Victoria Island [DEW Line] Site 16
Coppermine District	Young Point
Dew Line Site 12	

There may be alternate ways of spelling these location names.

- 1955-1956 The Department of Northern Affairs was willing to provide payment of eight dollars per day per child “on the trail” for transportation of children by their parents to and from the hostel [CPU-001211]. This payment was replaced by having the children brought to the hostel by chartered aircraft, the expense of which was a consideration by the Department in discussions to lengthen the hostel term [CPU-001277].
- 1957-1958 Students from DEW Line locations [“Distant Early Warning” Military Defense Installations] were considered eligible for entry to the Tent Hostel. Students from these sites were selected by Canon Emerson of Victoria Island [CPU-000369].
- 1958 Canon Sperry expressed concern in March that a particular pilot not be “given the opportunity to handle this consignment of children” for the start of the hostel term; although he was known as an excellent pilot, this pilot’s visits to Coppermine had been

for a long time “occasions for partying”. Canon Sperry indicated that, “I am in no position to say how this interferes with his flying but the responsibility of these children prompts me to urge that perhaps steps can be taken to have another man do this job” [CPU-001383].

1959 All students in residence for the 1959 school term were transported by airplane to Coppermine from “localities further North” [CPU-000437-0001].

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Anglican Church is the only specific religious group identified as associated with the Coppermine Tent Hostel as indicated throughout this report.

1953 to 1955 The Coppermine Tent Hostel was set up through the direct personal efforts and involvement of Canon Cook and, particularly, Bishop Donald Marsh of the Diocese of the Arctic, Church of England, who negotiated the terms of operation with representatives of the Federal Government.

1957 The Coppermine Tent Hostel remained under the direct management of the Diocese of the Arctic (headed by Bishop Marsh) despite a major shift in Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada policy that put control of all Anglican Residential Schools and Hostels under the Anglican Indian School Administration effective September 1957 [CPU-000354].

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

Formal operating agreements between the Churches and the Government of Canada were drafted and signed for large hostels in the NWT. However, no such single formal agreement was signed and/or implemented between the Anglican Church and the Federal Government with respect to the operations of the Coppermine Tent Hostel and its funding [CPU-000077; CPU-000412].

1951 The extent of the Anglican Church involvement in the 1951 “experimental year” remains unclear. However, it is clear from the outset of planning for a subsequent Tent Hostel that the responsibility for the Tent Hostel operations would rest with the Church of England [CPU-000089].

1955 Arrangements concerning the specific roles and responsibilities of the two parties for the 1955 and later school years were developed through a variety of correspondence and understandings arrived at meetings [CPU-000412].

1956 A statement of the “Division of Duties between Church and Government Authorities” appears. This document resembles the formal operating agreements that were to govern the operation of large hostels of the late 1950s/early 1960s, but it was unsigned [CPU-000329-0001].

This document appears under cover of a memorandum from F.J.C. Cunningham, Director of the Northern Administration, to the Deputy Minister clarifying the specific roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government in relation to various issues surrounding the Hostel [CPU-000329-0000].

1959 The Anglican Church authorities were also responsible for transportation arrangements and fares for all Tent Hostel staff travel to Coppermine [CPU-001415].

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at the Coppermine Tent Hostel or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

The Tent Hostel staff diary for the 1959 hostel term indicates that in April 1959 a boy residing in the hostel returned to the hostel tents from the school appearing “very down-hearted”, “did not speak, walked off by himself and appeared to be hurt. When asked what the matter was, it seemed that the school [staff member] had found it necessary to shake [the boy] by his shoulders” [AGS-000671].

Also in April 1959, four hostels student returned from the school for lunch and had been crying, one student claimed to the hostel staff that he had not been crying but “only had rain on his cheeks”. The hostel staff record indicates the students recounted that a school staff member had “taken the children by the shoulders for a firm shaking because they ‘could not read’”. One of the students was very upset and at first refused to return to school, only returning with the encouragement of the hostel staff. When the children returned from school again at the end of the school day, “all seemed well except that the [school staff member] had lost his temper” and thrown the school bell on the floor [AGS-000671].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Conditions

Note that significant friction appeared to have arisen between the Northern Administration and the Diocese of the Arctic over jurisdictional matters, particularly with respect to authority over admissions and general hostel conditions. In many cases the tone of the assessments and evaluations of the Hostel by various parties appears to have been influenced by these administrative power struggles [CPU-000162; CPU-000166; CPU-000170; CPU-000304; CPU-000315; CPU-000316].

Significant friction also was evident amongst the Hostel and FDS staff in Coppermine itself over lines of authority, which, owing to a lack of clear policy in terms of responsibility, were frequently contested. This is particularly evident with respect to the authority of the FDS Welfare Principal (David Wilson) in relation to Hostel operations [CPU-000298; CPU-000320; CPU-000327]. The Federal Government also expressed concern internally regarding difficulties arising from the division of responsibilities between the Anglican Church hostel authorities and the Department’s school employees including decisions concerning supplies, administration, and maintenance of buildings [RCN-005237-0001].

The Tent hostel facilities can be described as relatively rustic, and the overall conditions in the residence tents were clearly challenging. Regular complaints by Staff concerning the problems associated with the use of tents for residence and communal facilities are found in correspondence, as outlined below:

- Heating was always a problem, and stoves provided by the Federal Government seemed inadequate for both meal preparation and the provision of an acceptable level of warmth [CPU-000332; CPU-000351; CPU-000395].

- The canvas tents provided by the Federal Government were drafty, leaky, under-heated, and prone to damage from inclement weather and high winds [CPU-000205; CPU-001267].
- Anglican Bishop Donald Marsh expressed concern regarding plans to use a warehouse for hostel staff accommodation suggesting the warehouse would not be properly insulated for weather conditions in Coppermine [CPU-001229]. The government responded to the concerns expressed by Marsh ensuring that the warehouse/living quarters had been sufficiently modified to accommodate the hostel staff comfortably [CPU-001234]. A report on the Tent Hostel from 1956 provides further details of the warehouse accommodations: the building is so small that the range, refrigerator and sink, sent in by the Department of Northern Affairs cannot be set up and used as there is no room [CPU-001241-0000; CPU-001241-0001].
- Repeated alarm was expressed concerning the fire hazard presented by having tents heated and lit by kerosene lamps [CPU-000294; CPU-00437-0001].

The FDS Principal reported in April 1955 that the Tent Hostel Matron had “very sensibly refused to allow gasoline lanterns in the tents because of the extreme fire hazard” and instead requested additional electric lighting fixtures and fittings to direct electricity from the school to the warehouse, dining and kitchen tents, and hostel resident’s tents [CPU-001190; CPU-001192].

The Principal’s report following the first full term of the Tent Hostel in 1955 indicated that with the small size oil burners heating the tents “children seemed to be warm enough at night, although there was a distinct fire hazard in keeping the heaters on over night since the children’s clothes were hung in the tents to dry, and because of the danger of children playing with the heater carburetors” [CPU-001206-0002].

An inspection by personnel of the Department of Northern Affairs in 1956 revealed that “although oil stoves are used in tents no extinguishers have been provided.” Extinguishers were ordered to arrive by boat within the season [CPU-001248]. During the 1959 Hostel term, at least one children’s tent stove pipe caught fire; there is not indication this was a serious or sustained fire [AGS-000671].

Summarized below are a representative sample of events, as well as observations made and complaints lodged by various staff and management of the Tent Hostel.

- 1953 Numerous complaints with respect to the facilities and supplies sent to the Hostel were lodged by Donald Marsh, Bishop of the Arctic, upon his visit to Coppermine. He indicates that these must be rectified if the Hostel has any chance of opening in 1954 (it did not open until 1955) [CPU-000075].
- 1954 Complaints that the Hostel situation, primarily the equipment provided by the Federal Government, was unacceptable were again lodged by Bishop Marsh during the lead up to the hostel opening in 1955 [CPU-000125; CPU-000127-0001].

1955 Substantial evaluative reports were drafted discussing the Hostel situation following the 1955 and 1956 seasons of operation. In particular, the 1955 report by FDS Principal Wilson discusses a great number of aspects of Hostel operations issues in detail, providing perhaps the most comprehensive assessment of the Hostel situation [CPU-001206-0002]. In general, the year of 1955 was considered a success, and despite previously voiced skepticism as to the ability of the Hostel to open and function as scheduled.

Principal Wilson did criticize the exclusion of Roman Catholic children from the hostel and cited the example of one Roman Catholic day school student who did eventually leave the school as a result of differential treatment. Wilson suggested that prior to the opening of the Hostel in Coppermine, the community “accepted the hospitality of both churches” but since the hostel opened “a fence has been built between the two denominations” [CPU-001206-0002].

Bishop March was not convinced all was well, citing poor staff housing, lack of dishes and cups, and lack of control over the disposition and storage of supplies, as some of the problems facing the Hostel [CPU-000309; CPU-001229]. Wilson also further advised the government that future school staff should allow the Church to operate the Hostel with minimal assistance to avoid “a great deal of criticism and unpleasantness”; Wilson’s comments were largely in response to the Bishop Marsh’s criticisms of the Hostel staff accommodations constructed by Wilson and local Inuit labor prior to the 1956 hostel term [CPU-001239].

In 1955, Principal David Wilson with the assistance of local Inuit labor, constructed playground equipment including new swings and “tilts” which “proved to be very satisfactory” and requested a sum of five hundred dollars for drainage, grading, and landscaping of the school grounds [CPU-001206-0002].

1956 Bishop Marsh again writes a relatively scathing criticism of elements of the Hostel based on his view of its 1955 operations and a personal visit to Coppermine prior to the Hostel re-opening in 1956. Again, these complaints revolve around inadequate supplies at the Hostel as well as staff housing [CPU-000304]. Bishop Marsh also expressed concern regarding the differences in pay between the teachers employed by the government and the Anglican Hostel workers, “those responsible twenty-four hours a day in the hostel” [CPU-001229].

The “Quarterly” Return completed for the month of April 1956 indicates that one of the children residing at the Tent Hostel “ran away [the] night of April 14 and would not return” [CPU-000998].

David Wilson, Welfare Principal reported in May 1956 that the fumes from the propane gas range were adversely affecting both the [REDACTED] and that steps had been taken to improve ventilation in the kitchen tent [CPU-001244]. Again in June 1956, Wilson reported continued ventilation problems with the propane gas range culminating in the refusal of the matron and cook to use the stove. The District headquarters were contacted and were to send a mechanic by plane, in the meantime, the R.C.M.P had loaned the use of an oil kitchen range [CPU-001250].

1957 The propane stove used to heat the kitchen tent was apparently in poor operating condition, and was attributed as the cause of illness amongst the staff at various times since 1955 [CPU-000351].

With the opening of the Tent Hostel term in April 1957, Day school pupils attended classes “only in the morning because there was not room for a combined class of Day and Hostel pupils in the same room”. School for the Hostel pupils was held from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. [CPU-001089].

1957 and 1958 Assessments of Hostel success by both Church personnel and Hostel staff point out the lack of warmth in the tents and problems pertaining to poorly-constructed staff accommodations; otherwise, the Hostel experiment is described as a success, albeit limited in scope, from the perspective of service to the Inuit community [CPU-000349; CPU-000357; CPU-000360].

1958 Bishop Marsh reported that hostel staff quarters were not satisfactory and were cold. Bishop Marsh on visiting the hostel site reported that blankets were frozen to the wall in the Hostel Matron’s bedroom and that snow brought in on the floor would not melt [CPU-000382].

1959 Criticism of poor quality of staff accommodations is again provided by Bishop Marsh [CPU-000395].

The Principal notes in the May 1959 monthly report that May had been a very cold month with break up “a long way off”, adding there was “still lots of snow at the end of the month and the water only running in the day time”. The Principal’s monthly report also indicates that hunting and fishing had not been successful during the month: “The weather was too cold the people claim” [CPU-001070].

Freight was delivered to the community annually by ship including fuel [CPU-001072]. Two ships supply the settlement during the navigation season (which is less than two months), one by the Hudson Bay Company and another smaller ship of the Roman Catholic Mission. Supply ships to other Eastern Arctic communities rarely stop at Coppermine as the Coppermine community is off the direct shipping routes [CPU-001164-0001].

The Tent Hostel staff diary for the 1959 Hostel term indicates that the stoves in the children’s tents experienced recurring malfunctions and at one point all the stoves were not working and “the children very cold. Arrangements were made to have all stoves checked and filled every evening and every morning [AGS-000671].

In April 1959, significant friction occurred between the Tent Hostel staff and the Federal Day School Principal with regard to responsibility for the Hostel children during school hours. The Hostel staff felt that the Principal was responsible for the school children during school hours regardless of whether classes were being taught. The Hostel staff indicated they would request clarification of responsibilities from Canon Sperry of the Diocese of the Arctic upon his return to Coppermine [AGS-000671].

In May 1959 during Terence Brady's tenure as Community Principal, a fire occurred at the Coppermine Federal Day School. While no one was injured the school experienced extensive damage from both the flames, smoke, and fire suppression efforts [CPU-001436]. Brady was forced to relocate his accommodations to a building next to the hostel staff and remained there until the staff accommodations in the school building were again inhabitable [CPU-001436].

The Principal screened movies for the Community Club and general community in the school, as a result of the smoke damage following the school fire the movie screenings were moved to the Tent Hostel kitchen tent [CPU-001070; CPU-001071].

In June 1959, the Tent Hostel staff reported that one of the older girls at the hostel was discovered to be three to four months pregnant. The Hostel staff including Canon Sperry spoke with the girl and eventually it was disclosed that she had had sexual relations with a Holman Island man prior to coming to the hostel. The hostel staff indicated a desire to keep the pregnancy a private matter and endeavoured to continue to provide care for the girl until she could return home [AGS-000669].

Curriculum

1954/1955 A vocational training program in fishing was developed by the Federal Day School Welfare Teacher with emphasis on arithmetic and English language instruction within the context of, and alongside, instruction in local Inuit fishing techniques. A local Inuit was employed within this program to instruct the school children in the fishing techniques [CPU-001173].

1957 A school timetable was filed by Mrs. Brown, Teacher at the Coppermine FDS [CPU-000343-0001]. Classes were generally held full-time (9:00 a.m. till 3:30 P.M., 5 days per week) at the school [CPU-000437-0001].

Subjects taught in 1957 are listed as: English, Arithmetic, Health, Music, Physical Training, Science, Arts and Crafts [RCN-002889].

It was indicated on several occasions that the parents of Inuit students were dissatisfied with the quality of education their children received in Coppermine, and that they felt their children would receive better instruction at Aklavik [CPU-000989].

1957 Criticisms of the drawbacks of a five month school year were expressed throughout the operation of the Hostel. The local Inuit illustrated this point "by walking five steps ahead... and seven steps back", referring to the five month school term followed by seven months off) [CPU-000989].

1958 It was becoming increasingly voiced from all quarters (in numerous Hostel assessment reports requested by the Government, and particularly that of the Hostel Administrator, Canon Sperry [CPU-000357; CPU-000360] that, while the Hostel itself was a success (despite infrastructural problems), the children in the Hostel needed an 8-month school year to achieve educational progress comparable to elsewhere. It was thus recommended in early 1958 that the upcoming summer term would be the last with this schedule, and

that a shift to an 8-month school year would be made as soon as practical. This required abandoning tent facilities in favor of permanent residence buildings [CPU-000366].

Diet and Nutrition

1951, 1955, 1959 Reports on the Hostel filed following the 1951, 1955 and 1959 school terms address the health of the student population, which was monitored closely and regularly during the time the children were in residence. It is apparent that health improvements (height and weight gains) occurred among students during their Hostel residency. This improvement is generally lauded as progress in a region that suffered chronic food shortages, at least in recent decades [CPU-000134-0001; CPU-000265; CPU-000295-0001; CPU-000437-0005].⁸

1955 Recommendations were made by David Wilson, FDS Principal, that a more traditional Inuit diet (rather than “entirely on white Man’s” food) would better serve the children’s health [CPU-000295-0001]. Under Wilson’s direction the school caretaker caught fish locally with school nets to supplement food stuffs supplied by the Church [CPU-001206-0002]. Wilson also reported that on occasion moose or caribou were supplied by the hostel children’s parents, however, “in such short supply it could not be considered a part of the diet pattern” [CPU-001206-0002].

Health and Sanitary Conditions

1953 to 1959 Throughout the Hostel’s operational years sanitation issues were of central concern; sustainable plans to acquire fresh water and maintain sanitary washroom and sewage facilities were lacking [CPU-000282; CPU-000295-0001; CPU-000298; CPU-000332; AAC-084470; CPU-001164-0001].

1953 A public health engineer surveyed the Coppermine settlement following the proposal to establish the Tent Hostel and reported that Coppermine at its present site “faces serious problems of water supply and sewage disposal which its growth would render more acute” [CPU-001164-0000; CPU-001164-0001]. An Advisory Committee on Northern Development of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources recommended “that Coppermine be moved to a more suitable location [CPU-001164-0000].

1955 The Principal’s report on the first complete term of the Tent Hostel indicates that of the 9 boys and 21 girls selected by the Anglican Hostel Administrator Mr. Sperry “all except two girls were passed by the Port Radium [d]octor as physically fit” [CPU-001206-0002].

In March 1955, an epidemic of influenza resulted in the closure of the School for approximately ten days [CPU-000189; CPU-000691-0001 CPU-001220].

1956 The “Quarterly” Return completed for the month of April 1956 indicates children’s absences due to a flu epidemic in the Tent Hostel that commenced April 14th and lasted a two week period [CPU-000998]. The April 1956 welfare report also indicates that “a

⁸ For an inventory list of Coppermine Tent Hostel food supplies dated August 31, 1959, see document CPU-000437-0004.

large number of the colds among the natives, particularly the children in the Hostel, marred the first half of the month” but that general conditions had improved during the latter half of the month [CPU-001239]. Medical examinations of the hostel children were also completed in April and all were deemed acceptable for hostel enrolment [CPU-001239]. One late arriving boy was refused admission as the Hostel Matron deemed the boys tent over-crowded. This boy remained in the community attending school as a day pupil and residing with relatives [CPU-001239].

1957 In April the x-ray survey diagnosed a Tent Hostel student with tuberculosis. The student was flown to Edmonton, Alberta, and in June died in hospital in Edmonton [CPU-001338].

1957 A measles epidemic in July 1957 resulted in the closure of the Coppermine Federal Day School and the use of the school as a temporary hospital [CPU-001094]. Over fifty patients were being treated in school, five individuals were evacuated from the community, and at least three deaths resulted from the epidemic [CPU-000838-0001; CPU-001337]. Donald Green, School Principal expressed concern in the July welfare report that the “whole Hostel term has been plagued with sickness which I am sure won’t tend to create enthusiasm among the parents or the children for another year”, adding “[m]any of the pupils have voiced their disapproval and state they won’t be back, ‘No good, sick all the time’” [CPU-001343].

1958 Coppermine was subject to a particularly severe outbreak of “scarlet fever” in the winter of 1957 to 1958 that resulted in cancellation of flights in and out of the community and the closing of the FDS for a period in February and March 1958 [CPU-000373]. The scarlet fever quarantine was lifted toward the end of the March 1958 [CPU-001386-0001].

Principal Donald Green reported in April 1958 that “there was the usual sadness after the x-ray crew visited” and that more patients than usual were taken to the hospital in Edmonton by the x-ray survey: “This seems to be the main fear of the people here. They never know when a husband, wife, mother or child will be taken away which usually leaves heart-aches” [CPU-001388-0001].

The “Quarterly” Return for the month of July 1957 includes remarks indicating: “All children sick with measles and flu” [CPU-001005]. At least one student is indicated to have been transferred to the Charles Camsell Hospital.

1959 In April 1959, at the start of the Tent Hostel term, all children were medically examined and x-rayed, with teeth and eyes checked; favorable results were found for all but one boy sent to Camsell Hospital in Edmonton for treatment of tuberculosis [RCN-005875-0001; CPU-001012].

In June 1959, Doctor Graham of Port Radium, N.W.T., and a Sanitation Inspector arrived in Coppermine via a mail plane. The Acting Principal indicates that reports completed by both the Doctor and Inspector “were acceptable”, (it is unclear if the reports were completed for the Coppermine School and Tent Hostel, or the general community of Coppermine) [CPU-001072]. The Acting Principal further indicates that the “Hostel

children are happy and healthy” and commends the hostel matron and cook for “looking after the children as well as they have this summer” [CPU-001072].

The Tent Hostel staff diary for the 1959 Hostel term indicates every hostel resident received two complete sets of clothing [AGS-000671].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Lord, Douglas B., Mr.	Federal Day School Principal Teacher, Welfare Teacher; Hostel Supervisor	1950 to 1952
Sperry, John [Jack], Reverend	Hostel Superintendent and Administrator	1955 to 1959
Wilson, David S.	Federal Day School Principal; Teacher	1955 and 1956
Green, Donald	Federal Day School Welfare Principal	1956 to 1958
Brady, Terence Kevin	Federal Day School Community Principal and Teacher	1958 to 1960

Narrative Completed: April 21, 2006

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The original school narrative document produced by Canada also contains a number of records that have been separated pending review.



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