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**Edmonton Indian Residential School (IRS)
School Narrative
March 2004**

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

NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS

1920 to 1923	Edmonton Indian Industrial School [000287]
1924 to 1968	Edmonton Indian Residential School [001115]

Also known as:

1924	Edmonton Institute [000293]
post Sept. 1960	Edmonton Hostel [000014]
	Edmonton Indian Student Residence [003463]

Edmonton IRS was also sometimes referred to as the St. Albert Indian/Residential School due to the school's location near the Town of St. Albert [003306, 004178, 003893B]. It was also referred to as the "St. Albert Methodist' Residential School" or the "United Church" school to distinguish it from a Roman Catholic Indian residential school operated until 1948 near St. Albert [006337, 003983, Youville IRS 00276].

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

1924	Edmonton IRS opened its doors to pupils in March 1924 [007454]. The official opening of the school was on October 23, 1924 [000293].
1931	A 1931 Inspection Report indicates that the school had two classrooms [000302].
1933	A 1933 Inspection Report indicates grades 1 to 8 were taught at the school [000315].
1946	Classes in manual training for the boys and handicrafts for the girls opened in the fall of 1946 [004982]. The manual training or "shop work" class was held in a separate building called the utility building or garage [001082].

By December 1946, a third classroom in the main school building was required to alleviate the crowded conditions and the arrival of more students at the school [004418]. The date of the classroom opening is not known at this time; however, an inspection report dated Sept. 30, 1948 references three classrooms at the school [000087, p. 5].

- 1952 A fourth classroom was opened in the main residence in the 1952–1953 school year to accommodate students from British Columbia and allow for a full-time academic program [000151, 000211, 007578]. (It was the fifth classroom at the school, as the manual training shop was counted as a classroom.)
- 1953 A sixth classroom was opened January 5, 1953 in a renovated room adjacent to the manual training shop in the utility building or garage. The new classroom provided improvised accommodation for a senior class of pupils in grades 6 to 8 which had been held in the school chapel since September 1952 [007580, 004871, 004830, 007654, 004804].
- 1955 A Home Economics class using the existing school kitchen began in 1955 [004998, 004997]. In 1956, a room was provided and a new kitchen installed to accommodate the Home Economics class [008026].
- 1956 The government began an integrated education program in 1956. For one year only, Edmonton IRS pupils in grades 7 to 9 were bused to the “Guthrie School at Namao Airport”, a school 4 ½ miles away operated by the Defence Department. The start of the integration program allowed for the closure of the improvised classroom over the garage at Edmonton IRS [008030, 008041, 000224].
- Instruction in Industrial Arts commenced at the school as of Sept. 1, 1956 [000219].
- 1957 In 1957, the government entered into an agreement with the West Jasper Place School District to allow pupils from Edmonton IRS to attend provincial public schools in Jasper Place, a residential suburb adjacent to the west end of the City of Edmonton [001121, 003306, 003301, 003299].
- 1958 A “Terminal Course Class” for students who had not progressed in the public school integration program began in 1958 [006290, 006289].
- The integration program with Jasper Place schools was expanded; Edmonton IRS pupils attended city classes from Grade 5 to Grade 12 [UC 80256G].
- The school ceased farming operations at the end of 1958. In late November, the livestock and farm machinery was sold by public auction [000400].
- 1960 Edmonton IRS became a residence-only facility (hostel). All classroom instruction ceased in September 1960, including classes in Home Economics and Industrial Arts; all pupils residing at Edmonton IRS began attending public schools in Jasper Place [001128; 000640, p. 3].

- 1962 Edmonton IRS became a hostel for high school students. Beginning in 1962, new admissions to Edmonton IRS were limited to grades 8 to 12 (junior and senior high school grades). Students previously enrolled in lower grades were expected to continue to attend Jasper Place schools to complete their schooling. Modernization of the school building included the provision of four well-appointed classrooms for the use of study groups under the tutelage of teacher-advisors [000014].
- Old barns were removed [UC 80256K (p. 1)].
- 1965 Recreational facilities at the school were considered inadequate; however, the government diverted money earmarked for a new gymnasium/auditorium to other building projects due to the uncertainty of the future of Edmonton IRS [000056, p. 5].
- 1968 The residence closed on June 30, 1968 [003716].
- 1974 In 1974, the school building was selected as the site for Poundmaker Lodge, “a native-controlled native alcohol rehabilitation centre” [009628A].
- 2000 On July 16, 2000, a fire destroyed the old residence building which was no longer in use [011748].

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

Church

- 1924–1966 Edmonton IRS was operated by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada from the school’s inception until 1925 or 1926 and thereafter by the Board of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada until 1966 [009743, 003329, UC 80256A].

The United Church of Canada terminated its administration of the residence on June 30, 1966 [003463].

Government

- 1966 From July 1 to December 31, 1966, the school Administrator, Mr. McBride, continued to direct the operation of the school with the school’s existing personnel and budget, but he reported directly to the government, rather than to the Church [003463].

1967–1968 The government took over the operation of Edmonton IRS from January 1, 1967 until the closure of the school in 1968 [003716]. Mr. McBride and the former staff continued in their previous capacities, but became government employees [003463, 000050].

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Residence

- 1923–24 The government built the main school residence in the 1923-24 fiscal year [000082, 007001, 007001A, 007004, 007005].
- 1929 Over 80 pupils from Brandon IRS were accommodated at Edmonton IRS in the 1929–1930 school year during the period of construction of the new Brandon IRS in Manitoba. To accommodate the increased pupilage, the top floor or attic of the school building was renovated to provide expanded dormitory space for pupils and necessary staff [007452, 007485, 003342].
- 1930 The government entered into an agreement with the Calgary Power Company to provide electrical energy and power to Edmonton IRS, to start on or before October 31, 1930 [004699].
- 1945 The government undertook the first major renovation of the school residence. The roof and gutters were repaired to prevent water leaking into the interior of the building, a problem which was reported to have developed shortly after the building was constructed. Other repairs included the replacement of interior plaster work, repairs to exterior brick walls and chimney, painting all exterior woodwork and flashings, and repairs to the concrete entrance steps [000423, 000424, 000428].
- 1950 Extensive revisions to the plumbing, sewage and heating systems in the school building were undertaken and completed by the government in 1950 [000101, 000034].
- 1951 In April 1951, the government removed the steeple from the school residence due to it “leaking badly” [000087, p. 4; 007587].
- 1953–54 In 1953, Northwestern Utilities extended gas lines to serve Edmonton IRS [007739]; in 1954, natural gas was installed in various buildings at the school [007887, 007927].

- 1955 By October 1955, the government completed renovating the attic of the school residence to accommodate a growing need for more staff living quarters and storage space [007697, 007957, 005003].
- 1959–62 Between 1959 and 1962, the government undertook another set of major renovations to the main school building (exterior window and brick work, interior re-wiring, heating and plumbing repairs, redecoration and other improvements to the roof, fire escapes and grounds) designed to facilitate the school's new role as a hostel for high school students [000014, 000640, 000641].

Phase I was completed in May 1960. It included mainly exterior work, such as replacing windows and sandblasting brick, but also some interior work in the form of mechanical repairs [000640, p. 2; 009386, 009386B].

Phase II focused on interior work. It was completed in 1961 and included electrical re-wiring [000640, p. 2; 007165], heating, plumbing and hot water supply systems, as well as general repairs and alterations [009419].

Phase III included improved plumbing facilities, re-decoration, new flooring, new doors and hardware, renewal of wall finishes, repairs to the pump house and exterior improvements to the roof, fire escapes and grounds [006511]. These final repairs were completed in April 1962 [009164].

Outbuildings

- 1920–23 Some outbuildings were built prior to the opening of the school. These included the principal's residence, farmer's residence, horse barn, pump-house and utility building [000267].
- 1925 A stock barn, deemed by a government official as "one of the finest in Alberta", was erected in 1925 [000529, 000509, 004680].
- 1928 A new farmer's residence was completed in 1928 [007402, 007434].
- 1929 Another cattle barn, a new hen house, an implement shed and a threshing machine house were constructed in 1929 [007485, 004680].
- 1948 In 1948, outbuildings at the school included three staff dwellings (Principal, Asst. Principal and Farmer's house), a cow barn, horse barn, piggery, chicken shed, brooder house for chickens, dairy and pump house, utility building, implement shed and sewerage plant [000087].

1953 In January 1953, the government finished the renovation of the top floor of the utility building or garage to provide the school with additional classroom space [007668].

In the fall of 1953, due to staff overcrowding in the main school building, the manual training shop in the utility building or garage was moved to the old horse barn and the newly emptied space improvised as living quarters for a teacher and his family [004769].

As well as accommodating the displaced manual training shop, the old horse barn also served as a gymnasium and a drill hall for the air cadets. The facilities for these services were described as “very poor indeed” [004769].

1957 In 1957, the former chicken house burned down [009016].

1966 A skating rink house was built around 1966 or 1967 [006307, 003920].

Final Disposition

1974 Six years after the government closed the school, the residence was selected as the site for Poundmaker Lodge, “a native-controlled native alcohol rehabilitation centre” [009628A].

Ownership

The school residence, land and all associated outbuildings were owned by the government at all times.

LAND

- Edmonton IRS was located within Treaty Number 6.
- The school was located off reserve, near the Town of St. Albert and about 10 miles northwest of downtown Edmonton [003983, 000056, 003920].
- In 1919, a committee composed of a Methodist Church and a government representative selected a site for the school and associated farm [000263, 000393]. Approximately 855.15 acres of land was purchased by the government for \$60,000 [000265, 000491, 000489].
- Two Certificates of Title for three parcels of land were granted in fee simple to the government on January 2, 1920 [000492, 000493].

- Order in Council P.C. 7052 dated Sept. 12, 1944, transferred 10.35 acres of Edmonton IRS land in Section 12 to the Crown as represented by the Minister of Transport, for a railway spur line to the Namao Airfield [003071].
- Between 1965 and 1970, the government sold or transferred all lands connected to the school and former farm to the Province of Alberta [003910].

Two parcels of land, the River Lot and a portion of Section 12, were sold to the Province of Alberta in 1965 prior to the school's 1968 closing [003892, 003895, 003897].

The final parcel, on which the school buildings were located, was transferred to the Province of Alberta in 1970 [006219].

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

<u>Date</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
undated	008043	(circa 1950's) Attic Floor Plan. The top floor of the residence was also known as the 3 rd floor or Attic
undated	UC 80256D	Map of United Church Indian Work in Alberta, shows context of Edmonton IRS in relation to northern Alberta reserves, other cities and geographic features
Sept. 30, 1948	000087	Photographs of exterior of school residence (prior to removal of steeple in 1951) and outbuildings, including houses, barn and other farm buildings, Utility building and sewage disposal plant and overflow pond (p. 7 and 8)
Feb. 7, 1951	007579	Rough sketch of the floor plan of the Utility Building, before classroom renovations, showing the Manual Training room
Nov. 18, 1959	003824B	Floor plan of Principal's Residence (p. 4, 5, 6) Floor plan of Staff House No. 1 (p. 9) Floor plan of Apartment in Utility Building (p. 16)
Feb. 1960	003776A	Photographs of the one bedroom apartment in the Utility Building (p. 1)

Feb. 25, 1960	004427	Floor plan of Staff House No. 2 (Engineer's Residence)
June 28, 1960	009380	Before and After Photographs of "Rusco Window Replacement Installation" on School Residence
April 25, 1961	009434	One of the two stock barns at Edmonton IRS
Sept. 30, 1961	009129A	Photographs of progress on "Phase III" major repairs done at the school, including metal toilet partitions (p. 4, 5, 6)
Feb. 1962	009157A	Photographs of progress on "Phase III" major repairs done at the school, including washroom facilities and rooms (p. 3, 5)
June 8, 1962	003782	Residence Floor Plan. Showing all four levels: basement, 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd floors
Mar. 1, 1965	000056	Provides a written "walk-through" description of the school's floor plan
Aug. 1970	003920	Written description and photographs for appraisal purposes of eight buildings, including "Students' Residence", maintenance building, houses, pump house, small metal shed and small garage known as a skate shed (p. 15-19 & 22-25)
May, 1999	003370	Photographs taken during tour of Edmonton I.R.S. site, May, 1999, including Residence and Utility Building (p. 1-3 & 14)
April 11, 2003	No item no.	Composite Sketch of School Grounds. Base sketch: 009528A (undated, circa 1958) annotated with composite information drawn from 007517 (10/18/1927); 000087 (09/30/1948, p. 9-13); 003721 (01/09/1959)

GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

1924-1929	Attendance increased from 60 pupils at the time of opening in March 1924, to an average of 105 pupils in 1927, and a total enrollment of 123 in April 1929.
1930	Over 200 pupils were accommodated in the 1929-1930 school year, as 83 pupils from Brandon IRS in Manitoba were temporarily housed at Edmonton IRS.

- 1931–1937 There were 147 pupils in residence in February 1931, and 158 in February 1933. The average attendance was 148 in 1935. There were 134 pupils in residence on October 9, 1936. The average attendance was 152 in 1937.
- 1938–1945 From 1938 to 1945, school enrollment steadily declined. The average attendance was 136 in 1938, 124 in 1939, 117 in 1940, 110 in 1941-42, 101 in 1943, 95.7 in 1944 and 91.4 in 1945.
- 1946–1955 Enrollment increased in 1946 and was consistently high in the post-war decade. Average attendance rose to 132 pupils in 1946-47, 148 in 1948, 152 in 1949, approximately 158 in 1950 and 162.15 in 1951. Average attendance dropped slightly to 160.75 pupils in 1952 and 155.54 in 1953, but rose again to 169.58 in 1954 and peaked at an average of 178.34 pupils in 1955.
- 1956–1959 Average attendance dropped to 131.29 pupils in 1956, 122 in 1957 and 119 in 1958, then rose to 135.5 in 1959.
- 1960–1968 Attendance generally decreased from 1960 until the close of the residence in 1968. Average attendance was 141.25 in 1960, 133.5 in 1961, 116.5 in 1962 and 116 in 1963. Although attendance increased to an average of 124 in 1964 and 131 in 1965, it decreased again to an average of 111 pupils in 1966, 77 in 1967 and reached an all time low of 42 pupils in 1968.

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

As Edmonton IRS was located off-reserve, pupils were drawn from reserves in various Indian agencies at various times.

Alberta

The original catchment area for Edmonton IRS was northern Alberta, in the following three agencies [000330, 003813]:

- Saddle Lake Agency
- Hobbema Agency
- Edmonton Agency

Other Alberta agencies and/or Bands which sent children to Edmonton IRS at different times include [000014 (p. 2), 003611, 003288, 003683]:

- Sarcee
- Blackfoot

- Blood
- Lesser Slave Lake
- Rocky Mountain House

British Columbia

Students from the Babine Agency in British Columbia (BC) were first admitted to Edmonton IRS around 1928 in order to help bring the school “up to capacity” [000355, 000315, p. 3–4]. Although recruitment from British Columbia was discontinued in 1937 following complaints by parents, children from the province continued to be admitted to the school on a case by case basis [000307, 000353, 003591].

In 1950, the government again started recruiting children from British Columbia to attend Edmonton IRS. BC recruitment helped offset the declining enrollment of Alberta students, a result of the government constructing day schools on the reserves which had previously sent children to Edmonton IRS [000343, 009976, 002376]. A shortage of space in Protestant residential schools in BC and the relative accessibility of Edmonton IRS compared to other BC residential schools were other factors that contributed to the government’s decision to admit groups of students from British Columbia [000336, 000338, 000122, 000226, 009977, 009977A].

By at least 1958, and until the school closed in 1968, Edmonton IRS drew its main student population from Indian agencies in northern British Columbia.

Pupils were drawn from the following BC Indian Agencies [000920, 006094]:

- Babine
- Skeena River
- Queen Charlotte
- Terrace
- Bella Coola

Manitoba

Pupils from Brandon IRS were accommodated at Edmonton IRS for the 1929–30 school year while Brandon IRS was demolished and rebuilt [007452, 004693].

Saskatchewan

In September 1960, pupils from Crooked Lake, Qu’Appelle and File Hills Agencies were temporarily placed in Edmonton IRS [006272, 006372A, 006375].

Northwest Territories and the Yukon

A pupil from the “Champagne Band, Ft. McPherson”, attended Edmonton IRS in 1954 [006992].

A student from Dawson attended Edmonton IRS in 1958 [005068].

Non-Indian Pupils

In 1955, two “Eskimo children” were admitted; grant for these pupils was paid by the federal Department of Northern Affairs [000159, p. 3].

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Methodist Church of Canada

Missionary Society [000280]

United Church of Canada

Board of Home Missions [003329]

Alberta Conference [002380]

Edmonton Presbytery [000641, 000565]

Edmonton Presbytery Indian School/Work Committee [UC 80984 & UC 80190]

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

1962 Agreement for the Operation of Edmonton Indian Residential School [000583]

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO ABUSE

Convictions

1960 Rev. James Clarence Ludford, the school’s Chaplain, Assistant Principal and Recreation Director, was convicted on Sept. 28, 1960, of unlawfully committing an “act of gross indecency with... another male person” [003354]. Charges were laid by the police as a result of an investigation initiated by Church authorities. Neither the Church nor the police would divulge to the government information which was considered confidential, such as the names of the children involved. The government considered the matter to have been dealt with by process of law, and subsequently considered the subject closed [000001, 000057]. Other documents related to Mr. Ludford's conviction, his departure from Edmonton IRS and subsequent staff changes are as follows: 000640, 000639, 000610, 000642,

000612, 000641, UC 80062, UC 80211, UC 80213, UC 80215, UC 80216, UC 80217, UC 80219, UC 80220, UC 80221, UC 80222, UC 80224, UC 80225, UC 80226, UC 80227, UC 80231, UC 80532.

Sexual Abuse

Fall 1960 Government correspondence indicates that shortly after Mr. Ludford was discharged of his duties, it was discovered that “at least one other staff member had been involved in acts of sexual deviation,” and that the “staff member resigned ostensibly for other reasons.” The details were not divulged to government officials [000610; see also 000642].

Physical Abuse

1956 Six former staff members presented letters and sworn affidavits to the former Secretary of the IAA [Indian Association of Alberta] claiming an “atmosphere of disharmony” was fostered by specific staff members, and that “injustices were meted out to the children” by supervisors [000619].

1962 A dormitory supervisor was alleged to have demonstrated “sadistic” behaviour against the pupils, including physical blows, derogatory language and threats [002198, 002197, 002199]. An investigation by government officials found the reports to be “true, at least to some extent.” As a result of the investigation, the supervisor was warned not to resort to “corporal punishment or any form of harsh treatment of pupils”, and an assistant to the Principal was hired to supervise the supervisors and students, thus alleviating the Principal of such duties [002200, 002201].

In response to a letter from a member of the public, the government advised that the matter of any complaints against any staff member relative to cruelty to the children or using profanity, would be taken up with the Church authorities and the necessary remedial action taken [000122, p. 2].

1966 A former supervisor was reported to have physically beaten pupils and threatened them with violence [003108].

c. 1991 A newspaper article of former students’ recollections of the school described the girls’ Matron as “tough and mean who strapped her students”. The article also recounted former students’ memories of beatings and having their heads shaved as punishment for running away [001080].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Red Deer Indian Industrial School: Edmonton IRS Predecessor

From 1893 to 1919, the government-owned Red Deer Indian Industrial School was operated under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada, serving the Methodist Indian constituency from northern Alberta reserves. The school was closed and relocated to Edmonton in 1919 based on a request from the Church and subsequent recommendation by a government official. The move was intended to put the school at the centre of the constituencies it would serve. Rev. J.F. Woodsworth was principal of Red Deer school from 1912. He continued on as principal after the Red Deer school was closed; took charge of the farming operation and provided oversight to the construction of the new school at Edmonton. He remained as principal of Edmonton IRS until 1946. [000242, p. 3; 000261; 000287; 003813, p. 2–3; UC 80256C & UC 80256E]

Fires

In May 1925, defective wiring was thought to be the cause of a fire that broke out in the engine room and laundry. There were no injuries to staff or children, although the lighting plant was completely ruined, the east side of chapel was badly burnt and the laundry almost completely lost [001115, 001347, 000501].

In October 1948, some soap and detergents caught fire in the laundry room. The fire was contained and no injuries were reported, although considerable damage was done to the room and electrical wiring and \$500 worth of clothing was destroyed [007263, 007273].

Health Concerns

Drinking Water

In 1945, the school's potable (drinking) water was reported to have "a slight laxative effect" [000427, p. 2]. A 1949 chemical analysis of the water showed that it was satisfactory bacteriologically but only of "fair chemical quality" [007312].

In 1962, a government nurse and the Jasper Place Health Unit reported many of the students had diarrhea and stomach cramps. The water was tested again and was found to be "chemically unsuitable" [004186].

Unsanitary Conditions and Spread of Skin Disease

Efforts were made by the government in 1946 to address unsanitary conditions at the school before students arrived for the start of the 1946 school year [004380, 004357, 004352].

The problem of unsanitary washing conditions and the spread of skin disease was brought to the government's attention by school staff in 1953 and 1954. The principal and matron complained that there was only one large washing receptacle for each of the male and female pupils at the school [004796, 005029, 005029A, 007881].

Cemetery

Some years before 1955, a small graveyard was located on the school grounds at the request of the government. The cemetery was used by the Charles Camsell Hospital to bury deceased Indians and Inuit from Alberta and the North West Territories whose bodies could not be returned home for burial. A 1955 letter states that students from Edmonton IRS maintained the graveyard for free, but were paid to dig graves. After 1962, the Principal enlisted the help of church groups to help maintain the cemetery, except in the summer of 1965 when it was maintained by senior students during weekends for a small amount of pocket money. The last burial took place in 1966. Before the former school land was transferred to the Province of Alberta in 1970, provision was made to protect the cemetery. When the City of St. Albert acquired land adjacent to the school property in 1979 to use as the city cemetery, it annexed the old burial area with the proviso that it would be responsible for its care. In 1990, a memorial cairn was erected on the site of the old cemetery to commemorate the Inuit and Indian people buried there. [003850, 002423, 009639, 009637, 011575, 011573]

Documents Referring to Student Sexual Relations

- 1930–1931 Pupils at the school were treated for syphilis [000302, 004693].
- 1950 Alleged homosexuality among pupils from British Columbia [000613, 000614].
- 1952 Pupils being expelled for promiscuous habits and breaking the rules of the school by the girls letting the boys in their dormitory at night [000926].
- 1954 A male pupil left the dormitory at night by way of the fire escape, broke into the school by a window and went to the Girls' dormitory [011747].
- 1955–1956 Two cases of pregnancy, both having occurred during summer vacation while the pupils were not in residence [006935A, 006881].
- Fall 1960 Church authorities were informed of letters written by female pupils to their mothers telling of how the "boys got into the Girl's residence at night and slept with some of the girls" [UC 80211].

A group of pupils from Kitwanga, B.C., withdrew because parents were concerned about unfavourable rumours they had heard for several years about the school,

including unspecified personal abuse by some of the other children and “immorality” in the school [007143, 007143A, 007143B].

Jan. 1961 A pupil discovered to be five months pregnant [000642]. The new principal was making arrangements with the Agency Superintendent for her care.

1961 A female student leaving the school without permission on the weekend and having sexual contact with a man [006919A].

Jan. 1964 A request from Kitwancool Band Council for the government to investigate reports that sexual relations were “not infrequent” at Edmonton IRS [006071A].

Fall 1964 A male student having sexual relations during the summer with a former student who became pregnant [006026].

Documents Referring to Physical Violence

1932 References to bullying at the school, and fighting amongst the boys. Principal Woodsworth stated that students found bullying were “punished... severely” [000308, 000312].

1945 A complaint about a female pupil being “treated meanly” by other girls at the school was withdrawn [003636, 003636A, 003636B, 003636C].

1954 A male pupil is “reprimanded for bullying smaller boys” and “punished for fighting and for disrespect to staff member” [011747].

A female pupil was expelled for striking a staff member and using foul and abusive language [006973, 006969].

1960 The United Church Superintendent of Home Missions stated, “We hear of corporal punishment being meted out with the buckle ends of belts, severe enough to raise welts on bodies; Mr. Strapp says that he has put a stop to that” [UC 80215].

Documents Referring to an Irregular Request by the School Principal

In 1950, a pupil, in a letter dictated by the school Principal to the pupil’s parents, stated that unless they sent money to the Principal, the pupil would be kept back a year in school and would be prevented from attending Alberta College [009963; 009962].

“Food Riot”

There was a “food riot” around Christmas 1960, apparently sparked by student unrest with the deteriorating physical plant and declining living conditions at the school [003371, p. 33].

Conviction of Former Staff Member for Theft

In 1962, a former staff member was charged with theft after school officials learned that the staff member had misappropriated funds from pupils at Edmonton IRS. The former staff member was given a suspended sentence on condition of restitution of the students’ money [010062].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
Rev. J.F. Woodsworth	Principal	1924 opening – Aug. 31, 1946
Rev. E.J. Staley	Principal	Sept. 1, 1946 – Jul. 31, 1952
Mr. F. Barnes	Principal	Aug. 1, 1952 – Sept. 30, 1955
Rev. O.B. Strapp	Principal	Oct. 1, 1955 – Dec. 31, 1960
Mr. A.E. Caldwell	Principal	Jan. 1, 1961 – Jun. 30, 1962
Mr. D.J. McBride	Principal/Administrator	July 1, 1962 – 1968 closing

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



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