

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.

**Dauphin (MacKay) Indian Residential School
IAP School Narrative**

NAME IN THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT [Schedule E/F]

McKay [The Pas, replaced by Dauphin]
Dauphin [replaced McKay]

OTHER NAMES KNOWN AS [AKAs]

Please note that while the IRS name MacKay appears on most documents, some documents list the name McKay.

The Pas location

1914	Pas Boarding School [DRS-000486]
1915	The Pas Indian Boarding School [DRS-000488]
1915	John A. MacKay Boarding School [DRS-000491]
1915 to 1927	MacKay Indian Boarding School or MacKay Boarding School [DRS-000492; DRS-000496; DRS-000495; DRS-000504; DRS-000577]
1923 to 1933	MacKay Indian Residential School [DRS-000529; DRS-000595; DRS-000612; DRS-000063]

Dauphin location

1957	Dauphin Residential School [DRS-000055]
1957 to 1968	MacKay Indian Residential School/MacKay Residential School [DRS-000356; DRS-000705; DRS-100471; DRS-000060; DRS-000659; DRS-000395; DRS-000426]
1968 to 1988	MacKay Student Residence [DRS-000427-0001; DRS-000122; DRS-000688-0001; DRS-000170]

LOCATION

1914 to 1933	Near the Saskatchewan River on Fisher Island, on the Pas reserve, and six miles west of the town of The Pas, Manitoba. The 350 acres of land was provided by the Pas Band to the federal government for the purposes of a residential school [DRS-000570; DRS-000513; DRS-000490; DRS-000477; DRS-000509-0001; DRS-000509-0002; DRS-000509-0003; DRS-000510; DRS-000512; DRS-050001].
1957 to 1988	Whitmore Avenue, and bordered by Pioneer Avenue and Ida Street in the town of Dauphin, Manitoba [DRS-000105; DRS-002579-0001; DRS-000186, pg. 1].

PROVINCE/TERRITORY

Manitoba

OPERATING DATES AS AN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

These dates represent the time during which the Government of Canada was responsible for the operation of the Indian Residential School, excluding any periods of closure.

October 1, 1914 to June 30, 1988

Interim Closure: March 19, 1933 to September 1, 1957

As of September 1, 1968, Dauphin (MacKay) IRS became a student residence/hostel only [NCA-016753-0000; DRS-000107, DRS-110087].

OPERATING DATES CONTEXT

The MacKay Boarding school in The Pas opened on October 1, 1914 with seventy nine residents [SBR-003510, pg. 3, 8, 39]. The federal government paid a grant to the IRS for six months from October 1914 to March 31, 1915 [DRS-000184]. The IRS was completely destroyed by fire on March 19, 1933, and many students were transferred to the Elkhorn IRS [DRS-000607; DRS-000608; DRS-000609; DRS-000610; DRS-000613-0000; DRS-000613-0001; DRS-000642]. The MacKay IRS was out of operation from the 1933 fire until it was re-established and opened as MacKay IRS on September 1, 1957, in the town of Dauphin, Manitoba [DRS-000024; DRS-000043; DRS-000054-0000; DRS-000067]. In 1968, the IRS name changed from MacKay Indian Residential School to MacKay Student Residence and no longer offered classroom instruction [GUY-000440; DRS-000427-0001]. The MacKay Student Residence closed permanently on June 30, 1988 [DRS-000170].

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Anglican Church

1914 to 1922	The Bishop and the Executive Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan and Calgary; also the Archdeacon of Battleford, on behalf of the Bishop of Saskatchewan [DRS-000458; DRS-000460; DRS-000464; DRS-000465; DRS-000467; DRS-000475; DRS-000482; DRS-000491; DRS-000496; DRS-000507-0001; DRS-000503; DRS-000508]
1922 to 1933	The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada [DRS-000519; DRS-000587; DRS-000616]
1957 to 1962	The Indian School Administration of the Anglican Church of Canada [DRS-000043; DRS-000056; DRS-000067; DRS-000071; DRS-000094; GDC-007165]
1962 to 1969	Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada [DRS-000101-0001; DRS-000311-0001; DRS-000179]

The Diocese of Brandon, Anglican Church of Canada, was contracted to provide chaplaincy services to residents of the IRS in 1971, 1974, and 1981 [DRS-000130-0001; DRS-000327-0001; DRS-000334-0001]

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Date	Event	Document Reference
October 1, 1914	The MacKay Boarding school, constructed solely by the federal government, first opened in The Pas, Manitoba.	SBR-003510, pg. 3, 8, 39 DRS-000184 DRS-000490 DRS-000493

<p>1914 to 1922</p>	<p>The Bishop on behalf of the Diocese of Saskatchewan, Church of England, managed the MacKay Boarding School.</p> <p>In April 1921, the matter of the legal transfer for the responsibility for Anglican boarding schools, including MacKay, from various Dioceses to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada was under way. The Missionary Society suggested to the federal government that the transfer could be completed by January 1, 1922. The exact date that the MacKay Boarding School came under the management of the Missionary Society was not located in documents.</p>	<p>DRS-000458 DRS-000460 DRS-000464 DRS-000465 DRS-000467 DRS-000475 DRS-000482 DRS-000486 DRS-000491 DRS-000496 DRS-000503 DRS-000505 DRS-000507-0001 DRS-000508 ELK-000266 AAC-085150, pgs. 5-6</p>
<p>1922 to 1933</p>	<p>The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada managed the MacKay Boarding School.</p>	<p>DRS-000519 DRS-000524 DRS-000535 DRS-000538 DRS-000563 DRS-000587 DRS-000592 DRS-000601-0000 DRS-000616</p>
<p>March 19, 1933</p>	<p>The IRS was completely destroyed by fire. Many students were transferred to the Elkhorn IRS.</p> <p>A federal investigation of the incident determined that IRS staff members, particularly the night watchman and engineer, were negligent in regards to response to fire and ensuring fire safety</p>	<p>DRS-000607 DRS-000608 DRS-000609 DRS-000610 DRS-000611-0000 DRS-000611-0001 DRS-000611-0002 DRS-000611-0003 DRS-000611-0004 DRS-000612 DRS-000613-0000 DRS-000613-0001 DRS-000614 DRS-000615 DRS-000616 DRS-000617 DRS-000642</p>
<p>July 1956</p>	<p>The federal government entered into a joint schooling agreement with the Dauphin-Ochre School Board for the education of students in grade 7 and above who would soon be attending MacKay IRS.</p>	<p>NPC-501106 DRS-003557 DRS-003558</p>
<p>September 1, 1957</p>	<p>The federal government-owned MacKay IRS was re-established in the town of Dauphin and opened with an enrolment of approximately 200 residents. Six classrooms were in operation at the IRS.</p> <p>The MacKay residential schools in The Pas and Dauphin operated 24 years and approximately 380 kilometres apart. However, the IRS that opened in Dauphin in 1957 was a replacement of the IRS that was destroyed in 1933. When deciding to</p>	<p>DRS-000024 DRS-000043 DRS-000054-0000 DRS-000067 DRS-000355 DRS-000639 DRS-110139 DRS-000641 DRS-000024</p>

	re-open the MacKay IRS, a location in The Pas was considered, though federal officials later determined that the town of Dauphin was a preferred location. The IRS in Dauphin re-used the MacKay name and establishment number of the former IRS in The Pas.	
1957 to 1962	The Indian School Administration of the Anglican Church of Canada operated the MacKay IRS.	DRS-000043 DRS-000056 DRS-000067 DRS-000071 DRS-000094 GDC-007165
May 1, 1962	The federal government and The Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada signed an agreement for the operation of the MacKay IRS.	DRS-000101-0001 DRS-000654
September 1964	The IRS operated three classrooms.	DRS-000930
1965	Both the Department of Education in Manitoba and the Dauphin Ochre School Area No. 1 Board rented classroom space in the classroom block at the MacKay IRS.	DRS-110145-0000 DRS-110145-0001 DRS-110143-0000 DRS-110143-0001 DRS-110143-0002 DRS-110143-0003 DRS-110143-0004
June 1968	The IRS was operating two classrooms.	DRS-002766
August 1, 1968	Effective August 1, the MacKay IRS became known as the MacKay Student Residence.	GUY-000440 DRS-000427-0001
September 1968	Federally-operated classes continued at the MacKay Residence until June 30, 1968. As of September 1, 1968, the MacKay Student Residence became a student residence/hostel only; classrooms operating at the residence were leased and operated by the Dauphin Ochre School Area No. 1.	DRS-002766 NCA-016753-0000 DRS-110087 DRS-000107
1969 to 1971	In April 1969, student residences, including MacKay Student Residence, came under the operation and jurisdiction of the federal government. The federal government solely operated the MacKay Student Residence until closure in 1988.	DRS-000311-0001 NCA-011242-0000 NCA-011242-0001 NCA-011242-0002 DRS-000676 DRS-000170
1969 to 1974; 1981	The federal government and the Anglican Church signed agreements for the Church to provide advisory and liaison duties to former Anglican Church-run student residences operated by the government from 1969 to 1974. The federal government and the Anglican Church of Canada signed agreements for the Church to provide Chaplaincy services to the MacKay Student Residence.	DRS-000130-0001 DRS-000130-0002 DRS-000327-0001 DRS-000327-0002 DRS-000334-0001 DRS-000334-0002 DRS-000300-0001 DRS-000179 DRS-000181 DRS-000183
January 1973	A "group home experiment" for six boys in	DRS-003350

	<p>the Spence Hall dormitory at the MacKay Student Residence began in January. Meeting notes suggest that the group home was for IRS students who needed additional support and who had been to "Matheson." The Matheson House was an Alcohol Foundation Centre in Brandon, Manitoba). The experimental group home was deemed a failure and by February it was decided that Spence Hall should be closed at the end of the month. No further information was found concerning who proposed or operated the group home experiment.</p>	<p>DRS-003342 DRS-003339 DRS-003333 DRS-003233 DRS-003336</p>
1973	<p>Minutes of a February meeting of School Counsellors noted that the Scrase Hall Boys dormitory should be dissolved and all the boys moved into private homes as the homes became available. At an April meeting it was suggested that the boys' entrance to Scrase Hall be locked, as it was no longer used. The Scrase Hall Girls dormitory was still in use at this time.</p>	<p>DRS-003232 DRS-003231 DRS-003230 DRS-003603-0001</p>
1979 to 1988	<p>There were discussions for the West Region Tribal Council to assume responsibility for operating the MacKay Student Residence. However, the IRS continued to be operated by the federal government until closure in 1988.</p> <p>In 1980, the federal government signed an agreement with the West Region Tribal Council for the development of an advisory board to the management of the MacKay Student Residence. The agreement also identified the criteria, policies, and procedures related to the take Tribal Council takeover of the student residence.</p>	<p>DRS-000677 DRS-000680 DRS-000685-0000 DRS-000685-0001 DRS-000337 DRS-000340-0000 DRS-000340-0001 DRS-000340-0002 DRS-000340-0003 DRS-000340-0004 DRS-000144 DRS-000148-0000 DRS-000148-0001 DRS-000148-0002 DRS-000148-0003 DRS-000148-0004 DRS-000153 DRS-000157 DRS-000162-0000 DRS-000168-0004 DRS-000176-0000 DRS-000176-0001 DRS-000170</p>
1980 to 1983	<p>A summer vocational program operated in Dauphin, Manitoba for six weeks in July and August, from 1980 to 1983. Participants stayed at the MacKay Student Residence during the program.</p> <p>See Special Programs for further information.</p>	<p>DRS-000761 DRS-120479 DRS-006207-0000 DRS-006207-0001 DRS-006207-0002 DRS-006207-0003 DRS-006207-0004 DRS-006210 DRS-006201-0000 DRS-006201-0001 DRS-006199 DRS-000772 DRS-000773 DRS-006164-0000 DRS-006164-0001</p>

		DRS-006164-0002 DRS-006164-0003 DRS-006163 DRS-006160-0000 DRS-006160-0001 DRS-006160-0002 DRS-006160-0003 DRS-006160-0004 DRS-006147-0000 DRS-006147-0001 DRS-006093-0000 DRS-006093-0001 DRS-006093-0002 DRS-006093-0003 DRS-006026 NCA-008045 DRS-006015
June 30, 1988	The Mackay Student Residence closed permanently.	DRS-000168-0004 DRS-000170 DRS-000175

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

Grades taught at the Indian residential school

School Years	Grades offered	Document Reference
1914 to 1915	Grades 1 to 3 and grade 5	SBR-003510, pg. 3, 8, 39
1916 to 1918	Grades 1 to 4	DRS-050002 DRS-050003
1919	Grades 1 to 6	DRS-050004
1920	Grades 1 to 5	DRS-050005
1921 to 1923	Grades 1 to 6	DRS-050006 DRS-050009
1924	Grades 1 to 5	DRS-050009
1925 to 1928	Grades 1 to 6	DRS-050010 DRS-050013
1929 to 1933	Grades 1 to 8	DRS-050014 DRS-050018
September 1957 to June 1960	Kindergarten/beginners to grade 6 (6 classrooms operating)	DRS-000355 DRS-000370 DRS-000385
September 1960 to June 1961	Kindergarten/beginners to grade 6 (5 classrooms operating)	DRS-000386 DRS-000395
September 1961 to May 1962	Kindergarten/beginners to grade 6 (4 classrooms operating)	DRS-000396 DRS-000404
September 1962 to June 1964	Beginners to grade 6 (4 classrooms operating)	DRS-000406 DRS-000416 DRS-000425
September 1964 to June 1965	Beginners to grade 2 (3 classrooms operating)	DRS-000930 DRS-000937
September 1965 to June 1966	Grades 1 and 2 (2 classrooms operating)	DRS-000436 DRS-000444
September 1966 to December 1966	Grades 1, 3, 4,5 and 6 (2 classrooms operating)	DRS-000445 DRS-100458
January 1967 to December 1967	Grades 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (2 classrooms operating)	DRS-002785 DRS-100468
January 1968 to June 1968	Grades 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (2 classrooms operating). Federally-operated classes continued at MacKay IRS until June 30, 1968.	DRS-002771 DRS-002766 NCA-016753-0000 DRS-000107

	As of September 1, 1968, Dauphin (MacKay) IRS became a student residence/hostel only; classrooms operating at the residence were leased and operated by the Dauphin Ochre School Area No. 1	DRS-110087
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Other Schools Attended by Residents

School Years	Name of School	Location	Administration	Grades	Document
1957	Composite High School	Dauphin, Manitoba	Dauphin-Ochre School Area No. 1	7, 8	DRS-000059 DRS-000065
1958	Smith-Jackson School	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	7, 8	DRS-000359-0000 DRS-000359-0001
1958	Dauphin Elementary/ Junior High and Collegiate Schools	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	Not noted in document	NCA-013284-0000 NCA-013284-0002
1958-1959	Dauphin Elementary Schools; town schools	Dauphin, Manitoba	Dauphin-Ochre School Area Board No. 1	7, 8, 9	DRS-000068 DRS-000069 DRS-000372
1959	Dauphin Public School	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	7 to 11	DRS-000084
1960	Unnamed Junior and Senior high school	Dauphin, Manitoba	Dauphin-Ochre Area School Board	78 students in grade 7 to 12	DRS-003557 DRS-003558
1963	Whitmore School	Dauphin, Manitoba	Dauphin-Ochre Area School Board	1 to 5	NCA-013272-0001
1963	Smith Jackson School	Dauphin, Manitoba	Dauphin-Ochre Area School Board	6 to 8	NCA-013272-0001
1963	Dauphin Collegiate	Dauphin, Manitoba	Dauphin-Ochre Area School Board	9 to 12	NCA-013272-0001
1967	Whitmore School	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	Ungraded classroom	DRS-003670
1968	Dauphin Collegiate	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	9 to 12	DRS-004338
1969	Whitmore, Henderson and MacNeill Schools	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	1 to 6	DRS-120505
1969	Parker and Smith-Jackson Schools	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	7, 8, and 9	DRS-120505
1972	Mackenzie School and DRCS [Dauphin Regional Comprehensive Secondary	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	Not noted in document	DRS-002512 DRS-002511

	School]				
1973, 1974, 1975	DRCSS [Dauphin Regional Comprehen sive Secondary School]	Dauphin, Manitoba	Not noted in document	Not noted in document	DRS-003229 DRS-002542 DRS-002530

All residents attended classes at Dauphin (MacKay) IRS until it was destroyed by fire in March 1933. From the re-opening of Dauphin IRS in September 1957 to June 1968, some residents attended classrooms that were not under the administration of the IRS. From September 1968 to the closure of the IRS in June 1988, Dauphin IRS was a residence only; all students residing at the IRS attended classrooms that were not under the administration of the IRS. Two classrooms continued to be used by the residence during 1968/69, though the type of use was not specified on documents [DRS-000107]. The residence became known as Dauphin Student Residence.

GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

School Years	Number of Residents	If applicable, day scholars	Document Reference
1914 to 1915	80 (average)	N/A	SBR-003510, pg. 3, 8, 39
1916	83 (average)	N/A	CJC-000404
1917 to 1926	86 (average)	N/A	DRS-050002 DRS-050005 DRS-050007 DRS-050009 DRS-050011
1927 to 1933	92 (average)	N/A	DRS-050012 DRS-050013 DRS-050014 DRS-050017 DRS-050018
1957 to 1967	233 (average)	N/A	DRS-000727- 0001 DRS-000712 DRS-100401 DRS-100407 DRS-100423
1968 to 1980	180 (average)	N/A	DRS-000427- 0001 DRS-000310- 0001 DRS-001906 DRS-000675- 0001 DRS-000688- 0001
1981-1988	Enrolment figures for these years not available.		

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

School Years	Special Programs Offered	Document Reference
1923	Students participated in a football league.	DRS-000527
1958	The IRS had spacious playgrounds with swings, volleyball courts, and a skating rink.	DRS-000644
1961-1962	The Anglican Young People's Association (AYPA) was formed with a Charter group membership of 48.	AAC-084492
1962	Students participated in the hockey team and winter sports day, Cub and Scout troops.	AAC-084492
1969	There was a Valentine party for students. Other activities included film rentals, bowling, and hockey tournaments.	DRS-000350-0003 DRS-000350-0009
1971	Activities at the IRS included pool, hockey, basketball, softball, football, dances, bingo, and ice skating, volleyball.	DRS-003614-0007 DRS-003197
1972	Students participated in house leagues and youth troupe.	DRS-003192-0000 DRS-003192-0005 DRS-003636 DRS-003633 DRS-003631-0001
1973	Students participated in hockey tournaments. Each dorm went camping on weekends, a different weekend for each dorm.	DRS-003330 DRS-003603-0001
1974	Students participated in a volleyball tournament and recreation program.	DRS-003310-0001
1980 to 1983	A summer vocational program operated in Dauphin, Manitoba from 1980 to 1983 through agreements between the federal government and the Dauphin Ochre School Area No. 1. This program operated for six weeks from July to August, and it was offered to aboriginal students in the Island Lake area in grades 8 to 12. The program was offered to 30 male students during its first year; in subsequent years, there were 90 to 95 male and female students. Classroom instruction was provided at the Dauphin Regional Comprehensive Secondary School, and students stayed at the MacKay Student Residence for the duration of the program. Off-hours recreational activities included sports, arts, camping, horse-back riding, roller-skating, and travel. During the 1980 and 1981 sessions, the West Region Tribal Council and the Administrator of the MacKay Student Residence were responsible for staffing the residence by contracting with individuals to provide child care and catering services. During the 1982 and 1983 sessions, the regular school year staff for the MacKay Student Residence was used to provide child care and catering services. The summer vocational program was discontinued in March 1984.	DRS-000761 DRS-120479 DRS-006207-0000 DRS-006207-0001 DRS-006207-0002 DRS-006207-0003 DRS-006207-0004 DRS-006210 DRS-006201-0000 DRS-006201-0001 DRS-006199 DRS-000772 DRS-000773 DRS-006164-0000 DRS-006164-0001 DRS-006164-0002 DRS-006164-0003 DRS-006163 DRS-006160-0000 DRS-006160-0001 DRS-006160-0002 DRS-006160-0003 DRS-006160-0004 DRS-006147-0000 DRS-006147-0001 DRS-006093-0000 DRS-006093-0001 DRS-006093-0002 DRS-006093-0003 DRS-006026 NCA-008045 DRS-006015

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Date	Event	Document Reference
October 1, 1914	The MacKay Boarding school first opened. The boarding school was constructed solely by the federal government on Fisher Island. Fisher Island was about 350 acres in extent, and was thickly wooded. The only clearing on the Island at this time was the 20 acre space around the boarding school.	SBR-003510, pg. 3, 8, 39 DRS-000184 DRS-000490 DRS-000458 DRS-000460 DRS-000464 DRS-000465 DRS-000467 DRS-000475 DRS-000482 DRS-000491 DRS-000496 DRS-000507-0001 DRS-000503 DRS-000508
1914	<p>The federal government also built a hospital on Fisher Island, about 300 feet East of the boarding school. The hospital was for the residents of the surrounding Reserves and the boarding school.</p> <p>Though the date the hospital ceased to operate is not known, by November 1922 the hospital building had been unoccupied "for some years". While there were recommendations to use the building for IRS purposes, there was no information found to indicate that the former hospital was used by the IRS between 1922 and the destruction of the IRS by fire in 1933.</p>	RCN-007152, p. 8-9 DRS-000490 PCR-007026, p. 32-33 AAC-083016, p. 4 AAC-083007, p.6 AAC-085162, p. 12
October 29, 1928	An engine house had been built at the IRS.	DRS-000568
1929	A new four-bedroom Principal's house was constructed.	DRS-000566
December 1929	A fire broke out between the walls of rooms occupied by two staff members at the IRS. An electrician determined that the fire was most likely caused by wiring, and recommended that the top floor be properly wired in conduit wiring.	DRS-000572-0000 DRS-000572-0001 DRS-000572-0002 DRS-000618
Early 1930s	There were two classrooms at the IRS, described as "large and roomy".	DRS-000619
March 19, 1933	The IRS building was completely destroyed by fire. Many students were transferred to Elkhorn Indian Residential School.	DRS-000607 DRS-000608 DRS-000609 DRS-000610 DRS-000613-0000 DRS-000613-0001 DRS-000642
1955	The federal government acquired property in Dauphin, Manitoba for the planned rebuilding of the new MacKay IRS. Block 3 on Plan No. 1273 was bordered by Whitmore Avenue, Pioneer Avenue, and Ida Street.	DRS-003559 DRS-003560
September 1,	The federal government owned MacKay IRS	DRS-000641

<p>1957</p>	<p>was re-established in the town of Dauphin and opened with an enrolment of approximately 200 residents.</p> <p>The IRS was located on Whitmore Avenue, and bordered by Pioneer Avenue and Ida Street, in the town of Dauphin, Manitoba. The property was owned by the federal government.</p>	<p>DRS-000004 DRS-000005 DRS-000006 DRS-000007 DRS-000008 DRS-000010 DRS-000011 DRS-000012 DRS-000017 DRS-000019 DRS-000023 DRS-000024 DRS-000026 DRS-000030 DRS-000040 DRS-000043 DRS-000054-0000 DRS-000067 DRS-000105 DRS-002579-0001 DRS-000186, pg. 1</p>
<p>October 1957</p>	<p>The federal government informed the Anglican Church that it would be about two or three years before proper hostel accommodation for high school students would be provided, and suggested that a small dorm on the girls' side could be used for 15 to 20 students. There would be no room at the IRS for high school boys until proper accommodation could be provided.</p>	<p>DRS-000055 DRS-000056</p>
<p>November 12, 1958</p>	<p>The federal government granted the Indian School Administration of the Anglican Church of Canada permission to use the MacKay IRS facilities for a period of approximately three weeks during the next summer for a short course for Church workers.</p>	<p>DRS-000070</p>
<p>Spring 1962</p>	<p>A new dormitory building housing 60 high school students was completed.</p>	<p>GDC-007165 DRS-000186</p>
<p>1964 to 1965</p>	<p>The integration of some MacKay IRS residents into town schools in Dauphin led to vacant classrooms at the IRS. A document dated January 1964, noted that one of the two "regular classrooms" on the main floor of the classroom block were vacant. The other classroom had been converted into a central library to serve the entire school.</p> <p>For the 1963/64 school term, four classrooms operated at the IRS. The planned integration of approximately 188 MacKay IRS residents into town schools for September 1964, would leave the remaining students at the IRS to receive classroom instruction in three classrooms for the 1964/65 school term.</p>	<p>DRS-000416 NCA-013272-0000 NCA-013272-0001 NCA-000962-0000 NCA-000962-0001 DRS-000425 DRS-000930 DRS-000937</p>
<p>September 1964 to June 1965</p>	<p>In October 1964, the federal government and the Board of School Trustees of the Dauphin Ochre School Area No. 1 signed an agreement for the Board to rent the industrial</p>	<p>NCA-002193-0001 NCA-002166 NCA-011855</p>

	arts/manual training classroom in the classroom block at MacKay IRS from September 1, 1964 to June 1, 1965.	
January to June 1965	In March 1965, the federal government and the Department of Education, Manitoba, signed an agreement for the Province to rent three classrooms in the classroom block at MacKay IRS for a six month period from January to June. The Province would use the classrooms to provide instruction and upgrading to the unemployed.	NCA-011855 DRS-110145-0000 DRS-110145-0001
September 1965 to June 1966	The federal government and the Board of School Trustees of the Dauphin Ochre School Area No. 1 signed an agreement for the Board to use three classrooms in the IRS from September 1965 to June 1966.	DRS-110143-0000 DRS-110143-0001 DRS-110143-0002 DRS-110143-0003 DRS-110143-0004
1966 to 1968	Though the lease agreements between the federal government and the Dauphin-Ochre School Board for the rental of classrooms and the Industrial Arts room at MacKay IRS were not renewed for the 1966/67 school year, the Board continued to use the classrooms and pay rent during that time. In August 1967, it was recommended that the leases for the classrooms and Industrial Arts room at the IRS be renewed for the 1967/68 school year, as per the same terms as the 1964 and 1965 leases. Plans for converting MacKay IRS classrooms to dormitory space were therefore put on hold.	NCA-002162-0000 DRS-120493
April to September 1968	Treasury Board authority was requested for the Dauphin Ochre Area School Board to lease the Industrial Arts classroom on a continuing basis and up to six standard classrooms in the classroom block on an indefinite basis at the MacKay Residence effective September 1, 1968. No subsequent leases were located. The school board terminated its lease of the MacKay Residence classrooms effective June 1971. Federally-operated classes continued at MacKay IRS until June 30, 1968. As of September 1, 1968, the MacKay Residence became a student residence/hostel only. Two classrooms continued to be used by the residence during 1968/69, though the type of use was not specified on documents.	NCA-002193-0000 NCA-016753-0000 DRS-002766 DRS-110087 DRS-000107
April 1969	The IRS was owned by the federal government and buildings included a main residence, three staff residences, a garage, and other housing. The residence accommodates 225 residents. Three classrooms were rented to the local school board.	DRS-000667-0001

<p>July 1969</p>	<p>A School Plant Survey noted that in addition to the residence for 240 children, there were eight classrooms at the MacKay Residence. Five classrooms and the shop were in use by Dauphin Collegiate. The other two classrooms were noted as being in use by the Residence.</p> <p>Dormitories at the residence were in need of extensive renovations in order to bring them up to modern standards. It was recommended that classrooms be converted to dormitories to reduce crowding.</p>	<p>DRS-000107</p>
<p>October 22, 1970</p>	<p>Buildings at the MacKay Student Residence site consisted of the residential school, a staff residence building, a residence for high school students, a storage warehouse, a three bay garage or workshop and two single family dwellings.</p>	<p>DRS-000105</p>
<p>1971</p>	<p>A document outlining the MacKay Student Residence's policy regarding "property use and abuse" listed seven dorms: Spence Hall, boys 1, boys 2, girls 1, girls 2, Scrase Boys, and Scrase girls.</p> <p>Staff ate in the dining room, and child care providers ate their meals with the children they were supervising.</p>	<p>DRS-003614-0003 DRS-002628</p>
<p>May 19, 1971</p>	<p>Staff members at MacKay, Brandon and Portage La Prairie Student Residences were notified that effective June 30, 1971, all staff living in the residence would have to find private accommodation for themselves and their families. Only the Student Residence Administrator, and the Assistant Administrator or Senior Child Care Worker and a few select others employed at Brandon and Portage La Prairie would be granted permission to continue to occupy staff accommodation.</p>	<p>DRS-002626</p>
<p>June 1971</p>	<p>The Dauphin-Ochre School Area No. 1 gave the federal government notice of terminating their rental agreement for classroom space at the MacKay Residence effective June 30, 1971. The area formerly used by the Board was to be converted for use by students in the residence and in boarding homes in Dauphin.</p>	<p>NCA-016943-0000 NCA-016943-0001 NCA-016943-0002</p>
<p>July 7, 1971</p>	<p>The building which housed high school students at the MacKay Student Residence and which for some time was called the "new dorm" would be called "Scrase Hall" effective September 1. A former staff residence on the grounds that would be used as a dorm for 24 students beginning in September would be called "Spence Hall." The new dorm names were approved by the federal</p>	<p>DRS-000122 DRS-000123 DRS-000125 DRS-000126</p>

	government on July 15, 1971.	
May 2, 1972	Major maintenance planned for the residence included renovations to the kitchen, washrooms, and gymnasium.	DRS-003622
January 11, 1973	The federal government decided to proceed with the renovations for the kitchen and dining room, and requested a cost estimate for the work.	DRS-110148
February 1975	The Intermediate boys' dormitory was characterized by an Environmental Health Officer as more crowded than was desirable, but he maintained that the sleeping areas contained the standard amount of space required for each occupant.	DRS-002620-0001

PHOTOS, PLANS AND LAYOUT

Date	Description	Document Reference
Undated	Diagrams of MacKay IRS layout (at the Dauphin, Manitoba location)	DRS-000360-0000 DRS-000360-0001 DRS-000360-0002 DRS-000360-0003
March/April 1915	The MacKay boarding school was situated on Fisher Island. The Island was about 320 to 350 acres, and thickly wooded, with the only clearing a 20 acre space around the boarding school. The main school building was a three storey frame structure. The basement contained a bakery, laundry, drying room, tank room, gym for boys and furnace room. On the main floor were a waiting room, office, two sitting rooms, main classroom, dining room, kitchen and pantry, and the playroom for girls, which was also used as a classroom. On the second floor were two dorms used by girls and staff, washrooms, a sewing room, and Principal and Matron's suite and staff rooms. The third floor was similarly laid out as the second, and was occupied by the staff and boys. Outbuildings consisted of a barn, piggery, hen and root house, engine and pump house, store house, ice house and out buildings for residents.	DRS-000490
June 1955	Basement floor plan of the MacKay IRS.	DRS-004049
June 17, 1955	Elevation plan of the MacKay IRS.	DRS-004050
October 1955	Elevation plans of the Principal's residence.	DRS-004045
December 1955	Plan of staff quarters for the MacKay IRS.	DRS-004040 DRS-004041 DRS-004042 DRS-004043
December 6, 1955	Floor plan of the garage.	DRS-004046
December 14, 1956	Plan of Principal's residence fireplace.	DRS-004044
January 1957	Plan of lumber racks for the manual training room.	DRS-004048

May 1957	Plan for a new chapel partition for the IRS.	DRS-004047
1959	Plan for laundry addition for the IRS.	DRS-000187
January 28 to 30, 1958	An inspection report on the new MacKay IRS noted six modern classrooms on the East side of the building. The classroom block used a centre hall plan with three classrooms in line on each side of the hall. Classrooms had maximum capacity for forty students each. The full basement accommodated a boiler room, kitchen, laundry, refrigeration room, storage rooms, dining room with a capacity for 250, boys recreation room, girls recreation room, washrooms beside the recreation rooms, assembly room, home economics classroom and manual training classroom. The chapel was sectioned off from the passage way between the dormitories and classrooms by a partition.	DRS-000644
November 1960	Plan for new exterior entrances for boys and girls recreation rooms.	DRS-004052
January and February 1961	Plans for dormitory and laundry building additions, and plans of IRS grounds.	DRS-000186
August 1966	Overhead air photograph of Dauphin, Manitoba and the grounds of MacKay IRS.	DRS-003561-0000 DRS-003561-0001 DRS-003561-0002
April 1969	An inspection report described the layout of MacKay Student Residence basement as follows: a boiler room, store room, laundry, toilet facilities for kitchen and maintenance staff, refrigeration units, kitchen food preparation, dishwashing room, dining room for staff, dining room for students, boys play room, girls play room, boys shower room, girls shower room, boys dorms (intermediate and junior), girls dorms (intermediate and junior), and new dormitory unit. The toilet facilities were located adjacent to the kitchen and store room. The boys playroom was bare, size 30x48x10. Dorms for senior and intermediate girls were on the main floor and the toilet for girls was located on the East side. The staff toilet was located on the main floor next to the Principal's office. The new dormitory unit contained a basement sitting room for girls, a basement sitting room for boys and dorms for boys and girls.	DRS-000667-0001 DRS-000667-0002
1971	Diagram of proposed chapel at MacKay Student Residence.	DRS-000119-0001

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

To date, we are aware of the following conviction for abuse related to the Dauphin (MacKay) IRS:

2005 A male former supervisor was charged with nine counts of Indecent Assault against children at the Dauphin (MacKay) IRS during the late 1960s. The former staff member plead guilty to seven counts and was given a conditional sentence of two years less one day to remain in his residence except in specific circumstances [DRS-003828; DRS-001568-0000; DRS-001568-0001; DRS-000282; DRS-000283].

The following suggestions of abuse, listed chronologically, comprise all known identifiable complaints and/or allegations received by government officials and all available information regarding the follow-up and outcome.

Incidents [Sexual]

See above conviction information.

Incidents [Physical]

- 1924 An Indian agent reported that the Principal of MacKay IRS was too severe in his punishment of children at the IRS. He described an incident in which one boy was brought to the office by his parents and was covered in bruises from the back of his neck to his buttocks. His hands were blistered from handling a hay fork, but he was punished for not working. He reportedly fought back while being strapped, causing the Principal to lose his temper. The federal government asserted that the Principal should be discharged and found unfit to look after Indian children. The Principal claimed that the boy had conspired to avoid work responsibilities and had been struck only after attempting to assault him. It was alleged that it was difficult to discipline the older boys and that in some cases, they became aggressive toward staff. Some discussion over the appropriateness of corporal punishment ensued but it was agreed that while the Principal should be censured, he had not acted altogether unreasonably under the circumstances [DRS-000530; DRS-000531; DRS-000532; DRS-000533; DRS-000534; DRS-000535; DRS-000536; DRS-000537; DRS-000538; DRS-000540].
- 1925 Correspondence detailed the severe flogging of a resident at the Mackay IRS by the Principal, which led the boy to flee and end up in hospital. Reference was made to a previous incident and investigation of the Principal's discipline methods. The Principal described how the boy was able to run away from the IRS, despite efforts to force him to stay which included locking him in the dormitory for a couple of days, fastening him to the bed at night, spanking him and taking away his clothes. A Church investigation found that the Principal was justified in his actions and that no abuse was deemed to have occurred. Other correspondence suggests that a proper investigation was not conducted and that the federal government must deal seriously with the matter. The federal government determined that no further action in this matter was advisable [DRS-000545; DRS-000546; DRS-000543-0000; DRS-000543-0001; DRS-000547; DRS-000552-0000; DRS-000552-0001; DRS-000548; DRS-000549; DRS-000550; DRS-000551; DRS-000553; DRS-000554-0000; DRS-000554-0001 to 0003; DRS-000558; DRS-000559; DRS-000560].
- 1932 The farm instructor at MacKay IRS was reported to have struck a resident with a shovel. The Indian Agent requested that he be removed from his position due to his violent temper. Church investigators concluded however that the staff member was provoked into striking the student and that the incident was exaggerated, but ultimately the man was removed from his position at MacKay IRS [DRS-000598; DRS-000599; DRS-000600; DRS-000601-0000; DRS-000601-0001; DRS-000602; DRS-000603; DRS-000604].
- 1981 A parent wrote a letter to the District Superintendent expressing concern about incidents at the student residence involving her son, alleging that he was put in a laundry bag and almost lost his life, was hospitalized, and was cut on his arm numerous times [DRS-003039].

Incidents [Student on Student]

- 1976 A male student who had been drinking struck a female student in the Dauphin (MacKay) IRS

mouth [DRS-002948].

1977 Two students were banned from the residence for one month due to alcoholism and abusive behavior towards staff. One student was alleged to have also been abusive towards students [DRS-002924; DRS-002928].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1903 Prior to the IRS opening in 1914, the Natives of Pas Agency requested the establishment of a boarding school. In 1907, some federal officials opposed the establishment of a boarding school [DRS-000461-0001; DRS-000462; DRS-000465; DRS-000466; DRS-000467; DRS-000469; DRS-0000468].

1915 There was an outbreak of typhoid fever at the IRS. It was initially believed that 30 residents had suffered from gas poisoning, though it was later determined to be typhoid fever resulting from stoppage in the sewage [DRS-000354; DRS-000497; DRS-000499]. One resident described a stay in a hospital [DRS-000499, pg. 6].

1922 Indian Agent noted that soon after the new acting Principal had taken charge, some of the big boys raided the store room, got some extract and generally misbehaved [DRS-000521; DRS-000523; DRS-000524]

1923 There was an epidemic of influenza of mild type at the IRS [DRS-000526].

1924 Some residents had suffered from whooping cough [DRS-000581]

1928 Indian Agent reported that the Principal encountered difficulties with elder children deserting the school, claiming: "Hardly a day goes by that one or more do not take leave on their own account" [DRS-000564]

1928 The Indian Commissioner described poor conditions at the IRS, complaining that the IRS never had proper management. He noted that the IRS building "presented a neglected appearance" due to the mismanagement. An inspector had also reported that IRS residents had little supervision; on "every turn one could see the lack of supervision and general management" [DRS-000569; DRS-000570, pg. 1, 5].

1929 Report notes that school building was quarantined on account of diphtheria [DRS-000566].

1930 A case of tuberculosis was reported at the IRS [DRS-000584-0001].

1931 The doors leading to fire escapes were locked by IRS staff to prevent residents from running away through the exits [DRS-000620; DRS-000621].

1931 An Inspector noted minor cases of illness at the IRS including bad glands and discharging ears but indicated that nothing serious was evident although the children did not look as "robust and healthy as one might imagine" [DRS-000589].

1932 An inspection of the IRS indicated that the diet of residents could be improved and that the bathrooms were dirty. One teacher had active tuberculosis and it what advises that this employee no longer remain on staff. One child was admitted to a hospital for skin disease [DRS-000605; DRS-000622-0000].

1933 A federal inspector reported that the junior classroom teacher resigned due to "lax discipline" at the IRS. When the teacher had attempted to "punish" one of the older girls, the girl would not take the punishment and

- “turned on” the teacher, causing her to have a nervous breakdown [DRS-000612].
- 1965 The Department of Education in Manitoba rented classroom space at MacKay IRS from January to June to provide instruction and upgrading to the unemployed [DRS-110145-0000; DRS-110145-0001].
- 1965 Beginning in September 1965, the Dauphin Ochre School Area No. 1 Board rented classroom space at MacKay IRS [DRS-110143-0000; DRS-110143-0001 to 0004].
- 1967 A four year old girl was living at the IRS; the Principal was advised that the girl should be removed [DRS-120308].
- 1971 A woman called the MacKay Residence and said a bomb was to go off in a matter of minutes. The R.C.M.P. investigated but no bomb was discovered [DRS-000113].
- 1971 The possibility of removing the infirmary was discussed, though it was recommended that it remain at the IRS in case sick children needed to be isolated [DRS-000120-0005].
- 1972 A dentist had stayed at the MacKay Student Residence for 25 nights to provide dental services to residents [DRS-002578].
- 1973 There were complaints from parents that sick residents were being sent home rather than being taken to a doctor [DRS-000322].
- 1974 All residents but one had taken tuberculosis tests [DRS-003436].
- 1981 Single student services contribution agreement was signed between the federal government and the Keewatin Tribal Council. The agreement outlined the responsibilities of both parties to in regards to providing student support services [DRS-000693-0001; DRS-000693-0006].

Supervision

Year	Number of Supervisors	Document Reference
1957	1 Night Watchman; 7 Supervisors	DRS-000341-0004
1958	1 Night Watchman; 5 Supervisors (boys); 5 Supervisors (girls)	DRS-000342-0004
1959	1 Night Watchman; 7 Supervisors (boys); 5 Supervisors (girls)	DRS-000343-0002
1960	1 Night Watchman; 7 Supervisors	DRS-000344-0002
1961	2 Night Watchmen; 6 Supervisors (boys); 6 Supervisors (girls); various part-time Supervisors	DRS-000345-0005
1962	1 Night Watchman; 5 Supervisors (boys); 5 Supervisors (girls)	DRS-000346-0005
1963	1 Night Watchman; 6 Supervisors (boys); 11 Supervisors (girls)	DRS-000347-0005
1964	1 Night Watchman; 6 Supervisors (boys); 10 Supervisors (girls)	DRS-000351-0005
1965	1 Night Watchman; 9 Supervisors (boys); 8 Supervisors (girls)	DRS-000352-0007
1966	1 Night Watchman; 17 Supervisors	DRS-000353-0006
1967	1 Night Watchman; 6 Supervisors (boys); 6 Supervisors (girls)	DRS-000348-0006
1968	1 Night Watchman; 4 Supervisors and 2 Float Supervisors (boys); 1 Supervisor (and Assistant Matron), 6 Supervisors and 1 Float Supervisor (girls)	DRS-000349-0007
1969	1 Night Watchman; 5 Supervisors (boys); 1 Supervisor (and Assistant Matron) and 7 Supervisors	DRS-000350-0007

	(girls)	
1970	12 Child Care Staff	DRS-000112
1971	16 Child Care Workers and 4 night care workers	DRS-000115
1980	1 Night Watchman; 1 Supervising Child Care Specialist; 11 Senior House Parents; 10 Assistant House Parents; 5 Night Attendants; 1 Child Care Worker	DRS-000690-0006
1984	1 Night Watchman; 1 Supervising Child Care Specialist; 7 Senior Child Care Workers; 8 Junior Child Care Workers; 5 Night Attendants	DRS-000696-0002

- 1923 An Indian Agent encouraged the federal government to assist the IRS Principal in “getting a man to look after the big boys after school hours”. Both male and female students had been running away from the IRS [DRS-000522].
- 1929 A report on the IRS indicated that discipline was not “first class” and that residents were able to leave when they wanted to [DRS-000565].
- 1931 Reports on the IRS indicated that a lack of supervision resulted in several incidents of residents running away [DRS-000588; DRS-000619].
- 1932 Fire escape doors in the MacKay IRS dormitory were locked to prevent residents from leaving during the night and to stop boys from the Reserve from coming into the girls’ dormitory. The supervisor’s room was separated from the residence by a wall and the supervisor could not access the dormitory without either going through the window or out into the hall and into the dormitory through another door. A night watchman was employed to make rounds of the building during the night [DRS-000594; DRS-000620; DRS-000621].
- 1959 A federal official outlined the problem of a lack of academic supervision at the MacKay IRS and other residential schools, noting that teachers found it difficult to handle students other than those they teach in their regular day classes, particularly high school students “who do not readily submit to supervision by a primary teacher.” A proposed solution was to hire study supervisors from town schools in order to improve both study and discipline at the same time. Temporary funds were issued for supervision of study periods later that year [DRS-000074; DRS-000078].
- 1960 There were reports in November and December 1960 concerning problems with discipline, supervision, and the administration at the IRS. Problems with internal staff relations allegedly resulted in further issues with student supervision and discipline. Reported behavioral concerns with students included accessing the staff rooms, smoking anywhere in the building, insubordination and defiance to the staff members, meeting in the dormitories of the opposite sex, and running away. The federal government responded by sending a Superintendent to see how discipline was maintained at the IRS. The Superintendent recommended the following: the suspension of the Principal’s wife as Matron, and regular meetings between residence staff and living area workers to clarify rules, and to instruct residents in proper behavior and attitudes towards staff [DRS-000090; DRS-000092-0000, DRS-000092-0001; DRS-000087].
- 1971 A February report noted that only one Child Care Worker was on duty at any time with a group, with the exception of 12 and under groups for two hours on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, to allow students a choice of going for walks with Child Care Workers, or remaining at residence. Child Care Workers frequently remained on duty beyond the scheduled hours for which they were paid. It was recommended that the dormitories be remodeled to allow greater privacy for students [DRS-000115].

In July, it was noted that a fifth Night Attendant would be required at the residence for a new dormitory that was to soon house 24 junior girls [DRS-

000124-0000].

“Residence Regulations for Students” for 1971/72 at MacKay Residence included instructions on which rooms and areas residents had access to and where they were prohibited to go. Permission of the House Parent was required if a student wanted to leave the dormitory for any reason [DRS-000133-0001; DRS-003614-0007, DRS-003614-0008 for Duties of Extra Child Care Workers and Child Care Workers].

In September 1971, the District Superintendent of Education suggested that only one Child Care Worker be on duty for the morning shift at Scrase Hall, the Intermediate and Senior Girls’ dormitories and the Intermediate and Senior Boys’ dormitories, to allow three extra Child Care Workers for evening duty. One worker could be assigned to supervise the lower playroom and the outdoor recreation facilities, a second could supervise the gymnasium and interest rooms, and a third could supervise lower Scrase Hall. It was also suggested that a Child Care Worker make visits to public schools in the morning to ensure that all students from the residence were in school and on time [DRS-000134].

A staff member was disciplined in November 1971 for leaving the Senior dormitory without supervision to attend a hockey game [DRS-005005-0001].

- 1972 A report noted that “some unhappy situations arose because of inadequate supervision at night” and as a result the night watchman position at the MacKay IRS, and other IRS’ were phased out. After changes were made to staffing and the eight hour shift was enforced, three child care workers and night attendants were employed for each dormitory. Staff no longer lived on site but residents received “around the clock supervision,” although the staff/pupil ratio was apparently not improved [DRS-000301, pg. 3-4].
- 1973 The federal government advised that the duties of Child Care Workers included escorting residents when they attended and/or participated in social functions, sport activities and religious services [DRS-002546-0003].

Board of Management at MacKay Student Residence

A Board of Management for MacKay Student Residence was organized in 1970. For the first year ten different Bands had one representative each as a member of the Board, and they met two or three times a year. In 1971 the Board created a Steering Committee that met more frequently every two months between the full Board meetings. The Steering Committee was abolished in October 1973 and transformed to a Board of six representatives - parents selected by the various northern communities - that would meet five or six times a year. The Board of Management acted in an advisory capacity. The Board meetings also included representatives from the federal government, the local school board, as well as the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood (M.I.B.) [DRS-003324, DRS-000322, DRS-003313-0000, DRS-003313-0001 to 0002].

Private Home Placement Program

Private Home Placement (PHP) programs were initiated in Western Manitoba approximately during the 1961/62 school year in response to the increasing number of high school students living in areas without educational facilities, and the introduction of integration programs [NCA-013241, p. 1; UCC-050432, p. 2-3; DRS-120229]. No information was found on documents to indicate that the PHP program ended prior to the closing of Dauphin (MacKay) Student Residence in 1988. PHP students would generally visit the student residence for study hours or recreational activities. In 1971/72, regulations governing home placement students at the residence stipulated

that: complete sports and recreation facilities would be open to them; provisions would be made to include them in meaningful activities; all areas except the dormitories would be available for their use; permission from the house parent was required before being allowed in the dormitory area; and, home boarders had to accept the rules that applied to residential students [DRS-003614-0000; DRS-003614-0004]. Regulations for study hours noted that if home placement students were at the residence outside of the hours 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm without permission, they would be asked to leave [DRS-003614-0005; DRS-003588]. During the 1976/77 school year, home placement students were allowed to visit the MacKay Student Residence at the following times, unless permission from a Child Care Worker or Administrator was otherwise received: 6:30 pm to 9:30 pm on Monday to Thursday; 5:30 pm to 11:00 pm on Friday; until 11:00 pm on Saturday; and, until 9:30 pm on Sunday [DRS-002567].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Reverend Louis Laronde	Principal	October 1914 to May 1917
Reverend Archdeacon J.A. Mackay	Principal	June 1917 to May 1920
Reverend Minchin	Principal	May 1920 to July 1922
W. Tinney	Acting Principal	August 1922 to August 1923
Reverend E.V. Bird	Acting Principal	September 1923 to September 1927
F. Turner	Acting Principal	October 1927 to September 1928
Reverend T.D. Conlin	Principal	October 1928 to January 1930
Reverend A. Fraser	Principal	February 1930 to March 1933
Reverend Canon Arthur James Wimble Scrase	Principal Administrator	February 1957 to September 1968 September 1968 to July 1971 Please note that duties commenced early to organize school prior to opening in September 1957.
John G. Bays	Administrator	July 1971 to August 1974
Patrick Brascoupe	Administrator	September 1974 to January 1977
Pat McKay	Acting Administrator	January 1977 to May 1977
Roland Tony Leonard	Administrator/Manager	June 1977 to September 1988 Please note that this position remained three months following residence closure on June 30, 1988.

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Narrative Updated: October 1, 2014

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



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