

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.



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Onion Lake Anglican Indian Residential School (1893-1943)

School Narrative

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

NAME OF SCHOOL and VARIANTS

Onion Lake Anglican (or Church of England) Indian Residential School

Onion Lake Anglican (or Church of England) Mission School

Onion Lake Anglican (or Church of England) Boarding School

Saint Barnabus Indian Residential School

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

- 1886 First reference to Onion Lake Mission, no school yet operational except for Sunday School services. [PAR-3124]
- 1892 Construction of boarding school commences at Onion Lake Mission
- 1893 First boarding class commences studies. Government funding for school begins. [PAR-3508]
- 1911 Operating agreement between Diocese of Saskatchewan and Indian Affairs to operate Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School
- 1921 The Missionary Society of the Church of England takes over the management of the Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School
- 1926 New building built by Indian Affairs for residential school purposes, Onion Lake Anglican IRS moves to new facility.
- 1943 Onion Lake Church of England Indian Residential School burns down [PAR-1114] Search for new school facilities begins and St. George's facility in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan is selected as temporary site of school (See St. Alban's IRS School Narrative)
- 1944 St. Alban's Indian Residential School opens in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

The school was managed privately by the Matheson family from 1893 to 1911.

Dates managed by Church

The school then came under the responsibility of the Bishop of the Diocese of Saskatchewan after the operating agreement of 1911. [PAR-1502]

After 1921, the school was managed by the Indian and Eskimo Commission (a.k.a. Indian School Administration) of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada. [PAR-1916]

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Original Mission buildings

- 1893 The original school was housed in the mission building. It became a series of buildings and additions constructed as the mission expanded. In 1893 a new wing was added to the existing mission, to be used as a school room and boarding house. [PAR-0967]
- 1898 In 1898 there were three buildings, all attached [PAR-3513]
- 1899 In 1899 there were four buildings [PAR-3514]
- 1900 In 1900 there were six buildings [PAR-3515]. During the period of this mission the approved pupilage (number of students department paid a grant for) was 15. However, it is clear that the school housed considerably more children, possibly as many as 40. [PAR-3122]
- 1901 The 1901 annual report describes a log building, with fire escapes and good ventilation. Heating was provided by wood stoves. There was accommodation for 80 pupils and 8 staff. [PAR-3470].
- 1908 Annual report noted that there was a new wood-frame building for the school house. [PAR-3471]
- 1911 In 1910-1911 the department began to formalize relationships with various church organizations for the administration of native education. It classified existing buildings into one of three categories, according to the condition of the buildings and the facilities available. The Onion Lake school was a "Class C" school, meaning that the conditions did not fully meet those of the highest standard, but was considered to be sanitary and in good repair. The minimum standards required to be met were for hospital accommodation, modern ventilation and sufficient land for farming. [ACC-0092a; ACC-0093]
Inspections of the building were conducted by the government on a regular basis

in the period after 1911. [PAR-3220, PAR-3221, PAR-3222, PAR-3223, PAR-3224, PAR-0938, PAR-3225, PAR-3178, PAR-3228, PAR-3227, PAR-0950, PAR-0952a, PAR-3124]

- 1914 A letter from the Bishop of Saskatchewan to Indian Affairs on July 22, 1914 declared all the property to belong to Mr. Matheson and the Church of England. [PAR-1520]
- 1918 A letter from Mrs. E.B. Matheson to Duncan Campbell Scott, undated circa February 1918, noted that the school properties had been placed in the possession of the Bishop of Saskatchewan soon after husband's death. [PAR-0941]
- 1922 In 1922 it was reported by a travelling nurse that the school was poorly ventilated, the condition of buildings was poor, the boys were not kept clean and there was a shortage of milk. [PAR-0953a] Five months later the department approved an increase of pupilage, provided the girls' dorm was enlarged [PAR-0958].
- 1923 The Church authorities were aware that the building was inadequate by 1923, and notes provided by them described the school as old and unsafe.[PAR-0959]

Second Onion Lake Residential School

As with the previous Onion Lake Mission School several inspections were conducted during the existence of the residential school. [PAR-1029, PAR-0317, PAR-3172, PAR-3236, PAR-3237, PAR-3171, PAR-0887]

- 1924 The new school buildings, were erected between 1924 and 1926. The buildings consisted of a large main building, a chapel, a principal's residence, a silo and a few other minor structures. [PAR-3564]
The new Onion Lake Indian Residential School, which became operational in 1926, was built and owned by the government of Canada through a contract let to James Priel construction. [PAR-3543] There was also a 200 acre farm operation at the school with cultivated farms and livestock. [PAR-0884]
- 1926 The residential school became operational on January 2, 1926. [PAR-1921] In a *Battleford News* article dated November 17, 1927, the new building was described as one of the "nicest and best located Indian Residential Schools in Canada." [PAR-1006]
- 1938 Because of negative reports, the Anglican Church decided to open another classroom at the school with Departmental approval. [PAR-1064]
- 1939 A small frame building housing the a pump and engine on the lake shore at the school was destroyed by fire on February 28, 1939, cause unknown. [PAR-1067]

1943 An engineer's report dated June 9, 1943 found that sewage disposal at the school was maintained by a septic tank. The tank was backed up and raw sewage was spilling into a siphon chamber from where school personnel would manually pump sewage down a hillside. [PAR-1103] On December 1, 1943 the Onion Lake Church of England School was destroyed by fire. A copy of the RCMP incident report, dated December 4, 1943, is included in the document collection. [PAR-0891]

LAND

Original Mission Buildings were constructed on the northeast corner of the Makaoo Reserve (#120). This land was combined with the Seekaskootch (#119) holdings to form the Onion Lake Reserve in 1914. The Onion Lake Reserve is located on the Saskatchewan/Alberta border, about 42 kilometres northwest of the City of Lloydminster. The North Saskatchewan River flows through the reserve. The school buildings were always located on the Saskatchewan side of the reserve. The second residential school was constructed at a new site on the Onion Lake Reserve, six miles from where the missionaries first built in 1924. All church land used at Onion Lake was part of the reservation. The first location was used as land ceded for church purposes, although this did not legally take place until many years after the buildings were built (1919). [PAR-0881, PAR-1534] Located in Treaty 6 [Source - "Alberta Indian Residential Schools," Resource Data Division, Alberta Environmental Protection, 1996]

PHOTOS, PLANS and OTHER MEDIA

PAR-0877	Diagram	Plan of Seekaskootch [Sask] and Makaoo [Sask and Alberta] Indian Reserves, No. 119 & 120, Treaty No. 6 N.W.T.
PAR-0878	Diagram	Plan of Seekaskootch and Makaoo Indian Reserves, No. 119 & 120, Treaty No. 6 N.W.T.
PAR-0882	Diagram	Plan of Proposed Lands for Roman Catholic and English Missions in Indian Reserve No. 120
PAR-1530a	Diagram	Sketch of the location of the proposed addition to the Church of England Mission.
PAR-0881	Diagram	Plan of Proposed Lands for Roman Catholic and English Missions in Indian Reserve No. 120, Sask.
PAR-11072	Map	Front of School and two cross-sections of 1924 residential school at Onion Lake.

PAR-11073	Map	Left side elevation. Second-floor plan of of 1924 residential school at Onion Lake.
PAR-11074	Map	Basement floor plan of 1924 residential school at Onion Lake.
PAR-11075	Map	Ground-floor plan of 1924 residential school at Onion Lake.
PAR-11076	Map	First-floor plan of 1924 residential school at Onion Lake.

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

There was an operating agreement between the Diocese of Saskatchewan and the government to operate the Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School. [PAR-1502]

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

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)

1919 In a letter to Duncan Campbell Scott, dated February 13, 1919, the Bishop of Saskatchewan recalled the events surrounding the dismissal of a court case. Three girls from Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School were lured away for “immoral purposes” by a young Roman Catholic boy. After a police investigation and the laying of charges, the case was dismissed. The Bishop alleged that the police and the judge mismanaged the case and that this was done purposely. [PAR-3589] The Assistant Deputy/Secretary of Indian Affairs responded to the letter on Feb 20th. He noted that since the girl in question was “not of previously chaste character” criminal charges against the offender could not be laid. [PAR-3570]

Incidents (Physical)

- 1906 In a letter to the Indian Agent at Onion Lake, dated November 28, 1906, the Indian Commissioner Mr. D. Laird, noted that ear-twisting as a punishment should be completely dropped and that overworking children through manual labour was unacceptable. [PAR-0985]
- 1923 There were allegations made by a student of Onion Lake Anglican IRS that he was poorly fed and abused at school. An investigation was done and the student

eventually recanted his earlier claims. [PAR-3193, PAR-0960, PAR-0962, PAR-3588a, PAR-0961a]

CONVICTIONS

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at Onion Lake IRS or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A series of letters from J.R. Matheson to various recipients of the Anglican Church Missionary Society indicate that he was personally responsible for the hiring of employees at the school. [PAR-3615, PAR-3616, PAR-3123]

Principal Ellis hired a mechanic for the new Onion Lake Anglican IRS with permission of the Church authorities and Indian Affairs . [PAR-3562, PAR-3563, PAR-3563a, PAR - 3563b]

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

The school only had three principals:

Reverend J.R Matheson - Reverend Matheson ran the Onion Lake mission prior to the creation of a boarding program and was officially principal until 1916.

Doctor Elizabeth Beckett Matheson - Nominally in charge of school while her husband was ill after approximately 1911, Dr. Matheson became principal from 1916 to 1917 while a replacement for her was found. [PAR-0929]

Reverend Henry Ellis - Became principal of Onion Lake IRS around October 6, 1917. He remained Principal of Onion Lake until the 1943 fire. Rev. Ellis became Principal of Saint Alban's IRS at Prince Albert. [PAR-0935]

Research completed: March 29, 2004

Research updated: June 7, 2004

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



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St. Alban's Indian Residential School (1944-1951) **School Narrative**

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

NAME OF SCHOOL and VARIANTS

St. Alban's Indian Residential School
Onion Lake Indian Residential School
Saint George Boy's Residence¹

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

- 1943 Onion Lake Church of England Indian Residential School burns down; search for new school facilities begins and St. George's facility in Prince Albert is selected as temporary site of school. (See Onion Lake IRS School Narrative)
The school had still been receiving appropriations from Parliament even while it was physically nonexistent. [PAR-1234]
- 1944 School reopens at St. George Boy's Residence in Prince Albert, renamed St. Alban's IRS
- 1947 Reverend Ellis steps down as Principal of St. Alban's. Reverend G. Fisher is appointed new school principal.
- 1948 Reverend G. Fisher dies and the school Matron Miss Jackson operates school in absence of school principal. Reverend Pilcher is appointed new school principal.
- 1951 On July 1, 1951, St. Alban's Indian Residential School was permanently closed and its pupilage of 100 students was transferred to the Lac la Ronge IRS. [PAR-3662]
The school is unofficially called Prince Albert Indian Residential School by local officials. Actual name change does not occur until 1953. (See Prince Albert IRS

¹This name has only been used to refer to the building at which St. Alban's was formed in 1944. It was previously a boy's residence throughout the 1930's. [PAR-1131, PAR-0721]

School Narrative)

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

Dates managed by Church

The school was managed by the Indian School Administration of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

The school was located in the Diocese of Saskatchewan while it was in operation. The Diocese of Saskatchewan owned the property and school buildings.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The Diocese of Saskatchewan owned the St. George Boys' Residence building when the discussion to reopen Onion Lake as Saint Alban's was undertaken. The government agreed to a rental agreement, where they would lease the building for a period of five years to run the residential school and would pay the Diocese \$2000.00 a year "in lieu of rent". It was also agreed that the Diocese would continue to pay any taxes on the building. [PAR-1141] [PAR-1544]

Every 6 months the Bishop was required to make application for rent and would receive \$1000.00 [PAR-3338, PAR-3337]

Throughout the period several inspections of the school were conducted by government officials. [PAR-1604. PAR-1150, PAR-0446, PAR-1178]

1943 Prior to the opening of the school, there was a dispute between Indian Affairs and the MSCC as to the repair work conducted on Saint Alban's to prepare it for the arrival of students. The building required over \$14,000 in repairs while Indian Affairs had not anticipated even 50% of such a cost. [PAR-1545] In another report discussing this very issue, it was found that the school had a leaky roof and a wooden fire escape which had been neglected and was rotting. [PAR-1547]

1944 The school was overcrowded in its first year of operation. Although 100 students had been approved, the Principal allowed 150 to attend. [PAR-1557] The Principal justified his action in a letter dated December 26, 1944, in which he noted that there was enough room for 122 pupils in the school. He also commented that the since many of the children were "very small" the additional pupils did not suffer. [PAR-1560]

1946 Several letters were exchanged by inspectors and the government addressing the

issue of overcrowding and fire risk throughout 1946 and 1947. [PAR-0905, PAR-1572, PAR-3243]

1947 A letter from H.A. Alderwood to Indian Affairs branch, dated October 1, 1947, stated that the school overcrowding problem could be resolved by the opening of the new Lac la Ronge School. [PAR-0350]

To relieve overcrowding at the school, a boy's dormitory was opened at the army barracks in Prince Albert (where Lac la Ronge IRS was to be moved) and those students were transported to Saint Alban's every day for classes. Although the plan called for 30 boys to be kept at Building No. 30 at the barracks, in actuality there were 56. It was intended that they would eventually become students of Lac la Ronge IRS when it opened. [PAR-0912, PAR-1591, PAR-3167, PAR-0917, PAR-0350]

LAND

St. Alban's IRS was located in the city of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The Saint Alban's IRS property was owned by Diocese of Saskatchewan. [PAR-1130]

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

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 (Physical)

On August 31, 1945 a group of parents at Little Pine Reserve made allegations of abuse against a staff member about poor clothing and food. They also claimed that the school was overcrowded. [PAR-0897b] In response an Indian Agent investigated the claims. [PAR-3393]

An inspection report dated April 30, 1946 noted that there were dissatisfied boys at the school who were considered a "menace to the other children." [PAR-0905]

Incidents (Student on Student)

There are two documents which allude to sexual misconduct among students in November 1948. [PAR-0396, PAR-0397]

CONVICTIONS

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at St. Alban's IRS or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The students housed at the army camp before the school opened were placed on the quarterly return for Lac la Ronge IRS, even though the school had not officially opened. [PAR-3663]

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

- 1: Reverend Henry Ellis -Was the principal of the old Onion Lake Anglican IRS and moved to Prince Albert to become Principal of the new St. Alban's IRS. He was principal of the school from its opening to April 4, 1947.
- 2: Reverend Geo. W. Fisher - Began his duties at St. Alban's IRS on 1947. He died while Principal around December 31, 1948.
- 3: Matron Miss Elsie M. Jackson - Took over school temporarily when Reverend Fisher died. [PAR-0446]
- 4: Reverend N.D. Pilcher - It is unclear when exactly Reverend Pilcher became Principal of Saint Alban's. However, it was likely sometime between his appointment in April, 1949 and the end of that year. [PAR-1155]

Research completed: March 29, 2004

Research updated: June 7, 2004

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National Centre for
Truth and Reconciliation
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

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Prince Albert Indian Residential School (1953-1997)

School Narrative

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

NAME OF SCHOOL and VARIANTS

Lac la Ronge Indian Residential School
Prince Albert Indian Residential School
All Saints Indian Residential School
Prince Albert Student Residence (1969-1973)
Prince Albert Indian Student Residence (1973-1985)
Prince Albert Indian Student Education Centre (1985-1997)

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

- 1951 Saint Alban's IRS is closed and staff and students are transferred to Lac la Ronge IRS. [PAR-3662]
- 1953 Lac la Ronge IRS is officially renamed Prince Albert IRS. However, school retains the informal title of All Saints IRS well into the 1960s. [PAR-PAR-0600, PAR-0601, PAR-0603]
- 1962 Operation Agreement between government and Anglican Church to operate Prince Albert IRS.
- 1965 First of new set of dormitory cottages built.
- 1969 Government takes over Prince Albert Indian Residential School.
- 1985 Residential schooling program transferred to Prince Albert Grand Council with funding agreements from government.
- 1986 Transfer of School Block program funding from Wahpeton Band to Prince Albert District Chiefs.

- 1995 Agreement to close Prince Albert by 1997. Old school trailers destroyed.
- 1997 Prince Albert residential education program ends. [PAR-3221, PAR-3103a]
- 1998 Residence reopens as a therapeutic centre with funding provided by Lac la Ronge child and family services agency. [PAR-3102b]

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

Dates managed by Church

The school was administered by Principals hired by the Anglican Church from the amalgamation of All Saints and St. Albans in 1951 to April 1, 1969.

Dates managed by Government

The government took over operation of all Residential Schools in Saskatchewan on April 1, 1969.

Dates managed by Band or other aboriginal group

A few years after 1969, the Chiefs of various First Nations from the Prince Albert area began to ask for a greater role in the operation of the residence. The Wahpeton Band was also involved in some aspects of the operation of the residence including payment of teachers at the school block and operating several buses to local schools in Prince Albert. This arrangement ceased in 1986. [PAR-5548, PAR-5548b, PAR-3386, PAR-4183, PAR-3388, PAR-6639, PAR-6641, PAR-6704, PAR-0160]

Although the First Nations were advising and operating some aspects of operations at the residence, the government continued to officially manage the residence. [PAR-0264] After 1985, the First Nations officially take over the operation and control of the residence and school program at Prince Albert. The Government of Canada continues to provide funding for such activities through comprehensive funding agreements. [PAR-6702b]

1972 A Resolution passed by the Prince Albert Chief's Conference on October 8, 1972 formally requested that a Board of Directors be set up to operate the Residence effective April 1, 1973. [PAR-0149]

1973 The Prince Albert Student Residence Board was comprised of all members of the

Prince Albert District Chiefs. It initially formed an interim board in April 1973. [PAR-3928] The Board reviewed and approved student applications to the school, overlooked construction at the school, appointed administrators at the residence, evaluated the performance of staff members, and approved the principalship at the school block. [PAR-3907, PAR-4263, PAR-4261, PAR-4280, PAR-0010, PAR-0009, PAR-3878, PAR-3076b, PAR-3112a]

- 1975 The agreement to advise on Prince Albert Student Residence was extended by both the Board of Directors and government on April 16, 1975 and covered the period April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976. [PAR-0135d] It also extended for period between April 1, 1976 and December 10, 1976. [PAR-0126] Finally it extended between April 1, 1977 and March 31, 1978. [PAR-0158a]
- 1977 On April 1, 1977, the government made an agreement with the Board of Directors and the Wahpeton Band for the provision of education services at the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence School. The agreement called for the Board to develop and operate a Grade one to Grade four education program at the Residence. The agreement also required the provision of janitorial and instructional supplies and bussing services. Additionally, the Board declared that the Wahpeton Band would act as administrator of funds for these activities. [PAR-0097a]

A management board consisting of the administrator of the school and various other parties including a government representative and the Board coordinator was formed to “ensure that the Board of Directors objective of “Indian Control” be carried out to the fullest. The Committee do not make policy - this is Board Business.” [PAR-0126]

- 1985 There are several “transfer dates” in the historical record all of them occurring in 1985. It is likely that different portions of the school program were transferred on different dates before the official ceremonial transfer.

May 1, 1985: Transfer of operations and maintenance responsibilities. [PAR-0162]

July 1985: Date of transfer for employees from government to Prince Albert Chiefs. [PAR-3108]

November 22, 1985: Official ceremony commemorating transfer at Prince Albert. [PAR-0163]

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The buildings comprising the Residential Schools were owned and operated by the government until 1985. After this period the record is unclear as to exactly who “owned” the buildings.

Most of the buildings that comprised the All Saints IRS continued to be used during the operation of Prince Albert IRS. (See All Saints Indian Residential School Narrative) A Resolution passed by the Prince Albert Chiefs in 1987 discussing Opawakoscikan Reserve land rental noted, “Whereas I.N.A.C. (Indian Affairs) still owns all of the buildings on the Opawakoscikan as evidenced by their unwillingness to provide funding in 1987/88 to permit P.A.D.C.(Prince Albert District Chiefs) to recover the costs of insurance.” [PAR-6684] It is unknown whether the Department ever transferred ownership of the buildings over to any First Nation. It is likely that if a transfer did take place the buildings are now owned by the Peter Ballantyne First Nation.

Throughout the history of the operation of the school several inspections were conducted by government officials, city fire commissioners and provincial officials. [PAR-0612, PAR-0621, PAR-1252, PAR-0238a, PAR-4205, PAR-0706, PAR-3379, PAR-3379a, PAR-1506, PAR-1506a, PAR-4288, PAR-0044, PAR-0057, PAR-4253, PAR-1250, PAR-8060a, PAR-0122, PAR-0156, PAR-3458, PAR-0150, PAR-0175a, PAR-3383a, and PAR-1465 through to PAR-1475]

1954 Several reports to the government by church and local officials asked for large scale repairs to the school. [PAR-1392] The government approved of the repairs and construction delayed the beginning of the school year in September. [PAR-0629] The delay lasted until January 1955. [PAR-0640]

A letter from H.M. Jones to the Chairman of the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg, dated October 27, 1954, stated; “In short, the Prince Albert Residential School has been one of our problem establishments and I can only hope that the completion of current repairs and remodelling will raise it from that category and benefit all concerned in the future.” [PAR-0638]

1965 A contract was made on June 4, 1965 between Citizen and Immigration and Pigott Construction Limited to build two new 24 bed cottage dormitories at PAIRS. [PAR-3365a]

1967 In a letter, dated November 24th, 1967, Principal D. Lawson notes that the four new cottage units at PAIRS are the “finest accommodation at present in operation among our Indian residential schools.” [PAR-1496]

1972 A Band Council Resolution, passed jointly by the Lac la Ronge and Montreal Lake bands' on October 11, 1972, requested new dormitories to be built at Prince Albert Student Residence because the old dormitories were not suitable for children. [PAR-4212, PAR-4212a]

1974 The Prince Albert Indian Student Residence initially operated its 8 classroom school block in the old H huts in the fall of 1974. In January 1975 the new ATCO multi-complex trailers began to accommodate the school block. [PAR-0011a]

1978 A book entitled "The State of Federal Schools in the Prince Albert District" produced by Education - Planning and Research, Prince Albert District, DIAND in March, 1978 noted:

All of the Federal Schools are in violation of some health and fire regulations. Some should be shut down but aren't because of hopes that new facilities will soon be built. One, the PAISR, has been ordered closed in June, unless major changes are made. [PAR-3159, page 90]

1979 In September 1979, a report (author unknown) was prepared entitled, "A proposal-establishing the need for the building of a school and two cottages at the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence." The report concludes that the ATCO school block is a temporary measure and must be immediately replaced with a more permanent solution. The report observed the following:

"The school is composed of 10 ATCO trailers, consisting of 8 classrooms, one storage room, a Principal's office and a storage-staff room." [PAR-0081]

1980 The Chairman of the Board of Directors of PAISR expressed their concerns about the poor condition and inadequacy of the school trailers on January 8, 1980. [PAR-0079] Chief Sol Sanderson also expressed similar concerns by letter dated March 10, 1980. [PAR-0077]

1988 In 1988, the school's assets as listed in a Comprehensive Funding Agreement were: Garage; School Block; Green House; Administration Building; Auditorium; Cottages; Staff Residence; Heated Storage; Water sanitation and streetlights [PAR-6686i]

1989 In 1989, the school's assets as listed in a Comprehensive Funding Agreement were: School Auditorium; PAISR school; Student Residence Cottages 1-14; Single Teacherages 1 and 2; A number of water mains, sanitary mains and street

lights. [PAR-6698]

1995 The PAISEC school trailers were demolished by a contractor sometime prior to January 15, 1995. [PAR-3371b, PAR-3371]

LAND

The barracks of the No. 122 Basic Training Centre were located on the outskirts of the city of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. At the time it was located on Twentieth Street West. [PAR-0553, PAR-1147]

The land surrounding PAIRS was held by the government since the 1940s. [PAR-3067] By Order in Council P.C. 1982-2361, dated August 5, 1982, the land comprising the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence was designated a reserve for the use of the Peter Ballantyne Band. The reserve is known as Opawakoscikan Indian Reserve. [PAR-3385a]

PHOTOS, PLANS and OTHER MEDIA

PAR-11068	Diagram	Blueprint for 24-pupil cottage dormitory
PAR-11069	Diagram	Blueprint for 20-pupil cottage dormitory
PAR-11070	Diagram	Blueprint for 16-pupil cottage dormitory
PAR-4019	Diagram	Sketch of the kitchen facilities at Prince Albert
PAR-4300	Diagram	Sketch entitled "My reading design"
PAR-1237	Diagram	Plans of barracks reserve property
PAR-1395b	Diagram	Plan showing part of barracks reserve property
PAR-1667b	Diagram	Diagram of kitchen area
PAR-4406	Diagram	Administration and Services Building for PAIRS.
PAR-4403	Diagram	Basement plan and details for 24 Bed Cottage Dormitory Block.
PAR-1484f	Diagram	Sketch of H-hut
PAR-3145d	Diagram	Sketched floor plan of cottage 1
PAR-3145f	Diagram	Sketched floor plan of cottage 1
PAR-3145h	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 2
PAR-3145j	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 2
PAR-3145l	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 2
PAR-3145n	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 3
PAR-3145p	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 3
PAR-3145r	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 4

PAR-3145t	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 2
PAR-3145v	Diagram	Sketch of floor plan of cottage 4
PAR-3141a	Diagram	Floor plan sketch of Hut 35
PAR-4293	Diagram	Floor plan sketch of Prince Albert
PAR-3067a	Diagram	Sketch of school lands
PAR-3072a	Diagram	Sketch of school lands
PAR-3076c	Diagram	Sketch of school lands
PAR-3070a	Diagram	Sketch of school lands
PAR-0125	Diagram	Blueprint of school cottage locations
PAR-03065b	Diagram	Sketch of school lands
PAR-3064a	Diagram	Sketch of school lands
PAR-3673a	Diagram	Map of Ex-Training Centre/Army barracks in Prince Albert
PAR-0385a	Diagram	Diagram of gymnasium
PAR-0385b	Diagram	Diagram of dormitory
PAR-3710a	Diagram	Diagram of agricultural land
PAR-4405	Diagram	Standard three-bedroom residence plans.
PAR-1108	Diagram	Plan of school lands
PAR-4048	Diagram	Plan of school lands
PAR-11071	Map	Map of City of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
PAR-3087i	Map	Plan of school lands
PAR-0081a	Map	Map of school grounds
PAR-0137	Map	Map of school grounds

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

The school was operated by the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada. On May 1, 1962 the Department signed an agreement to operate Prince Albert Indian Residential School with the MSCC. [PAR-3978a]

Although the school was no longer operated by the Anglican Church after 1969, service contracts between DIAND and the Anglican Church extended certain elements of the operations at PAIRS. Two service contracts covering the periods from September 1, 1970 to August 31, 1971 and September 1, 1971 to August 31, 1972 respectively were enacted to provide pastoral counselling to students and staff. [PAR-2887, PAR-0147a] As at other Anglican residential schools the Anglican Church of Canada still recruited Child Care Workers and Administrators between April 1, 1971 and March 31, 1973.

By agreement with DIAND, dated May 3, 1973, the Prince Albert Student Residence Board of Directors agreed to “meet on a regular basis to discuss and advise plans and policies pertaining to the Prince Albert Student Residence.” The agreement lasted from

April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975. [PAR-0136b]

After 1985 the school and residence were being operated through yearly comprehensive funding agreements between the government and Prince Albert Chiefs are represented by the Prince Albert Grand Council [eg. PAR-6702b]

DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS

Incidents (Sexual)

The government is aware of the existence of one convicted sexual perpetrator at the school during its operation. George Zimmerman was convicted of nine counts of indecent assault, two counts of having sexual intercourse with children, and one count of attempted sexual intercourse on November 19, 1994. He was present at Prince Albert from 1975 to 1982.

Incidents (Physical)

1961 During the summer and the fall of 1961, Prince Albert IRS was criticized in the matter of disciplining drunk students. [PAR-1252] In an October 20, 1961 letter it was noted that some drunk students were given disciplinary action by being locked up for three days and placed on a diet of bread and water. [PAR-1253] However, the allegations were discounted by the Chief of the Education Division in a letter dated October 23, 1961. [PAR-1646]

Incidents (Student on Student)

1962 A letter from Principal Bramwell to the Superintendent of Duck Lake Agency on November 12, 1962 discussed the incident of a high school student slapping a girl. [PAR-1220]

CONVICTIONS

George Zimmerman was convicted of nine counts of indecent assault, two counts of having sexual intercourse with children, and one count of attempted sexual intercourse on November 19, 1994. He was present at Prince Albert from 1975 to 1982.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A complaint by a student on April 2, 1956 alleged that students were drinking and mixing in the Residential School living quarters. A follow up report dated May 1, 1956 dismissed the claims. [PAR-0772]

Not all staff resided at the school. In 1960, only three teachers lived at the school. The remainder presumably lived in the city. [PAR-1248]

The 1966 All Saints Residential School Staff Manual provided guidelines for the administration of corporal punishment at the school. [PAR-0233]

A PASR Board of Directors meeting on June 28, 1973 noted:

Jim (*Roberts, administrator of PASR*) indicated that absenteeism without good cause, lateness, consuming of alcoholic beverages while on the job, and abuse of children will not be tolerated by the administration. The Chiefs were insistent that any staff member found abusing children be released immediately and that they be brought before the Board of Directors. [PAR-4248]

The Prince Albert Tribal Council developed guidelines for child protection reporting in April 1993. The report outlines the responsibilities of any PATC staff members with regard to child abuse and any abuses they suspect or observe. [PAR-0380b]

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Reverend A.J. Scrase: Principal of PAIRS 1953-1957.

Reverend William E. Bramwell: Principal of PAIRS 1957-1967.

David Lawson: Administrator of Prince Albert Student Residence 1967-1973.

R. Martin: Administrator of Prince Albert Student Residence 1973.

James Absalom Roberts: Administrator of Prince Albert Student Residence 1973-1976.

Joy Harman: Principal (Senior Teacher) of PASR School Block 1975-1976.

Howard Bighead: Administrator of Prince Albert Student Residence 1976-1990.

Stanley Johnson: Principal of PASR and PAISEC (school block) 1996.

Myrna Turner: Principal of PAISEC (school block) 1982-1996.

Jerry McLeod: Director of PAISEC 1990-1996.

Research completed: March 30, 2004

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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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