

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.

St. Paul's IRS
School Narrative
[2009 06 17]

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

NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS

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|--|---------------|
| • Episcopal School (This school may have preceded the Boarding School) [PUL-007826] | 1890 |
| • St. Paul's Home for Indian Girls [PUL-007828] | At least 1893 |
| • Reverend Mr. Swainson's Home / Mr. Swainson's Boarding School [PUL-007833; PUL-007819] | At least 1893 |
| • Kissok Home / St. Paul's Home [PUL-007850] | At least 1895 |
| • St. Paul's Boarding School [PUL-007811, PUL-000861]
(Sometimes referred to as Boys' Home or Girls' Home) | 1892-1911 |
| • Blood (St. Paul's) Boarding School [PUL-009347] | 1911-1924 |
| • St. Paul's Mission Anglican Boarding School [PUL-001014] | 1916-1924 |
| • Blood C.E./Church of England Indian Residential School [PUL-000936] | To 1924 |
| • St. Paul's Indian Residential School [PUL-000937] | 1924-1975 |
| In 1924 the name changed from Blood C.E. School to St. Paul's Indian Residential School in government correspondence to distinguish it from Blood R.C. School. | |
| • Anglican Indian Residential School at Cardston, Alberta [PUL-001220] | 1924-1975 |
| • St. Paul Student Residence/St. Paul's [PUL-002995-0000] | 1965-1975 |
| • St. Paul's Hostel [PUL-001380] | 1965-1975 |

YEARS DURING WHICH THE SCHOOL WAS OPERATED SOLELY OR IN PART BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS A RESIDENCE FOR SCHOOL AGE STUDENTS

- 1882-1975

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

1880 In 1880 an Anglican Missionary arrived on the Blood Reserve and started the work of the school [PUL-001285; PUL-001329]. Other documentation suggests that the mission school was not opened till 1882, when a teacher arrived on the Blood Reserve [CGY-080747¹]. Early educational efforts on the Blood reserve were on a day basis [PUL-800343²].

¹Documents prefixed 'CGY' are from the Alberta Anglican Diocese of Calgary collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

²This document is from the Special Collections Libraries and Cultural Resources University of Calgary - Anglican Diocese of Calgary Archives. This is not a Crown-sourced document.

- By 1892 A girls' boarding school, conducted by the Church of England Missionary Society, was in operation close to the Blood Reserve. Three Episcopal day schools were also in operation on the reserve at this time; however, it is not known if any of these day schools were associated with the Girls' Home [PUL-007847; PUL-800343].
- By 1893 It appears that a day school was operated in connection with the Boarding School by 1893. It is not known how long the day school was in operation, or if it was one of the three previously mentioned Episcopal day schools on the Blood Reserve [PUL-007819].
- 1894 A Boys' Home was added to the Girls' Home [PUL-007849]. It appears that girls and boys were taught separately [PUL-007793].
- 1911 A cadet corps was organized at the school [PUL-001329].
- 1925 Staff and pupils move into the new school building on February 19, 1925 [PUL-800343]. The formal opening of the St. Paul's Residential School on the Blood Reserve, Cardston, Alberta was held June 22, 1925 [PUL-000949].
- By 1934 Grades kindergarten to eleven were being taught at St. Paul's and the school followed the Alberta course of studies. Students were also taught farming, gardening, dairy and poultry raising, domestic science, sewing and dressmaking, nursing, music, athletics and religious instruction [PUL-800002³].
- By 1941 Manual Training classes were conducted at St. Paul's [PUL-002075].
- By 1953 It appears that by 1953 some High school students boarding at St. Paul's IRS were attending classes at Cardston High School [PUL-006380-0001].
- By 1958 The Government negotiated an agreement with St. Mary's School Division No. 2 to have 150 Blood pupils integrated into Divisional Schools. It is not known how many students from St. Paul's IRS were educated under this agreement at this time [PUL-001580; PUL-004168; PUL-006146; BPD-001101-0001].
- By 1959 Junior and Senior High School pupils were receiving instruction at Cardston Public School. It is not known if all junior and senior pupils were integrated at this time [PUL-007985-0000; PUL-007986]. In 1964, Grades 1 to 8 were offered at St. Paul's IRS; however, enrollment in Grades 7 and 8 were low [PUL-001653]
- 1961 St. Paul's IRS conducted Adult Education Courses on Sunday night [PUL-006156].
- 1961 It appears that by September 1961, Home Economics and Industrial Arts programs were discontinued at St. Paul's due to the transfer of students in the senior grades to provincial schools [PUL-000413; PUL-000408].

³This document is from the Glenbow Museum Archives. This is not a Crown-sourced document.

- 1961 The school establishment as of November 1961 consisted of three academic classrooms teaching Beginners to Grade six and one terminal classroom. 50 students in residence at St. Paul's were attending Cardston Public school [PUL-000394]. By December 1961, an unauthorized kindergarten was established at the school [PUL-000385].
- 1962 Effective September 1962 an authorised kindergarten class was established [PUL-000359; PUL-000351]. It appears that three academic classrooms were authorized for the 1962/1963 school year, and that 50-60 resident students were attending integrated schools [PUL-000358]
- 1963 It appears that by October 1963, Home Economics was again taught at St. Paul's. Students in kindergarten to grade nine appear to have been taught at the school [PUL-000338].
- 1964 Grades kindergarten to grade 8 were taught at the school [PUL-006614; PUL-001653]
- 1965 In September 1965, all resident students at St. Paul's IRS were integrated into public schools; St. Paul's IRS became a residence-only facility [PUL-001556].
- 1965 A kindergarten class was operated by the Cardston School Division at St. Paul's IRS on a contract basis [PUL-006590].
- By 1966 By 1966 resident students were attending eight different schools in Magrath and Cardston [PUL-005582-0003].
- 1967 - 1970 In at least February 1967, three kindergarten classes were held in the school block at St. Paul's IRS [PUL-003544]. Cardston School Division operated a grade one classroom and two kindergarten classrooms at St. Paul's IRS in 1967 and classrooms at the school in 1968. Lunches were provided to these students by St. Paul's IRS [PUL-002635; PUL-002720]. It appears that Cardston School Division operated kindergarten classes at St. Paul's IRS in 1969 and 1970. The St. Paul's IRS Audit Report for the period January 1969 to March 1969 indicated that the Cardston School Division paid food and salary costs to the school [PUL-002718]. It is not known if these costs refer to the operation of classrooms at St. Paul's IRS by the Cardston School Board; however, an Inspection Report dated October 30, 1969, on the Cardston Indian kindergarten at St. Paul's IRS, Cardston School Division #2, stated: "the use of this building as a kindergarten will be discontinued in 1970, on completion of new accommodation in Cardston" [PUL-005508-0000; PUL-005508-0001].
- By 1974 In 1970 the Government was negotiating with the Blood Band and Lethbridge Community College for the use of St. Paul's IRS as an adult training centre [PUL-001377]. By 1973, the classroom block was used for adult education purposes [PUL-002992]. By 1974, unused facilities at St. Paul's IRS were shared with the Band Adult Education Program [PUL-009626].

- 1975 In June 1975, St. Paul's Residence closed [PUL-006758]. No students used this residence after June 1975 [PUL-001365].

- 1976 It appears that a cultural/educational program was held at St. Paul's Student Residence in at least 1976 [PUL-009223-0000].

- 1978 By 1978 St. Paul's was used as an Alcoholic and Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Centre [PUL-001368; PUL-001365].

- 1978 Effective July 1, 1978, school buildings (including the residence, gym and five staff houses) were transferred to the Band [PUL-001407].

- 1979 By July 1979, a St. Paul Education Centre was in operation in Cardston, Alberta [PUL-001353].

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

Dates managed by Church

The Mission was established in 1880 by an Anglican Missionary, commissioned by the Anglican Bishop at that time [PUL-001329]. The Church Missionary Society of London managed the Girls' Boarding school by 1892 [PUL-000870; PUL-007847]. In 1919 St. Paul's became absorbed by the M.S.C.C. (The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada) and this organization managed the school and residence to 1965 [PUL-001329; PUL-001628] and St. Paul's Residence from 1965 to 1969 [PUL-003544; PUL-005502; PUL-007990-0000].

The 1911 Agreement for the Operation of St. Paul's Boarding School was signed by the Bishop of Calgary [PUL-009347].

The 1962 Agreement for the Operation of St. Paul's IRS was signed by the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada [PUL-001628].

Employees of St. Paul's Student Residence came under the Public Service Employment Act as of April 1, 1969 [PUL-007990]. The Church continued to nominate residence administrators [PUL-002593] and may have also aided in the recruitment of Child Care Workers in at least 1973 [DRS-000183]. In 1970 and 1973 the Church entered into service contracts with the Government to provide Chaplains to the school [PUL-001393; PUL-001392]. In 1973 the Church entered into a contract with the Crown to provide liaison services between the Crown and Aboriginal groups and to provide advice on matters related to student residences [FFR-000986]. A similar contract may have been entered into in 1974 [DRS-000182-0000; DRS-000182-0001].

Dates managed by Government

By 1955 the Government employed teachers at St. Paul's IRS [PUL-001134; PUL-009478; PUL-001628]. From 1956 to 1965 the senior teacher, employed by the Government, supervised teachers and classrooms [PUL-000515; PUL-005610; PUL-000385].

The Government assumed responsibility for the operation of the residence as of April 1, 1969. At this time, most employees came under the provisions of the Public Service Employment Act [PUL-007990-0000].

Dates taken over by province

From 1964-1965 Cardston School Board provided two teachers for junior rooms at St. Paul's IRS [PUL-006046-0000; PUL-006046-0001].

From 1965 to 1970, Cardston School Division operated kindergarten and in at least 1967, a grade one classroom at St. Paul's IRS. Documents suggest that the Cardston School Board operated a kindergarten classroom at St. Paul's IRS in 1965, one grade one classroom and two kindergarten classrooms in 1967, classrooms in 1968 and kindergarten classrooms from 1969 to 1970 [PUL-006590; PUL-003544; PUL-002635; PUL-002720; PUL-002718; PUL-005508-0000; PUL-005508-0001].

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

- 1880 The Mission building was located on the west side of the Belly River within a mile of the Blood Agency and south of Fort Macleod [PUL-000009; PUL-007619; PUL-001329]. It appears that this building was situated near the Blood reserve and may have been located on an island opposite the Indian Agency [PUL-007828; PUL-800343].
- 1889 A kitchen, dairy and rooms were built of logs [PUL-0001329]
- By 1893 By 1893 the building was a two-storey log building. The ground floor contained a "school room, dining room, [work/wood] room, kitchen, stove room and lavatory, while the upstairs [contained] two dormitories and an assistant [Matron's] room and small closet" [PUL-007828].
- 1894 A water closet for the girls was built close to the girls' building and a conservatory was added to the mission building. By 1894 there was also a teachers' building, stable, poultry house and root house. A boys' home and a new water closet for the boys was added. This building contained a bathroom, playroom, kitchen, dining room where boys and girls took meals, two dormitories and two staff rooms. It appears that a new school building was also constructed at this time which housed both girls' and boys' classrooms [PUL-007849]. A laundry building and barns were erected [PUL-800343].
- 1895 A hospital was erected. This building may have later been used as a boys' home [PUL-800343].
- 1911 A new dormitory was added the hospital building which was converted to the boys' home [PUL-001329; PUL-800343].
- 1916 A 20 x 50 addition was built to the girls' home for a play and wash room [PUL-001016].
- 1923-1925 A new brick school building was constructed by the Government on the Blood Reserve four and a half miles southwest of Cardston. This building officially

- opened in July 1925. It included an entrance hall, laundry, reception room, school chapel, dormitories, classrooms and accommodation for 125 [PUL-007220; PUL-007230; PUL-000951].
- 1925 Outbuildings including a pumphouse, workshop, piggery, implement shed and root cellar were built at the school [PUL-007242-0000].
- 1926 A hen house, cold storage and dairy were built at the school [PUL-007243-0000].
- 1929 The top floor of the school was finished and included dormitories [PUL-007356]. This may be a reference to the finishing of the attic at the school which was undertaken in 1928 [PUL-007327].
- 1929 A church was built on the school grounds and included a basement [PUL-007359].
- 1930 The cow stable was destroyed by fire in May 1930 [AGS-000131⁴], and a new cow barn built by November [AGS-000135].
- 1936 School buildings were connected to Calgary Power Co. lines [PUL-007905-0000].
- 1948-1950 A new classroom block was purchased by the Government and moved to the school. This building was a 'T' shape link trailer building with a basement foundation and was connected to the main building by a walking passage [PUL-001217; PUL-003076; PUL-004880]. It appears that children were occupying these classrooms by January 1950 [PUL-003425].
- 1957 St. Paul's IRS was re-wired at a cost of \$35,950.00 [PUL-004232; PUL-004266].
- c. 1958 The church at St. Paul's IRS was moved closer to Cardston [PUL-008002; PUL-006508].
- 1958 A sewage lagoon was constructed to service the school [PUL-003619].
- 1959 A three bedroom teacherage was constructed [PUL-001990].
- 1960 A duplex teacherage was constructed [PUL-001990].
- 1961-1962 A combined gymnasium / auditorium was constructed at the school [PUL-003670-0001; PUL-004616].
- 1965 In 1965, an upgrading of the mechanical services at St. Paul's IRS was started. Mechanical Services, Phase I included: boiler plant improvements: replacement of boiler plant and conversion from coal to oil firing, partial renovation of heating piping system and automatic control system for heating, and fire protection

⁴Documents with the prefix "AGS" are from the NWT Anglican General Synod collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

services: construction of stairwell enclosures and fire doors on all floors, construction of new emergency fire exits and repairs to existing exits, installation of new dry pipe fire sprinkler system, renovation of fire alarm system [PUL-006826; PUL-007083].

- By 1967 In 1965, a renovation was done to plumbing and heating at the school. Mechanical Services, Phase II included: new dormitory washrooms , replacement of domestic water piping and completion of heating system renovation [PUL-007079-0001; PUL-007014] .
- 1968 New steel fire escapes were constructed at St. Paul's IRS [PUL-007009-0001; PUL-007000].
- 1978 Effective July 1, 1978 school buildings (including the residence, gym and five staff houses) were officially transferred to the Blood Band [PUL-001407].

LAND

- 1880-1925 The school was located near the Blood Reserve at the St. Paul's mission on the west side of the Belly River and within a mile of the Blood Agency [PUL-007619]. It appears that this building may have been located on an island opposite the Indian Agency [PUL-800343].
- 1923 In a band resolution dated February 15, 1923, the Blood Band granted "a block of land on the said Blood Reserve of 640 acres or whatever more may be deemed necessary for the carrying on of the enterprises of the school the location of the said block of land to be determined at a later date by the Church representative & the officials of the Department" [PUL-000582].
- 1923-1925 The new school buildings were located four and a half miles southwest of Cardston at a site chosen by the Church and the Government. This site included two sections of farm land [PUL-000951; PUL-000563; PUL-000575; PUL-000577]. Please note that some documents state that the proposed site for the school was four miles northwest of Cardston [PUL-000565]. One document states that the school was located approximately 4 miles west of Cardston [PUL-003459-0000].
- 1950 On the recommendation of the Government, the school relinquished the use of the southern portions of sections 23 and 24 of the Blood reserve and instead was granted use of the southern half of section 26 [PUL-003206].
- 1953 St. Paul's Parish and St. Paul's School arranged that the school would maintain a vegetable and grain farm and the Parish would use various sections of land previously used by the school to operate a large grain farm. Proceeds from the farm operated by the Parish were to be used for the benefit of the reserve church and St. Paul's school. The Band requested that leases be drawn up granting St. Paul's Parish the use of the portion of section 24 lying north of the C.P.R. right of way and east of Spring Creek Coulee, and the south half of section 26, all in Township 3, Range 26, comprising 420 acres and St. Paul's IRS the use of the

portion of section 24 lying north of the CPR and west of Spring Creek Coulee all in Township 3 Range 26 and comprising approximately 300 acres grazing land and 200 acres of agricultural land [PUL-000647]. It is not known if this arrangement was in effect prior to leases being drawn up and signed.

- 1954 On April 1, 1954, a lease of 420 acres was signed between St. Paul's Parish and the Government for the use of the portion of section 24 lying north of the Cardston-Hillspring C.P.R. right of way and east of Spring Creek Coulee and the south half of section 26 all in township 3, Range 26, West of the Fourth Meridian. Proceeds from this land were to be expended on behalf of the Indian children attending the residential school or under the Blood Council's supervision or the St. Paul's Parish [PUL-007998].
- 1956 On March 14, 1956 Reverend DeWolf, Principal of St. Paul's IRS signed a lease for 500 acres to be used by the school for farming purposes. The lease included a portion of section 23 lying north of the Cardston-Hillspring C.P.R. right of way, a portion of section 24 lying north of the Cardston-Hillspring C.P.R. right of way and west of Spring Creek Coulee all in township 3, Range 26, west of the Fourth Meridian. Proceeds from this land were to be used for the benefit of children attending the IRS [PUL-007999-0000].
- 1957 The lease granted to St. Paul's Parish in 1954 was renewed on April 10, 1957 and included an additional 175 acres: "140 acres in the Northwest corner of Section 23 [Illegible] together with 35 acres [Illegible] of Section 23 North of C.P.R. [right of way]." This lease was to be in effect for three years [PUL-007995-0000; PUL-007995-0001].
- 1957 Farming operations at St. Paul's IRS were discontinued in 1957 [PUL-000645; PUL-003164]. A Band Council Resolution dated March 21, 1957 resolved that the previous lease of 500 acres for the use of St. Paul's IRS be cancelled and a new lease of 102 acres be drafted. The resolution granted the school the use of reserve land within the "northeast quarter of Section 23, north of the Cardston Hillspring C.P.R. Right of Way in Township 3, Range 26, West of the Fourth Meridian and being further described as follows: Beginning at a point near the CPR Ninastoka Station at the Junction of the C.P.R. Right of Way and a road running in a northerly direction to the Hillspring Highway 2375 feet to an iron pin at the northeast corner of the property, in a perpendicular westerly direction along the Hillspring Highway 2375 feet to a fence drive and then in perpendicular southerly direction 1475 feet to the C.P.R. Right of Way" [PUL-000643]. This lease was not drafted and it is not known if the school occupied this land at this time [PUL-003174]. A Band Council Resolution dated July 1957 reduced the amount of land to be used by St. Paul's IRS, granting 38 acres in the northeast corner of Section 23, Township 3, Range 26 west of the fourth meridian for the use of St. Paul's IRS [PUL-003161-0000; PUL-003161-0001; PUL-003161-0002; PUL-003160].

The land used by the school from 1923 remained, throughout the school's history, reserve land owned by the Band [PUL-005302].

St. Paul's was located within Treaty area 7 [Source - "Alberta Indian Residential Schools," Resource Data Division, Alberta Environmental Protection, 1996].

PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA

PUL-004148	Undated	Photographs of various unlabeled buildings at St. Paul's IRS.
PUL-001042	Undated	Photograph of College from the South with notation: Suggested idea for Principal's residence. A note includes the initials S.H.M, possibly S.H. Middleton, principal of St. Paul's IRS from 1911 to 1949.
PUL-000566	c. 1923-1929	Map. Appears to be a map of the proposed site for St. Paul's IRS.
PUL-000575	07/09/1924	Letter contains a rough sketch of Sections 23 and 24, Township 3, Range 26, W & M of the Blood Reserve requested by the Church as the site and land for the new school.
PUL-007412	07/21/1931	General and Detail Plan to Accompany Report [Illegible] on the Sewage Disposal Works as Constructed at St. Paul Indian School near Cardston, Alberta.
PUL-007472	02/11/1933	Letter includes a sketch of the Dormitory, St. Paul's Ang. School.
PUL-005053-0001	c. 04/1940	Proposed Additional Staff Bed Rooms and Installation of Staff Bed Room in the Senior Dormitory, St. Paul's IRS. This plan also shows present Staff Bedroom and Senior Dormitory [see also PUL-005053-0000].
PUL-001329	11/01/1940	Letter. An attached Newspaper article contains a photograph of St. Paul's Anglican School in 1940 and a photograph of the first St. Paul's School, built in 1880.
PUL-004798-0000	08/31/1949	Drawing of proposed changes to classroom block.
PUL-004811-0001	c. 10/04/1949	Drawing of existing layout of classroom block and proposed changes to convert the four classrooms to three classrooms [see also PUL-004811-0000].
PUL-004344	05/25/1955	Set of four plans titled "St. Paul's IRS General Repairs," including plans of the residence roof, basement, first floor and second floor.

PUL-003161-0001	c. 1957	Plan of NE Quarter of Section 23, Blood Reserve Area Approx. 38 Ac. This appears to be a plan of the land granted for the use of the school in 1957.
PUL-002991	02/17/1958	Standard Three Bedroom Bungalow Teacher's Residence.
PUL-005175	04/30/1958	Proposed Teachers Plan Index #1440 St. Paul's IRS Blood Agency, Alberta.
PUL-006769	01/00/1961	Inspection Report for St. Paul's IRS contains a sketch of the kitchen at the school.
PUL-002894	06/07/1961	Plan titled "Cardston Alberta Blood Indian Reserve St. Paul's Residential School Gymnasium."
PUL-003584-0003	c. 1962	Sketch of area to be fenced at St. Paul's IRS. Shows rough layout of immediate school grounds [see PUL-003584-0000 for circa date]
PUL-003459-0000	09/17/1963	Fire Protection Engineering Survey contains photographs of buildings and fire escapes at St. Paul's IRS, including the gymnasium and school block.
PUL-002780-0001	10/30/1963	Sketch showing location of windows in classrooms at St. Paul's IRS.
PUL-003459-0001	11/00/1963	Sketch showing the layout of St. Paul's buildings.
PUL-002927	12/00/1964	Plan - Renovation to Walk-in Cooler Room Equipment St. Paul's Indian Residential School Blood Indian Agency, Alberta
PUL-002865	12/00/1965	Plan - Renovations to Mechanical Services Phase II St. Paul's Indian Residential School Blood Indian Agency, Alberta, Proposed Washroom Renovations
PUL-003543	04/06/1966	Plan of the Renovations of Mechanical Services - Phase II St. Paul Indian Residential School Blood Indian Agency, Alberta, including Partial Plan of Basement Boys' Washroom and Cloakroom Showing Drainage Piping Connections and Plan of Basement Girls' Washroom and Cloakroom Showing Drainage Piping Connections
PUL-002992	09/17/1973	Fire Protection Engineering Survey contains photographs of the residence, School Block and Gymnasium.

GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME

School Year	Number of students
1889/90	38 & 39 enrolled 24 & 28 enrolled
1891/92	11 in residence
1892/93	16 in residence
1893/94	25 authorized
1894/95	24 girls in residence 35 boys
1899/1900	51 in residence
1900/01	50 allowed, over 50 in residence
1902	56 enrolled, average attendance 48
1912/13	40 in residence
1913/14	46 in residence
1914/15	58 in residence
1915/16	58 in residence
1917/18	65 in residence
1919/20	61 in residence
1922/23	73 in residence
1924/25	75 enrolled
1925/26	101 in residence
1926/27	120 in residence
1927/28	120 in residence
1928/29	118 in residence
1929/30	125 enrolled
1930/31	124 enrolled
1931/32	135 enrolled
1932/33	135 enrolled
1933/34	135 enrolled

1934/35	128 enrolled
1935/36	126 in residence
1936/37	125 in residence
1937/38	140 enrolled
1938/39	122 in residence
1939/40	133 in residence
1940/41	136 in residence
1941/42	145 in residence
1943/43	134 in residence
1943/44	140 in residence
1944/45	144 in residence
1945/46	130 in residence
1946/47	133 in residence
1947/48	132 in residence
1948/49	115 in residence
1949/50	122 in residence
1950/51	106 in residence
1951/52	154 in residence
1952/53	127 in residence 5 day
1953/54	138 in residence 2 other
1954/55	147 in residence 3 other
1955/56	168 in residence 3 day
1956/57	173 in residence 2 other
1957/58	170 in residence 2 other
1958/59	167 in residence 2 day

1959/60	165 in residence 2 day
1960/61	130 in residence 33 day
1961/62	128 in residence 31 day
1962/63	108 in residence 35 day
1963/64	127 in residence 39 day
1964/65	119 in residence 47 day
1965/66	117 in residence
1966/67	85 in residence
1967/68	58 in residence
1968/69	36 in residence
1969/70	57 in residence
1970/71	46 in residence
1971/72	65 in residence
1972/73	64 in residence
1973/74	47 in residence
1974/75	93 in residence

STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES

The enrollment at St. Paul's IRS was mostly comprised of students from the Blood Reserve. Occasionally, students from other reserves were admitted to the school. Students from at least the following Bands attended St. Paul's IRS: Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Gleichen, Split Lake, York Factory, Cree, Blackfoot, Aklavik, Mosquito, Blackfoot.

In 1955, twenty five students from Carlton Agency (Saskatchewan) were sent to St. Paul's IRS. By March 1957, approximately 30 or 32 children from Saskatchewan and Manitoba were at St. Paul's IRS. In September 1957, 3 students from the John Smith Indian Reserve were sent to St. Paul's IRS. In 1960, 3 Saskatchewan pupils were accepted for admission into St. Paul's IRS.

In 1960 and 1963, a small number of children were transferred from Old Sun IRS to St. Paul's IRS.

In 1972, 3 students from the Long Plains Reserve, Manitoba stayed at St. Paul's Hostel and attended school in Cardston.

Please note, there may be alternate ways of spelling these band names.

DAY STUDENTS AND STUDENTS PROVIDED LUNCHESES:

It appears from a review of Principal's Monthly Reports that a limited number of Indian and non-Indian day students (from one to five) may have attended classes at St. Paul's in 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959 and 1960. A review of Principal's Monthly Reports and other documents suggests that approximately 29 to 40 day students attended St. Paul's from September 1960 to June 1965. In 1960, St. Paul's IRS began providing a noon lunch for non-resident students attending Cardston schools. Quarterly Returns for the period September 1960 to June 1964 appear to list day students and non-resident students who were provided a lunch from the school. By September 1965, St. Paul's IRS was a residence-only facility and no classes were operated by the school administration. It does appear that for specific periods between 1965 to 1970, kindergarten and grade one classes were operated at St. Paul's by the Cardston School Board.

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| 1957 | At a meeting between the Department of Indian Affairs and church representatives on May 31, 1957, it was decided that an amount of 20 cents per meal would be allowed for residential schools to supply noon-day meals to day school pupils. The Quarterly Returns were to clearly indicate the names of day school pupils and the number of meals consumed [PUL-006247]. |
| 1960 | Up to at least 1960, funding for noon-day meals only applied to day students attending the residential school [PUL-009589-0000; PUL-007985-0001; PUL-001570]. By March 1960 there was discussion regarding the extension of this program to allow St. Paul's IRS to provide noon lunches to Indian day pupils attending the public school in Cardston [PUL-001570; PUL-001569; PUL-001567; PUL-01566]. By September 1960 "all children attending School in the Town of Cardston [were] supplied with a noon day meal in the St. Thomas Anglican Church Hall. The food is transported from St. Paul's Anglican Indian Residential School several minutes before being served"[PUL-006155]. |
| 1961-1962 | St. Paul's IRS Audit Report for 1961 included a notation regarding the rental of an Anglican Church hall "for serving noon day meals to pupils attending school in town [PUL-002680]. A letter dated October 16, 1962 to the Principal of St. Paul's IRS stated "It is noted that there was a payment of \$120.00 to the Anglican Church in Cardston in connection with serving noon day meals to pupils. It is our understanding following our discussions that no further payments of this nature will be made subsequent to June 1962" [PUL-002675]. St. Paul's IRS audit report for 1962 indicates that the rental of the Anglican Church hall was discontinued in June 1962 and that since that time lunches were made up at the school for reserve pupils attending school in Cardston [PUL- |

002665]. By December 1962 “Eighty-five (85) bag lunches [were] made for children who attend[ed] integrated schools but [did] not live in residence [PUL-002781]. Thirty-five day students attended St. Paul’s IRS who had lunch at the school [PUL-002781].

- 1963 A letter dated June 12, 1963 from the Principal of St. Paul’s IRS states: “One problem which seems peculiar to this school is the drain on our budget due to noon lunches. We provide lunches for some 140 integrated pupils, of whom only about 40 are in residence” [PUL-001614]. An Indian Health Services Residential School Environmental Report for St. Paul’s IRS dated October 30, 1963 indicates that there were 39 day pupils enrolled at the school [PUL-002780-0001].
- 1964 An Indian Health Services Residential School Environmental Report for St. Paul’s IRS dated September 24, 1964 indicates that there were 40 day pupils enrolled at the school [PUL-002775-0001]. A Food Service report for St. Paul’s IRS dated November 16, 1964 states “30 day pupils attend St. Paul’s and receive their noon meal from the school” [PUL-002773-0001].
- 1965 A letter, dated July 14, 1966, from the Principal stated: “During the last four months of 1965 we were not feeding day students at noon and not earning the .20 [cents] per day for approximately 100 students” [PUL-002643].
- 1965 All students at St. Paul’s IRS were integrated into public schools, St. Paul’s became a residence-only facility [PUL-001556].

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Church Missionary Society [PUL-000870]

The Synod of the Diocese of Calgary (Anglican) [PUL-000888]

Indian School Administration (I.S.A.) (Before 1946 known as the Indian Eskimo Residential School Commission, believed to be a segment of the M.S.C.C.) [CGY-081901]

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada (M.S.C.C.) [PUL-000912] (renamed the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada) [PUL-001628]

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

- 1911 Agreement for the Operation of St. Paul’s IRS between His Majesty the King and Rt. Rev. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L. Bishop of Calgary [PUL-009347].
- 1962 Agreement for the Operation St. Paul’s IRS between Her Majesty the Queen and the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada [PUL-001628].
- 1970 Chaplaincy Agreement signed by R.M. Sutherland, for the A/Regional Director, Department of Indian Affairs and D.A. Dodman, St. Paul - St. Thomas Parish of the Anglican Church of Canada [PUL-001393]

- 1973 Chaplaincy Agreement signed by [Illegible], D.S.E., Department of Indian Affairs and Allan McCuaig, St. Paul - St. Thomas Parish of the Anglican Church of Canada [PUL-001392].
- 1973 Service Contract between the Church and Government for advisory and liaison duties in connection with Indian student residences [FFR-000986; DRS-000183]. A similar contract may have been entered into in 1974 [DRS-000182-0000; DRS-000182-0001].

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)

- 1892 or 1893 A staff member reported an incident of indecent exposure at the school. No conviction was made due to contrary evidence given by the students involved [PUL-009342]. The document does not state if the individual accused was a staff member or a student.
- 1954 A letter was written by a staff member at Old Sun IRS to a student at St. Paul's IRS, that suggested "unhealthy relations existed" between the two. This staff member was previously employed at St. Paul's IRS. The staff member who found the letter was to discuss the matter with the student involved and the student's mother, and the Superintendent was to recommend the discharge of the staff member from Old Sun IRS. No further information has been located relating to this incident [AAC-09054⁵2].
- 1956 A doctor accused three girls at St. Paul's IRS of being pregnant [PUL-001126]. No further information has been located regarding these claims.
- 1959 The Blood Agency Report for the quarter ending December 31, 1959 states that "several cases of gonorrhoea were found among the young girls." The matter was kept confidential and medical treatment was given to the cases [PUL-006151; NPC-600473b; NPC-600464; NPC-600473a; NPC-600473].

Incidents (Physical)

- 1903 Complaints were made by parents of children at St. Paul's that a staff member had whipped students for misconduct and made pupils eat soap as a punishment for stealing food from the storeroom. One father requested that the students involved be discharged from the school [PUL-007707; PUL-007855; PUL-007706].

⁵Documents with the prefix "AAC" are from the Alberta Anglican Church of Canada document collection. These are not Crown-sourced documents.

- 1949 Straps were taken from two staff members at St. Paul's IRS and rules regarding corporal punishment were explained to the staff [PUL-003435].
- 1949-1952 In November 1949 the Blood Council complained that a staff member at St. Paul's IRS was "rough with the children" and stated that they believed he should be replaced [PUL-002612; PUL-001185; PUL-001184; PUL-001313; PUL-001182; PUL-001181; PUL-001311; PUL-001180; PUL-001178; PUL-001176]. On November 3, 1950, the Blood Council complained that "the children were not getting enough to eat and that a mode of punishment was to make the children go without meals and wash all the dishes" [PUL-001163]. In August 1952, parents threatened to withhold children from the school [PUL-009196]. The Church authorities decided that the staff member would be transferred to another position and be replaced at the school [PUL-009197; PUL-009200; PUL-009201; PUL-001143]. In November 1952, the Indian Agent reported further complaints regarding abuse of a student by the staff member [PUL-007971]. The staff member was replaced in December 1952 [AAC-083039]
- 1952 - 1963 Principal's Monthly Reports from 1952 to 1963 reported the number of times corporal punishment was used during the month. During this time period, the frequency of reported instances varied from month to month from zero to seven cases. Only available Principal's Monthly Reports that show incidences of corporal punishment have been provided for the purposes of this report [PUL-002518, PUL-002519, PUL-002514, PUL-002513, PUL-002511; PUL-002509; PUL-002490, PUL-002482, PUL-002479, PUL-002477, PUL-002476, PUL-002471; PUL-002469; PUL-002463; PUL-002462; PUL-002461; PUL-002460; PUL-002459; PUL-002458; PUL-002457; PUL-002456; PUL-002454; PUL-002453; PUL-002452; PUL-002451; PUL-002450; PUL-002449; PUL-002446; PUL-002308; PUL-002305; PUL-002420].
- 1954 A strap was used by a staff member to punish truants [PUL-002221].
- 1960 A strap was used by a staff member on a student who refused to return to class at Cardston [PUL-006328].
- 1962 One document written by a staff member discusses a student who became "violent, kicking, biting and punching when I endeavoured to strap her" [PUL-072636-0001].
- 1967 One document refers to an incident whereby a staff member at St. Paul's IRS gave a strapping to male students for truancy, cut their hair and made them write an essay on their behavior [PUL-005641-0001].

Incidents (Student on Student)

- 1903 One document mentions that "the larger boys began to slip out of their dormitories at night and visit the girls' home and upon detection the principal ordered the larger boys and girls to be punished" [PUL-007855].

- 1940 A complaint was made by a parent that his son was being sexually abused by male students at the school. An investigation was made with assistance from the R.C.M.P., but charges were never filed in this case [BPD-001578; PUL-001298; PUL-001297]. The Indian Agent discussed “the matter carefully with the Principal, and requested him to institute any safe guards possible to prevent a recurrence” [PUL-001294; see also PUL-001293]. A letter dated March 19, 1940 from the Principal to the Indian Agent stated that the father of the pupil “regretted the action taken regarding his son as he was now firmly convinced the whole affair was a ‘frame-up’ [and that] the boy had been examined and the medical officer pronounced the boy perfectly fit and sound in every physical detail” [PUL-001291]. A memorandum dated March 21, 1940 from the Indian Agent to the Government stated that file was closed [PUL-001292].
- 1962 One document mentions that two male students were dismissed “for molesting girls in the school” [PUL-072636-0001; PUL-072636-0000].
- 1962 One document relating to placement of children during summer holidays refers to a female student who “entices young boys into the school barn” [PUL-006048-0000; PUL-006048-0001].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complaints:

In September 1948 the Indian Agent reported that there was a lack of staff and discipline at the school and that many parents would not take their children back to the school “until staff is improved, both in quantity and quality” [PUL-005580]. In November 1948, the Superintendent of the Blood Indian Agency further reported that boys at the school were “willfully destroying property and skipping school” and that truancy was a problem but that he could not “conscientiously bring the boys back to school with the staff now on hand, as they are much better off at home.” [PUL-009179; see also PUL-005577]. A report dated November 24, 1948 from the Indian Superintendent to the Government stated “Truancy is now the major problem at the school and getting worse; we can not force parents to return the children when the staff is not there to train or educate them. . . unless there is an immediate increase in staff at this school, I see no alternative, both for the good of the school, and for the good of the children, but to close down” [PUL-009181]. The school was not shut down at this time.

Health

In January 1933 “most of the staff and pupils were ill in bed with influenza” [AGS-000482].

In May 1935, there were 20 cases of measles at the school [AGS-000533]. By June 1935 there were 80 cases of measles at the school. Classroom work was discontinued and the government provided an additional nurse to help care for the sick. In addition, two of the agents assisted the nurse [AGS-000535]. By July 18th, all students had recovered [AGS-000539].

In February 1937 there was an epidemic of Influenza at the school. 100 pupils and 4 staff I were ill [AGS-000557].

In May 1937, staff, 25 girl guides and 25 cadets sustained injuries when a truck taking them to Cardston overturned. All individuals involved in the accident recovered [AGS-000560].

In 1957 a male student contracted typhoid fever at St. Paul's IRS. The Government reported that "the dairy at the school was filthy, the man who milks the cows is filthy; the septic tank has not been working efficiently for at least six months; solids from this tank are lying in a hole, stagnant, with a wooden cover that does not fit. The milk drunk by the pupils is not pasteurized. Every resident of the school has been started on a protection TABT course against typhoid, which will require three weeks to complete" [PUL-001661]. The Government further reported that "there is a strong likelihood that the mode of transmission of the pathogenic organisms involved was from the sewage in the farmyard to the udders of a cow and then to the milk during milking. Verbal suggestions were made to the school principal to fence the cows off from the open sewage ditch, and also for improving sanitation in the dairy" [PUL-003505; PUL-001661; PUL-001577; PUL-001576; PUL-004264].

Fires

In October 1895, an investigation took place regarding a male staff member starting a fire at the school [PUL-007811; PUL-007812; PUL-007839]. No charges were laid, but the inspector determined that it was a deliberate attempt to burn down the girl's house.

In May 1896, a fire damaged the teachers' house at St. Paul's Mission [PUL-007798].

In 1904 a fire was started in the building by three female students. These girls were arrested, but it is not known if any convictions resulted [PUL-000875, PUL-000874, PUL-007712, PUL-007710, PUL-007711, PUL-007708].

In December 1921, the principal reported that fire damage was done to the boy's home [AGS-000015].

In 1930 the cow stables were destroyed by fire and were replaced by the Government [PUL-007377, PUL-007385].

Waterton Park

In at least 1924 and 1935, the school was using a site at Waterton Park for a summer camp for students [AGS-000089; AGS-000539].

PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS

Samuel Trivett, Missionary, 1880 - 1889

Rev'd F. Swainson, Principal - 1892 - 1897

Rev'd Mr. Hockley, Acting Principal - 1897

Arthur [W.B.] Owen, Principal - 1900 - 1904

Rev'd Gervaise Edward Gale, Principal - 1904 - 1911

S.H. Middleton, Principal - 1911 - 1949

E. Bailey, Assistant Principal 1913 - 1914

T. Webb, Assistant Principal - 1917

Chas. S. Middleton, Vice Principal/Acting Principal - 1938-1946

Mr. Worn, Vice Principal, 1948
Douglas Stanley Pitts, Principal - 1949 - 1953
James Edward DeWolf - 01/1953 - 1963
Lyle K. Johns, Vice Principal - 1960-1962
Reverend Omar H. Lamb - 1963 - 07/1964
Hugh A. Reid, Principal - 07/1964 - 1965
Ben Sales, Principal/Administrator - 1965-1969
Derek Mills, Vice Principal - 1965-1967
Mr. H. Ritchie, Assistant Administrator - 1968
Allan McCuaig, Administrator - 08/1969 - 1975

Narrative Completed: June 17, 2009

Narrative Updated:

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

