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## **Inuvik Hostel / Stringer Hall Student Residence**

### **School Narrative**

[February 10, 2005]

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

#### **NAME OF RESIDENCE AND VARIANTS**

Although the residence came to be known as Stringer Hall in 1961, in many documents the hostel is simply referred to as the Anglican hostel or pupil residence at Inuvik.

- 1959 Federal Hostel at Inuvik (Anglican) [NWT000023, NWT000614].
- 1961 Stringer Hall [NWT000614].
- 1964 A memorandum notes that the term Pupil Residence should be used instead of hostel [SHU000005].

#### **CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY**

We do not have specific information indicating the closing date of this institution. Provided below are dates in which the school is mentioned in correspondence to provide a general time line of the institution's dates of operation:

- 1959 A report entitled '1959-60 [Construction] Program' indicates that "September 1959 will see the completion of a *three-year* construction program [at Inuvik] in the Mackenzie Education District" [NWT000416].

One hostel is for 250 Anglican children, mostly Eskimos and the other for 250 R.C. children, mostly Indian and Eskimo [NWT000023].

The Catholic and Anglican residences – though identical and built adjacent to one another – were physically separate facilities. The adjacent federal day school [Sir Alexander Mackenzie], had separate Anglican and Catholic wings for elementary grades, with a third, non-denominational wing for high school grades (and a non-denominational Principal / administration) [NWT000416].

There was initially some question about whether the residences would be completed and ready to open by September 1959. By May 1959, construction was ahead of schedule [NWT000449] and the Department proceeded with student recruitment (a combination of recruiting Indian and Inuit children from outlying areas / communities without local day school facilities, and transferring a number of students from the Aklavik residential schools).

The following construction completion dates were projected [NWT000445 [005-005](Item 19, p.5)]:

- Students' Residence – August 1
- School – August 15

Laundry – August 31  
Housing [staff] – August 31

*Transfer of Aklavik staff:* It was agreed that the official closing date of the Aklavik residential schools would be August 31, 1959, and that all residential school staff would stay on the payroll until that date [NWT000445 [005-005] (Item 18, p. 4)].

*Transfer of Aklavik students:* Some students at Aklavik would be relocated to the Inuvik hostels when the Aklavik facilities closed [NWT000487, NWT000446, NWT000385]. Estimates indicate that between 192 and 249 Aklavik students were eligible to be transferred to the new RC and Anglican hostels in Inuvik, based on the admissions criteria for the new hostels [NWT000490].

*Transfer of Mission-owned equipment at Aklavik Residential Schools:* it appears that none of the equipment from the old Aklavik residential schools was transferred to the new hostels, as Northern Affairs field officers assessed that no equipment was worth transferring and the local mission authorities agreed [NWT000445 [005-005] (Item 14, p.3)].

Completion of the ‘centralized’ laundry facilities [shared by all federal institutions in Inuvik, including both hostels] was delayed until mid-October [NWT000414, NWT000417, NWT000418].

Staff housing was not completed by September. As an interim measure, teaching staff were allowed to live in the residences so that the day school could open on time [NWT000393, NWT000392, NWT000366 [000-001][001-001]].

It appears that there were several late admissions for the ‘opening’ due to a ‘late breakup’ of ice [NWT000381, NWT000387] and the School itself might not have opened until the second week of September [NWT000389].

The hostels at Inuvik are not expected to be filled to capacity until 1962 or 1963 [NWT000400].

“Estimated per Pupil Costs at Inuvik Hostels” allow for salaries for the following residence positions: 1 Superintendent [Administrator]; 1 Assistant Superintendent; 1 Matron; 1 Nurse; 1 Cook; 1 Assistant Cook; 2 Male Assistants; 2 Female Assistants; 3 Boys’ Supervisors; 1 Girls’ Supervisor; 2 Sewing and Laundry workers; 1 Night Watchman; 1 Maintenance Man; 1 Janitor [NWT000419].

It is proposed that local resident students be admitted to the Inuvik hostels to address concerns about their attendance at the day school when these children reside “locally at Inuvik [and] whose parents, through force of circumstances, have to live in tents ... as long as there is sufficient space in the Inuvik hostels to accommodate them” [NWT000379].

- 1961 The government adopts the policy to name the ‘large hostels’ after northern Anglican and Catholic missionaries, and the related day schools after northern explorers. The Anglican hostel in Inuvik is named Stringer Hall after Bishop Isaac O. Stringer, “particularly well

known to the Western Arctic Eskimos, Second bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Selkirk (Yukon), and Archbishop of Rupert's Land in 1931" [NWT000614].

1962 The Inuvik Anglican hostel is listed on a financial statement for costs recoverable from the Government of the Northwest Territories for pupils other than Native and Inuit [NWT000723 [001-001]].

1963 A memorandum notes that  
Historically, Sir Alexander Mackenzie School represents a complicated set of religious and educational considerations... the school and hostel appear to have been built with some fairly specific enrolments in mind; thus the school and hostels have some built-in inflexibilities which continue to cause problems [NWT003137].  
These problems relate to overcrowding at Stringer Hall and at the school, the lack of accommodating high school students and the need for selective recruitment policies to address these concerns [NWT003137].

The Anglican hostel in Inuvik appears on a financial statement of the operating costs of pupil residences for 1963-64 (p.19) [NWT000547].

1965 Salary Allotments for the 1965 calendar year indicate the following positions at Stringer Hall: 1 Administrator; 1 Clerical Assistant; 1 Matron; 1 Nurse; 1 Cook; 1 Assistant Cook; 4 Kitchen Helpers; 7 Junior Supervisors; 2 Senior Supervisors; 1 Laundress Helper; 1 Seamstress; 1 Seamstress Helper; 1 Night Watchman; 1 Maintenance Man [SHU23096D]

Students whose parents are not located in Inuvik stay at either the Anglican or Roman Catholic hostels [NWT000609]

1969 Samuel Hearne High School officially opened in October 1969 [NWT000536].

A letter from the General Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada indicates that the Anglican Church of Canada received a request to enter into a new agreement with the N.W.T. Government to continue to operate the residence at Inuvik [NWT000513].

1970 A memorandum from the N.W.T. Government notes that pupil residences in the N.W.T. are operated under contract with the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches [NWT000556].

## **MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENCE**

From September 1959 to at least 1969, Stringer Hall was a government-owned student residence managed by the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada. At this time, we have limited documentation post-1969.

1955 In 1955 the federal government introduced its new education program in the N.W.T. This program established 'large hostels' and adjacent day schools to replace the older mission residential school system and older federal and mission schools in operation in the N.W.T. The goal of the new, integrated program was to provide schooling to children of

all ethnicities, within the communities in which the hostels/day schools would be built and for children in isolated communities (who would reside in the large hostels/residences while away from home). The program created nine of these ‘large hostels’ and (initially) seven related schools and was administered by the federal government. It was distinct and separate from the ‘Indian Residential School’ program administered in southern Canada through the same period by Indian Affairs [NWT000539, NWT000088].

The Anglican Hostel at Inuvik was one of these large hostels, established in the Mackenzie District [NWT000539, NWT000088].

#### Dates residence managed by Church

CA 1955 An undated article details plans for the 1955 student residence construction program in the N.W.T. It states:

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

All the new schools and hostels will be financed by the Federal Government which will pay all costs with respect to the education and training of Indian and Eskimos since they are a federal responsibility. The Government of the Northwest Territories will be asked to finance a share of the cost of construction and operation of the hostels and schools in proportion to the attendance of children who are other than Indian and Eskimo [NWT000539].

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

By 1955 many of the residential schools operated by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions had reached such a state of disrepair that they needed replacing. Discussions were held at which Church authorities and the Federal and Territorial Governments were represented. As a result of these discussions it was agreed by all parties that the Government should build pupil residences, to be operated by the two Churches concerned but with the schools to be operated by the Federal Government. Agreements between the Churches and the Department were negotiated and signed for the operation of each of the pupil residences as they were constructed [NWT000088].

At Inuvik, two 250-bed pupil residences were completed in 1959. The two buildings are exactly the same, one is operated by the Roman Catholic Church for pupils of that faith, and the other is operated by the Anglican Church for Protestant pupils [NWT000088].

1959 Notes regarding a discussion with Mr. Phillips and Bishop Piche and Canon Cook include the following information about the management of the residences at Inuvik [NWT000461].

A central freezer will be shared by the Missions.

Both missions would purchase bread. However they were free to bake their own “pies, cakes and cookies.”

A central laundry would be operated by the Department in connection with hostel operations.

“Details of Request to the Honourable the Treasury Board” request a contract, “to provide for the management and operation of the following Government hostels which are to open approximately September 1, 1959.” The contract for one of the Inuvik hostels is with the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada and the other is with the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation, each with a capacity of 250 students [NWT000413].

The federal government enters into an agreement with the Anglican Church of Canada for the management of the government-owned student residence known as Stringer Hall. The Memorandum of Agreement for the management of the Stringer Hall student residence (in the agreement, the “hostel at Inuvik”) dated October 1, 1959, effective September 1, 1959, is between HMTQ (the federal government) and the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada [SHU200601f].

The church is obligated to manage the hostel and its programs in cooperation with the Principal of the day school and in a manner which complements the day school’s programs and includes, “a recreational and extra curricular activity program designed to supplement and support the school program” [SHU200601f (p. 2, Clause 8)].

The church is responsible for hiring all staff at the government-owned residence [SHU200601f (p. 1, Clause 2)].

The Church is responsible for maintenance of and repairs to the hostel [SHU200601f (p. 1, Clause 4)].

A list of the “Estimated per Pupil Costs at Inuvik Hostels” notes estimates payable to management which include: staff, food, clothing, freight, housekeeping supplies, laundry, extra-curricular activities and miscellaneous (telephone, office supplies, travel, minor building repairs, insurance, etc.) [NWT000419].

1965 The federal government provides a training program for administrators and supervisors of pupil residences in the Northwest Territories [NWT000546].

The N.W.T. Council Sessional paper No. 17 (1965) states:

In the large pupil residences which are operated under contract...the Churches recruit their own staff following certain standards established by the Education Division [of the federal government]. The Churches are required to operate the pupil residences in a manner which will support the school program (p. 6–7) [NWT000547].

1969 April 1, 1969, the government of the N.W.T. becomes responsible for education in the NWT [NWT000515, NWT000536].

Stringer Hall is transferred to the territorial government on April 1, 1969 [NWT000515].

### Dates residence managed by Federal Government

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

1959-69 From its opening in 1959 until 1969, the federal government owned and was responsible for Stringer Hall which was managed by the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada [SHU200601f].

The federal government enters into an agreement to pay for all operating costs of the hostel to the managing church organization [NWT000055].

The federal government establishes selection criteria for the hostel and controls all student admissions to Stringer Hall [SHU200601f (p. 2, Clause 5)]. The government's policy is that all admissions to the church-run student residences are controlled by the secular administration of the adjacent, federal day schools [NWT000547, p. 7].

The federal government:

administers and supervises the education system in the Northwest Territories and functions in...much the same way as a department of education operates within a province. The Education Division offers advice and service to the Minister and to the Commissioner as required on all educational matters. It also renders advice and guidance for the field staff on education [NWT000547, p.5].

The day to day administration of schools is carried on by the field staff of teachers, principals, and superintendents of schools... [NWT000547, p.5].

The Administration staff, i.e., the Education Division and the Superintendent of Schools at the District and Regional levels are classified [federal] civil servants... [NWT000547, p.5].

1968 Letter to the Residence Administrator of Stringer Hall regarding the "imminent transfer of the Education function to the Northwest Territories Government" expressing uncertainty as to the "extent the staff of church-operated pupil residence in the Northwest Territories will be affected" [NWT000246]. Administrators are requested to attend the training sessions in Edmonton which have been organized to "brief the administrators of Indian pupil residences on the implications of decisions regarding the status of residence employees" [NWT000243].

1969 The federal government terminates the agreement with the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada for the management of "Indian and Eskimo Residential Schools" as of March 31, 1969 [NWT000513].

As of April 1, 1969 the Stringer Hall Student Residence is transferred from the federal government to the Government of the Northwest Territories [NWT000536, NWT000515].

#### Dates residence taken over by Government of the NWT

- 1955-69 Prior to 1969, Stringer Hall was owned by the federal government and managed by the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada. During this time, the territorial government was responsible for its share of costs based on the proportion of 'territorial' (or 'other' [non-aboriginal and Métis]) pupils [NWT000539].
- 1968 A package of documents indicates that due to the limited ability of the GNWT to generate financial resources, the federal government would continue to provide educational funding and ensure, through supervision, that the level of educational programs, in particular for aboriginal peoples, would not diminish under the GNWT [NWT000072 [000-002] [001-002] [002-002]].
- 1969 A memorandum to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories notes that ...although the terms and conditions under which the Churches will operate the seven pupil residences will remain the same as in the past, it will be necessary to have new Agreements entered into between the N.W.T. Government and the Churches. The only basic difference in the new Agreements will be that they will be signed by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories rather than by the Deputy Minister [SHU000007 [000-001]].
- The document notes that the Churches have been contacted to make arrangements to complete these agreements [SHU000007 [000-001]].
- The Government of the Northwest Territories assumed control over education and the Stringer Hall residence as of April 1, 1969 [NWT000515, NWT000536].
- 1970 The Government of the Northwest Territories:  
...is responsible for the planning, guidance, and operation of student residences in the Northwest Territories, including those operated under contract with the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches [NWT000556].

#### MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL

The day school in Inuvik, Sir Alexander Mackenzie School, was always a secular, government-owned and government-managed day school.

#### Dates Managed by the Federal Government

- 1955-69 The federal government is responsible for all federal schools in the NWT:  
All schools operated in conjunction with the hostels will be operated by the Government through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, which, on April 1<sup>st</sup> [1955], became responsible for Indian as well as other education in the Northwest Territories [NWT000539].

The "day to day" administration of the schools is carried out by the field staff of teachers, principals, and departmental District and Regional superintendents of



schools (p.5). New teachers are annually recruited by the superintendents in March and the salary scale for teachers is fixed by the Federal Treasury Board who “receives advice from the Chief of the Education Division and after consultation with the representatives of the Northwest Territories Teachers’ Association” (p.6) [NWT000539].

#### Dates School taken over by the Government of the NWT

The Sir Alexander Mackenzie School was a federal school from the time that it opened in 1959 until April 1, 1969, when the territorial government became responsible for all federal schools in the NWT. Prior to 1969, the territorial government’s role was largely financial.

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

Although the Territorial Government does make a contribution towards the cost of operation in all schools in the NWT where white [and Métis] children are in attendance, and makes a contribution towards the construction of these schools in direct proportion to the number of white children who are attending, nevertheless the schools are still operated by the Federal Government. Administrative services for these schools are provided by the Federal Government, and all the buildings and equipment are owned by the Federal Government [NWT000714].

1959-69 An undated article (circa 1955) on the post-1955 education program states:

All the new schools and hostels will be financed by the Federal Government which will pay all costs with respect to the education and training of Indian and Eskimos since they are a federal responsibility. The Government of the Northwest Territories will be asked to finance a share of the cost of construction and operation of the hostels and schools in proportion to the attendance of children who are other than Indian and Eskimo [NWT000539].

1969 As of April 1, 1969, the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for education in the Northwest Territories [NWT000536, NWT000515].

Samuel Hearne High School officially opened in October 1969 [NWT000536].

#### **RESIDENCE/SCHOOL BUILDINGS**

Aside from the construction phase (circa 1956/57 to 1959) we have very little documentation discussing additions or upgrades to Stringer Hall or the related Alexander Mackenzie school. We do know that the physical structures of Stringer Hall, Grollier Hall and the day school were all adjacent to one another, built in close proximity at the same site.

#### **Residence**

1959 The two Inuvik hostels were designed to house 250 pupils each. Each contained a service area with office, recreation rooms, medical rooms, laundry, kitchen, students’ dining-room, staff dining-room, staff bedrooms and common rooms, student study rooms, boys’ and girls’ dormitories each with washrooms, infirmaries, lounge and supervisor’s quarters [NWT000416, NWT000455].

Documents from the pre-completion stage indicate that a single, centralized laundry facility was put in place for the combined federal facilities in Inuvik (rather than individual laundry facilities at both hostels), including the new hospital, rehabilitation centre, and the new naval base [NWT000481, NWT000476].

- 1960 A letter indicates there was general agreement between government administrators, hostel administrators and the school principal at Inuvik that improvements to the school grounds were required. The greatest attention was to be given to “the area between the Anglican Hostel and the School ... accepted as the general area for play by both the School and the Community” [NWT003010].

### **Sir Alexander Mackenzie Day School**

The Sir Alexander Mackenzie day school was T-shaped, with three distinct ‘wings’ (which up until circa 1969 [when the Samuel Hearne School opened] consisted of a separate wing for Anglican and Catholic elementary grades, and a third wing housing non-denominational high school grades and the school administration) [NWT000547, NWT000416].

- Undated Report on the Inter-Relations of Religious Organizations and the Northern Education Program states:

The arrangement at both Fort Smith and Inuvik called for 2 separate wings in the schools, one for Roman Catholic students and the other for Protestant students, with the teachers of the religious persuasion of the students. At Inuvik the students continue to be segregated in grades 1-8. However with the opening of the new Samuel Hearne school, grades 7-12 are now fully integrated [NWT000024].

- 1959 The Sir Alexander Mackenzie School was completed in 1959 with classroom space for 890 pupils [NWT000609].

The school at Inuvik consisted of 24 “standard classrooms” and included the following special facilities: auditorium-gymnasium, shops, library, home economic laboratory, social studies classroom, guidance suite, and guidance classrooms. It was built in a “T” formation with facilities used in common housed in the stem of the “T.” The west wing housed 10 classrooms for Roman Catholic children. The east wing had 14 classrooms to accommodate Protestant pupils. Instruction was given in grades one to nine inclusive [NWT000416].

A piano is required for the 25-classroom school and for the Anglican Hostel at Inuvik [NWT000475].

- 1961 A letter from the Principal of the Inuvik Federal School indicates the following changes to the original room designations at the school. Specific to the Anglican wing, the guidance area is a staff lounge, the male teachers’ room is now the non-denominational wing, female teachers’ room is a council [sic] room, teacher’s committee room is now a special classroom. Specific to the Roman Catholic wing, the lay teachers [sic] room is now an Art room, sister teachers’ room is an opportunity classroom and the Roman Catholic Wing General office is now a music room [NWT003011 [000-001]].

## **Samuel Hearne Secondary School**

We have no knowledge of the physical structure of the Samuel Hearne Secondary school.

### **LAND**

Stringer Hall is located in Inuvik on the East Channel of the Mackenzie River Delta, 60 miles from the Beaufort Sea (p. 62) [NWT000609]. In terms of historical administration, Stringer Hall/ Inuvik were located in the Mackenzie District (p.18) [NWT000416].

Given that the Northwest Territories is a federal territory, the government of Canada owned the land on which the community of Inuvik, Stringer Hall and the associated day schools evolved.

### **PHOTOS, PLANS AND OTHER MEDIA**

Item #	Date	Description
NWT003011 [001-001]	February 22, 1961	Inuvik Federal School - First Floor
SHU000001 [004-006]	January 5, 1961	Inuvik Hostel - Sketch of Kitchen
SHU000001 [005-006]	January 5, 1961	Inuvik Hostel - Sketch of Dining Room

### **GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS OVER TIME**

Year	Number of Students
1959	182 children in residence
1960	182 children in residence
1961	not available
1962	not available
1963	300 children in residence
1964	266 to 273 children in residence
1965	290 children in residence
1966	297 children in residence
1967	282 children in residence

### **STUDENTS FROM OTHER RESERVES/LOCATIONS**

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

and the associated schools were attended both by students in residence, and by children living in the local community.

Documents indicate that students might have been transported and/or recruited for attendance at the residence and associated schools from the following locations, communities and regions: along the coast as far east as Bootkia Peninsula, including Banks and Victoria Islands; points along the arctic coast as far east as Spence Bay; the Mackenzie River Basin south of Inuvik, the Aklavik and Contwoyto Lake areas; Fort Norman; Fort Good Hope; Fort McPherson; Coppermine; Cambridge Bay; Arctic Red River; Tuktoyaktuk; Reindeer Station; Pelly Bay; Nahanni Butte and Trout Rock areas.

## **RELIGIOUS GROUPS**

The Protestant pupil residence in Inuvik was operated by the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada. The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Mackenzie was not involved with Stringer Hall but was responsible for managing the Roman Catholic pupil residence in Inuvik (Grollier Hall) [NWT000540].

## **WRITTEN AGREEMENTS**

1959 Operating Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen and the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church of Canada for the operation and management of the students residence in Inuvik, dated October 1, 1959 and retroactive to September 1, 1959 [SH200601f].

1960 & 1968 Given that the residence / day school system, of which Stringer Hall was part, was unique to the NWT, the *Indian Affairs* field manuals used to supplement the management of southern-Canadian residential schools were not employed.

Instead, the following two manuals applied to hostels in the NWT:

*Supplementary Instructions for the Management of Hostels Owned by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Operated Under Contract*, Effective January 1, 1960 [NWT000006]

*Supplementary Instructions for the Management of Pupil Residences in the Northwest Territories Owned by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Operated Under Contract*, Revised Edition November 1968 [NWT000031].

As of December 3, 1968, a copy of this manual was forwarded to Reverend L.P. Holman, Administrator of Stringer Hall [NWT000223].

## **DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO SCHOOL INCIDENTS**

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at Stringer Hall Student Residence or of any convicted abusers present at the school.

We do not have any documents with information about incidents at Inuvik Hostel/Stringer Hall.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### Curriculum

- 1959 Instruction at the Inuvik school is for grades 1-9 and is based on Alberta curriculum with adaptations to suit the needs of pupils with language difficulties [NWT000416].
- 1965 The curriculum used in the Keewatin (Arctic) District schools is the Manitoba curriculum (p. 10-11) [NWT000547].

### Diet and Nutrition

- 1961 An inspection of the Food Services Report provides an overall favorable report of the food services at Stringer Hall. The assessment of the menu notes a lack of citrus or tomato juices or fruits [SHU000001 [000-006][001-006][002-006]].
- 1964 An inspection of the Food Services Report suggests that adolescents are not consuming enough milk, that two servings should be served daily and that cheese and eggs should be served more often [NWT003537 [003-004]].

### Over-Crowding

- 1964 A memorandum to file includes the notation "...Stringer Hall [is] once again over-crowded - about 300 enrolled." Stringer Hall was designed to house 250 students. With the exception of its first year of operation (1959) the enrollment statistics available for Stringer Hall indicate that from 1963 - 1969 the hostel operated over capacity [SHU000004].
- 1965 The report by Joseph Katz titled "Educational Environments of School - Hostel Complexes in the Northwest Territories" includes several statements about the quality of life at Stringer Hall:
- Stringer Hall at Inuvik provides a second example of a residence where 23 staff members are expected to serve the needs of 290 children. However adequate the equipment, this ratio of staff to student leaves much to be desired. Where the administrative and supervisory staff may be possessed of all the good will in the world, this good will may conceivably taxed to inefficiency by unreasonable demands (p.10) [NWT000609].
- The sleeping quarters at ...Stringer Hall are quite unsatisfactory in respect of the privacy of individuals or of their opportunity to enter into groupings of their own likings. These accommodations could be vastly improved by building partitions providing rooms for no more than six or eight individuals, each with not only a bed, but with closet space and book storage facilities as well (p.30) [NWT000609].

### Pocket Money

A letter to the Administrator of Stringer Hall indicates that authority is granted (retroactive to September 1, 1965) "to provide a limited amount of pocket money or spending allowance to older pupils whose parents cannot provide this money or can provide only a limited amount"[SHU000006].

### Student Activities

1965 The report by Joseph Katz titled “Educational Environments of School - Hostel Complexes in the Northwest Territories” includes a statement about student activities at Stringer Hall:

Grollier Hall and Stringer Hall provide examples of hostels in which there are a multiplicity of activities for junior and senior residents alike. Some of these activities include woodwork, sewing, and games, and the trophies which have been won for successful competition are on display in various parts of the buildings (p. 33) [NWT000609].

### Staffing Issues

1964 A memorandum notes that Administrator of Stringer Hall is having difficulties keeping within his salary allotment for staff due to competition with the Inuvik Hospital in recruiting and retaining staff. The hospital employs staff with similar classifications to the residence and offers a 40 hour week rather than the 48 hour week at the hostel for approximately the same salary. A decision to prepare a submission to the Treasury Board to address the difference in pay scales is requested. A handwritten notation indicates more information is required before the request should be made [SHU000002].

## **PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS**

### Administrators - Stringer Hall

Name	Position	Tenure Dates
Rev. L. Holman	Administrator	1959 - 1969
Mrs. L. P. Holman	Matron	1960

### Principals – Associated Schools

#### *Sir Alexander Mackenzie*

Name	Position	Year
W. B. Shaw	Principal	1959-1961
Mr. N. Bock	Principal	1963-1965
J. G. Mahar	Principal	1968
Fred J. North	Principal	June 1968

#### *Samuel Hearne Secondary School*

Name	Position	Year
J. Mahar	Principal	1970-1971
Ron Thody	Principal	1972

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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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