



25 June 1925



AHF



NRSSS

Indian Residential Schools Resolution Canada



# *The **Spanish** Indian Residential Schools* Spanish, Ontario

# PHOTO 1 ALBUM

## 1920s - 1940s

*Produced by the  
Residential School Research, Archive  
and Visitors' Centre & The Shingwauk Project*  
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The Shingwauk Project



[www.shingwauk.auc.ca](http://www.shingwauk.auc.ca)

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EQS2006

## Summary Table of Contents

- 
- 
1. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 1 (1920s - 1940s)
  2. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 2 (Festival 1950s)
  3. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 3 (Athletics 1950s)
  4. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 4 (Confirmation - Graduation 1950s)
  5. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 5 (Students - Boys)
  6. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 6 (Students - Girls)
  7. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 7 (Students - Staff)
  8. Spanish IRS - RG 10 Black Series, Volumes 6217 to 6219, File 471
  9. Wikwemikong IRS and Manitoulin Island First Nations - Photo Album
  10. Lake Huron First Nations - Photo Album

## Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 1 Contents

- 
- 
1. Introduction and Acknowledgements
  2. CD-ROM - Photo Albums (Power Point Presentations)
  3. Map and Directory - Indian Residential Schools (Ontario)
  4. Map - Treaty Areas - First Nation and Inuit Treaties in Canada
  5. Map - Treaty Areas - Bond Head - Manitoulin Treaty (1836),  
Robinson - Huron Treaty (1850 -1854), and  
Manitoulin Island Treaty (1862)
  6. Text - Bond Head (Manitoulin) Treaty (1836)
  7. Text - Robinson - Huron Treaty (1850 -1854)
  8. Text - Manitoulin Island Treaty (1862)
  9. Spanish IRS - *A Brief History* by Dr. Donald J. Auger (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)
  10. Spanish IRS - Photo Album No. 1 (1920s - 1940s)

## **The Shingwauk Project and Residential School Research, Archive and Visitors' Centre**

**The Shingwauk Project is a cross-cultural research and educational development project of Algoma University College (AUC) and the Children of Shingwauk Alumni Association (CSAA). It was founded in 1979 by its current Director, Professor Don Jackson, in collaboration with Dr. Lloyd Bannerman of AUC, Chief Ron Boissoneau (1935-2000) of the Garden River First Nation and Shingwauk Alumnus and Elder Dr. Dan Pine Sr. (1900-1992) of the Garden River First Nation. Along with many others they recognized the profound importance of the commitment to the Shingwauk Trust and the relationship with First Nation Peoples that Algoma University College assumed upon its relocation in 1971 to the site of the former Shingwauk Indian Residential School.**

**The Shingwauk School, or "Teaching Wigwam", was originally envisaged by the great Ojibway Chief Shingwaukonse (1773-1854) as a crucible for cross-cultural understanding and synthesis of traditional Anishnabek and modern European knowledges. Commissioned in 1832 in co-operation with Canadian Government and Anglican Church partners as part of St. John's Mission to the Ojibway, the first Shingwauk School was opened in Sault Ste. Marie in 1833, relocated to Garden River (1838-74), and to the current site as the Shingwauk Industrial Home (1874-1935) and the Shingwauk Indian Residential School (1935-70). As part of a new Anishnabek strategy of Indigenous Peoples rights, self-determination and modern community development, the cross-cultural project of the Teaching Wigwam was also regarded as essential to the restoration of cosmological balance and of social harmony between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians generally.**

**Inspired by Shingwauk's Vision, the Shingwauk Project and the Children of Shingwauk Alumni Association (former students of the Shingwauk School, and staff, descendants, families and friends) are partnered with AUC, the Anglican Church, the Shingwauk Education Trust (SET), the Dan Pine Healing Lodge, and the recently established National Residential School Survivors' Society (NRSSS) ([www.nrsss.ca](http://www.nrsss.ca)) and others to research, collect, preserve and display the history of the Residential Schools; develop and deliver projects of "*sharing, healing and, learning*" in relation to the impacts of the Schools, and of individual and community cultural restoration; and to accomplish "*the true realization of Chief Shingwauk's Vision*" through the establishment of Shingwauk University.**

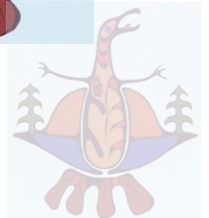
## The Shingwauk Project and Residential School Research, Archive and Visitors' Centre

Recently, the Shingwauk Project, CSAA, AUC and NRSSS have partnered to expand their Residential School work through the creation of the Residential School Research, Archive and Visitors' Centre. The work of the Centre addresses the Residential School legacy not only regionally but also nationally and internationally. The Shingwauk Project undertook many activities since its founding including reunions, healing circles, publications, videos, photo displays, curriculum development and the establishment of an archive, library and heritage collections, as well as a Shingwauk Directory and website ([www.shingwauk.auc.ca](http://www.shingwauk.auc.ca)). The Centre combines the resources and networks of all of the partners to work to accomplish more broadly and comprehensively what has been done locally.

The Shingwauk Project and the Residential School Research, Archive and Visitors' Centre are very grateful to all of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous governments, churches, organizations and individuals that have been so generous in their support. They hope that the circle of "*sharing, healing and learning*" continues to grow until happiness, harmony and health are enjoyed by all.

Donald A. Jackson  
Director, The Shingwauk Project and  
Residential School Research, Archive and Visitors' Centre

May 2006





# Introduction and Acknowledgements

This *"Remember the Children"* pilot project is an initiative of the Children of Shingwauk Alumni Association (CSAA) and the Residential School Research, Archive, and Visitors' Centre that is attempting to identify the individuals and events that are depicted in historic photographs of the Indian Residential Schools that were located near the municipalities of Spanish and Manitowaning, Ontario.

The Shingwauk Project has been collecting photographs and documents about Indian Residential and Day Schools for a number of years. Recently, originals and copies of photographs and documents from the Spanish and Wikwemikong Indian Residential Schools were made available to the Project Archive. The Project Archive has put together a series of Photo Albums that attempt to represent a photographic history of these Indian Residential and Day Schools once located in the Robinson-Huron and Manitoulin Island Treaty areas.

These photographs are just a small part of the **Fr. William Maurice, S.J. Collection**. The information and photographs contained herein are constantly being updated and revised. Every attempt was made at the time of publication to ensure the accuracy of the information that is being presented in these Photo Albums. Please contact us at [shingwauk@auc.ca](mailto:shingwauk@auc.ca) if our information contains any errors or omissions. If you have additional information or photographs that you would like to add to the *"Remember the Children"* project, please do not hesitate to contact us:

**Residential School Research, Archive, and Visitors' Centre**  
**Algoma University College**  
**1520 Queen Street East**  
**Sault Ste Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4**  
**705.949.2301 ext 4622    [shingwauk@auc.ca](mailto:shingwauk@auc.ca)**

We gratefully acknowledge the financial assistance received from the **Aboriginal Healing Foundation** and **Indian Residential Schools Resolutions Canada**, and the site and administrative support provided by **Algoma University College**.

We would like to thank the following individuals and organizations who helped in the production of these publications:

- Ms. Irene (Louttit) Barbeau and Mr. Michael Cachagee - Children of Shingwauk Alumni Association
- Dr. Donald J. Auger - Nishnawbe Aski Nation
- Ms. Wilhemina (Southwind) Bennett - Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation
- Mr. Michael Benson - National Residential School Survivors' Society
- Mr. Les Day and Mrs. Penny Day - Serpent River First Nation
- Father William (Bill) Maurice - Societas Jesu
- Ms. E. Jane Mundy - Professional Photographer and Consultant
- Ms. Yvonne Still - *"Remember the Children"* Consultant



Finally, we would like to thank the Spanish and Wikwemikong Indian Residential Schools' Survivors and their families from the following First Nations without whose participation and assistance these publications would not be possible:



- Aundek-Omni-Kanong First Nation
- Batchawana First Nation
- Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation
- Garden River First Nation
- M'Chigeeng First Nation
- Mississauga #8 First Nation
- Nipissing First Nation
- Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation
- Serpent River First Nation
- Sheguiandah First Nation
- Sheshegwaning First Nation
- Thessalon First Nation
- Whitefish Lake First Nation
- Wikwemikong Unceded First Nation
- Zhiibaakaasing First Nation



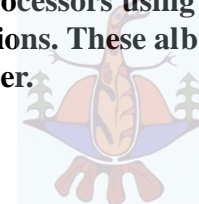
The majority of the photographs in these Photo Albums are courtesy of **The Father William Maurice, S.J. Collection.**

Additional photographs are courtesy of **The Walpole Island First Nation Collection, The Lulubelle Tessier Collection, The Wilhemina (Southwind) Bennett Collection, The Les and Penny Day Collection, The Maynard Boyer Collection, The Mary Lou Fox Collection, Anglican Church of Canada - General Synod Archives, and The E. Jane Mundy Collection.**

### Technical Information:

Images reproduced in these photo albums were obtained by digitally scanning both negative film and prints of various sizes. Images were scanned as high resolution TIFF files using a NIKON Film Scanner Model 9000 and a MICROTEK Flatbed Scanner Model i900. Digital processing of the positive and negative images was done on a DELL Model 630 Workstation with dual Intel XEON Processors using ADOBE Photoshop version 7.0 software. The Photo Albums are printed versions of Microsoft Power Point presentations. These albums were printed on a HP LaserJet Model #5550N colour laser printer using Hammermill #15502-0 colour copy gloss paper.

Edward G. Sadowski  
Editor  
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario  
(September 2006)





## A short history of the photographs by Rev. Father William (Bill) Maurice, S.J.

When I was Prefect of Studies and Discipline at the Boy's School known as "Garnier" at Spanish, Ontario, in the years 1952 – 1958, I did take some pictures myself, but the majority of the pictures were taken by the boys and more especially the girls.

Since it was post-depression and post war years, none of us could afford to pay for sending out rolls of film to have them developed and printed. I decided to set up an amateur lab for this purpose. I trained some boys who helped develop and print the photos. We charged the boys and girls the bare cost of developing and printing photos. This very cheap rate seemed to encourage the students to take more pictures than they normally would.

Since none of the boys or girls were interested in having the negatives returned to them, I kept them and also made an extra copy for my own collection. I tried to keep these in order, and as far as time allowed, to date them and to identify some of them.

I kept the collection even after the Boy's School closed in 1958. I eventually thought that the collection should be kept in the Spanish and Manitoulin area[s] rather than way up in this area.

**Fr. Maurice**  
**St Charles Garnier IRS (circa 1953-54)**

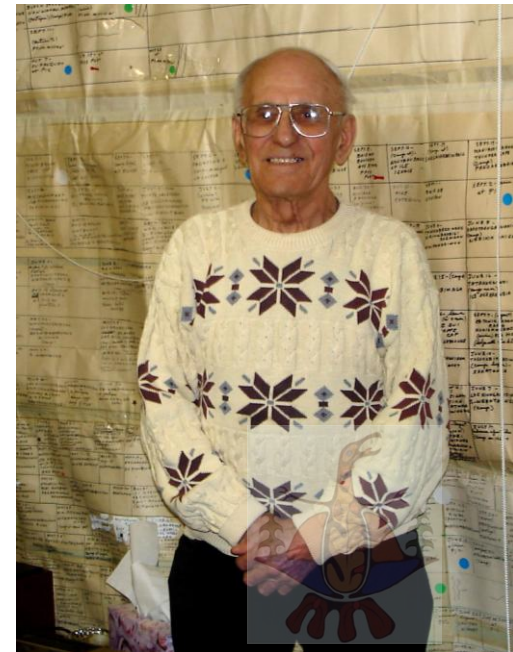
So, I gave the rather large boxes of photos and negatives to Fr. Michael Murray, S.J. with the intention that they could be better kept there rather than have me cart them everywhere I traveled. As far as I knew, these boxes were sent to the Holy Cross Rectory on Manitoulin Island, since they had the proper storage room which was, I presumed, rather fire resistant.

**Father William (Bill) Maurice, S.J.**  
**24 March 2006**

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*(Editor's Note)* With the cooperation of the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation (M'Chigeeng First Nation) E. Jane Mundy received permission from Fr. Larry Kroger, S.J. and Fr. Michael Murray, S.J. to reproduce and print some of the photographs from the Fr. William Maurice S.J. Collection.

She eventually learned about the work that was being done by the Shingwauk Project and the Children of Shingwauk Alumni Association regarding Indian Residential and Day Schools. She contacted us and made us aware of the existence of the collection. We wish to express our warmest thanks to E. Jane Mundy for her technical assistance and advice.



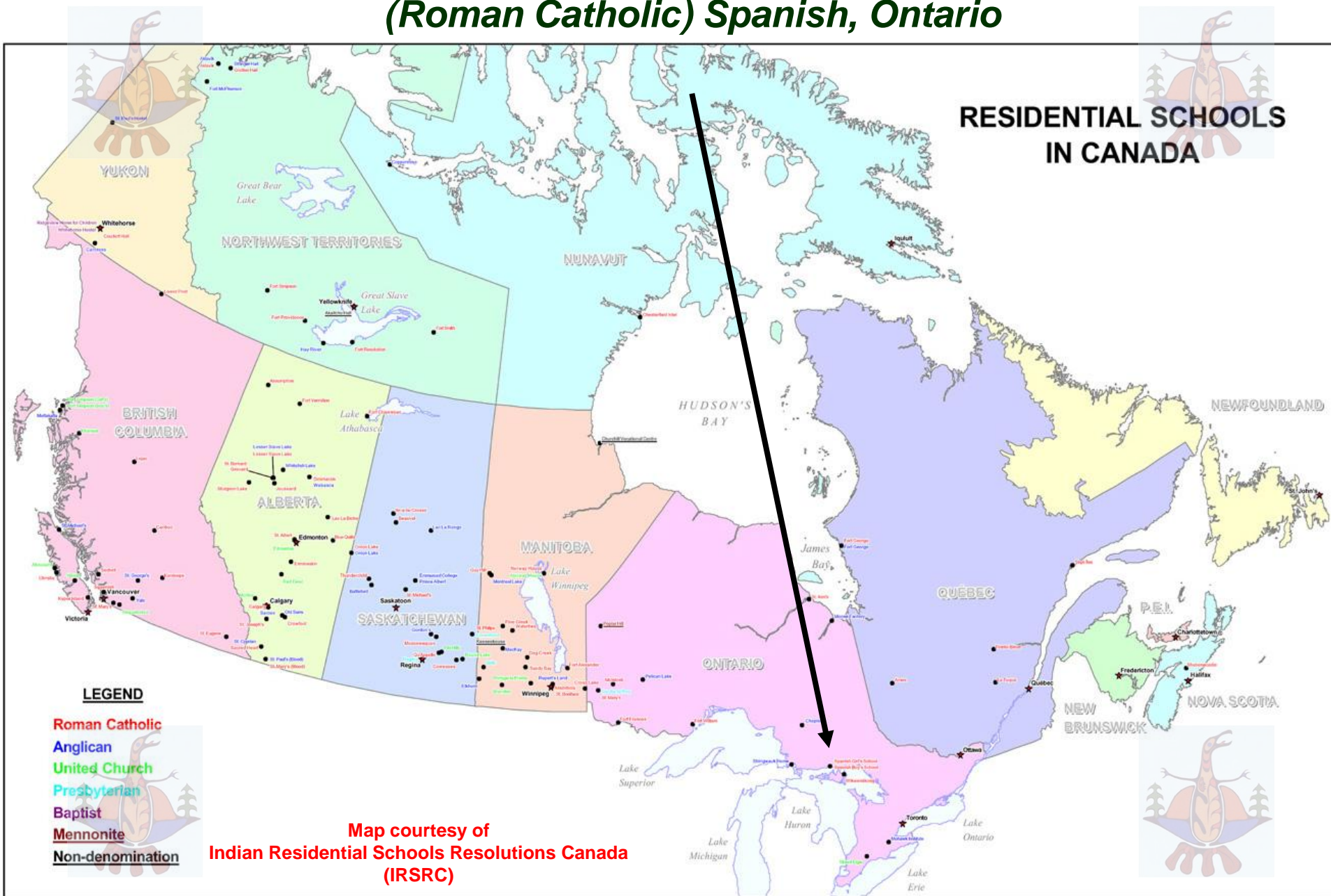
**Fr. Maurice (age 90)**  
**Ft. William First Nation (March 2006)**

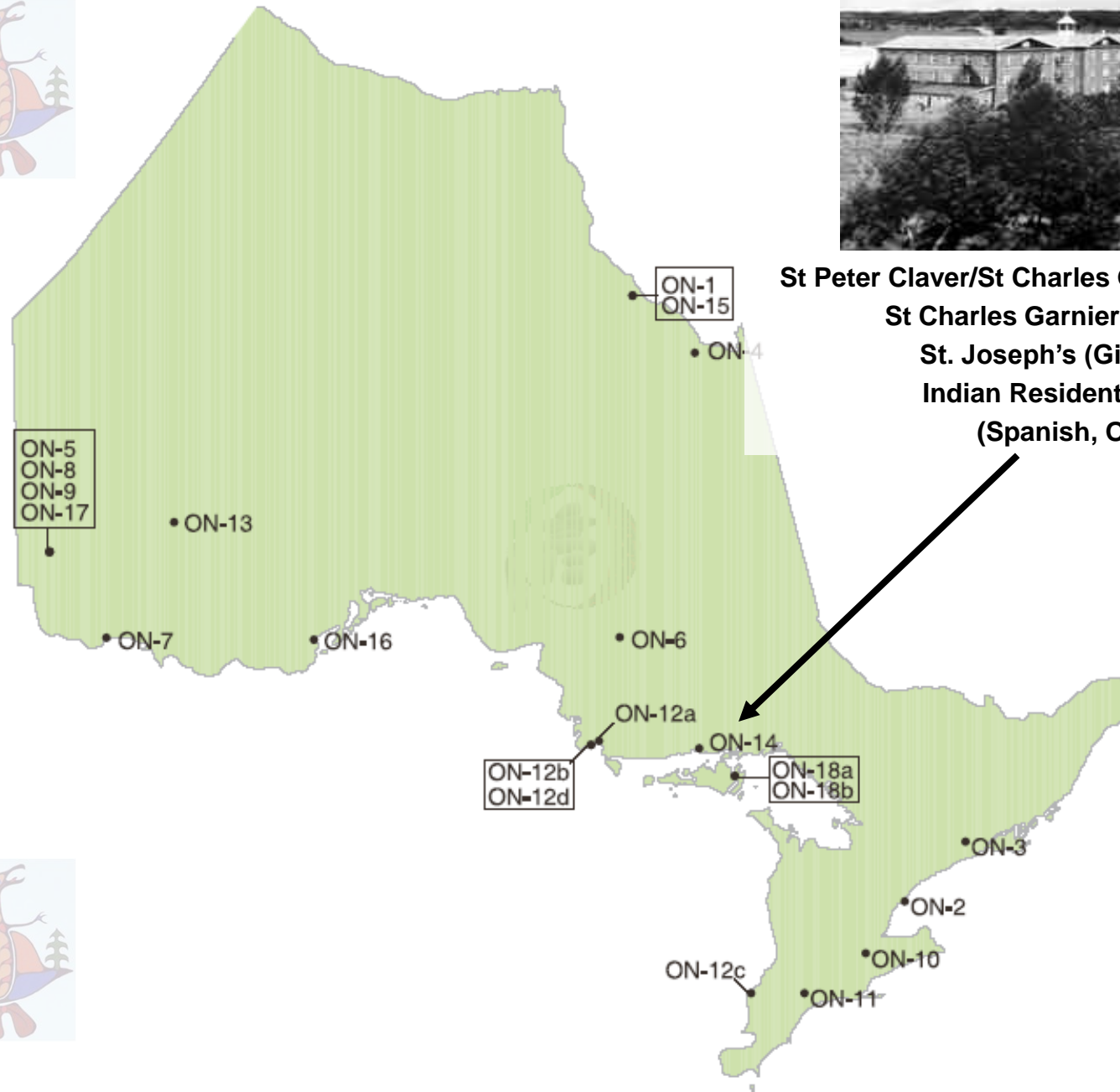






# The Spanish Indian Residential Schools (Roman Catholic) Spanish, Ontario





**St Peter Claver/St Charles Garnier (Boy's School)**  
**St Charles Garnier (High School)**  
**St. Joseph's (Girl's School)**  
**Indian Residential Schools**  
**(Spanish, Ontario)**



ON-1 Albany Mission Indian Residential School (Fort Albany Residential School); Fort Albany; RC; opened 1912; closed 1963

ON-2 Alexandra Industrial School for Girls; Toronto; OO; opened 1897; closing date unknown

ON-3 Alnwick Industrial School; Alderville; MD; opened 1838; closed 1966; worked in partnership with Mount Elgin Indian Residential School

ON-4 Bishop Horden Memorial School (Moose Factory Indian Residential School; Moose Fort Indian Residential School); Moose Factory; AN; opened 1907; closed 1963

ON-5 Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School; Kenora; PB; opened 1900; closed 1966

ON-6 Chapleau Indian Residential School (Saint John's Indian Residential School); Chapleau; AN; opened 1907; closed 1950

ON-7 Fort Frances Indian Residential School (St. Margaret's Indian Residential School); Fort Frances; RC; opened 1902; closed 1974

ON-8 Kenora Indian Residential School; Kenora; RC; opened 1949; closed 1963

ON-9 McIntosh Indian Residential School; Kenora; RC; opened 1924; closed 1969

ON-15 St. Anne's Indian Residential School; Fort Albany; RC; opened 1936; closed 1964

ON-16 St. Joseph's Indian Boarding School (Fort William Indian Residential School); Fort William; RC; opened 1936; closed 1964

ON-17 St. Mary's Indian Residential School; Kenora; RC; opened 1894; closed 1962

ON-10 Mohawk Institute Residential School (Mohawk Manual Labour School; Mush Hole Indian Residential School); Brantford; AN; opened 1850; closed 1969

ON-11 Mount Elgin Indian Residential School; Muncey Town; MD; opened 1848; closed 1948; worked in partnership with Alnwick

ON-12a Singwauk Indian Residential School; Garden River; AN; opened 1873; burned down six days after opening

ON-12b Singwauk Indian Residential School; Sault Ste. Marie; AN; opened 1873; merged with Wawanosh to form a larger school in 1934

ON-12c Singwauk Indian Residential School (Wawanosh School for Girls); Sarnia; AN; opened 1877; merged with Singwauk in 1934

ON-12d Singwauk Indian Residential School (Wawanosh School for Girls; Singwauk Hall); Sault Ste. Marie; AN; opened 1934; closed 1971; currently houses Algoma University

ON-13 Sioux Lookout Indian Residential School (Pelican Lake Day School); Sioux Lookout; AN; opened 1911; closed 1973

ON-14 Spanish Indian Residential School; Spanish; RC; opened 1883; closed 1965

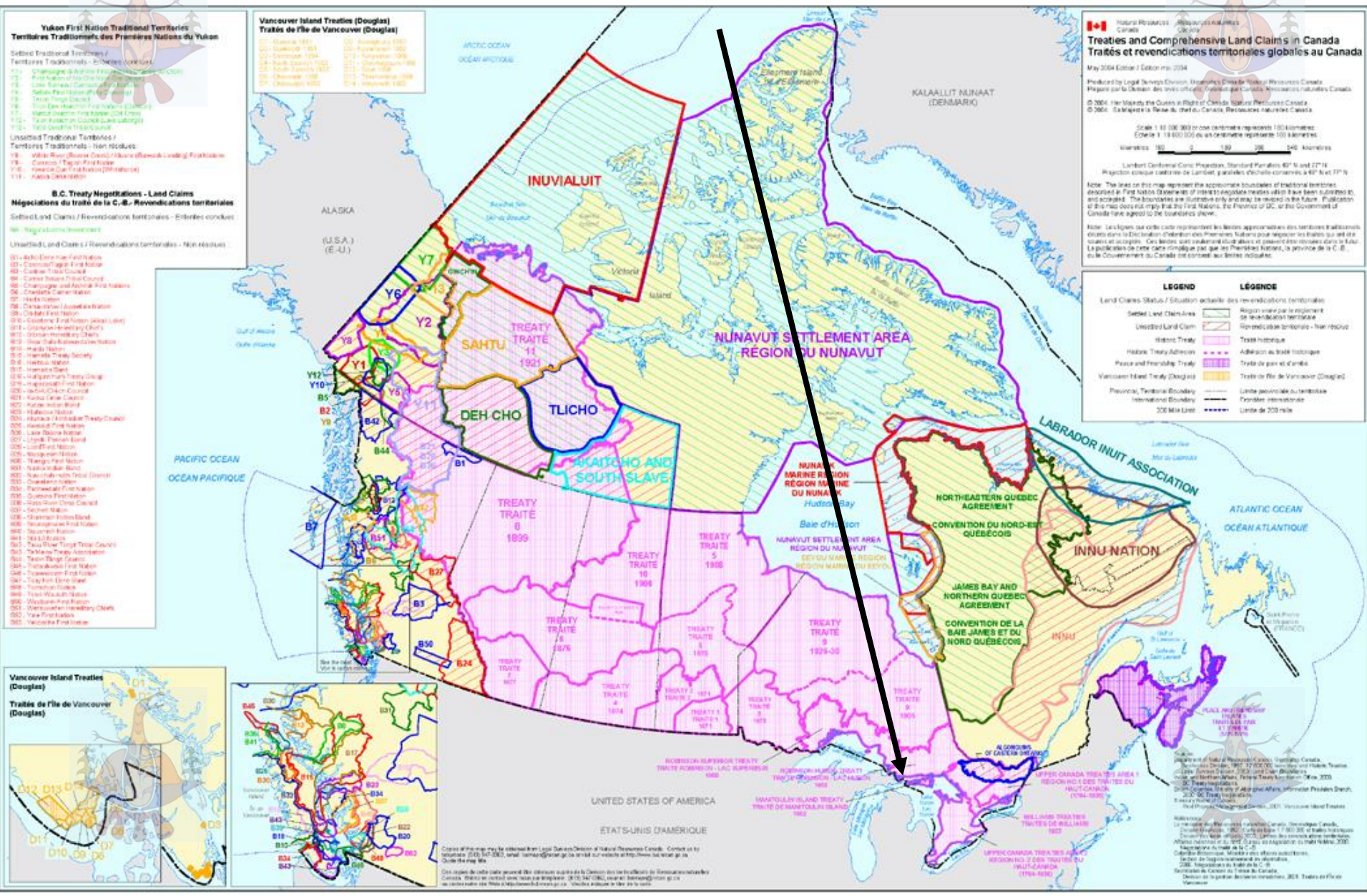
ON-18a Wikwemikong Indian Residential School (Wikwemikong Day School); Manitowaning; RC; opened 1840; closed 1879

ON-18b Wikwemikong Indian Residential School (Wikwemikong Day School; Wikwemikong Manual Labour School); Manitowaning; RC; residential school opened 1879; closed 1963





# Bond Head - Manitoulin Treaty (1836), Robinson-Huron Treaty (1850-1854) Manitoulin Island Treaty (1862)



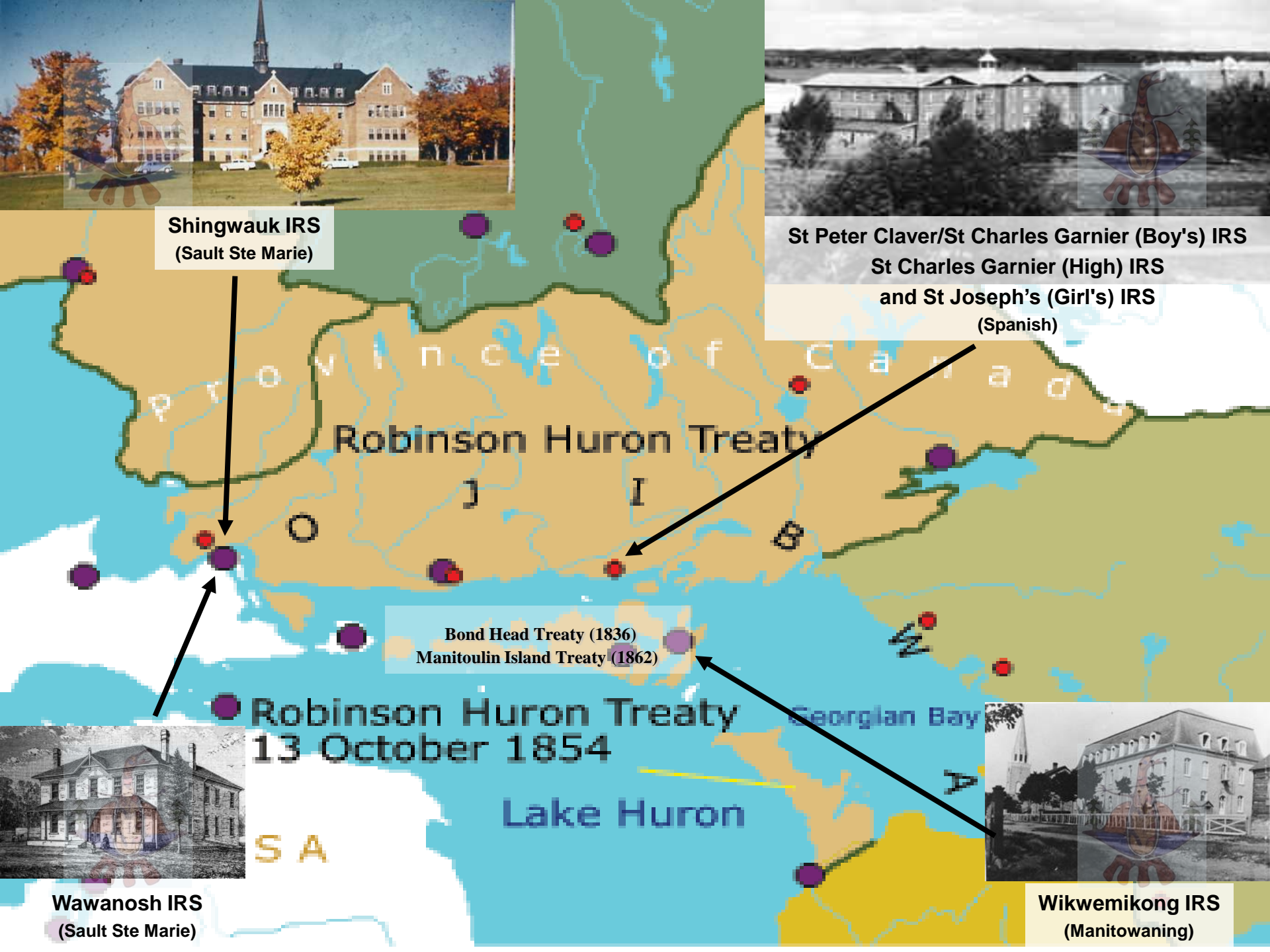




**Shingwauk IRS**  
(Sault Ste Marie)



**St Peter Claver/St Charles Garnier (Boy's) IRS**  
**St Charles Garnier (High) IRS**  
**and St Joseph's (Girl's) IRS**  
(Spanish)

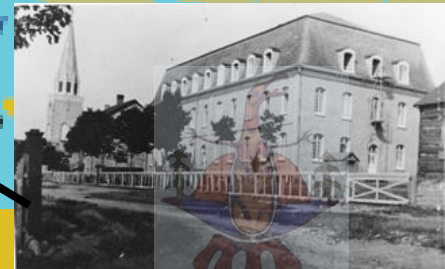


**Bond Head Treaty (1836)**  
**Manitoulin Island Treaty (1862)**

**Robinson Huron Treaty**  
**13 October 1854**



**Wawanosh IRS**  
(Sault Ste Marie)



**Wikwemikong IRS**  
(Manitowaning)

# Bond Head – Manitoulin Treaty 1836

**My CHILDREN:**

Seventy snow seasons have now passed away since we met in Council at the crooked place (Niagara), at which time and place your Great Father, the King, and the Indians of North America tied their hands together by the wampum of friendship.

Since that period various circumstances have occurred to separate from your Great Father many of his red children, and as an unavoidable increase of white population, as well as the progress of cultivation, have had the natural effect of Impoverishing your hunting grounds it has become necessary that new arrangements should be entered into for the purpose of protecting you from the encroachments of the whites.

In all parts of the world farmers seek for uncultivated land as eagerly as you, my red children, hunt in your forest for game. If you would cultivate your land it would then be considered your own property, in the same way as your dogs are considered among yourselves to belong to those who have reared them j but uncultivated land is like wild animals, and your Great Father, who has hitherto protected you, has now great difficulty in securing it for you from the whites, who are hunting to cultivate it.

Under these circumstances, I have been obliged to consider what is best to be done for the red children of the forest, and I now tell you my thoughts.

It appears rears that these islands on which we are now assembled in Council are, as well as all those on the north shore of Lake Huron, alike claimed by the English, the Ottawas and the Chippewas.

I consider that from their facilities and from their being surrounded by innumerable fishing islands, they might be made a most desirable place of residence for many Indians who wish to be civilized, as well as to be totally separated from the whites j and I now tell you that your Great Father will withdraw his claim to these islands and allow them to be applied for that purpose.

Are you, therefore, the Ottawas and Chippewas, willing to relinquish your respective claims to these islands and make them the property (under your Great Father's control) of all Indians whom he shall allow to reside on them; if so, affix your marks to this my proposal.

**MANITOWANING, 9th August, 1836.**

# The Robinson-Huron Treaty (1850)

This Agreement, made and entered into this ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Sault St. Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Honorable William Benjamin Robinson, of the one part, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and Shinguacouse, Nebenaigoching, Keokouse, Mishequonga, Tagawinini, Shabokeshick, Dokis, Ponekeosh, Windawtegowinini, Shawenakeshick, Namassin, Naoquagabo, Wabakekek, Kitchipossegun by Papasainse, Wagemake, Pamequonaishumg, Chiefs, and John Bell, Paqwutchinini, Mashekyash, Idowkesis, Waquacomiek, Ocbeek, Metigomin, Watachewana, - Minwawapenasse, Shenaoquom, Ouingegun, Panaissy, Papasainse, Ashewasega, Kageshewawetung, Shawonebin, and also Chief Maisquaso (also Chiefs Muckata, Mishoquet and Mekis), and Mishoquette, and Asa Waswanay and Pawiss, Principal Men of the Ojibway Indians inhabiting and claiming the eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron from Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchewanaung Bay on the northern shore of Lake Superior, together with the islands in the said lakes opposite to the shores thereof, and inland to the height of land which separates the territory covered by the charter of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company from Canada, as well as all unconceded lands within the limits of Canada West to which they have any just claim, of the other part, Witnesseth:

that for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada to them in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of six hundred pounds of like money, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs and their tribes at a convenient season of each year, of which due notice will be given, at such places as may be appointed for that purpose; they the said Chiefs and Principal Men, on behalf of their respective tribes or bands, do hereby fully, freely and voluntarily surrender, cede, grant and convey unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors for ever, all their right, title and interest to and in the whole of the territory above described, save and except the reservations set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, which reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their tribes in common for their own use and benefit;

and should the said Chiefs and their respective tribes at any time desire to dispose of any part of such reservations, or of any mineral or other valuable productions thereon, the same will be sold or leased at their request by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, or other officer having authority so to do, for their sole benefit and to the best advantage.

And the said William Benjamin Robinson, of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make or cause to be made the payments as before mentioned; and further, to allow the said Chiefs and their tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof, as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and excepting such portions of the said territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals or companies of individuals and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government.

The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any portion of their reservations without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or other officer of like authority, being first had and obtained; nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for minerals or other valuable productions in any part of the territory hereby ceded to Her Majesty as before mentioned. The parties of the second part also agree that in case the Government of this Province should, before the date of this agreement, have sold, or bargained to sell, any mining locations or other property on the portions of the territory hereby reserved for their use, then and in that case such sale or promise of sale shall be perfected by the Government, if the parties claiming it shall have fulfilled all the conditions upon which such locations were made, and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the tribe to whom the reservation belongs.

The said William Benjamin Robinson, on behalf of Her Majesty, Who desires to deal liberally and justly with all Her subjects, further promises and agrees that should the territory hereby ceded by the parties of the second part at any future period produce such an amount as will enable the Government of this Province, without incurring loss, to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then and in that case the same shall be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound Provincial currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this treaty shall amount to two-thirds of their present number, which is fourteen hundred and twenty-two, to entitle them to claim the full benefit thereof; and should they not at any future period amount to two-thirds of fourteen hundred and twenty-two, then the said annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

The said William Benjamin Robinson, of the first part, further agrees on the part of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province that in consequence of the Indians inhabiting French River and Lake Nipissing having become parties to this treaty the further sum of one hundred and sixty pounds Provincial currency shall be paid in addition to the two thousand pounds above mentioned.



Probably the treaty photo of 1850 showing:  
(left) William B. Robinson (Treaty Commissioner)  
(centre) Chief Shingwauk (1773-1854)  
(right) Chief Nebenaigooching (1806-1899)





**SCHEDULE of reservations made by the above named subscribing Chiefs and Principal men:-**

- 1st. Pamequonaishcung and his band, a tract of land to commence seven miles from the mouth of the River Maganetawang and extending six miles east and west by three miles north.**
- 2nd. Wagemake and his band, a tract of land to commence at a place called Nehickshegeshing, six miles from east to west by three miles in depth.**
- 3rd. Kitcheposkissegun (by Papasainse), from Point Grondine, westward, six miles inland by two miles in front, so as to include the small Lake Nessinassung (a tract for themselves and their bands).**
- 4th. Wabakekik, three miles front, near Shebawenaning, by five miles inland, for himself and band.**
- 5th. Namassin and Naoquagabo and their bands, a tract of land commencing near La Cloche, at the Hudson Bay Company's boundary; thence westerly to the mouth of Spanish River; then four miles up the south bank of said river and across to the place of beginning.**
- 6th. Shawinakeshick and his band, a tract of land now occupied by them and contained between two rivers called White Fish River and Wanabitisebe, seven miles inland.**
- 7th. Windawtegowinini and his band, the peninsula east of Serpent River and formed by it, now occupied by them.**
- 8th. Ponekeosh and his band, the land contained between the River Mississaga and the River Penebewabecong, up to the first rapids.**
- 9th. Dokis and his band, three miles square at Wanabeyakoknun, near Lake Nipissing, and the island near the fall of Okickendawt.**
- 10th. Shabokishick and his band, from their present planting grounds on Lake Nipissing to the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, six miles in depth.**
- 11th. Tagawinini and his band, two miles square at 'Wanabitibing-a place about forty miles inland, near Lake Nipissing.**
- 12th. Keokonse and his band, four miles from Thessalon River eastward by four miles inland.**
- 13th. Mishequanga and his band, two miles on the lakeshore, east and west of Ogawaminang, by one mile inland.**
- 14th. For Shinguacouse and his band, a tract of land extending from Maskinonge Bay, inclusive, to Partridge Point, above Garden River, on the front, and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance, and also Squirrel Island.**
- 15th. For Nebenaigoching and his band, a tract of land (extending from Wanabekinegunning west of Gros Cap to the boundary of the lands ceded by the Chiefs of Lake Superior and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance, including Batchewanaung Bay), and also the small island at Sault Ste. Marie used by them as a fishing station.**



Marquis de ...

Signed, sealed and delivered at Austin, T<sup>e</sup> Texas  
- the day and year first above written, in presence  
of "and claiming"  
which they have duly obtained  
Witness of their respective hands  
and "have obtained before  
Signature

Attesty P. Cooper Capt. U.S.A.  
James Jones do L. of the  
Circuit Court of the District  
of Texas  
Allen Macdonell

Shingwauksee	x
Nittumajockung	x
Kestonsee	x
Mishigueng	x
Tagamini	x
Shahshah	x
Shah	x
Ponkash	x
Wintawetogini	x
Shewne-shah	x
Kirungwa	x
Muckab-Mishagut	x
Mekis	x

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Nalokkhip	x
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Mishoguetto	x
Ag. Wainanay	x
Pawot	x

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*Mitromm* x  
*Watachewia* x  
*Minimumpenapa* x  
*Maigum* x  
*Onigum* x  
*Pawap* x  
*Papahine* x  
*Ipewaseh* x  
*Kagishumawung* x  
*by Balmung* x  
*Maurendin* x

*(Pencil sketch, 10 Sept. 1870)*

To the Signatures of  
Latham & Co.,  
Messrs. A. W. C. & Co.  
T. B. C. & Co.

Louis R. Stetson  
J. B. Appleton  
J. Mearns  
J. Mearns

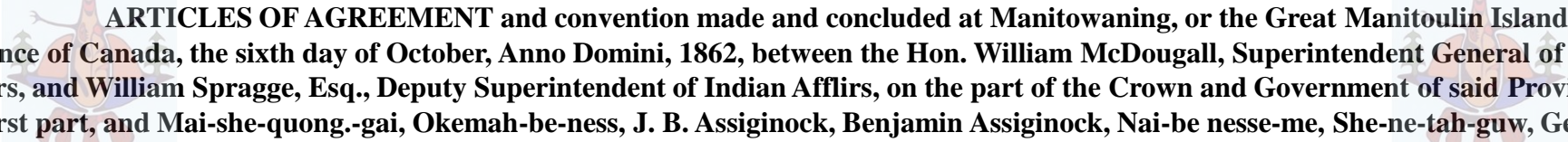
Wanqua-so	x
Naoquasoto	x
Wabokihik	x
Kitchipopegun	}
-by Papanum.	
Wagemake	x
Pemegnoncishcum	x
Sopu Well	x
Pagwutchinini	x
Marshyash	x
Idowee Lees	x
Wagwicomuk	x
Miskoguetto	x
Agw Wamwam	x

Obekun	x
Metigomun	x
Watachewanä	x
Mimuwawapungpa	x
Shunäogum	
Oninggum	x
Pawaisy	x
Päpäsainse	x
Ächewäsega	x
Kägishuaweting	} x
by Babonung	
Shawonochin	x

# Detail from the Robinson-Huron Treaty 1850



# Manitoulin Island Treaty 1862



**ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT** and convention made and concluded at Manitowaning, or the Great Manitoulin Island in the Province of Canada, the sixth day of October, Anno Domini, 1862, between the Hon. William McDougall, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and William Spragge, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the Crown and Government of said Province, of the first part, and Mai-she-quong-gai, Okemah-be-ness, J. B. Assiginock, Benjamin Assiginock, Nai-be nesse-me, She-ne-tah-guw, George Ah-be-tos-o-mai, Paim-o-quo-naish-gung, Abence, Tai-bose-gai, A-to-nish-cosh, Nai-wau-dai-ge-zhik, Wau-kau-o- say, Keesh-kewanbik, Chiefs and Principal Men of the Ottawa, Chippewa and other Indians occupying the said island, on behalf of the said Indians, of the second part.

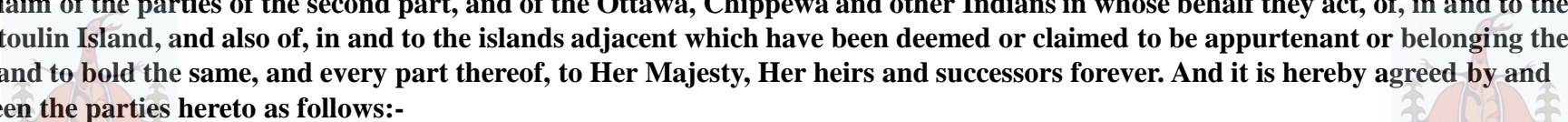
Whereas, the Indian title to said island was surrendered to the Crown on the ninth August, Anno Domini, 1836, under and by virtue of a treaty made between Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor of Upper Canada, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Ottawas and Chippewas then occupying and claiming title thereto, in order that the same might "be made the property (under their Great Father's control) of all Indians whom he should allow to reside thereon."

And whereas, but few Indians from the mainland, whom it was intended to transfer to the island, have ever come to reside thereon.

And whereas, it has been deemed expedient (with a view to the improvement of the condition of the Indians as well as the settlement and improvement of the country) to assign to the Indians now upon the island certain specified portions thereof to be, held by patent from the Crown, and to sell the other, portions thereof fit for cultivation to settlers, and to invest the proceeds thereof, after deducting the expenses of survey and management, for the benefit of the Indians.

And whereas, a majority of the chiefs of certain bands residing on that portion of the island easterly of Heywood Sound and the Manitoulin Gulf, have expressed their unwillingness to accede to this proposal as respects that portion of the island, but have assented to the same as respects all other portions thereof, and, whereas the Chiefs and Principal Men of the bands residing on the island westerly of the said sound and gulf, have agreed to accede to the said proposal.

Now this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of seven hundred dollars now in hand paid (which sum is to be hereafter deducted from the proceeds of lands sold to settlers) the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in further consideration of such sums as may be realized from time to time as interest upon the purchase money of the lands to be sold for their benefit as aforesaid, the parties hereto of the second part, have, and hereby do release, surrender and give up to Her Majesty the Queen all right, title, interest and claim of the parties of the second part, and of the Ottawa, Chippewa and other Indians in whose behalf they act, of, in and to the Great Manitoulin Island, and also of, in and to the islands adjacent which have been deemed or claimed to be appurtenant or belonging thereto, to have and to hold the same, and every part thereof, to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors forever. And it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:-



# Manitoulin Island Treaty 1862

**Firstly.** A survey of the said Manitoulin Island shall be made as soon as conveniently may be by or under the authority of the Department of Crown Lands.

**Secondly.** The Crown will, as soon as conveniently may be, grant by deed for the benefit of each Indian being the head of a family and residing on the said island, one hundred acres of land; to each single person over twenty-one years of age, residing as aforesaid, fifty acres of land; to each family of orphan children under twenty-one years of age containing two or more persons, one hundred acres of land, and to each single orphan child under twenty-one years of age, fifty acres of land, to be selected and located under the following rules and conditions:

**Each Indian entitled to land under this agreement may make his own selection of any land on the Great Manitoulin Island, provided:-**

**1stly.** That the lots selected shall be contiguous or adjacent to each other, so that Indian settlements on the island may be as compact as possible.

**2ndly.** That if two or more Indians claim the same lot of land, the matter shall be referred to the resident Superintendent, who shall examine the case and decide between them.

**3rdly.** That selections for orphan children may be made by their friends subject to the approval of the resident Superintendent.

**4thly.** Should any lot or lots, selected as aforesaid, be contiguous to any bay or harbour, or any stream of water upon which a mill site shall be found, and should the Government be of opinion that such lot or lots ought to be reserved for the use of the public, or for village or park lots, or such mill site be sold with a view to the erection of a mill thereon, and shall signify such its opinion through its proper agent, then the Indian who has selected, or who wishes to select such lot, shall make another selection, but if he has made any improvements thereon he shall be allowed a fair compensation therefor.

**5thly.** The selections shall all be made within one year after the completion of the survey, and for that purpose plans of the survey shall be deposited with the resident Superintendent as soon as they are approved by the Department of Crown Lands, and shall be open to the inspection of all Indians entitled to make selections as aforesaid.

**Thirdly.** The interest which may accrue from the investment of the proceeds of sales of land as aforesaid, shall be payable annually, and shall be apportioned among the Indians now residing westerly of the said sound and gulf and their descendants per capita, but every Chief lawfully appointed shall be entitled to two portions.

**Fourthly.** So soon as one hundred thousand acres of the said land is sold, such portion of the salary of the resident Superintendent and of the expenses of his office as the Government may deem equitable, shall become a charge upon the said fund.

**Fifthly.** The deeds or patents for the lands to be selected as aforesaid shall contain such conditions for the protection of the grantees as the Governor in Council may under the law deem requisite.

**Sixthly.** All the rights and privileges in respect to the taking of fish in the lakes, bays, creeks and waters within and adjacent to the said island, which may be lawfully exercised and enjoyed by the white settlers there on, may be exercised and enjoyed by the Indians.



# Manitoulin Island Treaty 1862

Seventhly. That portion of the island easterly of Heywood Sound and Manitoulin Gulf, and the Indians now residing there are excepted from the operation of this agreement as respects survey, sale of lots, granting deeds to Indians and payments in respect of moneys derived from sales in other parts of the island, but the said Indians will remain under the protection of the Government as formerly, and the said easterly part or division of the island will remain open for the occupation of the Indians entitled to reside upon the island as formerly, subject in case of dispute, to the approval of the Government.

Eighthly. Whenever a majority of the Chiefs and Principal Men, at a council of the Indians residing easterly of the said sound and gulf, to be called and held for the purpose, shall declare their willingness to accede to the present agreement in all respects, and the Government shall signify its approval, then that portion of the island shall be surveyed and dealt with in like manner as other portions thereof, and the Indians there shall be entitled to the same privileges in every respect, from and after the date of such approval by the Government, as those residing other in parts of the island.

Ninthly. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be approved by the Governor in Council. In Witness Whereof, the said Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and the Deputy Superintendent, and the undersigned Chiefs and Principal Men of the Ottawa, Chippewa and other Indians, have hereto set their hands and seals at Manitowaning, the sixth day of October, in the first year above written.

*COPY of the Report of a Committee of the honourable the Executive Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th November, 1862.*

The Committee have had before them a report, dated 3rd November, 1862, from the Honourable the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of the results of his mission to the Great Manitoulin Island under authority of order and council of 12th September last, and submitting that the terms of the agreement with the Indians, as contemplated by that order, having been modified in so far as to exclude from the proposed arrangement that part of the Island eastwardly of the Manitoulin Gulf and Heywood Sound, and other terms being deemed necessary to prevent future difficulty, these modifications have been embodied in the "Articles of Agreement and Convention" made and concluded at Manitouawning on the 6th October, 1862, between the Government as represented by the Chief Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and nineteen of the Chiefs and Principal Men on behalf of the Indians, which instrument he submits for the ratification of your Excellency and Council.

The Committee advise that the "Articles of Agreements and Convention" above referred to be approved and ratified by Your Excellency and be enrolled in the usual manner in Crown Land Department and in the office of the Provincial Registrar.

Certified.  
WM. H. LEE, C.E.C.  
To the Honourable  
The provincial Registrar, &c.,&c.,&c.



**St. Peter Claver /St. Charles Garnier (Boy's) Indian Residential School  
(Boy's School & High School)  
Spanish, Ontario  
(circa 1913)**

# Spanish Indian Residential Schools



**St. Peter Claver/St Charles Garnier School for Boys,  
St. Joseph's School for Girls, and St Charles Garnier High School**



**This brief history was compiled by**

**Dr. Donald J. Auger (Nishnawbe Aski Nation)**

primarily from the Indian Affairs School records which are contained in the RG 10 Black Series, Volumes 6217 to 6219, File 471.

Additional materials include: Canadian Institute of Jesuit Studies. *Dictionary of Jesuit Biography, Ministry to English Canada, 1842-1987*. Toronto: 1991.

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**Religious Affiliation: Roman Catholic**

**Operated by:**

**the Jesuits (Societas Jesu, or Society of Jesus) & the Daughters of the Heart of Mary**



**Old Schools were located at Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island  
(Girl's School and Boy's School)**

**Period of Operation: 1862 - 1913**

**Girl's School destroyed by fire (circa 1911)**



**New Schools were established at Spanish, Ontario:**

- \* St. Peter Claver School for Boys (1913 - 30)**  
**(renamed) St. Charles Garnier School for Boys (1930 - 58)**
- \* (established) Garnier High School (1948 - 58) and**
- \* St. Joseph's School for Girls (1913 - 1960)**





# **I. The Old School - Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island (1862 - 1913)**

## **Establishment**

The first Jesuit priests arrived at Port Royal in New France (Canada) on May 22, 1611. The Jesuits, also known as “Blackrobes”, preached to the Micmacs along the eastern maritime coast; the Montagnais on the Atlantic coast of Quebec; the Algonquins along the St. Lawrence River system; the Hurons on Georgian Bay; the Cree on Hudson and James Bay; the Ojibway on Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior; and the Ojibway, Cree and other aboriginal peoples along the waterway extending to Lake Winnipeg and beyond. Within forty years they had established a mission at Ste-Marie in “Huronía” and a boys school at Quebec City. By 1760 three hundred and thirty Jesuits had come to Canada but following the British conquest no more Jesuits came to Canada and their Jesuit College (later Loyola University) was not allowed to accept novices. The last Jesuit missionary from France died at Quebec in 1800. The Jesuits returned to Canada on May 31, 1842 at the request of the Bishop of Montreal. The order spread throughout French Canada and ministered to the aboriginal people and the Catholic immigrants who settled in Upper Canada (Ontario) and later throughout the western prairies. The Jesuits established missions at Walpole Island (1844), Wikwemikong (1844), Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan (1846), Thunder Bay (1848), and Garden River (1848). Each of these missions was supervised by a Jesuit who had been appointed as the Superior. The mission at Wikwemikong on Manitoulin Island, called the Holy Cross Mission, was founded by Jean-Pierre Chone in 1844. Father Chone served as Superior at the mission from 1844-48, 1860-62 and 1874-78. The Jesuits established a boys school at the mission in 1862.

In 1862 the Daughters of the Heart of Mary, a religious order of women, arrived at the Holy Cross Mission at Wikwemikong on Manitoulin Island. The Daughters, originally founded as a religious organization in France during the French Revolution, is one of the few religious orders which does not wear the characteristic habit which the layman associates with nuns. The Daughters established a school in a small log cabin on the edge of the Indian village with only the barest of necessities. The primary purpose of the school was the education of young Indian girls. The nuns operated the school using their own funds and with donations they received.

In 1884 the Wikwemikong School was approved by the federal government and subsidies were authorized for Indian students who attended schools. In 1913 it was decided to move the boys school to the mainland at Spanish. This was done because it was believed that there would be better access to the school via the railroad which ran through Spanish. The girls school at Wikwemikong, on the other hand, burned to the ground in an uncontrollable fire in (circa 1911-1913) and it was decided to locate the school at Spanish alongside the St. Peter Claver School for Boys.



**II. The St. Peter Claver School for Boys (1913 - 1930)**  
**(renamed in 1930) St Charles Garnier School for Boys (1930-1958)**

The St. Peter Claver School for Boys was the only Indian residential school operated by the Jesuit Order in Canada. The school consisted of a three storey main building constructed of stone with a basement which housed the dormitories, classrooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry room, furnace room and a recreation area for the boys. There were also barns, stables, machine sheds, a saw mill, planing mill and a number of other outbuildings used for storage. The buildings were situated on a 600 acre parcel of land.



**III. The St. Joseph’s School for Girls (1913 - 1960)**

After the St. Joseph’s School for girls was relocated to Spanish it continued to be operated by the Daughters of the Heart of Mary. The school was situated on 400 acres of land adjacent to the boys school and consisted of the main three storey building with basement, a laundry and barns. With a staff of ten including an Indian student who returned after post-graduate studies to devote time to her alma mater, the order administered the welfare of its charges both spiritually and academically. Although the Daughters ran retreat houses and homes for girls, the St. Joseph's school at Spanish was the only school of its kind run by the Daughters of the Heart of Mary even though the order operated throughout six continents.



**IV. The St. Charles Garnier High School (1948 - 1958)**

The Garnier High School was established in 1947 and operated as a part of the boys school. The Garnier High School operated until the Spanish Residential School was closed in 1958. For most administrative purposes, such as submitting records and reports to the Department of Indian Affairs, the schools were considered to be one school operating as the Spanish Indian Residential School.



## V. The Spanish Indian Residential School

### Location

The Spanish Indian Residential School was located on the north shore of Lake Huron immediately adjacent to the lake. The school was about a half mile south of the village of Spanish on the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line running from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie.

### Operation of the School

The boys and girls schools at Spanish, together, formed the largest Indian Residential School in Ontario. Both of the schools were owned by the Catholic Church. Each school was a three storey brick and stone structure with a full basement. In August 1917 the principal sent a letter to the Duncan Scott suggesting that the Department buy the boys and girls schools and to hire the priests, brothers and sisters to run the schools, *"as you are doing for three Western Industrial schools, owned by the Oblate Fathers"*. Duncan Scott replied that the Department could not buy the schools at that time as they were *"not undertaking any new building operations or the acquirement of any new establishments"*. So the Spanish schools continued to be owned and operated by the Catholic church.

In 1926 there were 16 male staff, mostly Jesuit priests and brothers at the boys school and 18 Sisters at the girls school. Generally, there were about forty staff divided between the two schools throughout the time the schools were operating. For example, the twenty-one staff at the girls school in 1937 consisted of religious members (nuns) and lay members. There were fifteen Sisters who worked as Principal, bookkeeper, two mistress of discipline, mistress of the dormitory, nurse, cook, laundress, wardrobe, two sewing teachers, dairy teacher, poultry keeper and two Sisters who did general help. The lay members consisted of three teachers, a farm manager, farmer and laundress. Some of the teachers were Sister Jenks, senior girls (1919), Sister Elizabeth Leusch, domestic sciences (1936), Sister Clotilde Laferriere (1938-39), Sister Breau, primary grades and music (1946), Sister St. Michel, intermediate grades (1946) and Sister Whelan, senior grades (1946). Principals at the girls school included Sister Louise Bonnet (1932) and Sister Zoe St. James (1934-48), who taught at the school for over 46 years.



There were also about twenty staff members at the boys school. There was a constant change of principals at the boys school, particularly during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Some of the Principals at the boys school included L. V. Dugas, S.J. (1913-16), Eugene A. Papineau, S.J. (1916-17), T. A. Desautels, S.J. (1918-19), Victor Gravel, S.J. (1919-22), Rev. Artus, S.J. (1922), J.B. Sauve, S.J. (1923), Charles Belanger, S.J. (1924-29), James Howitt, S.J. (1931; 1937-41), Paul Mery, S.J., (1932-37), C.A. Primeau, S.J. (1942-45) and J. R. Oliver, S.J. (1946 - 1949). Infirmarian, Fred M. Stormont, S.J., B.Sc. (1911-20).



# Financing the School

The Catholic church owned the boys and girls schools at Spanish. The operating costs of the schools came solely from the per capita grants provided by the Department of Indian Affairs. The annual per capita grant was \$100 in 1916 (133 students) and was increased to \$110 in 1917. A small percentage of the operating costs were provided through the food produced at the schools. Financial statements for the girls school in 1935 show the per capita grants totaled \$16,755.14 and an estimate of the value of the food produced of \$2,500.00. At the boys school the per capita grants in 1936 amounted to \$18,317.64 and the estimated value of the food produced was \$3,605.31. The food produced at the school consisted of milk, eggs, chickens, beef, veal, potatoes, turnips and carrots. None of the Sisters at the girls school received a salary but certain expenses were paid from school funds in lieu of salary. A similar arrangement was made at the boys school with the priests.

The Department expected the Spanish residential school, and all other church-owned schools, to provide the necessary upkeep, repair and maintenance of their schools from the per capita funding provided to them. However, the per capita grants were insufficient to cover these costs and the school sent constant requests to the Department to provide funds for various items. The school relied upon the amounts from the government for repairs and maintenance; major renovations and additions to the schools and associated structures; the upkeep and repair of essential services such as water, sewage, heating, plumbing, and electrical systems; and for furnishings, equipment and supplies.



For example, between 1924 and 1941 the school sent in numerous requests for funds. The items included: 60 student desks, cutlery, fire escapes, Christmas trees and treats, a Delco plant to provide electricity (1924); toothbrushes, dredging a canal from the school dock into Lake Huron (1925); a new heating plant, repairs to boilers (1926); sewing machines for shoe-making, batteries for the Delco plant, an addition to the school, a new tug barge, row boat, outboard motor (1927); icehouse, desks, sewing machines, boiler for laundry, batteries, fire hose and fittings, steps for stairs, flooring, linoleum (1928); tow barge, repairs to heating system in the girls school, a new boiler (1929); beds, mattresses, bedding, alterations to the water supply (1930); a sewage system, blankets (1931); beds (1932); septic system, sewing machines (1933); plumbing (1937); new wharf, electric supplies, cement, repairs to buildings, water tanks, repairs to ice house, lumber, (1938); hot water circulators, plumbing, training car, tools, woodworking equipment, paint, new sills for the barn (1939); and paint, turpentine, paint brushes, carpenter equipment, fire protection equipment, tools for saw mill, equipment, tarpaulins (1941). The Department provided funds for many of these items on an *ad hoc* basis.

**In 1926, \$2,000 was voted for repairs and replacements at the Spanish school as the "institution has received very little assistance from the Department, other than the per capita grant, since it was opened in 1913".**

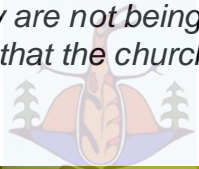
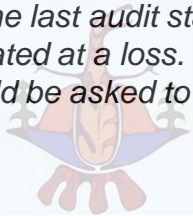
**The money was used to install Delco units to provide electricity at the school. In 1938 the Department sought an Order in Council approving repairs and equipment that had been urgently required at six church-owned schools, one of which was the Spanish school. The Department eventually provided an annual allocation secured through Parliamentary Vote which was divided among all of the church-owned schools for repairs and maintenance. For example, a 1938 Order in Council approved an amount of \$35,582 for "new works, repairs and purchase of equipment" for the Spanish Roman Catholic Residential School, the Moose Fort Church of England Residential School as well as 22 other church-owned schools in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Similar Orders in Council appear in the records for succeeding years. Major capital items, such as additions or new schools, were planned over several years to get them into the budgetary process.**

**The Spanish Indian Residential School was always in a deficit position as the per capita grants were insufficient to cover all of the costs of running the school. The Department's Superintendent of Welfare and Training indicated in an internal memo that "this school has been operated at a loss over a period of years, despite frequent changes in the principalship".**

**In his memo R. A. Hoey also noted:**  
*I should like to direct your attention particularly to the salaries paid to the staff at this institution. Were it not for the willingness of the members of this staff to accept a nominal salary, the institution could not operate under the present financial arrangement .*



**The response to this memorandum by the Chief Executive Assistant was as follows:**  
*. . . the last audit statement showing the joint operations of both the boys and girls schools would indicate that they are not being operated at a loss. Under the circumstances, therefore, and in view of the present need for economy, it is thought that the church should be asked to look after this expense.*



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**The Sisters noted:**

*As we have large plots of all kinds of berries and rhubarb the girls remaining during the holidays, and later all the Industrial girls, canned, made preserves and pickles every day during the season, and so supplied a great amount of the food needed for the winter. To do the work we had to borrow kettles from the kitchen, which was very inconvenient as often they were needed there, Besides, we wore out one of their kettles. We would need two large preserving kettles, each holding five gallons to do the work properly. If the Department feels that they cannot afford two, one would be better than none, but two saves a lot of time and fuel as two can be used at the same time.*

**The report of a Department official from the Training Division in about 1946 provides the following information regarding classes at the Spanish schools:**

*The primary room is making good progress. The children love to read and are neat in their work. They do a great deal of dramatization; this is a great help for children who are learning a strange language. They know a large number of songs and they take delight in singing them. This class is under the direction of Miss Breau.*

*The intermediate class is under the direction of Miss St. Michel. She is not a qualified teacher. She is, however, sympathetic to the children and very conscientious in her work.*

*The senior room, under the direction of Miss Whelan is doing splendid work. The integrated system of education has been tried in this room. She has integrated silk, rayon, cotton and wool with history and social reforms. The children are in general, good readers and enjoy reading from the library books.*

*The sewing class is obtaining experience from repair work and the cutting and sewing of their own clothing. They do a great deal of knitting. A number of machines at this school are in bad shape and should be replaced as soon as possible.*



**In the early 1940s the girls started attending classes on a full day basis and "they tested very well on the Achievement Tests administered" during an inspection in 1948. A companion report for the boys' school indicated that due to the half day system with the older boys, "the Achievement Tests compared only fairly well". However the inspector believed that the boys would do much better and make "more rapid progress" because the half-day system had been abolished and the boys were in class for a full day.**

# Organized Activities

A skating rink was set up at the school by the prefects and the boys about 1915. Water was carried in barrels and pails about 150 feet to flood the rink. In 1923 an elevated tank was erected whereby the rink could be flooded without carrying the water. The Department was asked to provide hoses to move the water from the tank to the rink. The boys formed a baseball club at the school and many of the boys 15 and over participated.



The boys played football and had boxing lessons. The girls played football and tennis. Other sports included soccer and softball.

In 1924 the school formed a brass band and had collected cornets, altos, slide trombones and basses. The Principal stated:

*As we are doing all we can to make our pupils love the school we have decided to form a brass band. We all know the good influence a band has had in Qu'Appelle and Wikwemikong and other places. Our pupils are really well disposed presently and we are trying our best to keep them in good spirit and attach them to the school; since last August [1923], we are happy to say that not a single pupil ran away from school.*



A Boy Scout troop was established at the school in 1929 and a Troop Charter was received from The Boy Scouts Association. A number of the boys participated in the activities under the direction of C. J. Kisel, the Scoutmaster. Scout uniforms, books, charts and badges and all the equipment used by the boy scouts were purchased for use at the school. Nine boys started in the scout program but by December of 1929, 29 additional boys joined. In the spring, garden implements and vegetable seeds were purchased for the boys to plant a half acre garden. After its initial contribution, the Department refused to expend more money on this program.

# Food

**The Inspector of Indian Agencies inspected the Spanish school in October 1920 and had the following to say about the food:**

*Their food consists of, for breakfast, porridge, milk, bread and butter; dinner, meat, potatoes, bread; on Fridays they have macaroni instead of meat; for supper beans or corn porridge, bread and tea or milk. Butter is given only once a day. The bread is a sort of black bread made from a formula obtained from some medical man who is known to them. It is objected to by the pupils, some of whom say that they cannot eat it at all.*

**Some parents had complained about the food at the school so a sample of the bread was taken and sent for analysis to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The subsequent report indicated a nutritive value of 1188 calories per pound with a slightly higher amount of protein and fibre than average due to the bran used to make the bread. The analysis was that the bread was "just as nutritious as a finer flour", and even though the bread was "slightly sour" that did not indicate that it would cause ill health.**

## Health and Safety Issues at the School

**Fire was always considered a threat at the two schools, particularly in the first twenty years of operation when eight separate furnaces were located around the schools to provide heat, hot water and laundry facilities. The number of furnaces was reduced when a central heating system was installed in the 1930s. This central system had been requested by the Jesuit Fathers of Upper Canada, who were responsible for the overall operation of the school, as early as 1926:**



*The heating system of the large school buildings, always more or less defective from the start, has become so unsatisfactory and expensive, that it is in absolute need of renewal or complete repair. In the cold weather the furnace of the girls' school, worked to its utmost capacity, cannot raise the temperature higher than 60' Fahrenheit. Some sections of the boilers in all the furnaces are completely out of order. The total absence of unit connections makes it necessary to light the eight fires even in mild weather. We have had these conditions examined by some of the best experts in heating systems and, they have at once declared that the only economical device would be a Central System that would heat the two school buildings and operate satisfactorily the laundry equipment as well as the electrical generators!*

**The Department eventually paid for the installation of the central heating unit.**



Although the two schools were built in 1913 no fire escapes were installed. This matter was brought to the attention of the Department in a 1924 report of the Provincial Inspector of Separate Schools : *"there is nothing like a fire escape in case of fire. If such case happened here under present conditions and if it commenced in the basement on the west end of the house, those upstairs would be caught as in a trap [as] the dormitories are on the top flat"*. At the end of September, 1924, the Department agreed to pay for the installation of a fire escape for the girls' school. Fire escapes were also installed at the boys' school and an extra fire escape was constructed in 1931. Fire extinguishers were provided in 1927 and they appear to have been serviced on a regular basis with the contents recharged every few years. Additional fire extinguishers were purchased in 1931. However, in a report from about 1946, a Department official from the Training Division indicated:

*There is definitely a fire trap in this building. The furnace is situated immediately below the chain of stairs. Should a fire break out this might result in trapping a certain number of students. The fire escapes built of metal poles would be of very little help in cold weather, especially for smaller children. An outside closed in stairway could, very easily be provided at about blocks and should give exit to each floor. I would recommend that a night watchman be employed.*

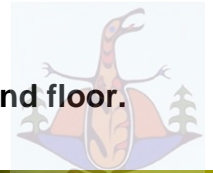
In 1930 the Principal of the school called the Provincial Health Officer at Blind River to test the water because a number of the boys had not been as well as expected and he suspected the water source. The water supply was tested and it was found that *"the water was not as good as it should be"*. Although the Health Officer did not condemn the water supply he thought the water was becoming slightly contaminated by surface water in the reservoirs near each of the schools. Improvements were made in 1931 to correct the problem.



Raw sewage from the school was allowed to run directly into the small river beside the school and drained into Lake Huron. When the sewer pipe was installed its outlet was just below the surface of the water, but by 1931 the water level in the river had receded about 2 feet and the raw sewage was running onto the shore, creating a health hazard. In May 1933 the Principal informed the Department that he had decided to install septic systems because he believed that the schools ran *"a great risk of getting a serious epidemic in the summer from the exposed sewage which the river does not carry away"*.

The installation was completed by the fall and the Principal reported that *"people in the neighborhood are very pleased that the river water which has become so shallow for the last two years will not be contaminated anymore"*.

Another safety concern related to plumbing in the boys' washroom adjacent to the dormitory on the second floor. The showers and toilets smelled and leaked through the floor into a class room below the washroom. As these showers and toilets had been condemned there were no washroom facilities for the boys until the repairs were made.



# Medical Care

One of the Jesuits at the school, Fred Stormont, was employed as an “infirmarian”. He cared for many of the medical and dental needs of the boys and girls and ensured that both schools were amply supplied with medical supplies. The records disclose regular orders and shipments of a variety of medicines to the schools, items such as cough drops, plasters, epsom salts, boracic acid, camphor gum, bronchial pastilles, hot water bags, gauze, oil of cloves, alcohol, and cod liver oil. By 1915 the Department started to question expenditures on drugs for the school and a series of letters were sent back and forth. The Secretary pointed out that \$247.28 had been spent on drugs during the 1914-15 fiscal year and questioned why such large orders were being placed.

The infirmarian responded that the medicines were required and that he wanted to stock up because *“there will be quite an advance in price on account of the war”* and the large order would tide them over through the fall and winter. The Department started to disallow certain items and would send the lists to the Chief Medical Officer for Indians asking him to amend the list to what the school required. At one point the Department told the Principal that if they required further drugs, *“they should be paid for by the school”* (Oct 6, 1916). The principal responded: *“With the little revenue of the school we cannot provide the children with more than food and clothes especially now that the prices are so high on everything”*.

The infirmarian also carried out dental work which consisted primarily of extracting teeth. In a letter to the Department in 1917 he inquired about obtaining the necessary equipment for filling teeth. He indicated that the only reason he extracted so many teeth was that he had no means of providing fillings. In the 1930s, a nurse attended clinics at the school on a yearly basis to examine the boys and girls and to identify those who needed further attention.



For example, the Departmental nurse visited the schools in October 1935 and examined all of the students. Her report indicated that of the 119 girls at the school, 5 of them had enlarged tonsils, 25 had poor vision, and 59 girls required 103 fillings of their teeth. Her report also noted that 33 of the girls had goitre and 7 had sore eyes. The nurse also reported that of the 124 boys at the school, 18 of them had enlarged tonsils, 3 had poor vision, and 69 boys required 110 fillings of their teeth. Her report noted that 14 of the boys had goitre, 13 had sore eyes, 13 had pediculosis, 2 had impetigo, 1 had scabies and one boy was deaf. After the nurse completed her examinations of students arrangements were made to have a doctor, dentist and optician to come to the school to attend to the children. A makeshift operating room was established and the doctor from Espanola, accompanied by a nurse and anesthetist, would perform a number of tonsillectomies.

When the dentist came to the school, he would bring sufficient equipment to extract teeth and install fillings. For example in 1935, Dr. Boyd, a dentist from Espanola, held a dental clinic at the school for a whole week in January. While there he extracted 55 first teeth, 26 permanent teeth, and completed 39 amalgam fillings for 56 girls and extracted 71 first teeth, 15 permanent teeth, and completed 53 amalgam fillings for 62 boys.

Following a visit to the girls school in October of 1935 by the Departmental nurse, Miss Beatrice Cousins, she reported that *"100 fillings are likely to be required"*. A similar dental clinic was held towards the end of the year and a similar number of students were treated.

Students requiring emergency attention would be sent to nearby urban centers such as Blind River, Espanola, Sault Ste. Marie or Sudbury. In 1935 the Department secured two doctors on a yearly contract basis to attend to the needs of the people on the Spanish River and Serpent River Indian Reserves and students at the Spanish residential school. The doctors were expected to make regular visits to the reserves and the school and all of their professional services rendered were covered by their yearly salary.

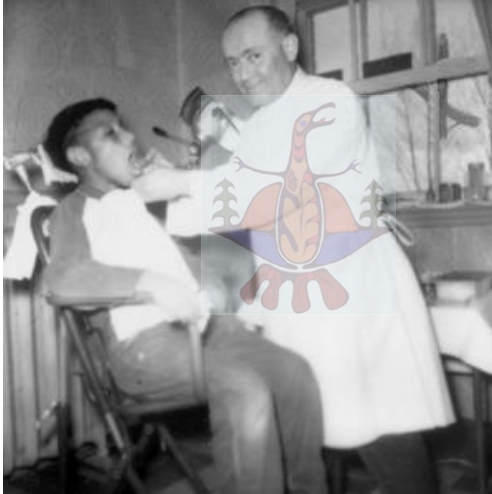
In 1924, J. D. McLean, Assistant Deputy and Secretary of the Department, wrote to the Principal instructing him to take one of the boys to an optician in Sudbury or Sault Ste. Marie to have him fitted with a glass eye and to obtain an extra eye which could be used to replace any damage:

*Mr. Agent Letourneau of Caughnawaga, has forwarded a letter which Frank Lahache, a pupil of the Spanish Residential School, sent to his sister requesting that he be supplied with a glass eye to replace the one which he had broken.*

Overcrowding

In a letter to the Department in 1942, the Principal noted that the boys' dormitories and washrooms were overcrowded:

*At present the big dormitory is 87 feet long by 42 feet wide. That is big enough for about 65 beds. Instead of 65, we have 107 beds in it, besides their sinks for washing and one corner roomed off for a prefect. It is anything but right. Secondly, at present, for the 128 boys here, there are four sinks only, with four taps only each, for their washing facilities.*





**The classrooms were also overcrowded -- in an inspection report from about 1948, an official of the Department stated:**

*The primary room in this school is overcrowded. There are over sixty pupils. Grades one, two and three are in this division along with the beginners. In general, these pupils have very little, if any knowledge of the English language. This is an impossible task. This school should have at least four classrooms. It is rather difficult for the Principal to organize another classroom due to the necessity of engaging another teacher. As conditions are at present, the Principal is having, I believe, a difficult time making his accounts balance.*



**Illness**

**There were a number of epidemics at the school. For example, in May 1916 there was a major epidemic of measles at the school. One hundred students were ill, with several of them confined to their beds or in the infirmary. Classes were closed for several weeks while the disease ran its course among the students. In September 1918 there was a major epidemic of Spanish influenza along the north shore of Lake Huron. One of the people affected was the Indian Agent at Thessalon as noted in a letter from a local constable at Massey:**

*I have been instructed by phone from S. Hagan, Indian Agent, Thessalon, to notify you that he is quarantined at his daughter's house and not able to communicate with the Department as his office is not near this house. He wished me to say that he is in good health, also to let you know that up to last night there has been 20 Indians died at Spanish Mills of Flu, these were from several different bands, also that 7 girls and 3 boys have died at the Spanish Industrial School of this disease.*

**The Principal provided information about the onset of influenza at the school:**

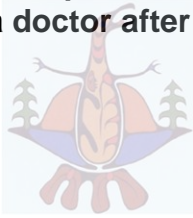
*No doubt you have been informed of the great trial we have undergone these last weeks. The Spanish Influenza has visited us in all its severity. It broke out first in the girls school, the 21st Oct., and in three days, all the girls except three and some members of the staff were in bed. Three days after it started in the boys school, and in a few days, all the boys, except three and six members of the staff were sick. We had many serious cases, lungs, kidneys, and ears troubles, many cases of pneumonia. I regret to state that we had to register some losses in both schools*

In September 1919 the school was placed in isolation as twenty students had come down with whooping cough and students were vaccinated by a doctor who came to the school. Influenza struck the students at the school again in March 1921 and 62 students became ill. Classes were shut down for three days. During an inspection of the Spanish School in 1946, A. J. Doucet of the Training Division, noted that "the greater part of the children were down with the mumps.

One of the boys, Sam Cote, had a bad case of blood poisoning in 1918 and had to be hospitalized in a hospital in Sault Ste. Marie to bring the infection under control. The staff at the school worried that the boy might lose his hand if he was not hospitalized. The boy eventually recovered and returned to the school. In 1937 there was an outbreak of diphtheria along the north shore of Lake Huron. A child in one of the communities died. An effort was made to inoculate the children in all of the villages around the school for diphtheria, scarlet fever and small pox and the Principal requested the Department to do the same for the school. Similarly, in 1941, when an epidemic of whooping cough appeared in the region, the pupils received a vaccination. In 1937 two girls were discovered to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis which was discovered at a chest clinic held at the school and were sent to a sanatorium. One of the girls was diagnosed with active tuberculosis in 1944 and sent to the sanatorium.

Accidents

With the number of students at the school there were bound to be accidents from time to time. Although complete records are not available, there were a number of reports of accidents in the records available. For example in June 1932 one of the boys cut off a finger while sawing wood and was sent to [the hospital at] Espanola. In 1936 a boy had a small button lodged in a cavity of his nose and had to be sent to the doctor to have it removed. Another boy developed a hernia which he did not report. The hernia developed into a "complete indirect inguinal hernia" which had to be corrected by surgery. A girl hurt her foot but nothing was done about it until several months later when the girl was unable to walk. She was sent to hospital at Espanola for x-rays and treatment of her foot. In 1939 one of the boys suffered a broken leg and another boy cut his finger which became so badly infected that it had to be amputated. The infection continued and the boy was hospitalized until the infection was cleared up. In the fall of 1942, two of the boys were taken to the hospital at Blind River to see a doctor after they had unspecified accidents.



Deaths

In the flu epidemic in the fall of 1918, many of the students at the Spanish Industrial School became ill and several of them died. Originally it was thought that seven girls and three boys died at the school from Spanish Influenza, but a report from the Principal at the school indicates that there were sixteen students who died from the disease:

*I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant in which you inform the Department of the death of eight boys and eight girls at the Spanish River Industrial School as a result of the severe epidemic of Spanish influenza*

However, there were other students who died at the school. An inspection report from 1920 contains the following comment:

*I noticed, when passing the cemetery that there appeared to be quite a number of graves. By looking over the fence I could count over 60 graves and there were probably some others which I could not see on account of the tall grass. That seems to be a great many for such a short time as the school has been in existence [7 years].*



In June 1934, the Principal reported to the Department that "979 Basil McLeod from the Spanish Band died suddenly" on Friday, June 15th at 8:00 o'clock in the morning. The boy had been ill for several weeks with a cold, fever and great pain in his chest and was kept in bed. The principal was thinking of calling the doctor but did not as the boy's temperature became normal. The Coroner's report indicated that the boy died from "cardiac syncope". And in August 1938 one of the boys was diagnosed with tubercular meningitis. The boy later died.

Complaints

In June, 1932 Paul Gros Louis No. 897 cut off the index finger of his right hand while sawing wood in the sawmill and was sent to the hospital at Espanola. The boy had been scheduled to be discharged that summer. The boy's father was upset about the boy losing a finger "from his principal hand, that is the right one" and wrote to the Department:

*I am very sorry of that, I sent my child to Spanish without any wounds, he will return here without a finger that will be missing all through his future life.*

*I have no detail yet but he must be seriously wounded and if such is the case I will hold you responsible or the community for having used my child to work in a dangerous position which might have emperiled his life. A child of less than 15 years on a sawing machine I suppose. Hoping that you will hold a strict investigation.*

*We expect a good settlement. It will not be pleasant to see my child return wounded, this is intolerable.*





**The Department asked for particulars from the Principal and wrote to the boy's father on June 18 indicating that "neither the school management nor the Department assumed any responsibility for it as it is quite apparent that the accident was due wholly to the boy's own carelessness". Nothing further was done and the boy was discharged from the school.**

**In December of 1938 the boy wrote to the Department, asking to "settle the matter in a friendly way or by means of a court action if in case there should be no understanding, because at that time I was underage". The Indian Agent at Village des Hurons wrote to the Department indicating that the boy's father had been told by the Department "to hold this until the boy was fully of age, meaning the twenty one year mark". The Agent noted that the man "claims he is entitled to some damage, as it has lost a number of jobs for him, and wants you to allow him a Decent amount at once".**

**The Agent concluded by asking what the intentions of the Department were. The Superintendent of Welfare and Training indicated that the Department was not responsible for Indians who lived off the reserve for more than 18 months and that "the municipality in which he is resident will have to be responsible for his maintenance and medical care should he become ill or indigent". The Superintendent concluded by stating that "this Department is not prepared to allow any relief to Paul Henry GrosLouis".**

**The Principal of the school, C. A. Primeau, S.J., wrote a long letter to the Department in June 1943 complaining about the shoddy way in which the Medical Services of the Department was treating the school when it came to medical expenses. the Principal wrote:**

*It is discouraging enough to be denied a regular medical attendant but when we are refused even the necessary medical supplies, the situation becomes impossible. The Medical Services know full well that when we have no regular medical attendant and yet they do not even acknowledge our request for necessary medical supplies. Apparently they do not appreciate even the effort we have made to carry on without a regular doctor "or the effort we have made to keep down expenses" a very discouraging attitude, to say the least.*

**In 1947 the Department received a number of complaints from parents regarding the food and clothing at the school. The Department arranged for an inspector to visit the school.**

**The Department official who went to the school indicated:**

*I believe the complaints re clothing, food and cleanliness are unfounded. The children seem happy, well-clothed and appear in good physical condition. The clothing misunderstanding appears to be caused by the actions of some of the parents. When parent visit their children, special articles of clothing are sometimes given. This induces some of the other pupils to write to their parents in order to obtain similar clothing. This evidently creates a bad impression on some of the Reserves.*

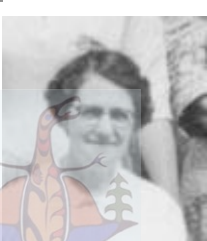
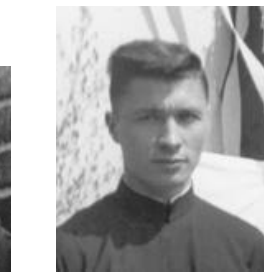




**Charles Belanger, S. J.**

# William Kearns

## Sister Zoe St. James



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## ***Robinson Huron Treaty (Urban Areas)***

Blind River  
 Boswa  
 Chippewa Hill (1946)  
 Cutler  
 Killarney  
 Lake Penage (1950)  
 Meadowside (1946)  
 Naughton  
 North Bay  
 Parry Sound  
 Oak Bay  
 Sault Ste. Marie (1947)  
 Spragge  
 Sturgeon Falls  
 Temagami  
 Thessalon

## ***Robinson Superior Treaty***

**Batchawana  
Michipicoten  
Pic Heron Bay (1950)**

## Manitloulin Island Treaty

**Magnetawan  
Sheguindah  
Sheshegwaning  
South Bay  
West Bay  
Whitefish Lake  
Little Current  
Gore Bay  
Cockburn Island (1949)**

***Nishnawbe Aski Nation***

**Abitibi (1935)**  
**Chapleau (1944)**  
**James Bay (1948)**

## Unceded First Nations

**Wikwemikong  
Walpole Island**

## Other Treaty Areas - First Nations

## Ontario

## Chippewa of the Thames

## Quebec

**Kippewa, Maniwaki, Notre Dame du Nord (1949)**  
**Pierreville, Temiscamingue**

## Manitoba

## Nelson House (1949)

## Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

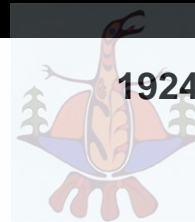
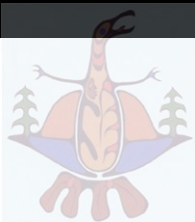
**Caughnawaga  
Oka  
St. Regis**







Boy's School, Spanish  
(circa 1913)



1924-25



**The Garnier**

**The Red Bug**



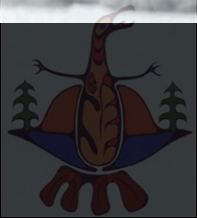


The Red Bug



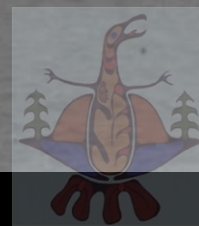
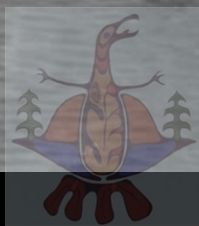


Garner Boat 1928



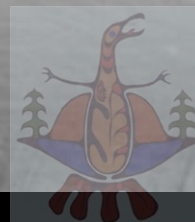
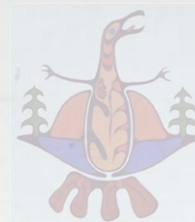


1924-1925

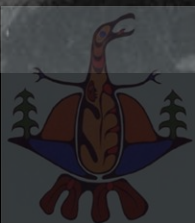
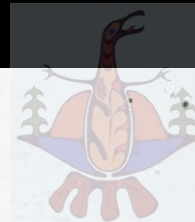
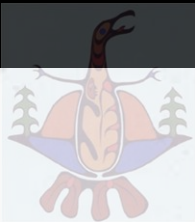


1924-1925





1924-1925



1924-1925



1924-1925





1924-1925



25 June 1925



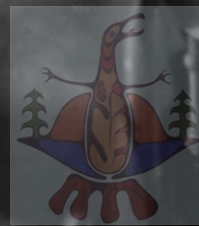


1924-1925





1924-1925





1924-1925





**76 – Spanish**  
**15 March 1925**

**2 Pangowish**

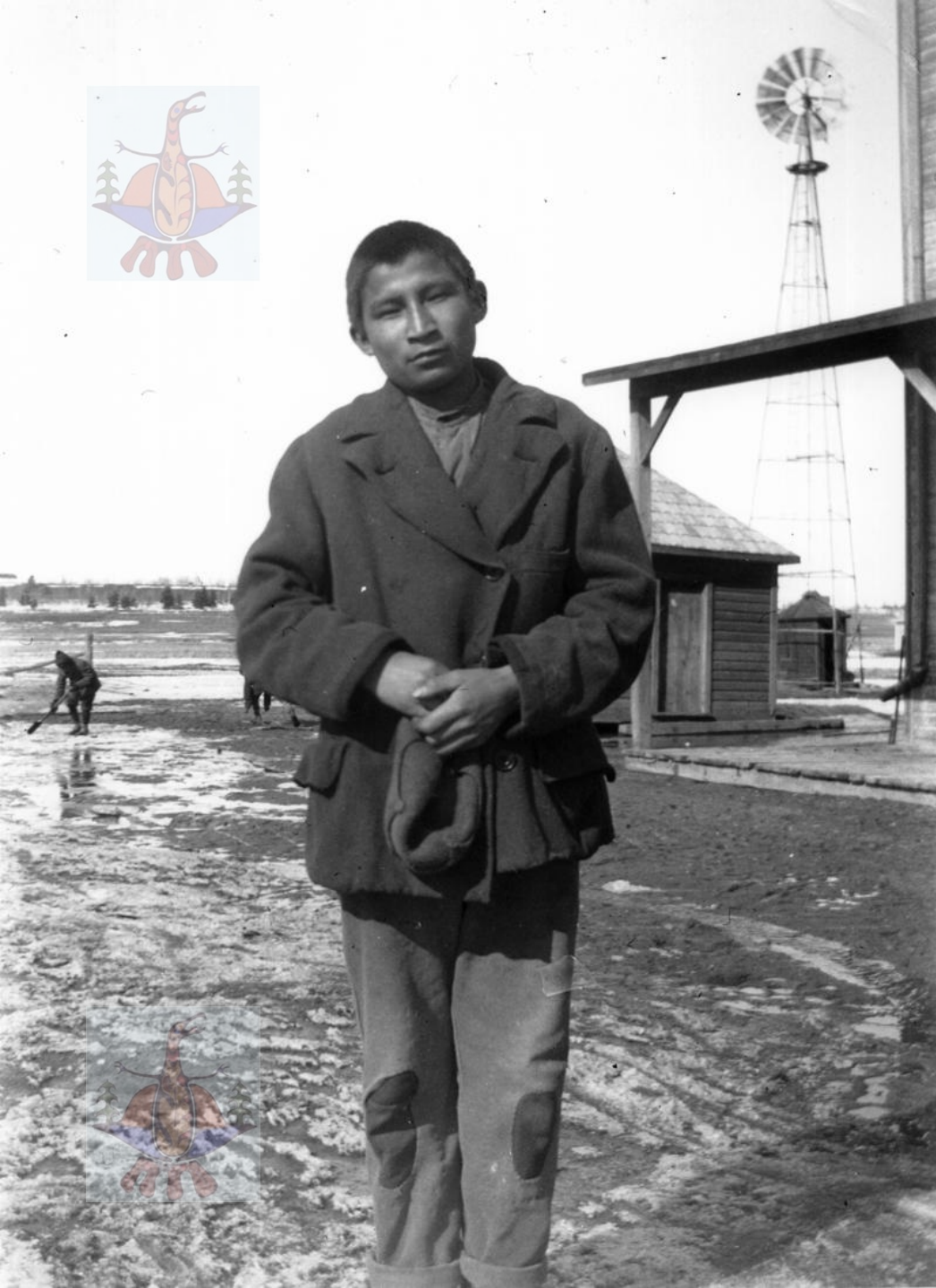




**77 – Spanish  
15 March 1925**

**Ernest & Harry Mayo**





**78 – Spanish 22 March 1925**

**David Rock**







**81**  
**Michael Francis**  
**25 March 1925**



**95**  
**Frank Leaf**

**June 1925**







96  
**Aloynuis Smith  
&  
Walter Lavallee**

**09 June 1925**







97  
Frank & Joe Pinsormeau  
21 June 1925



**98**  
**Aloysius Smith**

**The Garnier**  
**21 June 1925**





**118 – John Francis**

**16 August 1925**



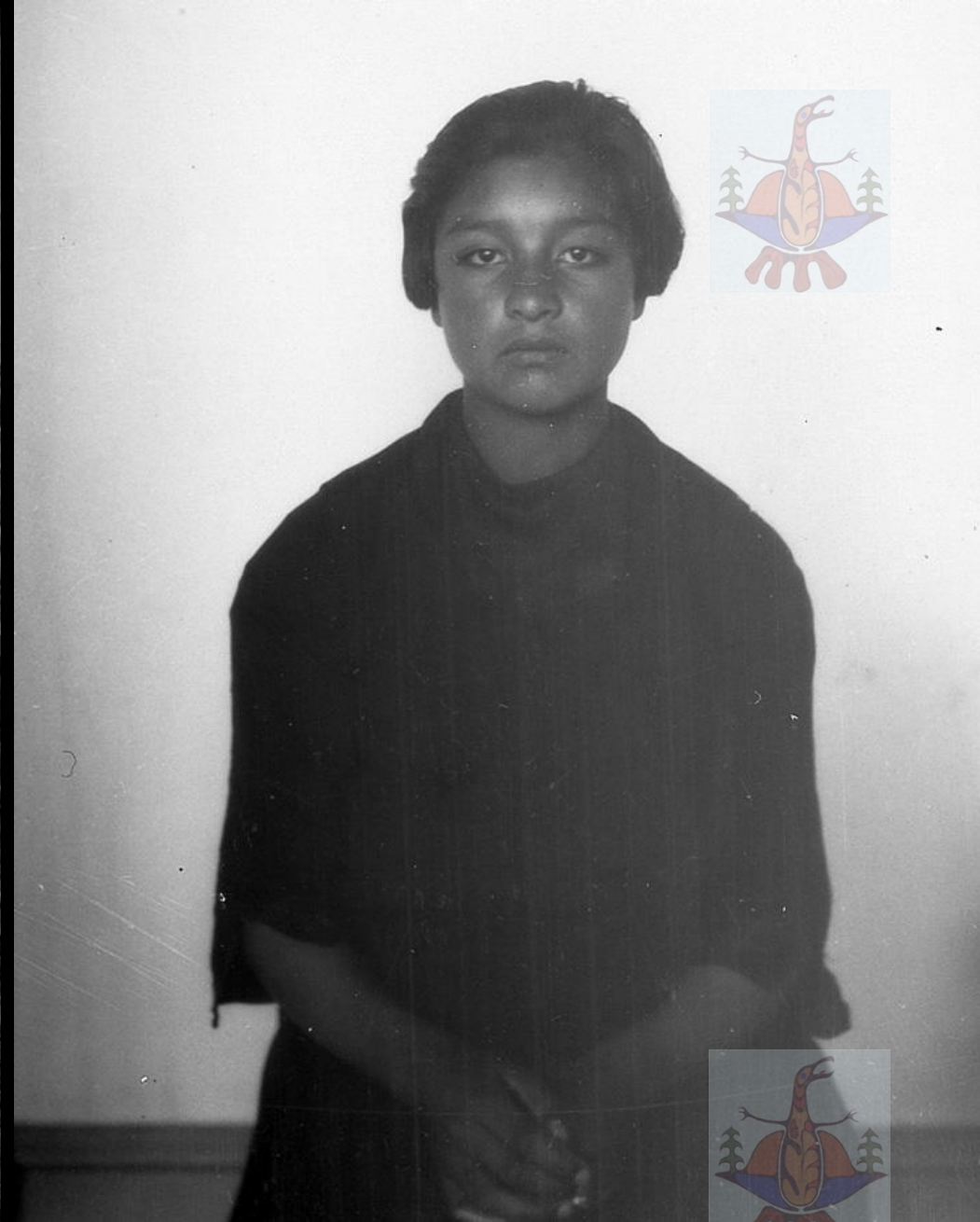
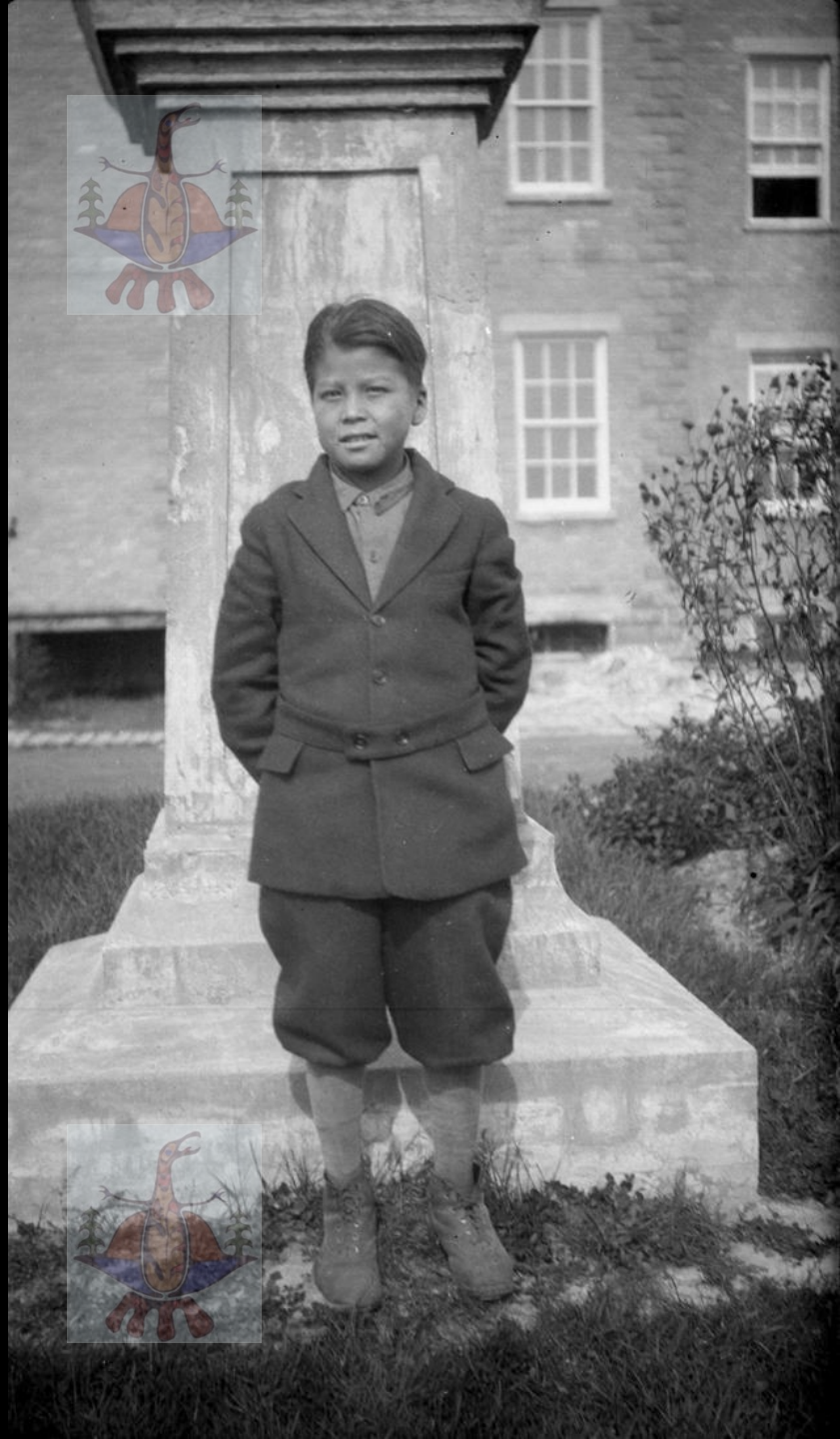


## **The Musicians**

**Spanish**

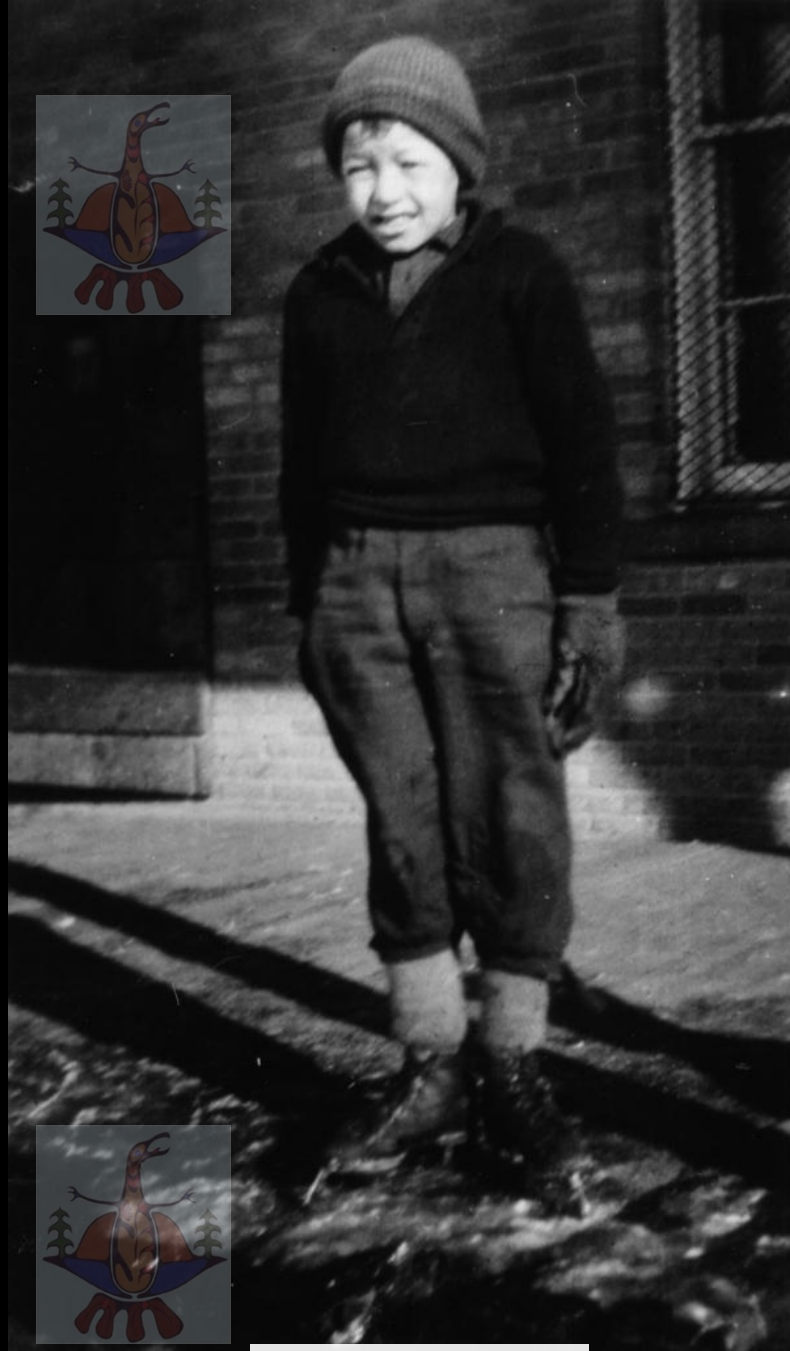
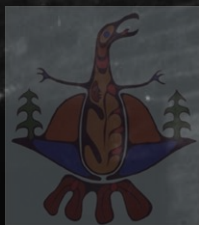
**22 March 1925**











**Angus Anderson**  
(Wikwemikong F.N.)



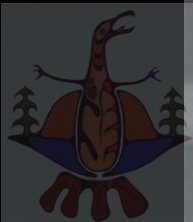
**Andrew & Eugene Peltier**  
(Wikwemikong F.N.)



**Zoey & Kate King**  
(Wikwemikong F.N.)







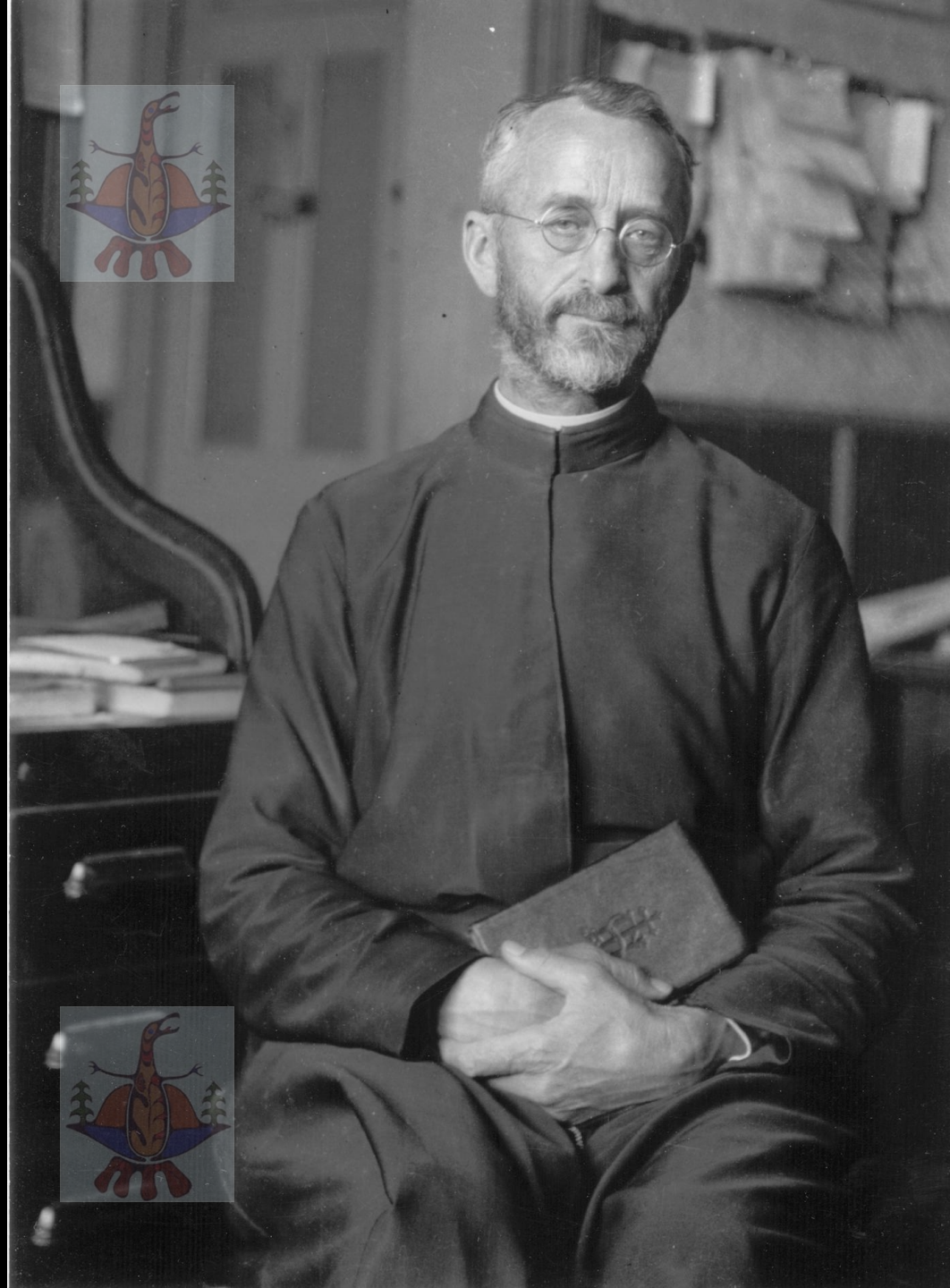
**Louis Lafortune S.J.**  
(c.1926)





Fr. Joseph Richard



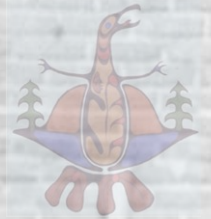


**Fr. Charles Belanger S.J.  
(1926)**

**Principal  
(1924 - 1931)**



**Fr. Hingston**

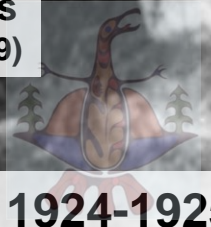


**Fr. Charles Belanger**  
(Principal 1924-1929)



**Fr. James Howitt**  
(Principal 1931, 1937-1941)

**Fr. T.A. Desautels**  
(Principal 1918-1919)



**Fr. Joseph Couture**

**1924-1925**





**M. Monaghan & J. McGarry**



Br. Gagnon S.J. (1928)



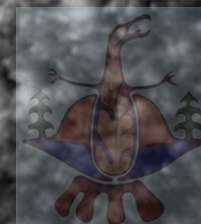


1924-1925



Br. Jean Baptiste Manseau, S.J.





1924-1925





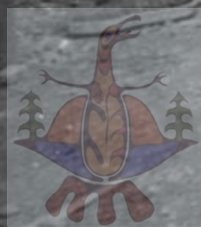
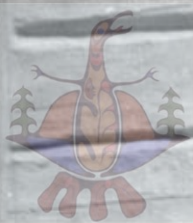




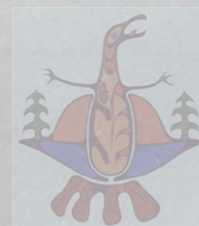
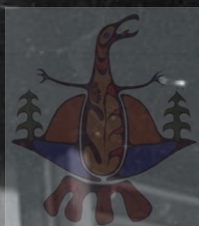


1924-1925









**CPR Rail Station - Spanish**



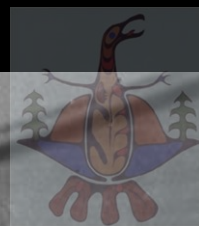
1924-1925

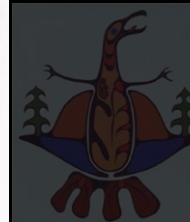




1924-1925













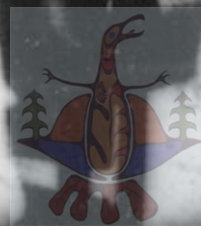
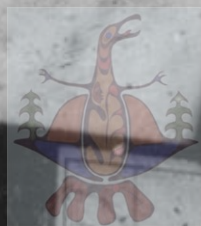




1924-1925





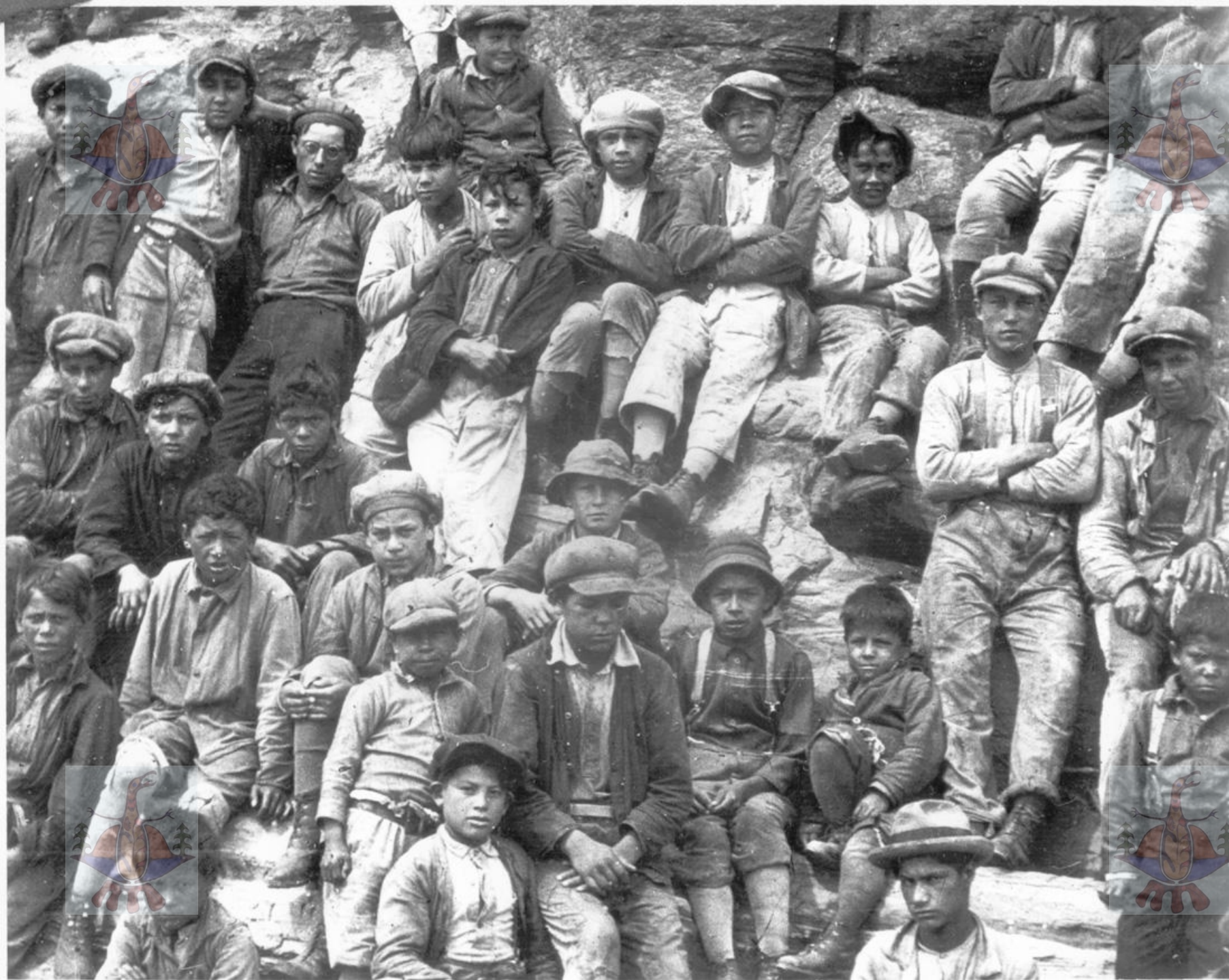






Fr. Timothy Dwyer, S.J.



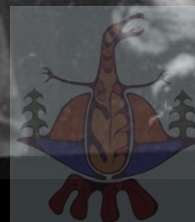
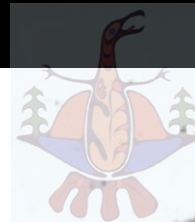
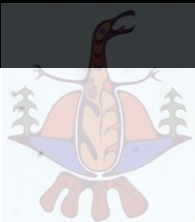






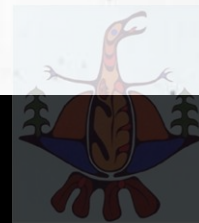
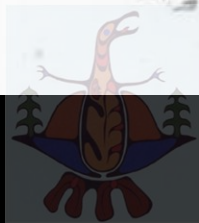
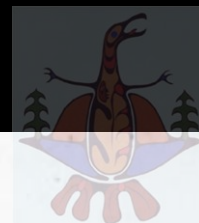
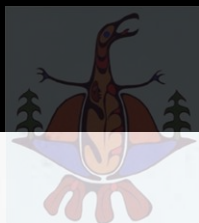
1924-1925





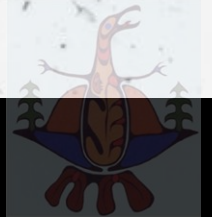
1924-1925







St. Joseph's IRS



Archie

Wilfred

Nora

Millie

## Commanda Family

Archie

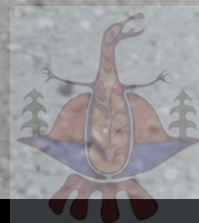
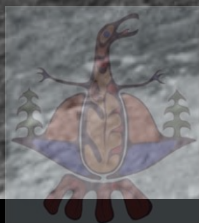
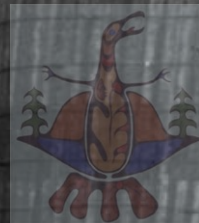
Wilfred, Agnes, Nora, Jo Anne  
Dorothy, Millie, Irene



Garnier Barn (looking west)





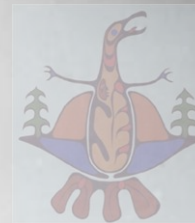




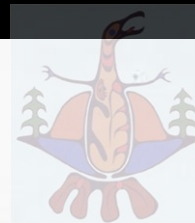




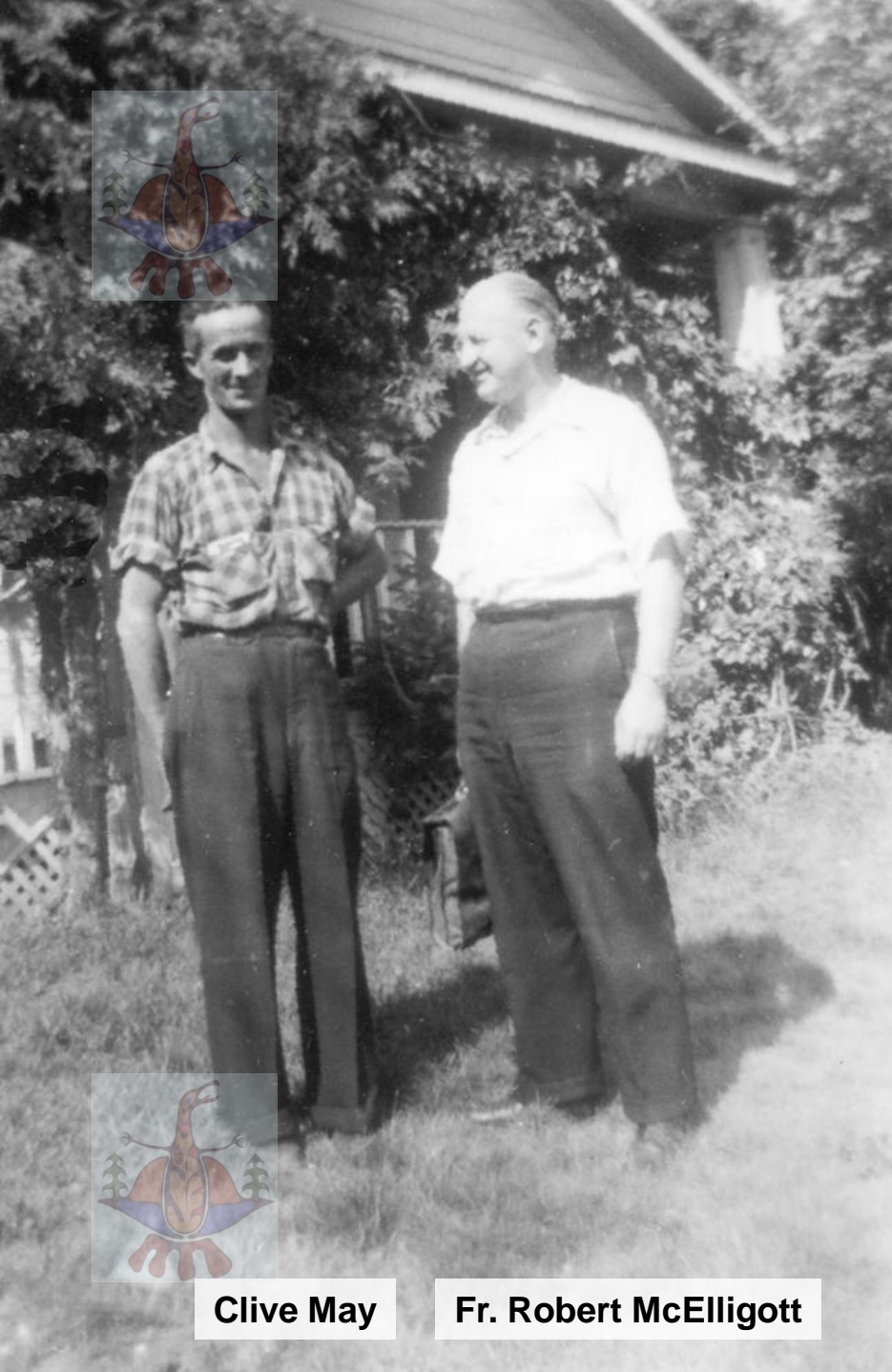




Br. Vandermoor







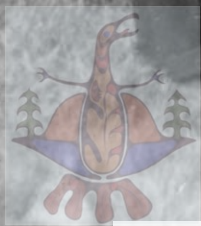
**Clive May**

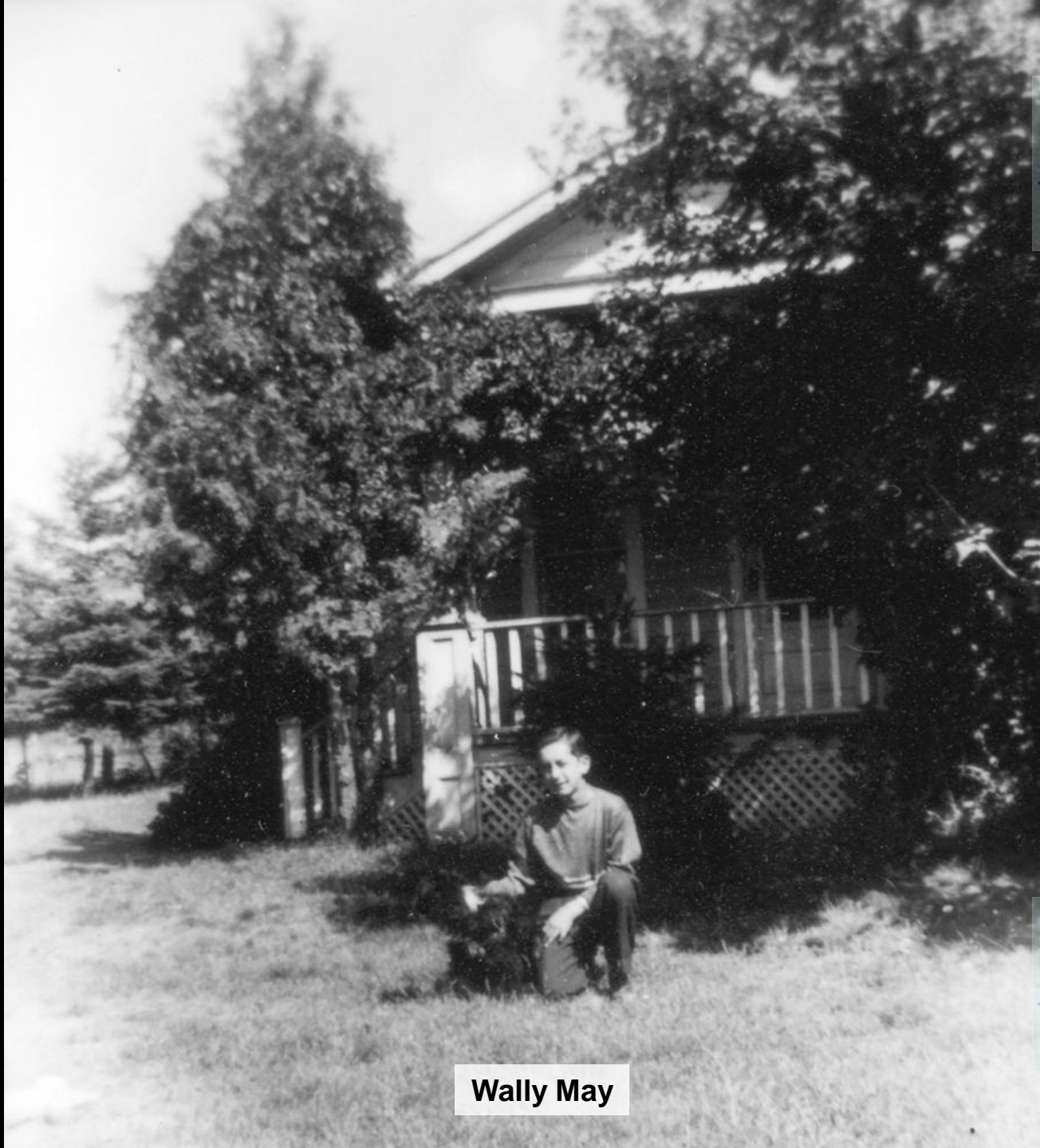
**Fr. Robert McElligott**



**Nora May  
(Linen Matron)**

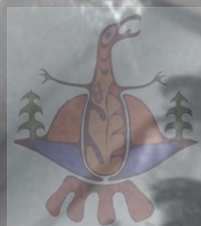
**Fr. Robert McElligott**





Wally May





**SPIKE**









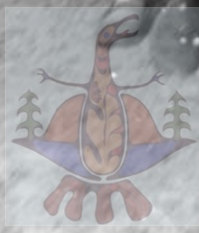




**Sharon  
Boyer**

**Candace  
Boyer**

**Margaret  
Nahwegakbow**



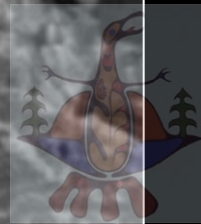
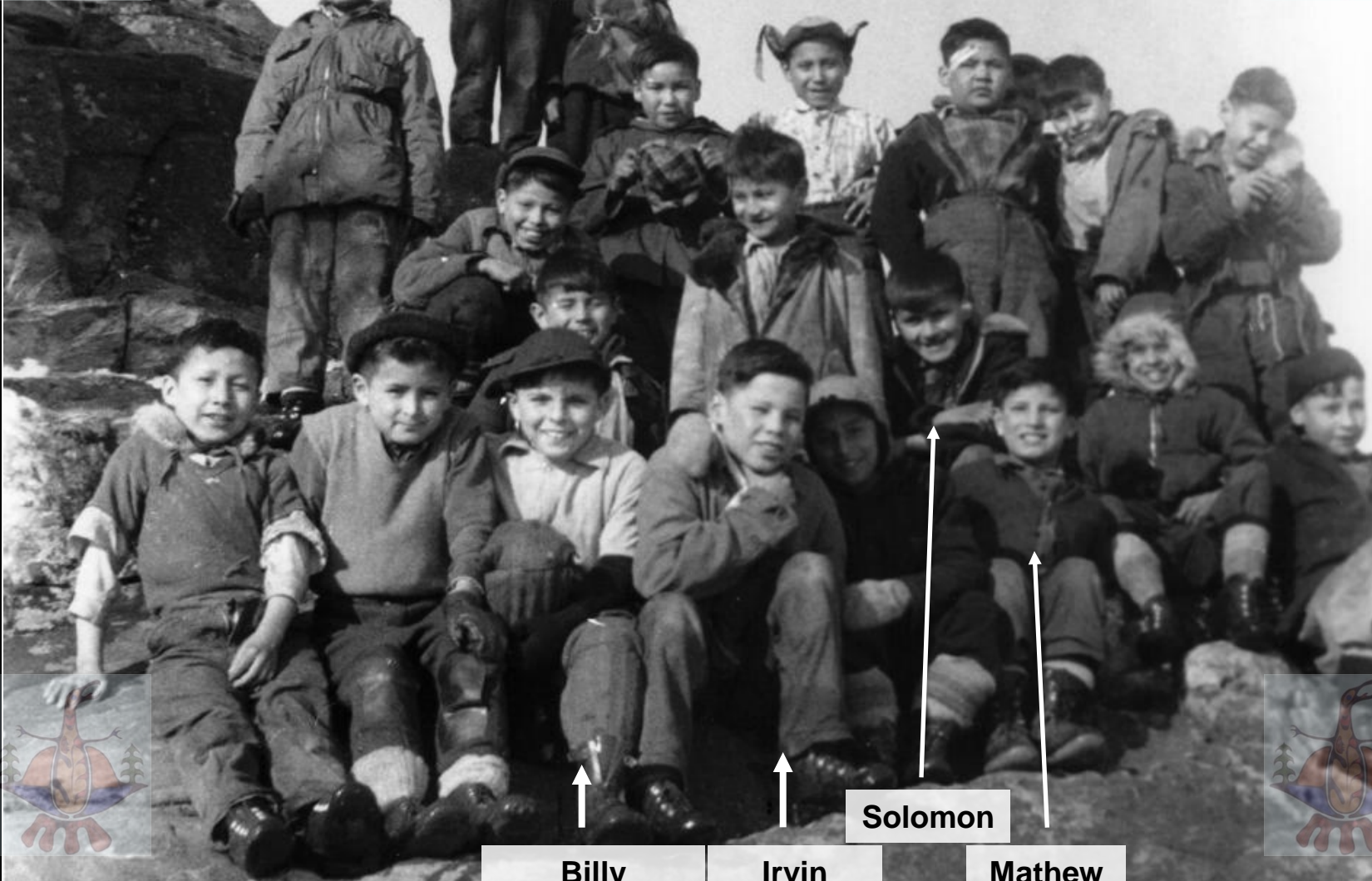
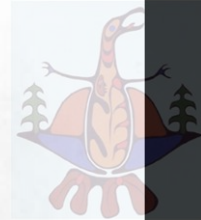


**Teddy  
Jacobs**









**Billy  
Webkamigad**

**Irvin  
Nigonobe**

**Solomon**

**Mathew  
Corbiere**

1924-1925







(c. 1945)



**Adam Roy**  
(West Bay)

**Peter Cooper**





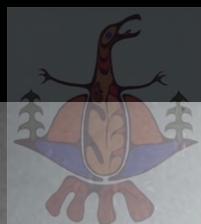
Clement Trudeau

Max Simon



Adam Roy





Simon Kitchigijig

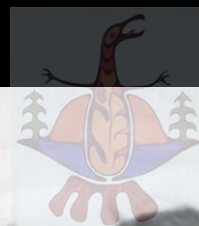
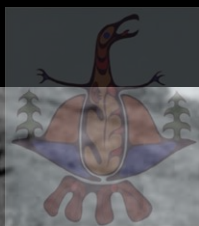


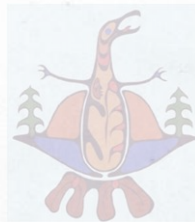
Students arriving from Manitoulin Island



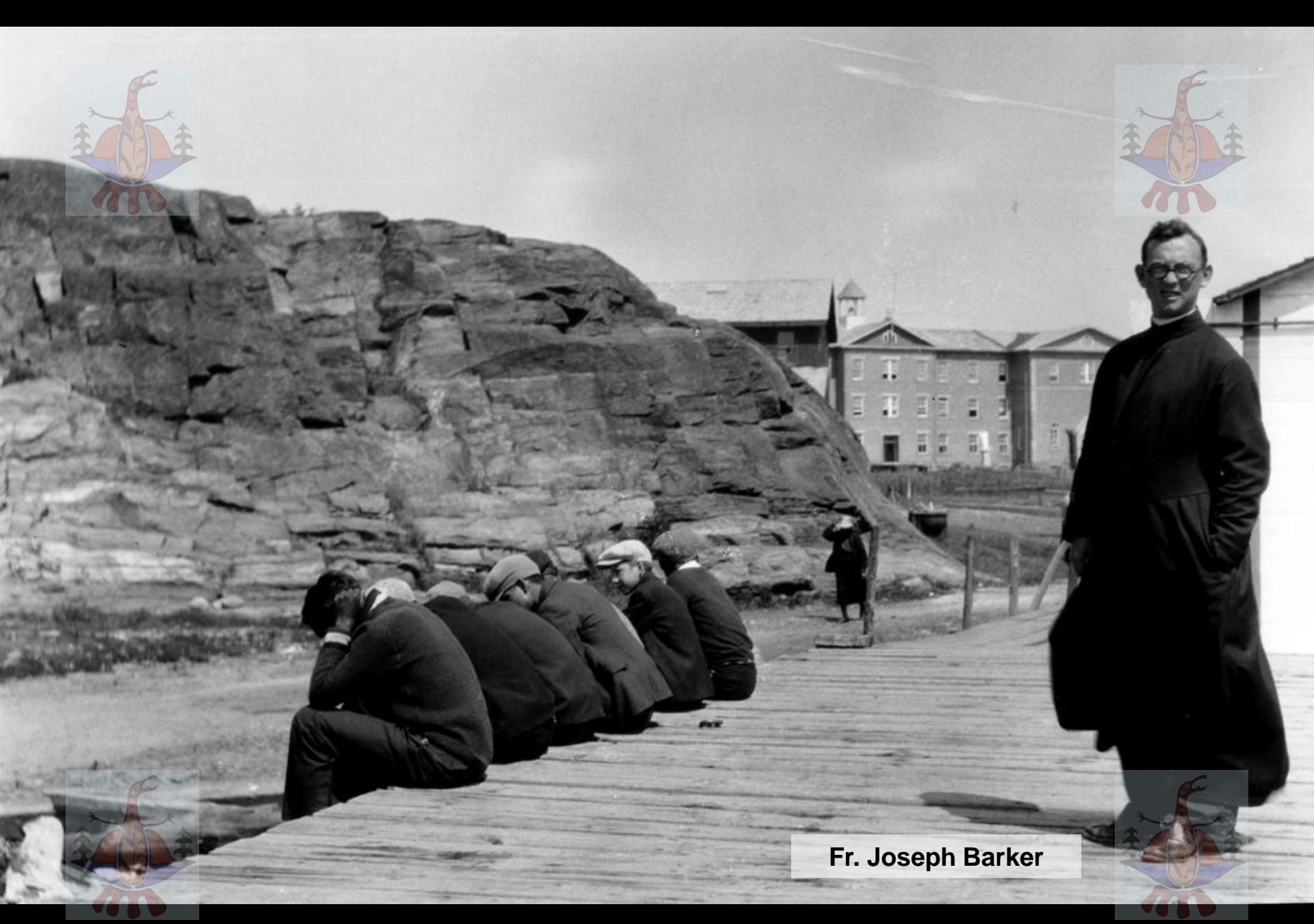
The Red Bug





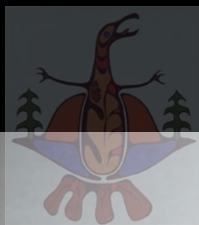






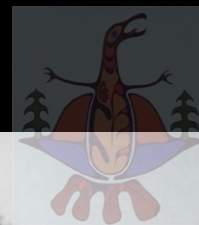
Fr. Joseph Barker





Robin  
Williams

Peter  
Armstrong



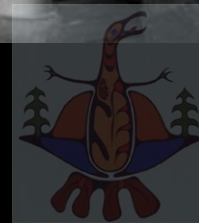
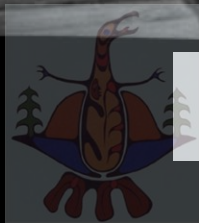
Joe  
Boneparte

Dominic  
Contin

Raymond  
Kingshameg

Douglas  
Debossige

Boniface  
Able





**Franklin  
Wassenso**

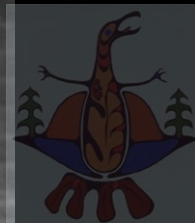
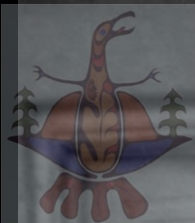




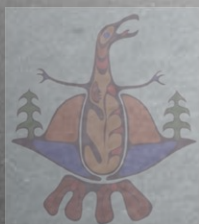
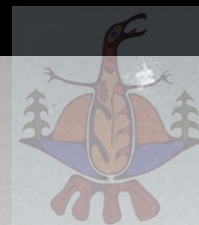
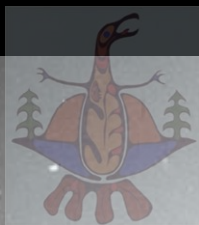


Rudy Rice



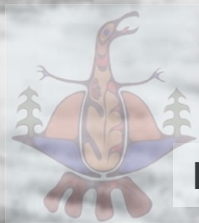
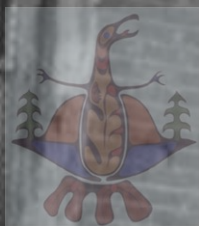


John Delormier

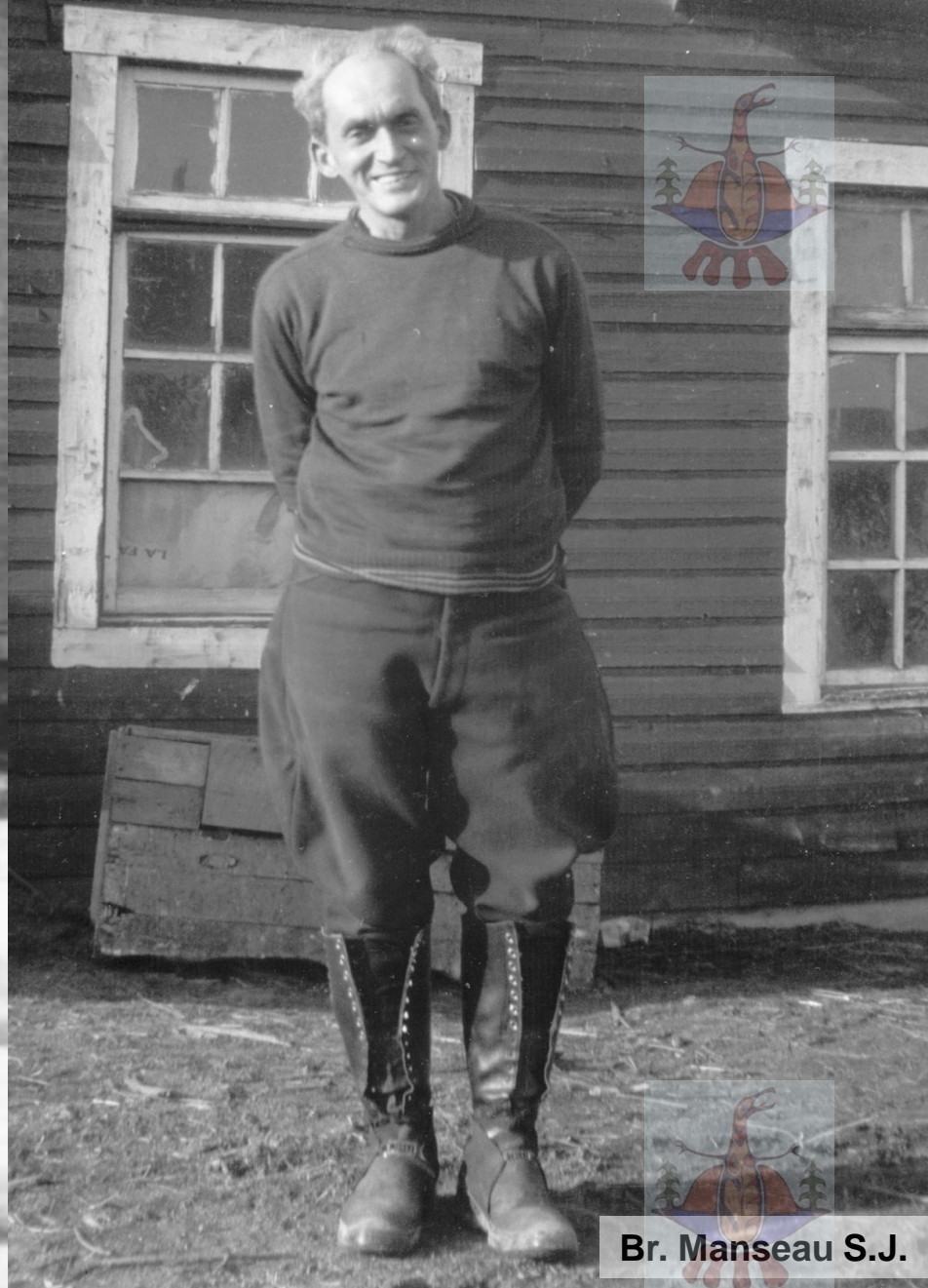


Jimmy Wabegijic





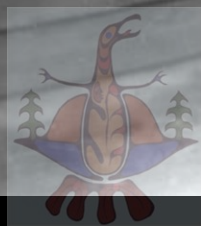
**Fr. Maurice S.J.**



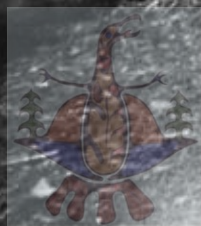
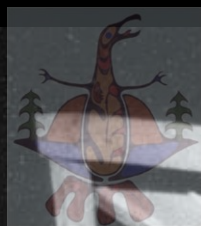
**Br. Manseau S.J.**

(circa 1944-45)





Henry & Peter Deere



**SPIKE**

**Peter Deere**



David  
Fox

Irving  
Niganobe

Stewart  
Shawanda



Lionel  
Peltier

Bernie  
Jacobs

SPIKE

Herbie  
Mitchell





Mary, Elizabeth and Joe Simons





Clive May

Ernest Shawanda



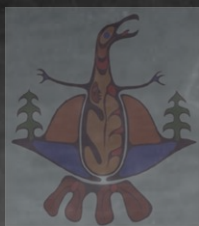
Clive May



1946







1945



Fr. Maurice

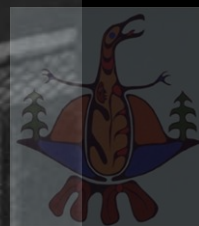
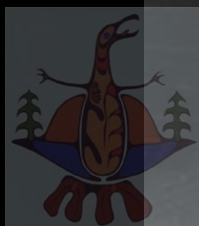


Fr. McHugh



Br. Manseau





1945

Fr. Maurice S.J.

Br. Manseau S.J.

139

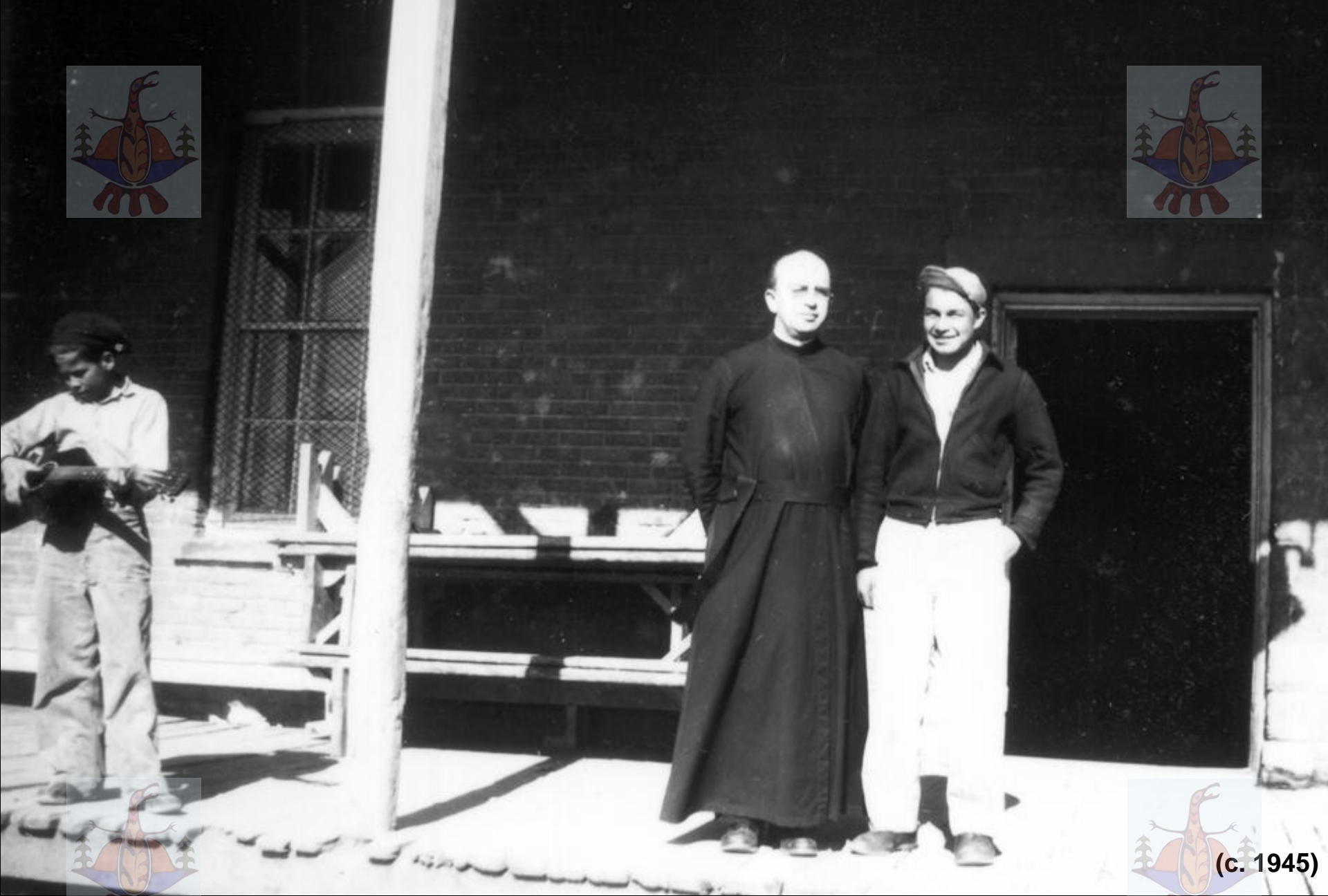


Fr. Maurice

1945







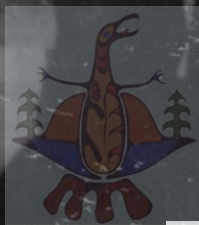
**Fr. Raymond Oliver S.J.**  
(Principal 1945 - 1952)

**Harold Belleau**

(c. 1945)



**Fr. Thomas Hines**



**Fr. Raymond Oliver S.J.**  
(Principal 1945 - 1952)







**Harold Belleau**  
(1945)



**Pius Roy**





(c.1945)

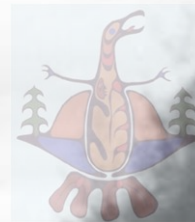


Joe Cooco

Pius Roy







**Alfie Cooper**

**Robert Thibeault**

**Maxie Simon**

(c. 1945)





**Franklin  
Wassingseso**

**Dave  
Fox**



**Bill  
Shawanda**

**Albert  
Bonaparte**

**Joe  
Bonaparte**





Ayrd Island (c.1946)





Albert  
Bonaparte

Ayrd Island (c.1946)



