[1946]

St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School at Dunbow.

It was sometimes named High River Industrial school, but this name was in disuse after the construction of the Calgary-Macleod branch of the C.P.R. because the Town of High-River was far distant and the nearest station was De Winton. It was commonly known as Dubow School.

In the annual report of ISSI, Mr Edgar Dewdney, the commissioner of India: Affairs, states that he hopes to have selections made of localities for the

three proposed industrial schools.

On July 19,1883, an order in council was passed adopting the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs by the Deputy, Mr Vankoughnet... The ministers recommends that a Roman Catholic Industrial school be established at some point in Treaty 7, and the selection of the principal be left to the bishop of St. Albert, Right Rev. Vital-J. Grandin.

On July 25,1883, Rev. Father Albert Lacombe and Surveyor kest Nelson, left Calgary to locate and survey, exercise the site, previously selected, of the projected school. It was on Section 26. Township 21: Range 28. West of 4th Meridian. The School and outbuildings were to be constructed on a large flat on the H left bank of the Hwighwood River (or High River) at a short distance of its mouth.

On September IO, 1883, Bishop Grandin, with the consent of his council, chose

Rev Father A. Lacombe, O.M. I. as principal of the industrial school

On December 6,1883, menhe Rev. Principal went to Ottawa to work at the plans and ment to Montreal to select his staff. The Grey Nuns accepted the charges of Matron, nurse, cook, seamstress and teacher for the girls. The Oblate Fathers were ready to provide, according to their means, the main instructors.

On Fuebruary 26, I884, the plans, as amended by the Rev. Principal, were finally approved at the Department of Public Works. occupancy

The building, stated in spring was ready for waxapakkanxatxthexendxof

Representation the middle of October.

On October Ith, I884, the Rev. Principal drove from Calgary with his complete staff: Brother John Little, O.M. I. teacher, Leo Slattery, farm instructor, Sister Guenette, matron, Sister St Geneviève, Sister Tiffault and two helping cirls.

Three days later the Rev. Frincipal went resputting on the Indian Reserves with meagre success. The few boys who consented to were either too old or too well accointed with the Indian fashion to remain in an institution like this. They were unmanageable. Some ran away home, others amongst the younger ones were taken back by their parents or guardians.

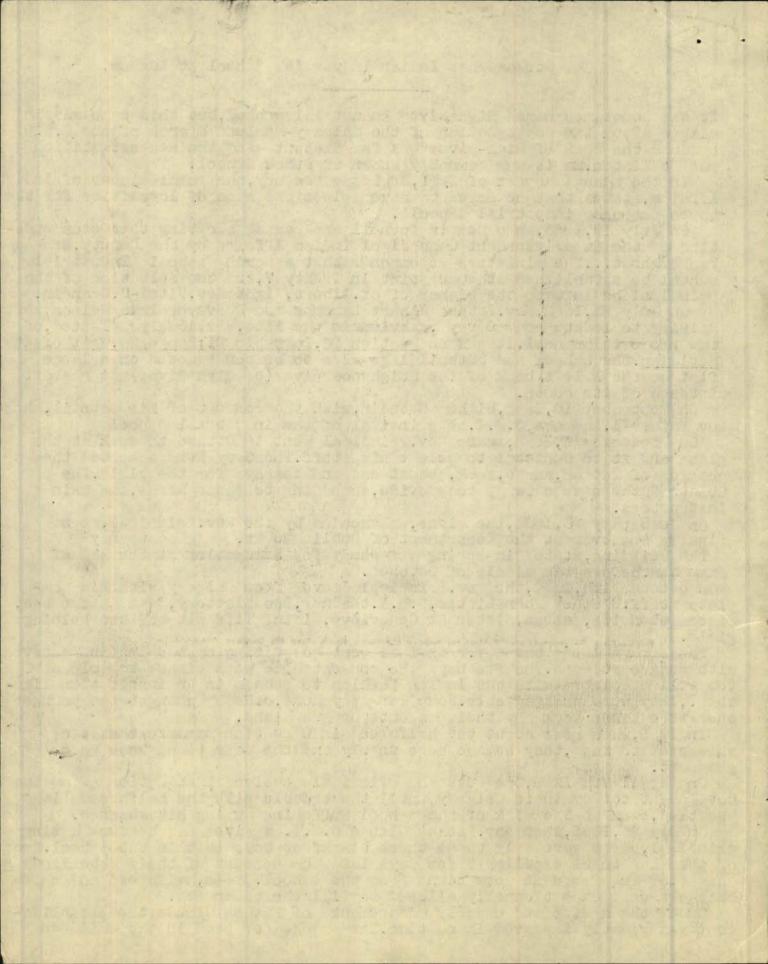
In I885, when news about the halfbreed insurrection *** whispered to them, they became more unruly and the desertions were more

frequent.

On April 7th I885, The Revérend Principal received instructions from the Government to remain in Calgary until the trouble with the halfbreeds is settled, even at the risk of the school suffering during his absence.

On May 25, I885, when Rev. Father Claude O.M.I. arrives and becomes acting principal, there were only three three blackfoot boys left in the school. Two of them had to be expelled a few days later on account of their rebellious character and frequent desertions from the school. Creex, halfbreed and white boarders were exceptionnally allowed to fill the vacancies.

Under the m wise and orderly management of Father Claude, the establishment was greatly improved in no time. The change for good in the children



was surprising. All seemed to correspond to the zeal and devotedness of

the employees to further the progress of the institution.

Om November 27, 1888, Commissioner Hayther Reed from Regina wrote these few lines of praises: "One cannot but be more than pleased at what onehad seen; and it is hoped the Blackfeet are awakening to the benefits of this institution so ably managed by Rev. Father Claude". Indeed, since that time, the blackfoot boys came more willingly to the industrial school and were more interested to the school work and discipline.

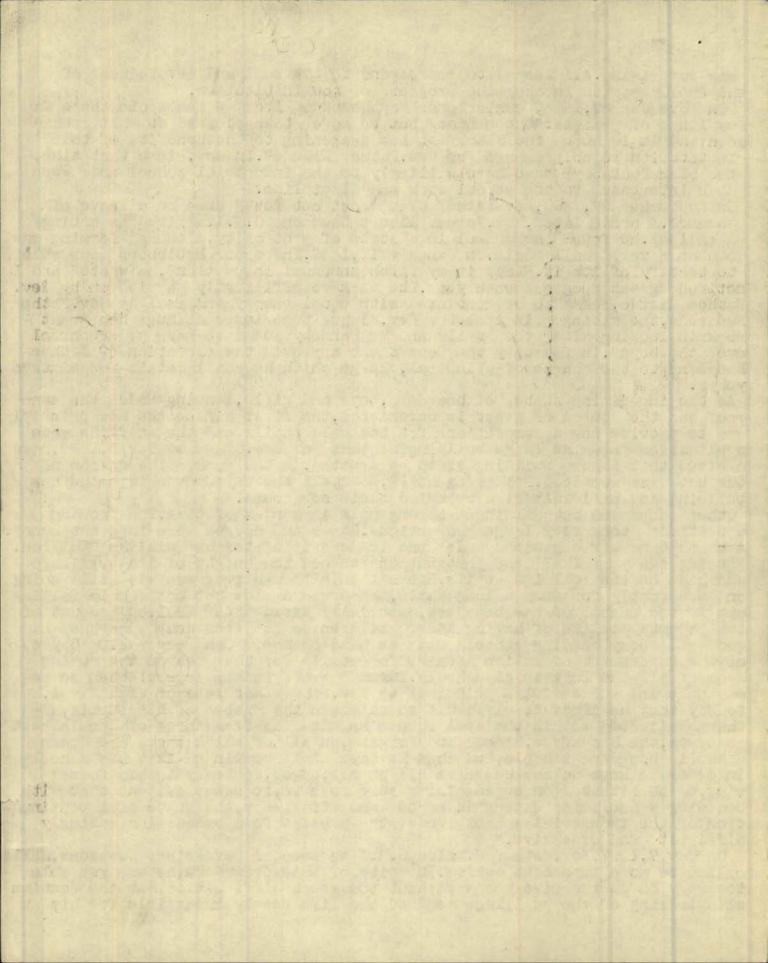
On September 22,1890, Rev Father Claude set out for France on a leave of absence. A month later, Rev. Father Albert Naessens O.M. I. arrived as acting principal. he found the school in a state of prosperity, although farming was done on a very small scale. On January II, 1891, Inspector McGibbons was able to testify of its it. "This is my fifth annuaual inspection", he wrote" and I noticed great progress each year. The work so efficiently carried on by Rev. Father Claude, seems to be continued with equal energy and zeal by Rev. Father Naessens, the acting principal. The Rev. Sister Superior continues her great work in looking after the pupils and Mr Dennehy seems to have good control over the boys". In february the Department approved the promotion of Father Naessens to the charge of principal, charge which he shall retain for sixteen years.

As the increasing number of boarders, boys and girls, leaving under the same roof was the source of great inconvenience, the first aim of the new principl was to provide new accommodations for the male pupils and the staff. He made application for a we large buildingfor that purpose. On september 5, 1892, news arrived that a new building is to be erected. In the summer the following the work was complted. Friday August 18, 1893, all the boys moved into the new

building and officials also occupied their new rooms.

Other shops and outbuildings sprung up & in a nick of time. The farming operations took very large proportions. Games and sports were in great honor. A brass band was organized under the leadership of teacher William Scolllen. During the year 1893 , the institution reached the height of its pupillage and had on the roll I20 pupils. Since then, although progress was still going on steadfastly for many a long while, there was a slow but noticeable falling out in the number of the boarders, especially xxxxxx after 1901, on account of the parents dislike of having their children so far from home when they had good and roomy barding schools near at hand on their own reserves. Dr Bryce, of the Department of Indian Affairs forestalls for that reason the coming doom of all the Industrial Schools. William He wrote in his report: "When so remarkable and successful a principal as Rev. Father Naessens of High River, has to say that he finds it difficult to maintain the number of his pupils, although situated within the area whence he can draw from three of the largest reserves, the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans, on all of which there are Roman Catholic boarding schools, and when he says he is convinced that his school in order to know do the best for his pupils, ought, contrary to his former view to be situated on or adjoining some reserve, it seems evident that with boarding schools increasing in number and efficiency, the successful continuation of the industrial schools under the present form become increasingly difficult and expensive."

On May 7,1907, Rev. Father J. Rmiou, O.M. I succeeded Rev. Father Naessens, XXXX called to more important duties. In spite of this drawbacks, he was yet able to carry on during five years without too great difficulties. But the continual dwindling of the pupillage rendred the life nearly impossible for his suc-



In 1921, Dunbow School was in a rather sad plight as there were only thirty five children, though there was accommodation for a hundred. Rev. Fath Demers had done his utmost for the recruiting of the children, but had met with poor success. The Indians refuse to send their children so far away. On the other hand, the school and the outbuildings were in a delapidated state. Repairs and alterations to place them in just a fait state would

In face of these facts, the Department concluded, on September 1922, to the desiderability of closing the school without delay. The Deputy Superintendent General wrote: I am convinced that the pupils now in residence should be divided among the other Roman Catholic Residential schools in Alberta with some dispatch, so that it will not be necessary to have them and the staff in the old buildings at Dunbow during the winter months. The Department can arrange to have one of our Regina inspectors proceed to the Dunbow school for this purpose and assist in the matter of the closing. Mr Inspector Murison arrived at Dunbow the last week of October and the proceedings were concluded on the 15th of November 1922. Rev. Father Albert Naessens who had brought the school to the height of its prosperity, was a present there on the dismal day of its closing. The is sad, he wrote, to see this institution being closed after so many years of arduous labor on the part of the staff at all times; but it is hoped that results will be lasting to prove the usefulness and success of the school.

Jules Le Chevallier O.M.I.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES
OF ALBERTA
ACC. 71. 200

St Joseph's Indian Industrial School at Dunbow.

The official name of the Industrial School amongst the Blackfeet was St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School at Dunbow. However it was sometimes named High River Industrial School, but this name was in disuse after the construction of the Calgarys Macleod branch of the C.P.R. because the town of High River was too far distant, the nearest station being DeWinton. It was also commonly known as Dunbow School.

In the annual report of 1881, Mr. Edgar Dewdney, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, states that he hopes to have selections made of localities for the three proposed inductrial schools.

On July 19, 1883, an order in council was passed adopting the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs by the Deputy, Mr. Vankoughnet. The Minister recommends that a Roman Catholic Industrial School be established at some point in Treaty 7, and the selection of the principal be left to the Bishop of St. Albert, Right Rev. Vital J. Grandin, O.M.I.

On Euly 25, 1883, Rev. Father Albert Lacombe and Surveyor Nelson, left Calgary to locate and survey the site, previously selected, of the projected school. It was on Section 26, Township 21, Range 28, West of 4th Meridian. The school and cutbuildings were to be constructed on a large flat on the left bank of the Highwood River(or High River) at a short distance of its mouth.

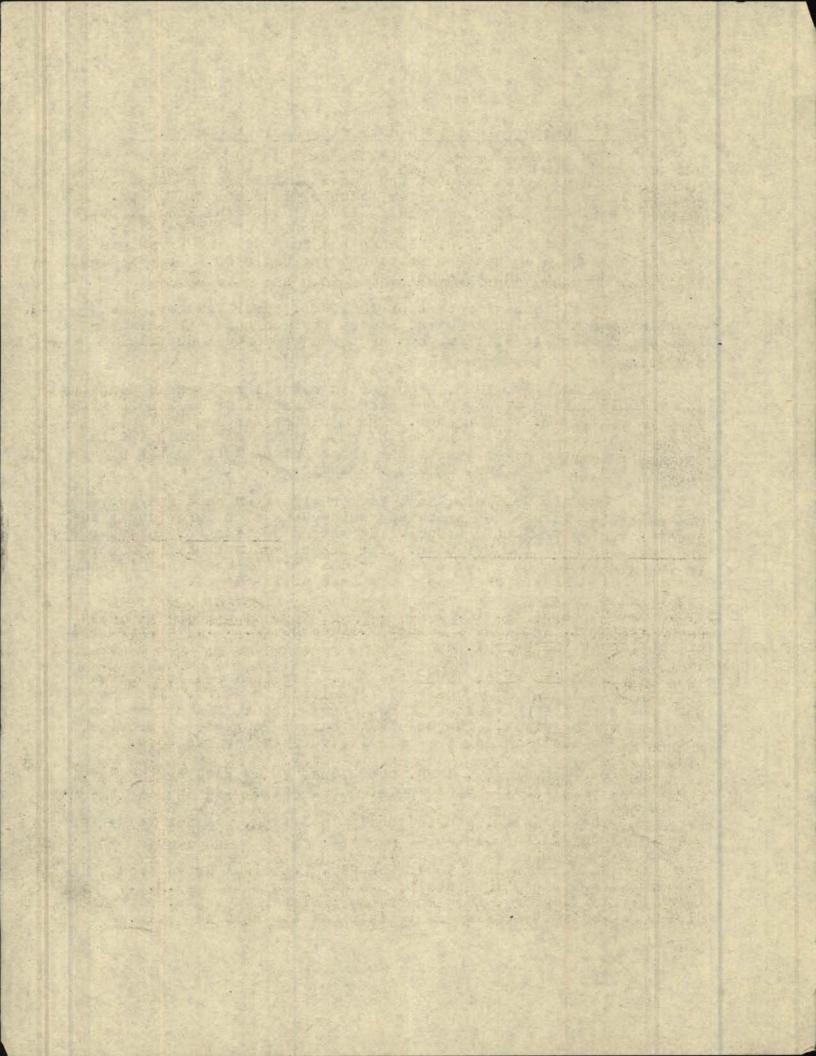
On September 10, 1883, Bishop Grandin, with the consent of his council, chose Rev. Father A. Lacombe, O.M.I., as principal of the Industrial School.

On December 6, 1883, the Rev. Principal went to Ottawa to work at the plans and to Montreal to select his staff. The Grey Nuns accepted the charges of Matron, nurse, cook, seamstress and teacher for the girls. The Oblate Fathers were ready to provide, according to their means, the main instructors for the boys.

On February 26, 1884, the plans, as amended by the Rev. Principal, were finally approved at the Department of Public Works.

The building, started early in Spring, was not ready for occupancy before the middle of October.

On October 1st, 1884, the Rev. Principal drove from Calgary with his complete staff: Brother John Little, O.M.I., teacher; Leo Slattery, farm instructor; Sister Guenette, Matron; Sister Ste-Geneviève, Sister Tiffault and two helping girls.



The recruiting of the pupils on the reserves was a hard nut to crack, and the result was meager. The few boys who consented to come were either too old or too well acquainted with the Indians fashion to remain in an institution like this. They were unmanageable. Some ran away home, others amongst the younger ones were taken back by their parents or guardians.

In 1885, when news about the halfbreed insurrection were whispered to them, they became more unruly and more saucy.

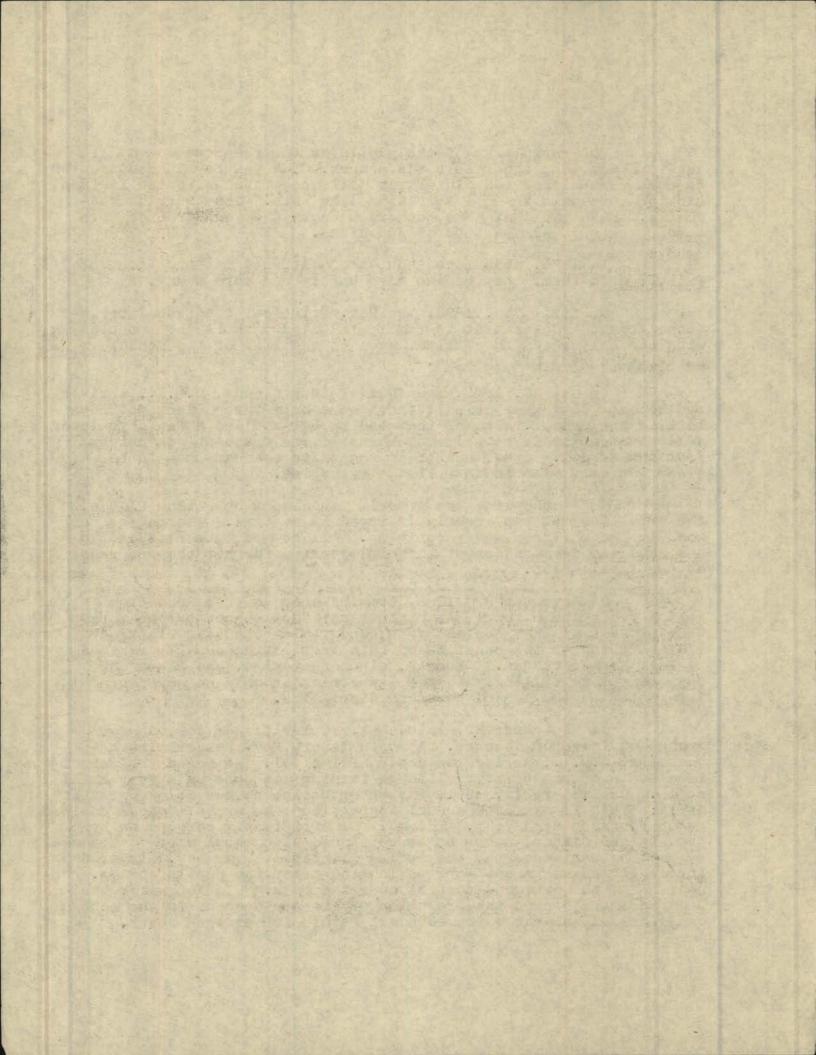
On April 7th, 1885, the Rev. Principal received instructions from the Government to remain in Calgary until the trouble with the halfbreeds is settled, even at the risk of the school suffering during his absence.

On May 25, 1885, when Rev. Father Claude, O.M.I., arrives and becomes acting Principal, there were only three Blackfoot boys left in the school. Two of them had to be expelled a few days later on account of their rebellious character and frequent desertions from the school. Cree, halfbreed and white boarders had to be exceptionnally allowed to fill the vacancies.

Under the wise and orderly management of Father Claude, the establishment was greatly improved in no time. The change for good in the children was surprising. All seemed to correspond to the zeal and devotedness of the employees to further the progress of the institution.

On November 27, 1888, Commissioner Hayther Reed from Regina wrote these few lines of praises: "One cannot but be more than pleased at what one had seen; and it is hoped the Blackfeet are awakening to the benefits of this institution so ably managed by Rev. Father Claude." Indeed, since that time, the Blackfoot boys came more willingly to the industrial school and were more interested to the school work and discipline.

On September 22, 1890, Rev. Father Claude set out for France on leave of absence. A month later, Rev. Father Albert Naessens, O.M.I., arrived as acting Principal. He found the School in a state of prosperity, although farming was done on a very small scale. On January 11, 1891, Inspector McGibbons was able to testify of it: "This is my fifth annual inspection", he wrote, "and I noticed great rpogress each year. The work so efficiently carried on by Rev. Father Claude, seems to be continued with equal energy and zeal by Rev. Father Naessens, the acting Principal. The Rev. Sister Superior continues her great work in looking after the pupils and Mr. Dennehy seems to have good control over the boys." In February, the Depart/ment approved the promotion of Father Naessens to the charge of Principal, charge which he shall retain for sixteen years.

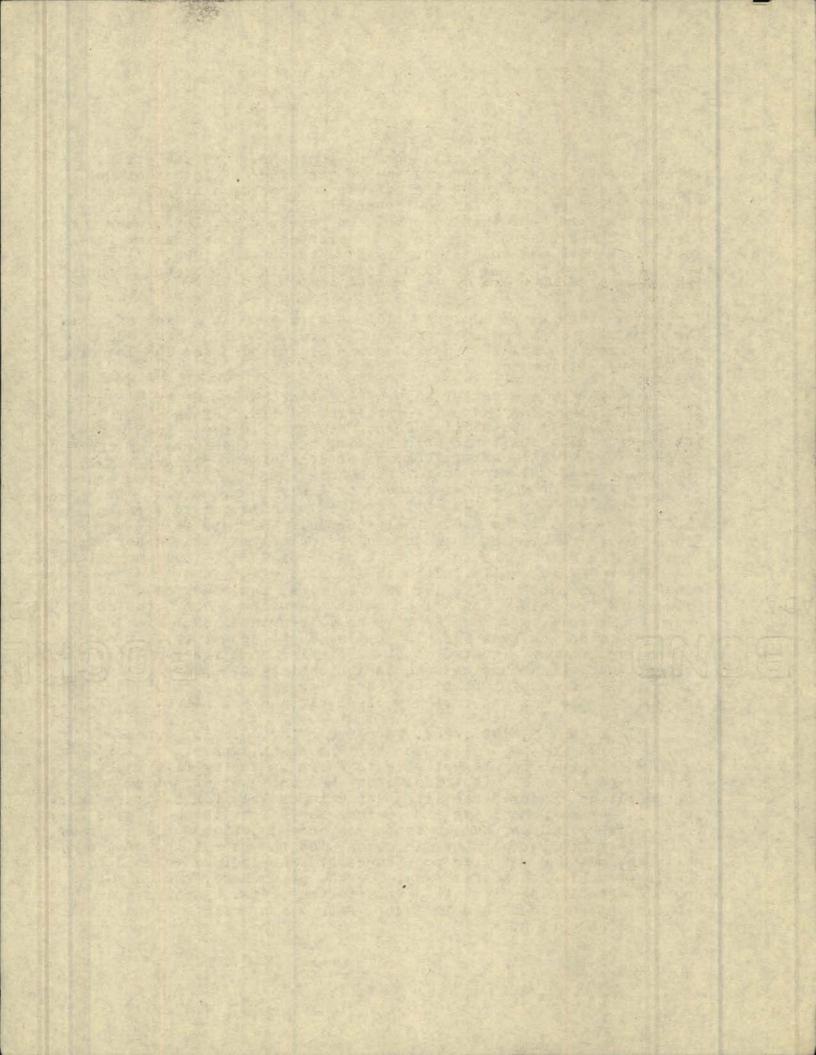


As the increasinf number of boarders, boys and girls, living under the same roof was the source of great inconvenience, the first aim of the new Principal was to provide new accommodations for the male pupils and the staff. He made application for a large building for that purpose. On September 5, 1892, news arrived that a new building is to be erected. In the Summer following the work was completed. Friday, August 18, 1893, all the boys moved into the new building and officials also occupied their new rooms.

Other shops and outbuildings sprung up in a nick of time. The farming operations took very large proportions. Games and sports were in great honor. A brass band was organised under the leadership of teacher William Scollen.

During the year 1893, the institution reach the height of its pupillage and had on the roll 120 pupils. Since themm although progress was still going on steadfastly for a long while, there was a slow but boticeable falling out in the number of the boarders, especially after 1901, on account of the parents' dislike of having their children so far from home when they had good and roomy boarding schools near at hand on their own reserves. Dr. Bryce, of the Department of Indian Affaires, forestalls for that reason the coming doom of all the Industrial Schools. He wrote in his report: "When so remarkable and successful a Principal as Rev. Father Naessens of High River, has to say that he finds it difficult to maintain the number of his pupils, although situated within the area whence he can draw from three of the largest reserves, the Blackfeet, the Bloods and the Peigan, on all of which there are Roman Catholic Boarding Schools, and when he says he is convinced that his school in order to do the best for his pupils, ought, contrary to his former view, to be situated on or adjointing some reserve, it seems evident that with boarding schools increasing in number and efficiency, the successful continuation of Industrial Schools under the present form become increasingly difficult and expensive."

On May 7, 1907, Rev. Father J. Riou, O.M.I., succeeded Rev. Father Naessens, called to more important duties. In spite of this drawback, he was yet able to carry on during five years without too great difficulties. But the continual dwindling of the pupillage rendered the life nearly impossible for his successor. In 1921, Dunbow School was in a rather sad plight as there were only thirty five children, though there was accommodation for a hundred. Rev. Father Demers had done his utmost for the recruiting of the children, but had met with poor success. The Indians refused to send their children so far away. On the other hand, the school and the outbuildings were in a delapidated state. Repairs and alterations to place them in just a fair state would have to entail a very large outlay.



The official name of the school was 5' Joseph's motion Industrial school at Sunbow. However It was sometimes named High River Industrial school, but this name was in disuse after the construction of the Calgary-Macleod branch of the C.P.R. because the Town of High-River was far distant, and the nearest station bing was De Winton. It was commonly known as Duner School.

In the annual report of I88I, Mr Edgar Dewdney, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, states that he hopes to have selections made of localities for the

three proposed industrial schools.

On July 19,1883, an order in council was passed adopting the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs by the Deputy, Mr Vankoughnet ... The minister recommends that a Roman Catholic Industrial school be established at some point in Treaty 7, and the selection of the principal be left to the bishop of St. Albert, Right Rev. Vital-J. Grandin.

On July 25, 1883, Rev. Father Albert Lacombe and Surveyor left Nelson, left Calgary to locate and survey , previously selected, of the projected school. It was on Section 26, Township 21; Range 28, West of 4th Meridian. The School and outbuildings were to be constructed on a large flat on the # left bank of the Hwighwood River(or High River) at a short distance of its mouth.

On September IO, 1883, Bishop Grandin, with the consent of his council, chose

Rev Father A. Lacombe, O.M. I. as principal of the industrial school On December 6, 1883, weathe Rev. Principal went to Ottawa to work at the plans and wo to Montreal to select his staff. The Grey Nuns accepted the charges of Matron, nurse, cook, seamstress and teacher for the girls. The Oblate Fathers were ready to provide, according to their means, the main instructors, for the boys

On Faebruary 26, 1884, the plans, as amended by the Rev. Principal, were finally approved at the Department of Public Works. -- occupancy The building, stated in spring, was ready for superion at the xend xof

Representation of October.

On October Ith, 1884, the Rev. Principal drove from Calgary with his complete staff: Brother John Little, O.M. I., teacher, Leo Slattery, farm instructor, Sister Guenette, matron, Sister St Geneviève, Sister Tiffault and two helping

Three days later the Rev. Principal went recruiting on the Indian Reserves with meagre success. The few boys who consented to were either too old or too well accounted with the Indian fashion to remain in an institution like this. . They were unmanageable. Some ran away home, others amongst the younger ones were taken back by their parents or guardians.

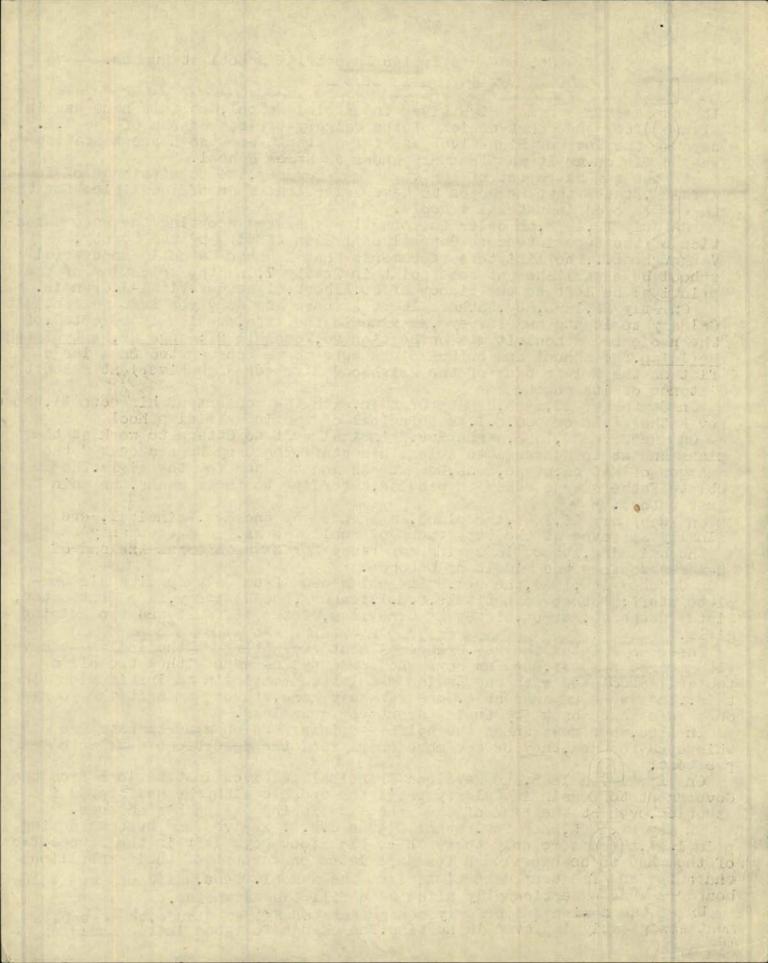
In 1885, when news about the halfbreed insurrection between were whispered to them, they became more unruly and the descritions were more saucy.

frequent.

On April 7th I885, The Reverend Principal received instructions from the Government to remain in Calgary until the trouble with the halfbreeds is settled, even at the risk of the school suffering during his absence.

On May 25, 1885, when Rev. Father Claude O.M.I. arrives and becomes acting principal, there were only three three blackfoot boys left in the school. Two of them had to be expelled a few days later on account of their rebellious character, and frequent desertions from the school. Creek, halfbreed and white boarders were exceptionnally allowed to fill the vacancies.

Under the wise and orderly management of Father Claude, the establishment was greatly improved in no time. The change for good in the children



was surprising. All seemed to correspond to the zeal and devotedness of

the employees to further the progress of the institution.

Om November 27, I888, Commissioner Hayther Reed from Regina wrote these few lines of praises: "One cannot but be more than pleased at what onehad seem; and it is hoped the Blackfeet are awakening to the benefits of this institution so ably managed by Rev. Father Claude". Indeed, since that time, the blackfoot boys came more willingly to the industrial school and were more interested to the school work and discipline.

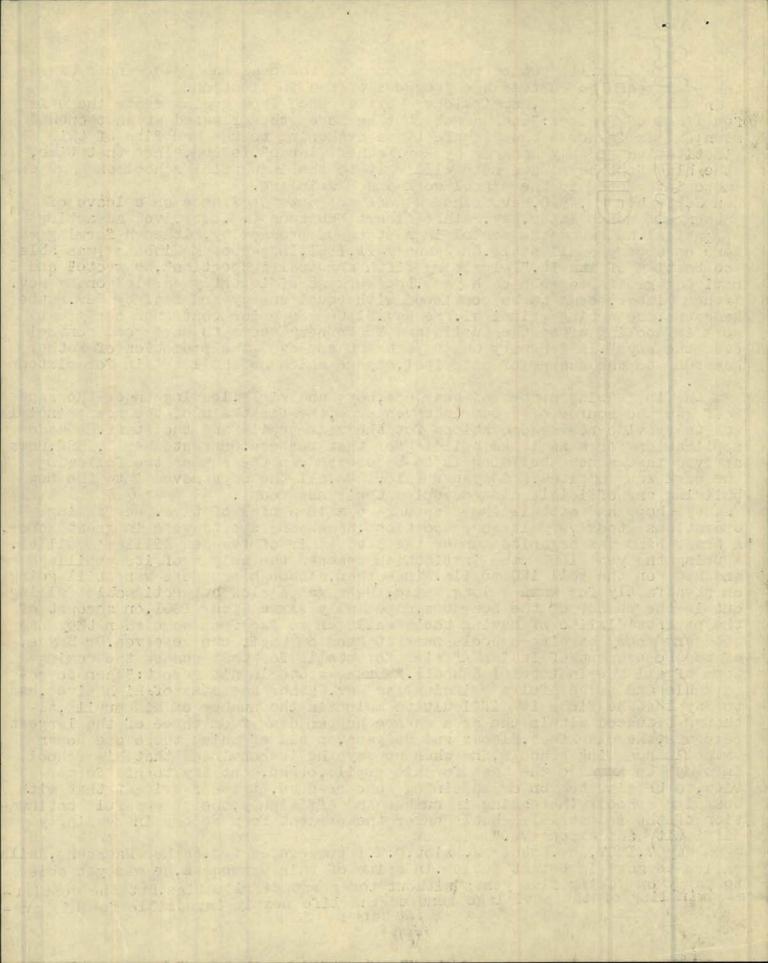
On September 22,1890, Rev Father Claude set out for France on a leave of absence. A month later, Rev. Father Albert Naessens O.M. I. arrived as acting principal. he found the school in a state of prosperity, although farming was done on a very small scale. On January II, 1891, Inspector McGibbons was able to testify of its it. "This is my fifth annuaual inspection", he wrote" and I noticed great progress each year. The work so efficiently carried on by Rev. Father Claude, seems to be continued with equal energy and zeal by Rev. Father Naessens, the acting principal. The Rev. Sister Superior continues her great work in looking after the pupils and Mr Dennehy seems to have good control over the boys". In february the Department approved the promotion of Father Naessens to the charge of principal, charge which he shall retain for sixteen years.

As the increasing number of boarders, boys and girls, leaving under the same roof was the source of great inconvenience, the first aim of the new principl was to provide new accommodations for the male pupils and the staff. He made application for a me large buildingfor that purpose. On september 5,1892, news arrived that a new building is to be erected. In the summer the following the work was complted. Friday August 18,1893, all the boys moved into the new

building and officials also occupied their new rooms.

Other shops and outbuildings sprung up a in a nick of time. The farming operations took very large proportions. Games and sports were in great honor. A brass band was organized under the leadership of teacher William Scolllen. During the year I893 , the institution reached the height of its pupillage and had on the roll 120 pupils. Since then, although progress was still going on steadfastly for was a long while, there was a slow but noticeable falling out in the number of the boarders, especially xxxxx after 1901, on account of the parents'dislike of having their children so far from home when they had good and roomy barding schools near at hand on their own reserves. Dr Bryce, of the Department of Indian Affairs forestalls for that reason the coming doom of all the Industrial Schools. However wrote in his report: "When so remarkable and successful a principal as Rev. Father Naessens of High River, has to say that he finds it difficult to maintain the number of his pupils.although situated within the area whence he can draw from three of the largest reserves, the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans, on all of which there are Roman Catholic boarding schools, and when he says he is convinced that his school in order to keeped do the best for his pupils, ought, contrary to his former view, to be situated on or adjoining some reserve, it seems evident that with boarding schools increasing in number and efficiency, the successful continuation of the industrial schools under the present form become increasingly difficult and expensive."

On May 7,1907, Rev. Father J. Rwiou, O.M. I succeeded Rev. Father Naessens, KXXXX called to more important duties. In spite of this drawback, he was yet able to carry on during five years without too great difficulties. But the continual dwindling of the pupillage rendred the life nearly impossible for his suc-



3

In I92I, Dunbow School was in a rather sad plight as there were only thirty five children, though there was accommodation for a hundred. Rev. Fath Demers had done his utmost for the recruiting of the children, but had met with poor success. The Indians refuse to send their children so far away. On the other hand, the school and the outbuildings were in a delapidated state. Repairs and alterations to place them in just a fait state would

have to entail a very large outlay. In face of these facts, the Department concluded, on September 1922, to the desiderability of closing the school without delay. The Deputy Superintendent General wrote: I am convinced that the pupils now in residence should be divided among the other Roman Catholic Residential schools in Alberta with some dispatch, so that it will not be neccessary to have them and the staff in the old buildings at Dunbow during the winter months. The Department can arrange to have one of our Regina inspectors proceed to the Dunbow school for this purpose and assist in the matter of the closing.2 Mr Inspector Murison arrived at Dunbow the last week of October and the proceedings were concluded on the I5th of November I922. Rev. Father Albert Naessens who had brought the school to the height of its prosperity, was present there on the dismal day of its closing. "It is sad, he wrote, to see this institution being closed after so many years of arduous labor on the part of the staff at all times; but it is hoped that results will be lasting to prove the usefulness and success of the school."

Jules Le Chevallier O.M.I.

Tive to the control of the second control of the co uniquidated a day of colders to the law edla work a law. et. The receipted as the state of the state of the state of The control of the control of the factor of the factor of the control of the cont The control of the co The single will be designed to the body to the body of the sound for the section of the sound state of the s be resting to secret in the fact that the secret tree affects. F. S. T. S. M. E. S. C. S. C.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES
OF ALBERTA

ACC. 7/1220