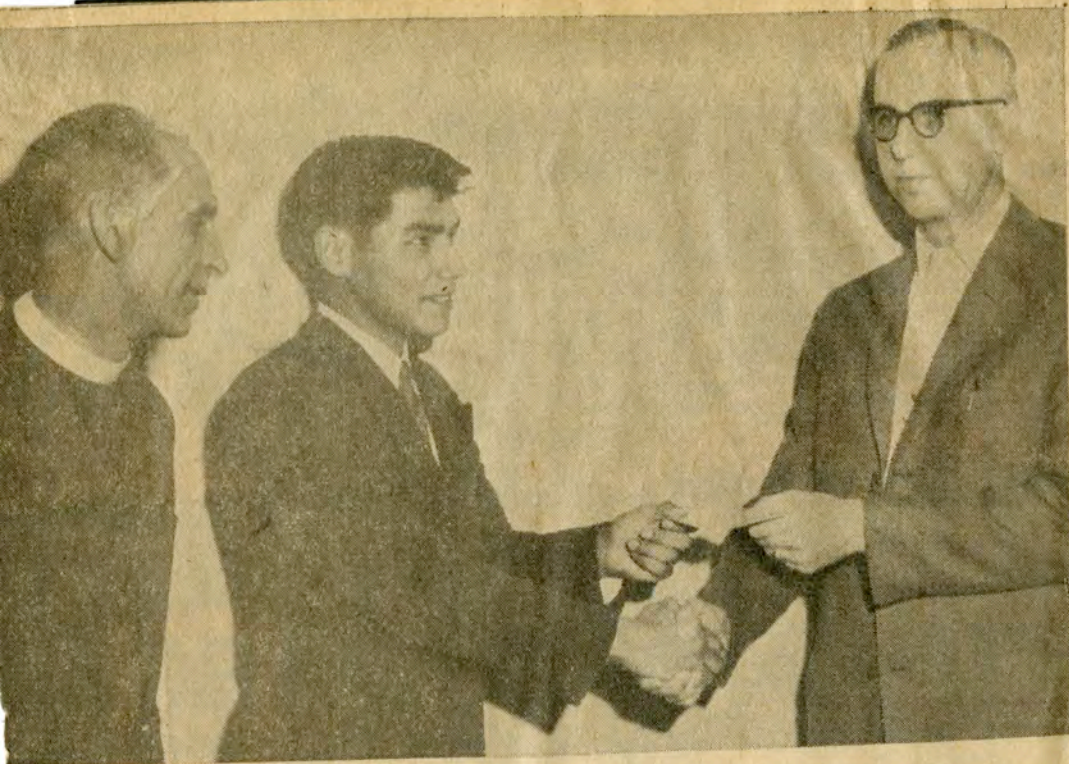


BOOK B

Photographs
Staff and Students
1955 to 1958.

18



SCHOLARSHIP — F. M. Shaw of North Bay, right, regional inspector of Indian schools, presents a regional

scholarship to Johnny Yesno of Fort Hope as Rev. Roy Phillips, principal of the Shingwauk School, looks on.

Sault Star Photo

One of 12 in Canada

Indian Affairs Scholarship Won by Sault Tech Student

A Sault student has won one of 12 regional scholarships instituted by the Indian Affairs Branch throughout Canada.

The student, John Yesno, of Fort Hope, Ontario was awarded the only scholarship in the Northern Ontario region at a ceremony in the Shingwauk School here.

John is a Grade 12 student at the Technical School and passed with honors in Grades 9, 10 and 11. The award is intended to encourage and reward deserving pupils and

enable them to proceed to further study on graduation from high school.

The award was presented before a gathering in the Shingwauk Indian Residential School of which John was a former student, by F. M. Shaw, regional inspector of Indian schools of Northern Ontario.

Rev. Roy Phillips, principal of the Shingwauk School, acted as chairman and introduced the guests.

J. O'Neill, superintendent of the Sault Indian Agency explained the system of awarding scholarships and said that he was proud that the only one awarded in the region came to a pupil attending a school in his agency.

J. G. Cameron, principal of the Sault Technical School, spoke highly of the various Indian pupils who have attended the school and asked all students to regard the scholarship award as an incentive to do their best work.

Mr. Shaw, presenting the award to John Yesno, referred to a recent visit to Northwestern Ontario where he met the student's father.

The weather, he said was

very cold and on that day there were only four pupils at school, all brothers and sisters of John Yesno.

Receiving his award, John expressed his appreciation and said he would continue to do his best in his further study.

Also attending the meeting was R. A. Mallette, teacher of English and bookkeeping at the Technical School and home room teacher of John Yesno. The presentation ceremony was attended by the pupils and staff of the Shingwauk School.



ENTERTAINED BY REGIMENT — Chatting with Lt.-Col. J. T. Stubbs, commanding officer of the 49th Regiment, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey was photographed following a dinner in the Officers' Mess at the Armoury Tuesday night. During the evening Mr.

Massey briefly addressed ranks of the 49th and 34 Technical Squadron as well as members of the Sea, Air and Army cadet corps. Also shown in the above picture is Lt.-Col. E. G. Vance, right, and Hon. Lt.-Col. L. H. Derrer.

Sault Star Photo



PRIZE WINNERS—Among winners of prizes for costumes at the Shingwauk School Hallowe'en party staged by the Algoma District Hotel Association Thursday night was this

strikingly garbed and daubed quartet—left to right: Jimmy Wesley, Ken Ingle, Charlie Petawabano and Johnny Saylor.



PUMPKIN GIRLS—Victoria Owl, left, and Elenor Esquimaux, in the timely garb of pumpkin girls, were among the prize winners for costumes at the Hallowe'en party staged by the Algoma District Hotel Association Thursday night for children of the Shingwauk Home. Sault Star Photo



MUSICIANS—This musical quartet gave quite a fillip to festivities at the Shingwauk School Hallowe'en party staged by the Algoma District Hotel Association Thursday night. Left to right

on stage are Teddy Mark, Elsie Archibald, Helen Naddie and Michael Cachagee.

Sault Star Photo

red
ood-
nash

one of three piglets brown...
once extensive, are now restricted because most of the boys go
home for the summer holidays. Barn has basketball hoops,
is play area.

Tabobondoi, Parry Island, and

Shingwauk Makes History

School Dates 130 Years



school built in 1934 in background. Cairn on site was erected in memory of school founder, Rev. E. F. Wilson.



Walpole Island, places pieces on flannel picture.

By NAN RAJNOVICH
Sault Star Staff Writer

The story of the Shingwauk Indian Residential School dips into the entire history of the Anglican Church in the Sault Ste. Marie area and Algoma district.

It calls up tales of the old Indian chiefs of the Ojibways and even touches upon Longfellow and his story of Hiawatha.

The Shingwauk School is one of 13 Indian boarding schools run by the Canadian government and managed by the Anglican Church of Canada which sponsored their beginnings.

The 165 pupils at present living in the Shingwauk School are chosen by the Indian agents from all parts of Northern Ontario and Quebec and represent for the most part children who live on remote reserves who do not otherwise have the opportunity of attending school. Such children go home for the summer holidays. Only a small proportion stay at the school all year, having no homes of their own to go to.

Originally planned to teach Indian children useful trades so they might take their place in a white man's world, the school now teaches only primary subjects, sending the pupils on to city secondary schools.

The hardships in starting such a project in the wilderness, the difficulty in persuading Indian people to send their children for instruction, the years of trying to raise enough money to build and rebuild the school and keep it going, have paid off in the number of graduates who have gone on to useful lives in a new civilization. Among them were several mission workers who carried on the work among their own people. Many nurses and teachers are numbered among the graduates and one student who became an Ontario land surveyor helped to lay out the new highway bridge at Garden River.

The story of the Shingwauk school begins about 130 years ago when Sault Ste. Marie was home to a band of Ojibway Indians who lived in birch bark lodges, fished in the rapids and roamed about the country hunting bear and beaver.

They were led by a brave and eloquent man named Shingwauk or Shingwaukonce, meaning Little Pine. As he became a great

chief, a leader of the whole Ojibway nation in Ontario and Michigan, the diminutive ending was dropped and he preferred to be known as Shingwauk.

He had been a great warrior of his day. In the war of 1812 he led a band to fight under General Brock at Niagara. He and his band were pagans, for though the Jesuits established a mission here in 1641, it was later abandoned. Drunkenness and gambling were prevalent among the tribe. but Shingwauk evidently desired better things for himself and his people. Garden River tradition today tells how he put on his snowshoes and walked to York (Toronto) to ask the governor to send them a teacher.

A young student named William McMurray was sent by the governor to establish a mission to the Ojibways on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

It is interesting to note that no one in Toronto could indicate the exact position of Sault Ste. Marie for the young missionary, neither the lieutenant-governor nor the surveyor-general, and he was advised to try Buffalo or Detroit for the information.

It was Mr. McMurray who established the first mission church and school here, building them on Pim Hill. Old Chief Shingwauk once was one of his converts. Though he had three or four wives, he discarded the others and was married by the church to the fourth.

Changes in both government and church policies caused the abandonment of the original mission. When it started up again about 10 years later it was moved to Garden River, to which many of the Ojibways had withdrawn. St. John Mission and chapel still works at Garden River among the Ojibway people. The present chapel, opened in October 1883, was built over the grave of Shingwaukonce and the plaque which marked his grave has an honored place in the chapel itself.

Old Chief Shingwaukonce was succeeded in ruling his people by his sons Augustin Shingwauk and Batak-wujjenene. It was the younger Chief Shingwauk after whom the school was named, for the young chief travelled with the founder of the school Rev. E. F. Wilson to Southern Ontario to raise funds for it. His brother, Chief Bulkwu-

ijenene traveled to Europe with Mr. Wilson to acquaint the church supporters with the need for an Indian school.

Reporting on his first trip to Southern Ontario, Augustin Shingwauk wrote: 'I told the black-coats I hoped before I died to see a great teaching wigwam built at Garden Rier where children from the great Ojibway Lake would be received and clothed and fed and taught how to read and write and also how to farm and build houses and make clothing so that by and by they might go back and teach their own people.'

Their efforts resulted in the first Shingwauk Home being built at Garden River in 1872, only to burn to the ground in six days. Synagogue was so great at this disaster that funds for the home poured in with little effort. A new Shingwauk Home was built on its present site, the cornerstone being laid by Lady Dufferin July 31, 1874. The stone building designed by Mr. Wilson himself was ready for occupation the following summer and was formally opened August 2, 1875.

This home, though beautiful from the outside, became inconvenient and out of date and was replaced by the present large structure in 194.

Shingwauk School carried the blessings of the city when it started, for the municipal council gave the church a bonus of \$500 which completely covered the cost of the 92 acres of land. The federal government assisted the school from time to time and gradually assumed responsibility for it. The new building was financed by the federal government, which looks after the upkeep of the school building and the schooling of its pupils. Such things as clothing and Christmas treats are still the responsibility of the Anglican Church and the dioceses of Algoma and Nova Scotia are particularly active in this regard.



SHINGWAUK PILGRIMAGE—In solemn procession, friends and members of the Anglican Church in this city and district gathered at the cemetery on the Shingwauk School grounds for a memorial service Monday afternoon. Remembered in the annual outdoor ser-

vice held at sunset were Archdeacon Gowan Gillmor, Canon Benjamin Philip Fuller, Rev. Alfred Greaves and Bishop Frederick Dawson Fauquier, first bishop of the missionary diocese of Algoma and for whom the Shingwauk Chapel is named.

Sault Star Photo



"FEW ARE NAMED BUT ALL ARE REMEMBERED" — Officiating Anglican clergy are shown above during the Shingwauk Pilgrimage which honored the memory of early workers of the Anglican Church in the Sault and District. "Death hides but it doth not divide; they are but on Christ's other side," was the message

of Shingwauk Principal Rev. Roy Phillips who offered the address in the memorial service in Shingwauk Chapel preceding the pilgrimage. Assisting in the service were Captain Nelson Adair, Echo Bay; Canon F.W. Colloton; Rev. Norman Hornby, Richards Landing and Rev. C. B. Noble.

Sault Star Photo

Native Summer Games

This is the Johnnie Fletcher, Kay, that you looked after so many years ago in Ontario. I'm to meet him when I go to show movies at Brockton as his father Tommy Bull Penlines there - Everyone likes John, says he's a great help to everybody.



Inspol Director John Fletcher encouraging runners close to the finish line in the five mile cross country.

By John Fletcher

As the new director of Inspol Sports Association (Inspol)

Governor-General Finds Northern Cities 'Exciting'

Comments On Warm Welcome Extended Him In Sault

Concluding a tour of Canada which has taken him over almost 100,000 miles of this country, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada, arrived in the city Tuesday for a two-day tour.

The vice-regal party travelled by train from Sudbury and following a civic welcome by Mayor C. Herb Smale, Lt. Col. J. T. Stubbs, George E. Nixon, MP, C. Harry Lyons, MLA, the officials attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph on the Court House grounds.

His Excellency inspected the Canadian Legion guard of honor formed up in front of the cenotaph and placed the wreath, then proceeded to the Memorial Gardens to officiate at the opening of the Algoma Art Society fall show.

Accompanied by his secretary Lionel Massey and the latter's wife, two aide-de-camps and an assistant secretary, the Governor-General toured both Sault hospitals during the afternoon. He expressed satisfaction with the new facilities at both institutions and commented on the view of the river channel from rooms facing the water.

During the hospital tour, Mr. Massey made a special point of visiting the sick and spent the

greatest part of his time in the children's wards where he chatted easily with the younger patients.

At the Plummer Hospital His Excellency was greeted by C. R. Carter, superintendent of the hospital board and Miss H. McLaughlin, director of nurses.

Sister Marie Dolores, Sister Superior at the General Hospital, welcomed the vice regal party to the institution where an informal lunch was served following the visit to the sick.

The party of civic representatives and visitors were driven in special cars to the Shingwauk Home on Queen Street East following the hospital visit.

At the Armoury last night, the visitors were entertained at the regular mess dinner in the Officers Mess of the 49th Regiment and later the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief of Canada's armed forces, briefly addressed assembled ranks of the regiment and 34 Technical Squadron, RCEME, Sea, Air Force and Army cadet corps.

"First, I would like to express my delight and pleasure at the opportunity of visiting Sault Ste. Marie for the first time, and at the warm welcome tendered me by your city today," His Excellency said when speaking to the assembly in the Armoury Theatre.

He added that the value of Canada's self-sacrificing reserve military units could not be measured and commented favorably on the impressions received during his visit to the 49th Regiment.

"Your unit is strategically located both from a defence point of view and commercially as the locks here, which I intend to visit tomorrow, play a great part in the country's defence and industry,"

the Governor-General said.

"I cannot say how much we have enjoyed this tour of Northern Ontario, Northern cities like the Sault

have proven to be very exciting to visitors because of the friendly atmosphere," His Excellency said.

Previous to the Sault visit the

party had toured North Bay and Sudbury as part of a country-wide tour which had been conducted during the summer months.

Residential School, which he visited Tuesday afternoon—Louise Friday, left, and Morley Perner, right.

Sault Star

DEEP IN DISCUSSION — Weighty matters would appear to be under discussion between Canada's Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, and two pupils of the Shingwauk Indian

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Obituary

SEYMOUR HAYES

Instructor in farming to the Indian boys at the old Shingwauk Home 30 to 40 years ago, and engineer of the new school in the past two decades, Seymour Hayes died June 24 at the General Hospital at the age of 73.

He had been a resident of Sault Ste. Marie for the past 47 years. He resided at 1561 Queen Street East, across the street from the Indian Residential School.

Mr. Hayes was born at Euston Road, London, England, on Jan. 6, 1884, the son of Ann Jones and John Hayes, and he was educated at the Weston School, Hertfordshire, England.

In 1913 he married Helena Ann Wise at Trinity Anglican Church, Tottenham, London, and they are survived by a daughter Mrs. J. Wilfred McLean (Margaret) and a son George Alfred Hayes.

Mr. Hayes came to Canada in 1904, and for five years worked a farm and played the church organ at Richards Landing.

Coming to Sault Ste. Marie after his marriage, Mr. Hayes was employed at farming at the old Shingwauk Home, at the same time instructing boys in the school at the same work. He became engineer of the new school when it was built 20 years ago. He was the minister's warden at the Shingwauk Chapel.

Funeral services for the late Mr. Seymour were held in the Bishop Fauquier Chapel at the Shingwauk, and interment was at the Shingwauk Cemetery. Rev. Roy Phillips officiated.

Pallbearers were: Archie McCarnen, Loyola McLean, William Leaney, Emmerson Jewell, Kelly Bull, and J. Eisenhower.