

THE SHINGWAUK TRUST: A SUMMARY OF TITLE

Don Jackson The Shingwauk Project June 1988



The School has just entered a new phase of its development. It should be given a chance to carry on the work it started.

Dan Pine Sr. Shingwauk Reunion '81

## THE SHINGWAUK TRUST: A TITLE SUMMARY

This short summary of transactions of title regarding the property known as the Shingwauk, or the Shingwauk Trust, has been undertaken as a partial contribution to the body of information required to for an accurate assessment of the past management of the Trust, of its present state, and of its possibilities for the future.

The summary may also be regarded as an appendix to a larger study which attempts to provide a general account of the foundation and history of the Trust and School, and its influence on Native development in the local and wider community. Since Native development remains a formidable challenge, the lessons to be learned from the Shingwauk and to be developed and applied in its context and elsewhere, are also important issues for the study.

The summary itself should be read in conjunction with the table of documents provided (ie. Instruments of transfer from 1874 to present), the site plan (appended), and the historical review which details and documents the foundation of the Trust and the changing context of its activities over the years.

Don Jackson Mississauga, June 1988

## SHINGWAUK TRUST: TITLE SUMMARY

1874	June 26 Inst. #248 Hamilton to Wilson: East half, Lot 2 (41 acres)	\$250
	June 26 Inst. #249 Stratton to Wilson: West half, Lot 1 (49.5 acres)	\$250
1875	Feb 8 Inst. #TP263 1/2 (or #125) Wilson to Bishop Fauquier (in Trust) (90.5 acres) from the River to what is now Wellington St. 'in trust strictly to the use of the said "Shingwauk Industrial Home"	\$5
1876	June 2 Inst. #306 Stratton to Fauquier (in Trust) ("Old" Cemetery)	\$5
	Jan 19  Inst. #16444 Wilson to Algoma Synod (Quit Claim of Trust); "in order to facilitate the carrying on of the work of the Indian Industrial Institution known as the Shingwauk Home, the said Grantor has consented and agreed to convey said lands to the Synod in fee simple, and release same from all restrictions, trusts and conditions in said deed dated 8 February 1875".  It may appear at first sight that technically Wilson has lifted the trust. However, it must be remembered that he acted as trustee on behalf of his Garden River Indian partners. In part this was because discriminatory legislation of the day denied them the right to act on their own behalf. In any case, he acted for them on a basis of mutual respect and mutual understanding of the nature of their common project, one to which each contributed as best he could.  Within the context of his trust with the Indians, which was the foundation of his actions, Wilson was in no position to deny the trust unilaterally. Clearly, he understood this. And therefore, he did the only thing reason, morality, and circumstances permitted. He lifted the trust insofar as its substance rested upon the Synod's personal relationship with himself, and placed it upon the judgement and conscience of the Synod itself. And thus also upon its relationship with the Indians themselves. In short, he offered the trust to the Synod and the Synod accepted.  The Synod has been, and remains, free to decide for itself what ought to be done "in order to facilitate the carrying on of the work of the Indian Industrial Institition known as the Shingwauk Home" or, simply put, to develop the spirituality and education of Indians. [A review of the circumstances which led to the Synod's making such a request of Wilson, and the nature of their representation to him, so soon after his rather unexpected and premature 'resignation', is revealing.]	\$1

- Inst. #T-58477
  Algoma Synod to Crown (Indian Affairs);
  whole property (90.5 acres) with exception of Chapel
  (.44 acre), Chapel parking lot (.56 acre), New Cemetery
  (.2 acre), and right of way from Chapel to Old Cemetery
  (.08 acre), to Crown on condition that Crown construct
  a new "Shingwauk Indian Residential School" to be
  administered by the Synod. In the event of closure
  of the School, the property or fair value to be returned
  to Synod. [Not registered until 1963].
- 1953 May 27

  Algoma Synod to Crown (.56 acre), Chapel parking lot, above. Crown was using the riverfront portion of the property on the south side of Queen opposite the Chapel as a landfill site for dredging the St. Mary's. By 1956 landfill extending to the Shingwauk's island added approximately 8 acres of unpatented Crown land to the original 10.5 acres south of Queen St.
- 1956 Apr 20

  Crown (Indian Affairs) to SSM Board of Education, the northwest corner of Shingwauk site (22 acres).

  Indian Affairs school integration policy requires public school accomodation for Shingwauk students.

  Indian Affairs provides capital construction and operating grants to the Board for Anna McCrea and other area schools. In addition, area non-Native students attend integrated classes at Shingwauk Hall.

  By 1961 the Hall is a residence for 148 Native students attending classes at five public schools, travelling by bus where necessary.
- 1961 July 11

  Algoma Synod to St. Matthew's Church, the northeast corner of Shingwauk site (13.74 acres). Limitations of the Fauquier Chapel for area resident use requires new church construction. (Note: the original intention in 1881 was that the Chapel be built for use "by the inmates of the Institution and the settlers in the neighbourhood".) [Crown still has unregistered underlying title].

\$1

- 1965 May 5

  St. Matthew's Church to Algoma Synod, the northeast corner (13.74 acres) as above. Reversion back to Algoma Synod after church construction completed. [Registration delayed until Crown to Synod, below]. [Part sizes on City plans and surveys seem odd].
- 1965 Dec 28

  Crown to Algoma Synod, the northeast corner of Shingwauk site (13.74 acres) as above, and a parcel south of Anna McCrea School (4.998 acres) as below.

- 1966 Feb 15 Inst. #T-77736 \$10,000 Algoma Synod to SSM Board of Education, (4.998 acres) playground south of Anna McCrea School.
- 1967 July 10 Inst. #T-87667 Crown to Algoma Synod, (.406 acre) the southeast corner of the Shingwauk. The Synod constructed a Deanery.
- 1971 Oct 22

  Crown to Synod, (50.056 acres). Indian Affairs closes
  "Shingwauk Indian Residential School" as part of its
  policy of integration and phasing out of the residential
  schools system. The remainder of Shingwauk site is
  returned to the Synod on the understanding that it would
  continue to be used in ways consistent with its Indian
  tradition:

"I am most anxious to ensure that, in the disposal of this property (Shingwauk Hall), a future use is found which would permit the facilities to be accessible to the Indian people to some extent. Ideally, it would continue to be used for an education-oriented purpose and it was with this in mind that I was prepared to favourably consider the transfer of the facilities to the Algoma Synod." (Hon. Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Letter of November 25, 1970).

In the event, the Keewatinung Anishnabek Institute representing the local Native communities including Garden River; the Algoma College Association; the Department of Indian Affairs; and the Algoma Synod, agreed on the principle of shared Native/non-Native cross-cultural institutional use before the title was released. The College entered into an agreement with the Indians to share the use of the site: "Principles of Association Between the Keewatinung Anishnabek Institute and the Algoma College Association", 1970. Indian Affairs returned the site to the Synod. And the Synod leased the site to the College specifying in the lease that the tradition of Indian education must be continued:

"In recognition of the traditional concern which the Anglican Church has had for the Indian people, the Lessee will attempt to develop in co-operation with responsible Indian people, programs designed to develop Indian lore and culture." (Article X, Lease Between the Algoma College Association and the Anglican Synod of Algoma, 1971).

The unpatented Crown land created as a consequence of landfilling the riverfront was excluded in the transfer.

1973 Inst. #T-133647 \$36,590
Algoma Synod to SSM Board of Education, the south part (7.993 acres) of the northeast corner of the

original site, as above (1961).

- 1973 Dec 7-17 Insts. #T-144296 to 308; 323; (17 x) \$588 343; 458; and T-167028

  SSM Board of Education to 17 Florwin Park residents, a 100' buffer zone along the east side of the south part of the northeast corner (as above), from Mark St. to St. Matthew's part of the northeast corner.
- 1975 April 28

  Algoma Synod to Algoma College Association,
  (35.704 acres) the remainder of the site north
  of Queen St, excepting the few acres of the south
  east corner containing Chapel, Deanery, Vicarage,
  Cemetery, and right of way to Cemetery.
  [Was any of this amount forgiven?]
- 1981 Jan 26 Insts. #T-217230 and 231 By-Laws 81-19 and 81-20, declaring Chapel and Cemetery as historic sites.
- 1984 Nov 7 Inst. #T-249941 Amendment to By-Law 81-20 above.
- 1985 Feb 12 Inst. #T-252194 [\$1]
  Algoma Synod to City of Sault Ste. Marie. Re: Parts
  10, 11, 12, and 13, Ref. Plan 1R-6087. [Not yet examined].
- 1985 Feb 12 Inst. #T-252215 [\$225,000?]
  Algoma Synod to Algoma College Association, few remaining acres of southeast corner north of Queen St. less Deanery, Chapel, Cemetry, R of W. [Not yet examined].
- 1985 Feb 28 Inst. #T-252572 \$1
  Algoma College Association to Algoma Synod, right of way. [Not yet examined].
- 1985 Feb 14 Inst. #T-252281 \$1
  Algoma Synod to Algoma College Association, Quit
  Claim re: Part 5, 1R-1222; and Part 2 1R-2206.
  [Not yet examined].

Note: It appears that all the above transfers involving the Shingwauk offer the possibility of remaining consistent with the Shingwauk Trust. Whether they do indeed meet its conditions would seem to have to be determined by one or both of two criteria: firstly, that the parties enjoying the use of the site (presently, the Algoma Synod, the SSM Board of Education, and the Algoma College Association) continue "the carrying on of the work of the Indian Industrial Institution" at the site; and secondly,

that the parties benefitting by any sale, lease, or mortage of the site or its assets (hitherto, the above parties and the Crown) expend any benefits so acquired similarly on "the carrying on of the work". In the contemporary context "the work of the Indian Industrial Institution" would reasonably be regarded as the provision of opportunities for the spiritual and educational development of aboriginal people.

As the descendants of Shingwauk (The Pine) and his people, the original founders of the Trust, have maintained their ancestral commitment to "the work" and remain available to assist, and as they are no longer to be treated as "wards" by either the Church or the State, it would seem most appropriate that they be invited to be involved in determining such issues, and indeed, in the general management of the Shingwauk Trust. The Synod, the Board, and the College, given their general concern for serving the needs of the Native population in addition to any requirement of the Trust, would no doubt welcome their guidance and support.

And wouldn't the Crown be pleased at a similarly worthy and consistent suggestion for the use of the unpatented riverfront?

