

May 28, 2012

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Re: Cemetery Associated With The Former Regina Indian Industrial School

The City of Regina would like to inform you that the property with a legal description of Plan 85R14545, Block D and located at 701 Pinkie Road in Regina, with yourself as the registered owner, contains a cemetery associated with the former Regina Indian Industrial School. The Paul Dojak Youth Centre was built on the site of former school, which burned to the ground in 1948. Please see the aerial photographs provided in Appendix A for the location of the cemetery.

The provisions of *The Heritage Property Act* or *The Cemeteries Act* may legally constrain your ability to redevelop this part of your property. If considering any redevelopment or changes to this property, we would encourage you to seek legal advice and understand your obligations as the owner of a cemetery formerly associated with the former Regina Indian Industrial School.

Brief background information about the school and cemetery has been provided with this letter. The information was compiled primarily by a local historian, Don Black, who is also the chair of the City of Regina Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee. As part of the Committee's 2012 Work Plan, the Committee is responsible for identifying suitable and appropriate recommendations to recognize the site of the Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery. The Committee may contact you to determine if you are interested in recognizing the historical value of the cemetery.

If you are supportive, Council could recognize the property as having heritage value and could list the property on the City of Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw. By listing the property on the Heritage Holding Bylaw, the City of Regina could include the cemetery in future heritage tours or collaborate with community groups that are interested in promoting the cemetery's history.

For more information about the Heritage Holding Bylaw, please see Appendix B. If you require additional information about this bylaw, please contact Liberty Brears at (306) 777-6251 or lbreaars@regina.ca.

Yours truly,



Diana Hawryluk
Director of Planning & Sustainability

LB/fv

I:\Wordpro\CITY CENTRE\HERITAGE\[] Historic Places\Cemetery\2012 May letter 701 Pinkie.doc

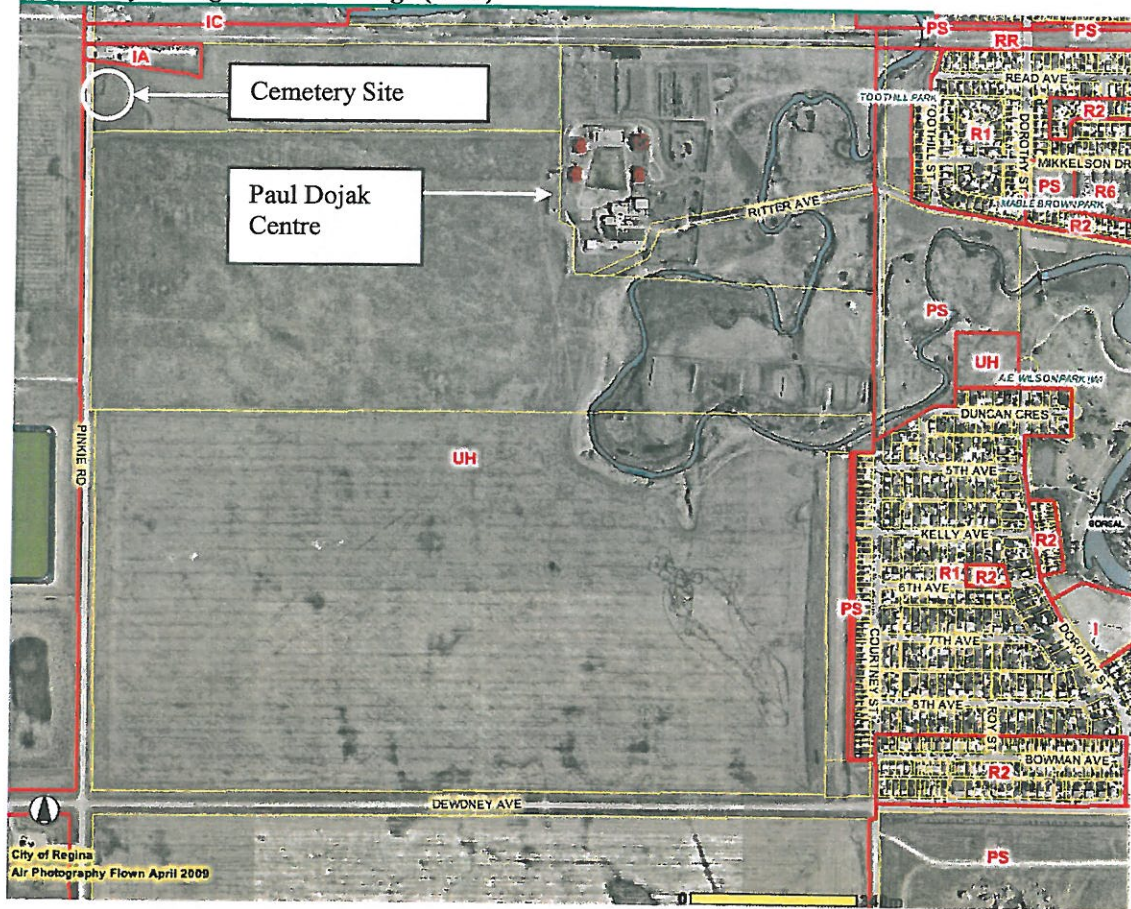
C: Don Black, Chair, Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee

[REDACTED]
Cheryl Willoughby, City Solicitor's Office
Fred Searle, Manager, Development Review Branch
Liberty Brears, Policy Analyst, Development Review Branch

APPENDIX A

Aerial Images

Fig. 1 City of Regina Aerial Image (2009)



The City of Regina owns an aerial image from 1951, which unfortunately doesn't cover the cemetery. However the 1951 aerial shows the location of the Industrial School.

Paul Dojak Centre
2009 aerial image



Industrial School
1951 aerial image

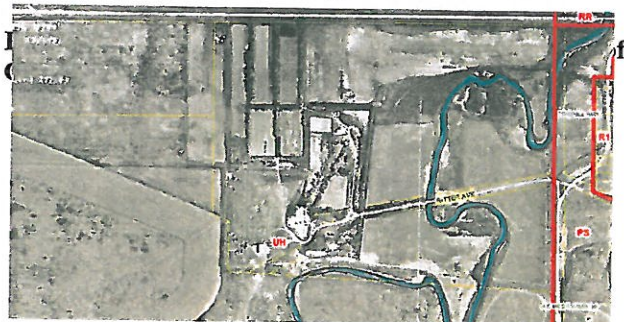
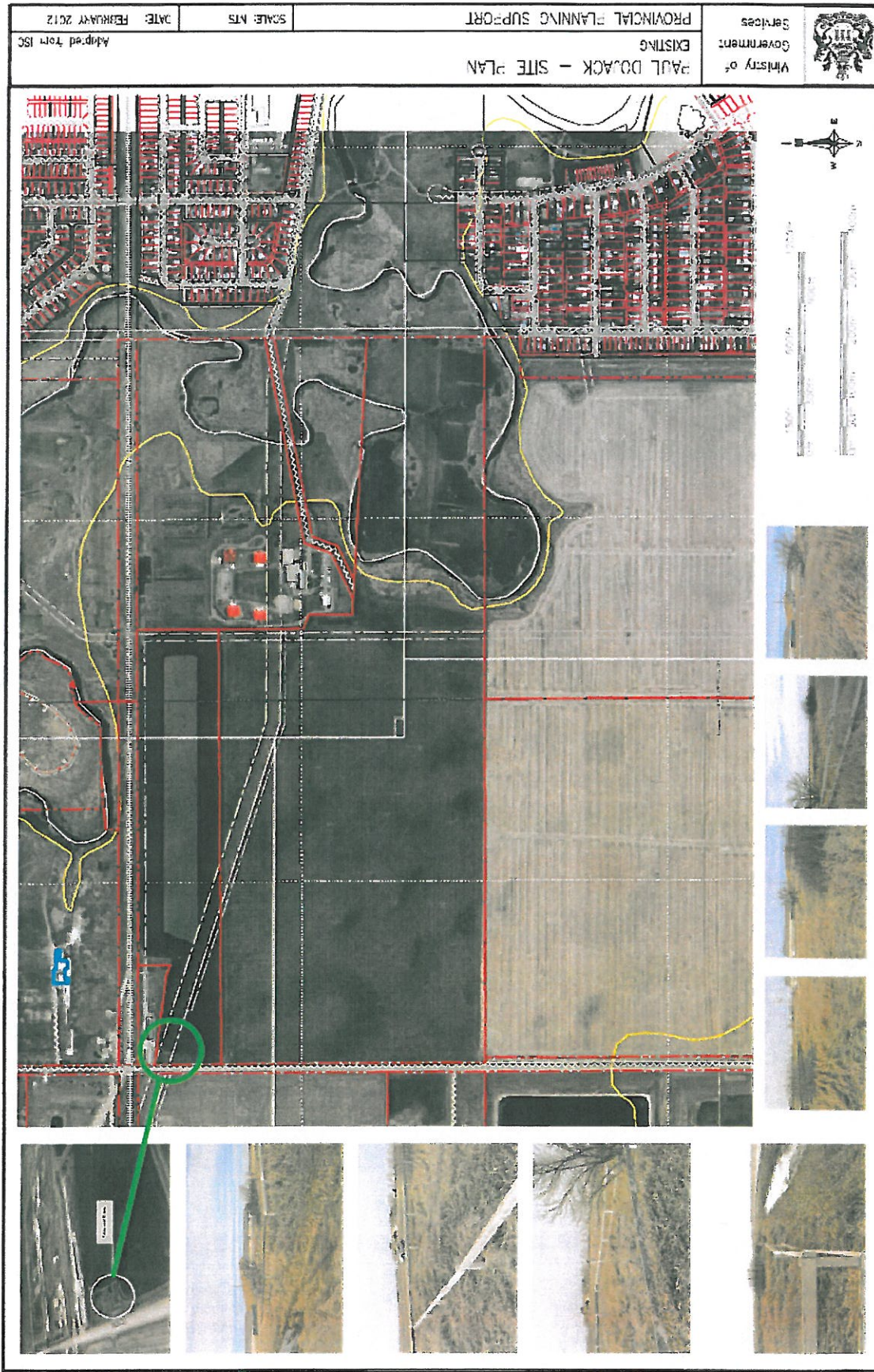


Fig. 2 Paul Dojak - Site Plan (Provided by Ministry of Government Services)



APPENDIX B

City of Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw

What is the Heritage Holding Bylaw?

The Heritage Holding Bylaw is a planning tool used by the City of Regina to provide a valuable record of Regina's heritage. On September 11, 1989, Regina City Council passed Bylaw No. 8912, commonly known as the Heritage Holding Bylaw. The bylaw contains a list of properties that have been identified as having architectural or historical heritage value.

Can a property on the Heritage Holding Bylaw be demolished or altered?

When considering alterations, the heritage value of the property and the elements that define its character should be retained. If a permit is required for the alteration, it will be referred to heritage staff for comments as part of the permit process.

The Administration's practice with regard to demolition has been to advise Council of the demolition request and to seek their advice. If the owner (or prospective owner) indicates that there is no voluntary interest in keeping the building or the character-defining elements of the property, then the heritage hold would be removed through an amendment to the Heritage Holding Bylaw and the demolition application process would proceed.

The City of Regina has adopted a number of policies and guidelines which affect properties that are listed under the Heritage Holding Bylaw. In the case of a demolition, the listing provides the City with an opportunity to further examine the heritage significance of a listed property and to conclusively determine if municipal heritage designation is warranted. Often applicants do not know all the options and incentives/bonuses which are applicable if a heritage property is retained. If a property is listed, heritage staff will explore retention options and available incentives with the applicant. These can include floor area bonuses and relaxations in height, parking, etc. Heritage incentives are meant to be used to successfully find alternatives to the demolition of heritage buildings to the satisfaction of both the property owner and the City. According to the provisions of the bylaw, the Administration shall deny any permit for alteration or demolition of a listed property for not more than 60 days from the date of a complete permit application.

How are sites added to Heritage Holding Bylaw?

When the Heritage Holding Bylaw was adopted in 1989, the properties that were added were identified through an inventory process in 1981 and 1982. Council has not yet supported the public nomination of sites to the Heritage Holding Bylaw. Consultation with the owner must occur to determine where or not the owner is supportive of the nomination. If the owner is supportive, then sites with sufficient heritage value or character are forwarded to Council for consideration in amending the Heritage Holding Bylaw. If approved, the site is added to the list.

What is the Difference Between "Designation" and the Heritage Register?

Buildings listed on the Heritage Holding Bylaw are sometimes referred to as "designated." However, the Heritage Holding Bylaw and heritage designation are entirely separate classifications. Heritage designation is a legal means of heritage protection. It allows the City to regulate, by By-law, the demolition, relocation and alteration of heritage property. Interior features can also be protected by designation. Designations are noted on the property title; the listing on the Heritage Holding Bylaw is not.

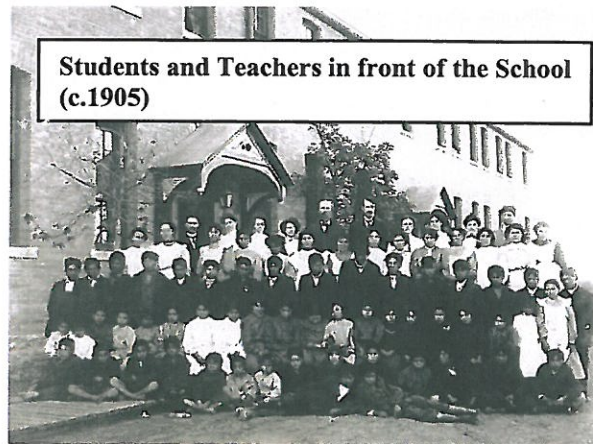
Background Information

Regina Indian Industrial School

The Regina Indian Industrial School opened in the spring of 1891, approximately 4 miles north-west of Regina. The school was co-educational and was managed by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada through a contract with the Department of Indian Affairs. The school closed in March of 1910 and became the Regina City Jail in 1911. In 1919, the resident boys at the Boys Detention House at Wolseley were moved into the vacant building. The building housed the Province's delinquent and dependent youth until it burned to the ground on the evening of January 26, 1948; although most of the school records are destroyed, the school's register survives. The Dojack Centre sits on the land formerly occupied by the school.

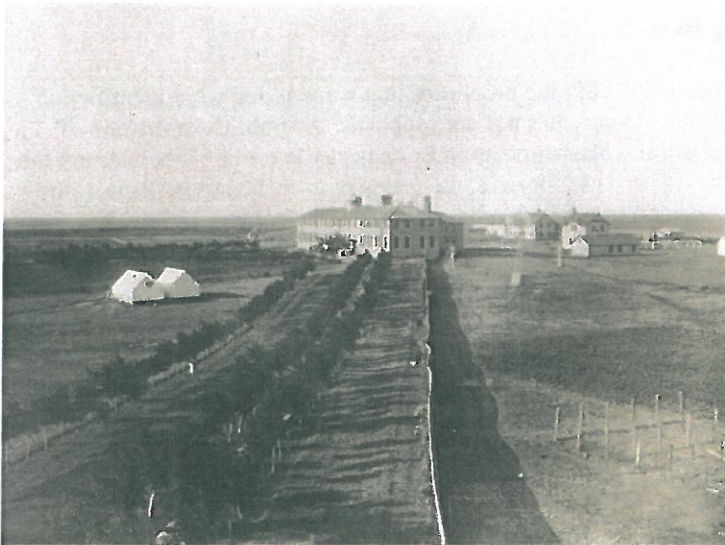
"Boys are like railroad cars, because sometimes they can only be kept on the right track by the proper use of switches" *The Progress* – vol 3, No. 75, March 1897 (*The Progress* was the school's paper – produced by students in the printing class).

A government photographer visited the school in 1905. According to a thesis by April Chief Calf entitled "Victorian Ideologies of Gender and the Curriculum of the Regina Indian Industrial School 1891-1910 (2002)," photographs of idealized versions of Aboriginal students were frequently included in the Department of Indian Affairs annual reports as a form of propaganda, justifying the expense and promoting the "progress" of the Indian industrial schools. Similar to the written reports, the photographs often capture the objectives of colonizers with regards to their agenda of assimilation.



Students and Teachers in front of the School (c.1905)

Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery



In November of 1897 the death of Pupil #37, Alex Thunder from Sandy Bay, was recorded in *The Progress*. Alex passed away at the school as a result of scrofula. Alex was enrolled on March 30, 1891 age 11, a "pagan" 4'4" weighing in at 68 lbs. He was one of the students that were probably buried in the school's cemetery.

Industrial School with TB isolation tents in foreground, looking south-west (1905)

It is unknown how many graves are at the cemetery. The number could be determined using ground penetrating radar. A similar cemetery was in the news recently in Red Deer with an estimated 27 to 65 graves. Marjorie Sinclair and James Sinclair were the children of Reverend John A. and Laura Sinclair (nee Laura McCutcheon). Reverend Sinclair was the school's second principal. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society could confirm that three children of A. J. MacLeod (d. 1900), the first school principal, were buried there in 1893, 1895 and 1897.

Mrs. John A. Sinclair with father and children (SAB R-A21250)



Chronology of Residential Schools in Canada

17th century – First missionary-operated school in Canada is established near Quebec City (1620-1629)

1831 – Mohawk Indian Residential School opens in Brantford, Ontario; it will become the longest-operated residential school, closing in 1969.

1842 – Bagot Commission recommends agriculture-based boarding schools, placed far from parental influence.

1847 – Egerton Ryerson's study of Indian education recommends religious-based, government-funded industrial schools.

1857 – *Gradual Civilization Act*

1850s to 1860s Assimilation of Aboriginal people through education becomes official policy.

1860 – Management of "Indian Affairs" transferred from Imperial Government to Province of Canada.

1867 – *British North America Act*

1869 – Act for the *Gradual Civilization of the Indian*

1876 – *First Indian Act*

1879 – Nicholas Flood Davin Report, submitted to John A. Macdonald, makes 13 recommendations concerning the administration of industrial boarding schools.

1860s to 1870s Macdonald's *National Policy: Homestead Act*; RCMP established to facilitate government control in the West.

1889 – Construction of the Regina Indian Industrial School (RIIS) begins just outside Regina on 320 acres with landscaped grounds, farm lands, and associated building including the principal's residence,

carpenter's cottage, and two large sheds. Students are mostly from local (Treaty Four area) reserves, but some from northern Saskatchewan and possibly Manitoba, involving different tribes and also Métis.

1891 – RIIS opens in the spring with a capacity of up to 200 children; managed by the Presbyterian Church of Canada through contract with the Department of Indian Affairs

1892 – Federal government and churches enter into formal partnership in the operation of Indian Schools.

1907 – Indian Affairs' Chief Medical Inspector P.H. Bryce reports numerous deficiencies of the schools.

1910 – RIIS closes in March

1911 – Former RIIS becomes the Regina City Jail (until new jail opens east of Regina)

1919 – Former RIIS becomes a home for the province's "delinquent" youth

1948 – Former RIIS building is destroyed by fire

1950 -- Saskatchewan Boys School is opened and later renamed to the Paul Dojak Youth Centre used to house "delinquent" boys.

2012 – A small piece of land on the north-western corner of the school's farm land was set aside as a cemetery. The unmarked cemetery sits beside Pinkie Road and is demarcated by a ramshackle wooden fence and covered in thick grass and shrubs.

Regina Indian Industrial School at the end of Ritter Ave (1905)



Cemetery associated with former Regina Indian Industrial School (2011)

