

Manitoba
Indigenous
Tuberculosis
History Project

Missing Patients Research Guide

Missing Patients Research Guide

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Department of History

University of Winnipeg

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Content Summary

This Burials Research Guide contains directions for finding out more about missing patients at TB sanatoriums and Indian hospitals in Manitoba.

Part One of the Guide has three sections. The first section explains how to gather useful details including names, dates and locations that will help in the search. The second section outlines three useful "Research Tips": all the various names of TB treatment hospitals in Manitoba commonly attended by Indigenous patients; instructions for undertaking database searches using keywords; and techniques for linking information between Indian residential schools and hospitals. The third section is a "Research Case Study" that demonstrates some of the techniques and challenges you may encounter when researching Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School records by looking at the lives of three TB patients, Elie Caribou, Joseph Michel, and Albert Linklater.

Part Two of the Guide explains how to research the location of patient burials associated with nine different TB treatment hospitals in Manitoba: Dynevor, Clearwater Lake, Brandon, Ninette, St. Boniface, Fort Churchill Military Hospital, Norway House Indian Hospital, Fisher River Indian Hospital and Pine Falls Indian Hospital at Fort Alexander.

At the end of the Guide, in Appendix A, you will find a checklist to help you in your research. In Appendix B, we discuss accessing the records held by The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.

This is a preliminary version of the Missing Patient Research Guide, and we welcome feedback about it. You can send your response, comments, and suggestions to the following email address:
tbphotos@uwinnipeg.ca.

Introduction

Welcome to the Missing Patients Research Guide created by the Manitoba Indigenous Tuberculosis History Project (MITHP). The Manitoba Indigenous Tuberculosis History Project (MITHP) is an Indigenous-led and community-engaged Indigenous health history research project.

Who is this Guide for?

This Research Guide is for families and communities who are searching for information about First Nations, Inuit, and Métis patients who were sent to Indian hospitals and sanatoriums in Manitoba from the 1930s through the 1960s and never returned. This includes Indigenous people from Manitoba, but also from other parts of Canada including the Arctic, Saskatchewan, and Northwestern Ontario.

This Guide is designed to provide support for research into the burial sites of missing Indigenous patients, but many of the resources can also provide information about patients' time in the hospitals. This Guide is specific to Manitoba tuberculosis hospitals that operated from the 1930s to the 1960s, but other researchers, including those looking to find out what happened to loved ones sent to Indian Residential Schools may also find this Guide useful. Because of this, this Guide responds to the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and particularly to Calls 74 and 75 relating to Missing Children and Burial Information.

In this Guide you will find resources to help you learn about First Nations, Métis, and Inuit patients who were diagnosed with TB and treated in Manitoba TB hospitals. In your search, you may find information about where they were sent to receive medical treatment, the care they received, the government policies that shaped that care, and how experiences of TB treatment in mid-twentieth century Manitoba have impacted Indigenous patients, families, and communities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories.

Part One

Where Do I Begin?

The Missing Patients Research Guide contains histories about Manitoba tuberculosis hospitals where patients were treated, and information about how and why patients could be moved between different facilities.

The research required to locate the burial sites of missing Indigenous patients is complex, the records are scattered among many archives and repositories, and some records have not survived into the present day. The Guide will support your research by helping to untangle some of the archival mysteries that may pose roadblocks to your research. The Case Study in this Guide provides an example of how we have dealt with some of these issues that arise in doing research into burial sites.

The Guide contains:

- information on patient deaths and burials at TB hospitals in Manitoba;
- instructions on how to conduct your search;
- instructions on where to look for records;
- instructions on how to access the records;
- descriptions of cemeteries associated with specific hospitals;
- a case study that demonstrates how this research is conducted; and
- hospital-specific search procedures.

How Do I use the Guide?

The Guide provides step-by-step information about how to start your search and where to look for records relating to specific Indian hospitals and sanatoriums.

Before you begin your research, read through 'Getting Started on Your Research.' This section outlines a process called 'upstreaming' where you identify the information that you *do* know and then work from there. You will find a fillable .pdf of our Research Checklist that you can download and fill in as your research progresses at Appendix A of this Guide.

Next, read "Why do I need to look in so many places?" as it explains how records related to health and burials were generated, and why they may be located in so many different places.

The "Research Tips" section provides contextual information and skills that may help with your search and a Case Study to demonstrate the research process.

From there, you can delve into the Hospital-Specific Research Pages as guided by the questions you've answered in the Research Checklist, and in the research you have already done.

Getting Started on Your Research

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS										
No.	NAME	Date of Discharge	Age at Discharge	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL			STATE OF EDUCATION		Grade or Subjects Taught and Proficiency in it	REMARKS CONCERNING READING FOR LEARN
				Year	Months	Days	In Attendance	In Discharge		
94	Albanese Colombe	18/8/40	15	9			None	Very good	has an idea in any kind of work in class, in school.	
109	Septiate Curelleur	****	14	7			None	Fairly good	in class and outside work.	
122	Johayala Nighetty	****	16	5			None	Very good	in class and gardening.	
145	John Smith	****	14	5			None	Very good	in class, carpenter shop, gardening, and horses.	

Admissions and Discharges, September 1960, Guy Indian Residential Boarding School, RG 10 vol. 6314 file 655-80, part I, Library and Archives Canada. Frame 1051.

Looking for answers to the question of where a missing loved one is buried can feel daunting. It can be hard to even know where to begin, but the answer is simple: begin with what you know.

Researchers sometimes call this approach *upstreaming* because it usually begins with the most recent information you have, and then uses that information to work back, to work upstream, to find information about what came before.

STEP 1: Start with What You Know

To begin this process, gather the information that you already have.

Start with the name of the person you are looking for, when they were born, and when they went away.

You do not need to be exact. If you don't know their exact birth date, can you say roughly when they were born? What community did they come from? When did they leave the community, and why?

Sometimes people left their communities for work or to go to a residential school, and from there were sent to a sanatorium. Who were their family?

You can use the checklist found in Appendix A at the end of this Guide to help guide you.

As you go, make notes. It's ok if you don't know all the answers to the questions.

STEP 2: Look for the Records

Depending on where your family or community member lived, there are several “first stop” sources where researchers can begin. You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a brick wall. Some of these sources may apply to your research and others will not. “First stop” sources and when to use them are described below.

1. Hospital-Specific Research Guides

If you think that you know the name or names of the hospitals the person you are looking for was sent to, once you have looked at the general information here, you can go to the hospital-specific Research Guide pages that follow, then look through the research steps and options outlined on those pages.

2. Records of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba

If you do not know which hospital or hospitals the patient was sent to, you can begin by making a request to access the records of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba.

The Sanatorium Board of Manitoba (SBM) ran TB hospitals and sanatoriums where Indigenous patients were treated. Some were segregated “Indian” facilities, and some were public institutions. These hospitals include: the Ninette Sanatorium, the Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital, Dynevor Indian Hospital (after 1939), and the Central Tuberculosis Clinic in Winnipeg.

Most of the surviving records of the Sanatorium Board are held by the Archives of Manitoba. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>.

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>.

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That’s ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA

searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

3. Nanilavut Initiative

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

4. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

5. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at Indian hospitals and sanatoriums and at the public facilities Indigenous patients could be sent to were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics' online database at <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. This database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Manitoba Vital Statistics Agency and ask them if you are able to request the death record you are looking for. They may or may not be able to help in this situation.

Using the Manitoba Vital Statistics database may be easier if you know a few tricks like how to search in this database by name and how to conduct wildcard searches with this database. To learn more, see "Research Tips" and the Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students later in this Guide.

6. Société historique de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface Historical Society)

The Société historique de Saint-Boniface <https://archiveshsb.mb.ca/> hosts some religious records. These may include burial records from the Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas, including the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital, St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas, the St. Boniface Hospital, the St. Boniface Sanatorium, Ninette, and possibly others.

You may find information or even photographs by searching for names and places in their database, but their online database does not include burial registers. For this, you will need to speak with an archivist directly. Researchers will have to get permission from the originating organization to access sacramental and health-related records.

Services at SHSB are provided in French and English.

7. The Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

There are regional MGS sites across the province. If you cannot find what you need online and/or cannot attend a regional site, you can hire a volunteer to help you search through the MGS holdings.

8. Library and Archives Canada

Many possibly helpful records are available through Library and Archives Canada (LAC) <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/index> . Broadly, LAC's collections include schools' files that may be helpful if the person you are looking for was a student at an Indian residential school or a school located in a TB hospital. LAC also holds some records of tuberculosis surveys and

some hospital admissions. For young people who entered a sanatorium, family allowance records may also be helpful in your search.

Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>

9. Find a Grave

FindAGrave.com <https://www.findagrave.com/> can be useful for your research, depending on the cemetery. The information for cemeteries around The Pas is particularly helpful, while other cemeteries contain only the names of some of the people buried there who had headstones. It can be worth a search if you think you know where the person might have been buried.

10. The University of Manitoba Archives and Special Collections

Because of its connections with health care and biological sciences, the University of Manitoba Archives and Special Collections <https://umanitoba.ca/libraries/archives-special-collections> may have relevant records. For example, some of the records available at UMASC about the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital <https://main.lib.umanitoba.ca/clearwater-lake-sanatorium> could be helpful. Consult with a UMASC archivist to see what records are available that might relate to your search.

11. Voters Lists

For adult patients, Voters Lists can be useful. Voters Lists contain the names of people who were eligible to vote in any given election. For each election, the eligible adult patients in hospitals are listed by hospital on the Voters Lists. These lists can be viewed through Ancestry.ca. Some libraries offer free public access to Ancestry. Finding a name at a certain place can help to narrow down where a patient might have been buried.

12. RG 10 Indian Hospital School Files

All three of the Manitoba Indian TB hospitals, the Ninette Sanatorium, and the St. Boniface Sanatorium had schools in the hospitals. At Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Dynevor Indian Hospital, and Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital the schools were federally funded and were inspected by federal authorities. They were subject to regular reporting, including pupil lists. These pupil lists can confirm that an individual was a patient at a specific hospital. Pupils were not always limited to young people and *can include adult patient-students* as well.

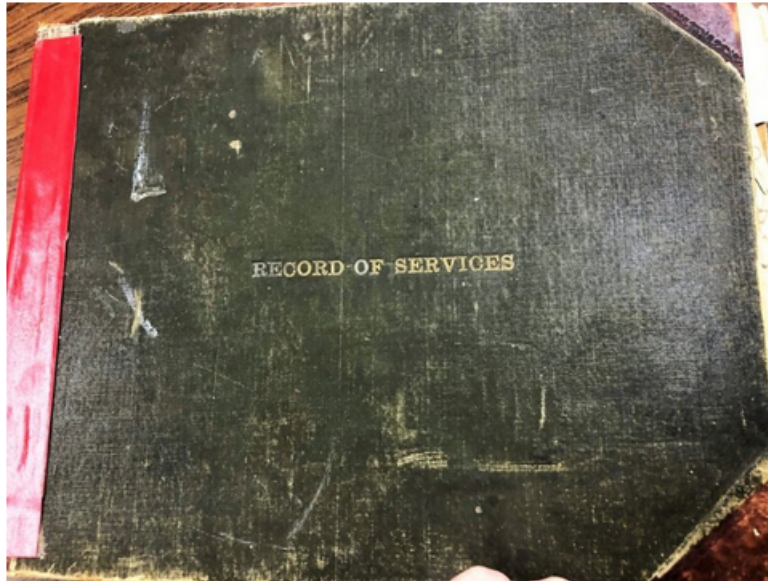
Indian hospital school inspection records are held in Library and Archives Canada collections. Some of these records are open and available online, others must be requested through LAC via an Access to Information and Privacy (ATIP) Online Request <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx> You can also contact LAC to help locate records that might be relevant but are not necessarily obvious from LAC database searches.

You can access RG 10 Hospital School Files in a few ways:

- The Archives of the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation <https://archives.nctr.ca/> has some of the RG 10 School files available online, but the records are not complete. Some of the Admissions and Discharges files in particular are missing.
- The RG 10 School Files are digitized via the LAC website at <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/mass-digitized-archives/school-files-1879-1953/Pages/school-files-1879-1953.aspx>
- Heritage Canadiana <https://heritage.canadiana.ca/> is the online repository for some non-restricted files that LAC has digitized.

See the individual hospital pages later in this Guide for additional information on hospital-specific school files.

Why do I need to look for records in so many places?



Record of Services from a parish church. Records of Service record the daily activities of a church, including services, Bible readings, and other activities. The Record of Services often list the name of the deceased for funeral services, and sometimes the cause of death as well.

Throughout their time in the health system, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit patients moved through interconnected webs of government and private bureaucracy, services, and organizations. Each different organization, government ministry or branch, church, or municipal service kept their own records about patients. This means that *there is no single source for all the records relating to Indigenous people who died in Indian hospitals and sanatoriums in Manitoba*. Records about each patient can be and often are scattered through the archival records held by several different organizations in different locations. The research to find a missing patient is complex and will likely take you to records held by the federal, provincial, and possibly even municipal governments. It may take you to private archives, including archives held by faith communities and businesses.

In Manitoba, the federal government paid for tuberculosis treatment for First Nations and Inuit patients beginning in the 1930s, but this treatment was often delivered and recorded by the provincial government or even by a local (municipal) hospital. In 1939, this system changed when the federal government via Indian Health Services contracted the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba (SBM) to

provide a wide range of medical services to First Nations and Inuit, including operating the Clearwater Lake, Dynevor, and Brandon Indian hospitals.

Patients, including Métis patients, were sometimes treated at the St. Boniface Sanatorium, operated by the Grey Nuns, the Ninette Sanatorium, the Fort Churchill Military Hospital, Winnipeg municipal hospitals, or smaller federally-run Indian hospitals at Peguis First Nation (Fisher River Indian Hospital), Fort Alexander, and Norway House. In some cases, including in the case of childbirth, sanatorium patients might be moved to a local hospital for treatment including St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas, and the Brandon and Selkirk General Hospitals.

Two separate systems of death registration operated for First Nations patients who were in treaty and Inuit patients. Deaths of these patients could be registered federally with Indian Health Services but were often recorded by the Government of Manitoba's Vital Statistics department. Patients were buried in municipal, faith-based and on-reserve cemeteries, and their deaths and burials could be recorded in provincial burial permits, funeral home records, and faith-based sacramental registers.

As you read through this Guide, you will see the wide range of different archives that may hold one or even a few pieces of the puzzle you are trying to fit together. The records in some of these archives may be restricted by various federal and provincial privacy and personal health information legislation, and you may need to work with the archives to see if you can gain access to some records.

Research Tip: Changing Hospital Names



A group of students in front of the doors to the Sanatorium, St. Boniface Sanatorium, Grey Nuns of Montreal, L098-1-37-19

Manitoba Tuberculosis Hospital Names & Alternate Names

The facilities where patients were sent were often known by a number of different names. This can make things especially tricky when doing database searches. The following list of possible names can be a start for thinking about different possible names for a particular place.

Dynevor Indian Hospital

- Dynevor Indian Hospital
- St. Peter's Dynevor Indian Hospital
- Dynevor Sanatorium
- St. Peter's Dynevor Sanatorium

Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital Note: Sometimes Clearwater is rendered as 2 words: Clear Water. This may make a difference when doing database searches

- Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital
- Clearwater Lake Sanatorium
- Clearwater Lake Hospital
- Clearwater Indian Hospital
- Clearwater Sanatorium
- Clearwater Hospital

Brandon Indian Sanatorium

- Brandon Sanatorium
- Brandon Indian Hospital
- Assiniboine Hospital (name after the Sanatorium closes)
- Assiniboine Indian Hospital

Ninette Sanatorium

- The Manitoba Sanatorium
- Ninette Sanatorium
- Pembina House or Ninette Residential School
- Pelican Lake Training Center

St. Boniface Sanatorium Note: From the 1930s to the early 1970s, Winnipeg had a St. Boniface Sanatorium and the St. Boniface Hospital. Both centers were run by the Grey Nuns. These are two separate institutions that are located in two different areas of Winnipeg.

- St. Vital Sanatorium

Fisher River Indian Hospital

- Hodgson Indian Hospital
- Percy Moore Hospital

Research Tip: Searching Databases Using Wildcard Characters

Why do I need to know about how to use wildcards in searches?

Many of the databases you will come across will be very literal. If you type in "Smith," you will only get names spelled exactly that way. To save you the time of searching for every possible spelling variation, wildcard characters can let you search for several different spellings at once.

What are wildcard characters or wildcards?

Wildcard characters are symbols that can help you to search for results beyond just exact matches to a string of characters.

How do wildcard searches work?

Different databases will let you use different wildcard characters to perform different kinds of searches, but many will let you use the symbol "*" [the asterisk that is on the same key as the number 8] to search for different combinations of letters in a word.

For example, the Manitoba Vital Statistics Database will let you use wildcard characters when you are searching. An example might be:

You are looking for someone named Smith, but you are not sure how the name will be spelled in the database you are searching. You know that it might be spelled Smith, Smyth, or even Smythe. You can type Sm*

This will tell the database to show you every name that begins with Sm. The results will include all the variations of the name Smith, but will also include names like "Small," and "Smithers."

If you can narrow your search to a specific year or year, to a place, or something similar, you may be able to keep your results small enough that you can just look through them.

Can you give me some examples of wildcards?

The asterisk * is a fairly universal symbol, and a good one to start with. You can find a list of other wildcard symbols here: <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/examples-of-wildcard-characters-939e153f-bd30-47e4-a763-61897c87b3f4>

Not all databases will accept all wildcards, and sometimes the database will interpret them differently. But it never hurts to try a test search.

Wildcard searches can also be useful when a name has two names in it. In some databases, if a field in the database contains two names (eg. Frederick James), if you just search for "Frederick," you would not find the two-name result. If you searched for Frederick* all names that start with "Frederick" will come up, including "Frederick James."

Can you give me some examples of how this could work in one of my searches?

Let's look at the Manitoba Vital Statistics database. This database lets you search for names, dates, and locations to locate potential birth, marriage, or death registrations. You will only be able to search for births more than 100 years ago, marriages more than 80 years ago, and deaths more than 70 years ago. This database is updated every three months.

The database has boxes, called "fields," that you fill in. The options let you choose if you want to match something exactly, or if the search should be a little wider. Sometimes choosing "sounds like" from the pull-down menu will help you find, for example, both "Caribou" and "Carabou."

STEP 1: What do you want to search?	
Please select one of the choices below:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Births (more than 100 years ago)
<input type="radio"/>	Marriages (more than 80 years ago)
<input type="radio"/>	Deaths (more than 70 years ago)
STEP 2: Please fill in the fields you wish to search by	
<input type="text"/>	Last Name Match Any ▾
<input type="text"/>	Given Names Match Any ▾
<input type="text"/>	Place (City) Match Any ▾
<input type="text"/>	Date (Year) Match Year ▾
Which field do you want to sort?	Surname(asc) ▾
Please select the number of records per page	10 ▾
STEP 3: Either start the search or clear the form	
<input type="button" value="SEARCH"/> <input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>	

But sometimes spelling differences can be outside the range of this feature. This can happen when the original document was filled out phonically, when the handwriting on the record is hard to read, or when someone has just made a mistake in transcribing. In these cases, sometimes a “wildcard” search can help.

Another place a wildcard search might help is when the “sounds like” option produces too many results that are too far away from what you are looking for. If you are looking for someone named “Caribou,” you may not want to sort through people named Cherpaw, for example.

Suppose you wanted to look for someone named Anishinaabe. A “sounds like” search will give you quite a few names that you are not looking for:

DEATHS: 1 to 10 of 27

LAST NAME: AMASON GIVEN NAMES: VIOLET DATE OF DEATH: 26/10/1896 AGE: 25 UNITS OF AGE: DAYS	SEX: FEMALE PLACE OF DEATH: BDN REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1896,001032 REGISTRATION DATE:
LAST NAME: AMASON GIVEN NAMES: BEGGIR DATE OF DEATH: 06/08/1930 AGE: 22 UNITS OF AGE: YEARS	SEX: MALE PLACE OF DEATH: STRATHCONA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1930,040209 REGISTRATION DATE:
LAST NAME: AMISON GIVEN NAMES: KENNETH FREDERICK DATE OF DEATH: 25/11/1914 AGE: 3 UNITS OF AGE: YEARS	SEX: MALE PLACE OF DEATH: W KILDONAN REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1914,135256 REGISTRATION DATE:
LAST NAME: AMISON GIVEN NAMES: PAGE 2 DATE OF DEATH: 1914 AGE: 999 UNITS OF AGE: UNKNOWN	SEX: PLACE OF DEATH: REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1914,135257 REGISTRATION DATE:
LAST NAME: ANEWAGNAYAN GIVEN NAMES: MARIE DATE OF DEATH: 20/06/1911 AGE: 100 UNITS OF AGE: YEARS	SEX: FEMALE PLACE OF DEATH: RM ELLICE REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1911,001375 REGISTRATION DATE:
LAST NAME: ANISHINABI GIVEN NAMES: CAROLINE DATE OF DEATH: 18/07/1950 AGE: 14 UNITS OF AGE: YEARS	SEX: FEMALE PLACE OF DEATH: ST ANDREWS MUN REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1950,005047 REGISTRATION DATE: 18/07/1950
LAST NAME: ANNISON GIVEN NAMES: ALBERT JESSE DATE OF DEATH: 26/03/1924 AGE: 6	SEX: MALE PLACE OF DEATH: RM LANGFORD REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1924,012329

STEP 1: What do you want to search?		
Please select one of the choices below:		
<input type="radio"/>	Births (more than 100 years ago)	
<input type="radio"/>	Marriages (more than 80 years ago)	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Deaths (more than 70 years ago)	
STEP 2: Please fill in the fields you wish to search by		
<input type="text" value="Anish*"/>	Last Name	Sounds Like ▾
<input type="text"/>	Given Names	Match Any ▾
<input type="text"/>	Place (City)	Match Any ▾
<input type="text"/>	Date (Year)	Match Year ▾
Which field do you want to sort?		Surname(asc) ▾
Please select the number of records per page		10 ▾
STEP 3: Either start the search or clear the form		
<input type="button" value="SEARCH"/> <input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>		

A wild card search in this case will get you much closer.

[◀back to search page](#)

LIST ALL MATCHES...

DEATHS: 1 to 1 of 1

LAST NAME: ANISHINABI GIVEN NAMES: CAROLINE DATE OF DEATH: 18/07/1950 AGE: 14 UNITS OF AGE: YEARS	SEX: FEMALE PLACE OF DEATH: ST ANDREWS MUN REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1950,005047 REGISTRATION DATE: 18/07/1950	<input type="button" value="DETAIL VIEW"/>	<input type="button" value="ADD TO CART"/>
--	--	--	--

Different databases will allow different kinds of searches, including wildcard searches. As you try out different strategies, you will find what works best for you on certain websites. Experimenting and seeing what you get is probably the best way to get started.

Research Tip: Transfers of Indian Residential School Students between Hospitals



Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital with airport in the distance, 1957, Mennonite Central Committee/Mennonite Archives of Ontario, CA MAO XIV-3.11.5-13

In 1948, the federal government set out a protocol for notifying families of Indian residential school students or the principals of residential schools when a student who had been admitted to a hospital was transferred to a different facility. It is not clear how often or how closely this protocol was followed, but the policy stated that:

The Indian Health Services have recently instructed the superintendents of Indian hospitals that in the event of it being necessary to transfer a child from one hospital to another, the Indian Agent or the Residential School Principal should be notified. These officials can then inform the Indian parents of the transfer.

The Indian Affairs Branch today conducts schools in the following hospitals operated by the Indian Health Services:

Miller Bay Indian Hospital, Miller Bay, Prince Rupert, B. C.
Nanaimo Indian Hospital, Nanaimo, B. C.
Coqualeetza Indian Hospital, Sardis, B. C.
Charles Camshell Indian Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta,
Dynevor Indian Hospital, Selkirk, Manitoba.
Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital, The Pas, Manitoba.
Brandon Indian Hospital, Brandon, Manitoba.

Principals of residential schools and teachers of day schools who have pupils admitted to these hospitals should send the report cards of such students to the superintendents of the hospitals concerned. This will enable the teacher at the hospital school to plan the work of the pupil so that as little time as possible will be lost.

The Indian Health Services have recently instructed the superintendents of Indian hospitals that in the event of it being necessary to transfer a child from one hospital to another, the Indian Agent or the Residential School Principal should be notified. These officials can then in turn inform the Indian parents of the transfer.

This extract indicates that Indian agents and school principals were supposed to be notified if students were transferred to hospitals. This means that school and Indian agent files may contain information about individual children, particularly their correspondence files. Some (but not all) of these files are digitized and available online, although files that include lists of students' names may be restricted and have to be accessed through an Access to Information request <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx> to Library and Archives Canada.

Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students

The photo on the next page was located in the records of the Soeurs de Saint-Joseph de Saint-Hyacinthe at the Société historique de Saint-Boniface by Digital Archivist Sarah Story. Noting the caption indicating that these three students had been diagnosed as having tuberculosis, she sent a digital copy of the photo to our team. Research revealed that at least two of the boys in the photo - Elie Caribou and Joseph Michel - died of tuberculosis as a result of their incarceration at the Sturgeon Landing Indian Residential School. None of the boys, however, died at the school itself. All three were treated for tuberculosis at Dynevor Indian Hospital. Two of the boys died at the hospital, and one died later at home.

This case study demonstrates that residential school students who died as a result of their incarceration sometimes passed away at locations other than the residential schools themselves. This impacts where the missing children are buried. The Manitoba Vital Statistics online database can be helpful in identifying the location of death.



Société historique de Saint-Boniface, Photographie de trois garçons - Elie Caribou, Albert Linklater et Joseph Michel, 1946, Soeurs de Saint-Joseph de Saint-Hyacinthe, SHSB 101963

Researching the lives and deaths of Elie Caribou, Joseph Michel, and Albert Linklater as both residential school students and tuberculosis patients highlights:

1. How closely intertwined the two state systems of Indian hospitals and Indian residential schools were in the 1940s, and
2. The challenges to researching individual student-patient deaths and burials.

Specifically, the research process outlined below shows how Vital Statistics records can be an important part of searching for loved ones, but also that locating the necessary records in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database can be challenging.



Predecessor to the Guy Hill Residential School at The Pas, the Indian residential school at Sturgeon Landing began operated from 1926 to 1952, when it was destroyed by fire. That fall, pupils and most of the staff were moved to facilities in The Pas where they remained until Guy Hill Residential School was built on nearby Clearwater Lake in 1957. National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, S-088.

The Deaths of Three Boys

Even though the three boys were Indian Residential School students, records indicate that all three of the boys were treated at the Dynevor Indian Hospital. Prior to 1943, when residential school students from Sturgeon Landing (Guy Hill) Residential School were sent away for medical care they were generally transferred to the nearby St. Anthony's Hospital at The Pas. Elie Caribou had been to St. Anthony's on 3 December 1942. He was subsequently moved across the province to the Dynevor Indian Hospital near Selkirk even though he was so ill he

was not expected to live long at the time that he was transferred. He was admitted to Dynevor Hospital on 15 December 1942. In his notes for the school's report on Elie Caribou's death, Dr. Murray Campbell wrote that Elie Caribou "lived somewhat longer than was expected and died April 24th, 1943."

We know less about Joseph Michel's short life than we do about Elie Caribou's. If the school wrote a report about Joseph Michel's death, it has not survived. His residential school records tell us that he was seven years old, and apparently in good health when he entered the Sturgeon Landing school in 1942. He was still seven years old when he died three months later at the Dynevor Indian Hospital in January 1943.



Dynevor Indian Hospital, Selkirk, Charles Camsell Indian Hospital Pictorial Review: Eighth Annual - 1955, CP 01-01-001

The third child in the photograph, Albert Linklater, was eight years old when he entered the Sturgeon Landing school in the summer of 1940. Like Elie Caribou and Joseph Michel, he was apparently well when he was admitted. Like Caribou and Michel, Albert Linklater soon fell ill with tuberculosis and was sent to the Dynevor Indian Hospital in 1941.

Unlike Caribou and Michel, however, Albert Linklater did not die at the Dynevor Hospital. Quarterly returns for the Sturgeon Landing school show that Linklater

returned to the school on 19 April 1945. He remained there until 1947, when he was discharged on 15 August.

Here, the historical record becomes unclear. Linklater's discharge form notes that he was "of age," but also, possibly, that he died the next month (21 September 1947). Due to lack of clarity in the original record, it is possible that that the entry about dying at home refers to student Leo Saulteaux, whose name is listed below that of Linklater (see image below). The note in the school discharge form is ambiguous and could apply to either child. There is no death entry for either Linklater or Saulteaux in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database that might clarify the entry.

Form No. 1, A, 411
Page 1

ADMISSION OF PUPILS AT Day - Sturgeon Landing SCHOOL DURING July-September QUARTER, 1947

No.	NAME	Date of Admission	Age	Sex	NAME OF PARENTS AND LISTED ON DEED (Name & No. Street, St. or Post Office)	Father	Mother	Address of Parents	Date of Birth of Child	Place and date of Birth of Child
276	Emile Bellefleur	15-8-47	9		Felice Harrows	L.	L.			
277	Salomon Marin	"	9		"	"	"			
280	William Bellefleur	"	10		South End	"	"			
281	Auguste Marin	"	11		"	"	"			
282	Jean Baptiste Bird	"	10		"	"	"			
283	Harry Colomb	"	9		Inkittewagan	"	"			
284	Emile Sighetty	"	10		"	"	"			
285	Simon Sighetty	"	10		"	"	"			

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

No.	NAME	Date of Discharge	Age	Sex	RECORDS IN THE SCHOOL			Grade at Discharge	Remarks
					From	Marks	Days		
181	Patrice Sighetty	18-8-47	10	M			good	Went to Woodville garden, leather.	
178	Leo Saulteaux	15-8-47	15	M			"	Done as above	
200	Albert Linklater	"	16	M	4	7	"	"	
206	Daniel Linklater	"	15	M			"	Left home since June 1947	

NOTE—One or more of these forms should be forwarded with each quarterly return and full particulars should be given regarding all pupils who are admitted or discharged during the quarter.

Indian Affairs. (NO 10, Volume 6384, file 655-10, part 3)

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Our team requested vital statistics records that might indicate where Elie Caribou and Joseph Michel are buried. It took over a year before the records arrived. In the meantime, the Archdiocese of Keewatin Le Pas was able to find, by searching that community's Catholic burial records, that Elie Caribou's death is listed in the burial register of his home community of Pukatawagan. However, when the Vital Statistics records arrived, they indicated that Eli Caribou was buried in Selkirk, Manitoba. This was consistent with an index of the Gilbert Funeral Home's register created by the Manitoba Historical Society.

1. Intersections between Indian Residential Schools and Tuberculosis Treatment

If you think that the family member you are looking for may have attended an Indian residential school, you might find their name in the National Student Memorial <https://nctr.ca/memorial/> created by the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation <https://nctr.ca/>. As research on the Memorial is ongoing, it may not be complete or fully accurate.

Using this register to identify possible local burial sites can be complicated. As we have seen with Elie Caribou and Joseph Michel, the students listed in the NCTR's National Student Memorial did not necessarily die at, or sometimes even near, the school they attended. Knowing where they died is important because where they died will almost certainly impact where they are buried. This is the case for Elie Caribou and may also be for Joseph Michel and Albert Linklater as well. Information about the deaths of Elie Caribou, Joseph Michel, and Albert Linklater can be found in records held by Library and Archives Canada, and especially in the Department of Indian Affairs RG10 Schools Files <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/mass-digitized-archives/school-files-1879-1953/Pages/item.aspx?PageID=2322896>

2. Using the Manitoba Vital Statistics Online Database: Searching for Elie Caribou

As outlined in the Getting Started on Your Research section of this Guide, most searches for missing patients will start with the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database. In Elie Caribou's case, a search for his name spelled "Caribou" produced no results. Using a Wildcard Search, however, brought up three results. As shown below, the first of three results is the likely death record for Elie Caribou we are looking for.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS AT

ST. BIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
STURGEON LANDING, GASK.

SCHOOL DURING April-June

QUARTER, 1943

No.	NAME	Date of Admission	Age	No. of Terms when Child's Army is paid	BAND	NAME OF PARENTS AND LIVING OR DEAD (Insert L. for living, D for dead, after name)		Religion of Parents	State of Education upon entering the School	Preceded period of Previous Education
						Father	Mother			
0207	Gertude Merasty	Jan. 12	6		Pelican Narrows	Johnny Merasty	Marie Tasipism	Cathol.	None	None

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

No.	NAME	Date of Discharge	Age	PERIODS IN THE SCHOOL			STATE OF EDUCATION		Trade or Industry Taught and Proficiency in it	REMARKS UPON DISCHARGE REASONS FOR SAME
				Years	Months	Days	On Admission	On Discharge		
154	Emile Merasty	10/4/43	16	7			None	Good	Good for general help on farm.	Of age to be discharged.
205	Elie Caribou	24/4/43	7	1	3		None	Little	-----	Died, Sanatorium, 24/4/43
0102	Louise Head	22/5/43	17	10			None	Very good	Good in all branches of housekeeping.	CC sgs.

L. Poirier, Principal

NOTE:—One or more of these forms should be forwarded with each quarterly return and full particulars should be given regarding all pupils either admitted or discharged during the quarter.

Indian Affairs. (No 10, Volume 6314, File 655-10, part 2)

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN

REPORT of the *R. A. Long*

Agency

School at *Abitibi Landing on Sturgeon River*

Reserve for Quarter ended *March 31st* 191*3*

INDEXED NUMBER	NAME OF PUPIL	AGE	SEX	ETHNIC	RACE OR RESERVE	CLASS OF STUDY					STANDARD IN CLASS			TRAIN OR OTHER INDUSTRY	DATE OF ENTRANCE TO SCHOOL	ATTENDANCE		REMARKS AS TO PROGRESS, ETC., REASON FOR ABSENCE, DATE OF ABSENCE, WHETHER ATTACHED OR NOT
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	
	<i>Bruno Stephens</i>	<i>27</i>				<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1200</i>	
<i>184</i>	<i>James Colomb</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>Not back to school</i>
<i>185</i>	<i>Rodrigue Roman</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>South End</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>188</i>	<i>Therese Josephine</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>187</i>	<i>John Thomas</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>189</i>	<i>Charles Lavigne</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>192</i>	<i>Charles Hughes</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Nelson H.</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>Not back to school.</i>
<i>193</i>	<i>Charles Thomas</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>194</i>	<i>J. Baptiste Dubois</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>197</i>	<i>Frank Thomas</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>198</i>	<i>James John Biggley</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>199</i>	<i>Thomas Lavigne</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>200</i>	<i>Albert Lavigne</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>			<i>Sick at the Hospital</i>
<i>201</i>	<i>Charles Binacconi</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>Not back to school.</i>
<i>203</i>	<i>Philippe Cook</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>South End</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>204</i>	<i>Charles Lavigne</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>205</i>	<i>Elie Casimir</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>			<i>Sick at the Hospital.</i>
<i>206</i>	<i>Charles Lavigne</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>207</i>	<i>Charles Thomas</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Nelson H.</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>208</i>	<i>John John Thomas</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>209</i>	<i>Joseph Thomas</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>210</i>	<i>Charles Thomas</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>Not back to school.</i>
<i>211</i>	<i>James Biggley</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Abitibi</i>						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>212</i>	<i>Philippe Castel</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>213</i>	<i>Philippe Castel</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>214</i>	<i>Joseph A. Colomb</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
<i>215</i>	<i>James Thomas</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>		"						<i>1</i>				<i>15/3/31</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>45</i>	
	TOTAL														TOTAL	<i>4230</i>	<i>2015</i>	

NOTE—Additions to be correctly made and entered at the foot of column.

Indian Affairs. (No 20, Volume 632, file 655-2, part 1)

Non City

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN																						
The Psa. Man. Agency School at Sturgeon Landing, Sask. on Sturgeon Weir Reserve for Quarter ended June 30th 1943																						
PUPIL NUMBER	NAME OF PUPIL	AGE	SEX	CLIN.	RACE OR ETHNICITY	CLASS OF STUDY										TRADE OR OTHER INDUSTRY	DATE OF RE-ENTRY TO SCHOOL	ATTENDANCE		REMARKS AS TO PROGRESS, ETC., REASON FOR ABSENCE, DATE OF ABSENCE, WHETHER AUTHORIZED OR NOT		
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12		Total number of days present	Total number of days absent
	Brought Forward					3	4	3	5	0	5	3					2876	1351				
184	Jeremie Colomb	10	1		Pakitswagan							1							12/3/39	5		Not back to school.
187	Rodrigue Thomas	9	1		South End							1							12/3/39	91	51	
188	Marmeneville Morin	9	1		Feliceon N.							1							12/3/39	91	51	
189	John Mersaty	11	1		" "							1							12/3/39	91	51	
190	Andrew Caraitour	9	1		" "							1							12/3/39	91	51	
193	Delle Hughes	10	1		Melson House							1							12/3/39	3		Not back to school.
195	Delle Morin	11	1		Feliceon N.							1							12/3/40	91	51	
196	J. Fantaisie McGenium	11	1		" "							1							12/3/40	91	51	
197	Frank Morin	11	1		" "							1							12/3/40	91	51	
198	Jean-Arthur Nibetty	9	1		Pakitswagan							1							12/3/40	91	51	
199	Samuel Caraitour	9	1		Feliceon N.							1							12/3/40	91	51	
200	Albert Linoletier	10	1		" "							1							12/3/40			Back at the hospital.
201	Tobie Banaoui	7	1		Brekhet L.							1							12/3/40	6		Not back to school.
203	Adolphe Opok	9	1		South End							1							12/3/40	91	51	
204	Andre Senteux	8	1		" "							1							12/3/40	91	51	
208	Elie Caribou	7	1		Pakitswagan							1							12/2/40			Died At the hospital, April 54.
206	Daniel Linoletier	10	1		Feliceon N.							1							12/3/41	91	51	
207	Carroll Spence	9	1		Melson H.							1							12/3/41	91	51	

The online death record shows Elie Caribou's place of death as St. Andrew's, Manitoba. We know that Elie attended St. Therese Indian Residential School at Sturgeon Landing on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border, so why is his death listed as St. Andrew's, Manitoba? The answer is that Dynevor Indian Hospital was located in the rural municipality of St. Andrew's.

The next step after checking the Vital Statistics database is to look at the school files for the St. Therese/Sturgeon Landing/Guy Hill school(s) in the School Files at Library and Archives Canada using Collection Search <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/index>

In Collections Search, we searched for "Guy Residential School" and then on the left-hand side of the page chose 'Archives' to limit to items from the archives only. Files with names like "Admissions and Discharges," "Quarterly Returns," and "Deaths of Pupils" may be the first places to look. Be sure to look at the dates the files cover to save time narrowing in.

Once you have identified a file you would like to look at, you can click on it, and look for information about:

- The microfilm [sometimes called 'container'] number
- The volume number
- The file number

THE PAS AGENCY - GUY ROMAN CATHOLIC RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL - DEATHS OF PUPILS.

Date: 1937-1943

Reference: RG10. Volume/box number: 6315. File number: 655-23.

Textual material. [Conditions of access Open]. Government. File.

THE PAS AGENCY - GUY ROMAN CATHOLIC RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL - DEATHS OF PUPILS. GUY ROMAN CATHOLIC RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL-THE PAS AGENCY THE PAS AGENCY-GUY ROMAN

Found in: Archives / Collections and Fonds

[Context of this record](#) ▼

The description for this record lists the information you are looking for:

Volume number: 631

Microfilm reel number: C-8690, C-8690

File number: 655-23, File part: 1


To make things a bit easier, rearrange this information to reflect the order in which you will use the information when accessing the Heritage Canadiana file:

Microfilm reel number: C-8690, Volume number: 6315, File number: 655-23, File part: 1


You can use this information to take you to search for microfilm C-8690 on [Heritage Canadiana](#). From there, the files on the microfilm should be in order based first on their volume number, then on their file number.

When you find a page that you are interested in, note the frame number. The link to these reels is to the first page, you will have to enter the frame number to get back to where you found the page.

There are also a few places that have digitized sections of the RG 10 schools files. Sometimes these online files have been curated for a specific purpose, so it is important to be sure you are looking at the entire file.

Indian Affairs School Files (RG 10, Volume 6315)	
File 655-14, part 1	The Pas Agency - Guy Roman Catholic Residential School - Livestock. 1926 - 1928, 1946
 File 655-23, part 1	The Pas Agency - Guy Roman Catholic Residential School - Deaths of Pupils. 1937 - 1943

Previous


CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Memorandum of an inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the death of

Eli Caribou Pupil No. 205
 of the Guy Indian Residential School at Sturgeon Landing,
 who died at Dynevour Sanatorium (place) on April 24 1943

INSTRUCTIONS

When a pupil of an Indian Residential School dies, the Principal is required to inform the Indian Agent at once.

Eli Caribou, pupil #205, who died at Dynevour Indian Hospital 24 April 1943

1. On what date did this pupil fall sick or suffer injury? ..took to bed end of October 1942

2. At what time of day?.....

3. When and to whom did he or she report this illness or accident?..Child did not report himself but the nurse at the school found out by herself.

4. What means were taken to afford relief?..... Usual care of T.B. cases out of Sans: better food, rest, fresh air, etc...

5. What medicines were used for this purpose and in what dose or quantity?..Cod liver oil and cough mixture.

6. When was the doctor called?..Doctor came on the 1st of December.....

7. If the pupil was removed to hospital, at what time was this done and by what means of transport? First taken to The Pas Hospital by plane on the 3rd of December.

8. If the pupil was not removed to hospital, what measures were taken for his or her care at the

Care: better food, rest, fresh air, etc.
 Cod liver oil and cough mixture
 The doctor came on the first of December.
 Elie Caribou was first taken to The Pas Hospital by plane on the 3rd of December.

..... This child was admitted to Dynevor Hospital on.....
 ..December 15, 1942 with wide-spread active pulmonary Tuberculosis.
 He lived somewhat longer than was expected and died April 24th,
 1943.

This child was admitted to Dynevor Hospital on December 15, 1942
 Wide-spread active pulmonary Tuberculosis
 He lived somewhat longer than was expected and died April 24th, 1943

But the file, and other schools files records we looked at do not say where Elie Caribou was buried. This is where a Vital Statistics record of a death can be helpful. It will include the place of death and may include the location of burial. While we are waiting for that record to arrive, we can continue to dig into the schools files to see if we can find out more about Elie Caribou, Joseph Michel, or Albert Linklater.

Elie Caribou died at a Sanatorium

The March 1943 Quarterly Returns for Sturgeon Landing Residential School (LAC RG10 Department of Indian Affairs School Files) indicate that Elie Caribou is "sick at the hospital."

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INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN

The Dept Name _____ *Agency* _____
REPORT of the R. C. Long *School of Sturgeon Landing on Sturgeon River* *Return for Quarter ended March 31st 1943*

REGISTER NUMBER	NAMES OF PUPILS	AGE	NOT	SEX	RACE OR BREED	CLAIM OF STATUS					EXPENSES BY CLAIM					TRAIN OR OTHER EXPENSES	DATE OF EXPIRES IN MONTH	ATTENDANCE		REMARKS AS TO EXPIRES, ETC., REASON FOR ABSENCE, DATE OF AMERICA, WHETHER ATTENDED OR NOT
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	
180	Brought forward	27				1	0	2	3	6	5	3					2431	1344		
181	Jeanne Clomb	11			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	Not back to school
182	Edouard Thomas	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
183	Therese Angelle	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
184	John Thelmont	11			"												15/3/43	70	45	
185	André Lincette	7			"												15/3/43	70	45	
186	André Angelle	11			Nelson R.												15/3/43	70	45	Not back to school
187	Charles Thomas	11			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
188	Josephine Nelson	11			"												15/3/43	70	45	
189	Frank Thomas	11			"												15/3/43	70	45	
190	Josephine Nelson	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
191	Josephine Nelson	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
192	Josephine Nelson	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	Sick at the Hospital
193	Albert Linklater	10			"												15/3/43	70	45	Not back to school
194	Elie Caribou	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	Sick at the Hospital
195	Josephine Nelson	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
196	Josephine Nelson	10			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
197	Josephine Nelson	7			Nelson R.												15/3/43	70	45	
198	John Thelmont	7			"												15/3/43	70	45	
199	Josephine Nelson	12			"												15/3/43	70	45	
200	Josephine Nelson	11			"												15/3/43	70	45	
201	Josephine Nelson	7			Abitewigot												15/3/43	70	45	
202	Philippe Castell	11			"												15/3/43	70	45	
203	Philippe Castell	8			"												15/3/43	70	45	
204	Josephine Nelson	14			"												15/3/43	70	45	
205	Josephine Nelson	11			"												15/3/43	70	45	
TOTAL		53				16	10	7	4	6	5	3					TOTAL	4230	2095	

NOTE—Additions to be correctly made and entered at the foot of columns.

Indian Affairs, (RG 10, Volume 532, file 655-2, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Box 607

Note that Albert Linklater and Joseph Michel both appear in this same Quarterly Return.

The discharge records for Sturgeon Landing school (frame 1210) <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/mass-digitized-archives/school-files-1879-1953/Pages/item.aspx?PageID=2320714> report that Elie Caribou "died, sanatorium, 24/4/43" and the subsequent quarterly report for the school indicates that Caribou "died at the hospital, April 24."

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN

The Pass, Man. Agency
 REPORT of the I.C. Guy School at Sturgeon Landing, Sask. Sturgeon Weir Reserve for Quarter ended June 30th 1943

ENROLLED NUMBER	NAMES OF PEOPLE	AGE	SEX	CISEL	AGENCY OR RESERVE	CLASS OF STUDY					STUDYING IN CLASS			TRADE OR OTHER INDUSTRY	DATE OF ARRIVAL TO SCHOOL	ATTENDANCE		REMARKS AS TO PROGRESS, ETC., REASON FOR ABSENCE, DATE OF ABSENCE, WHETHER AUTHORIZED OR NOT
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	
	Brought Forward					3	4	3	3	6	5	3			2076	1331		
184	Jeremie Colomb	10	1		Fakitswagan					1					15/3/39	91	91	Not back to school.
187	Rodrigue Thomas	9	1		South End					1			A		15/3/39	91	91	
188	Mymeneville Morin	9	1		Felice N.					1			A		15/3/39	91	91	
189	John Kereaty	11	1		" "					1			A		15/3/39	91	91	
190	Andrew Gyratteur	9	1		" "					1			A		15/3/39	91	91	
195	Thalie Hughes	10	1		Nelson House					1					15/3/39	91	91	Not back to school.
195	Thalie Morin	11	1		Felice N.					1			A		15/3/40	91	91	
196	J. Mantiska McCullum	11	1		" "					1			A		15/3/40	91	91	
197	Frank Morin	11	1		" "					1			A		15/3/40	91	91	
198	Jean-Arthur Nighthy	9	1		Fakitswagan					1			A		15/3/40	91	91	
199	Samuel Gyratteur	9	1		Felice N.					1			A		15/3/40	91	91	
200	Albert Linslater	10	1		" "					1					15/3/40	91	91	Back at the hospital.
201	Tobie Bensoumi	7	1		Brobhet L.					1					15/3/40	91	91	Not back to school.
203	Aloisje Cpek	9	1		South End					1			A		15/3/40	91	91	
204	Andre Suteaux	8	1		" "					1			A		15/3/40	91	91	
204	Elie Caribou	7	1		Fakitswagan					1					15/3/40	91	91	Died At the hospital, April 24.
206	Daniel Linslater	10	1		Felice N.					1			A		15/3/41	91	91	
207	Carrol Spence	9	1		Nelson H.					1			A		15/3/41	91	91	

FORM No. I. A. 411
 ADMISION OF PUPILS AT **NEW DYNEVOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL** STURGEON LANDING, SASK. SCHOOL DURING April-June QUARTER, 1943

No.	NAME	Date of Admission	Age	No. of Terms since last admission	BAND	NAME OF PARENTS AND LIVING OR DEAD (Insert N. for living, D. for dead, after name)		Religion of Parents	State of Education upon entering the School	Terms and period of Previous Education
						Father	Mother			
0207	Gertude Herasty	Jan. 12	6		Felican Narrows	Johnny Herasty	Marie Twipisim	Cathol.	None	None
DISCHARGE OF PUPILS										
No.	NAME	Date of Discharge	Age	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL			STATE OF EDUCATION		Trade or Industry Taught and Proficiency in it	REMARKS UPON DISCHARGE REASON FOR SAME
				Years	Months	Days	On Admission	On Discharge		
154	Elie Herasty	10/4/43	16	7			None	Good	Good for general help on farms.	Of age to be discharged.
206	Elie Caribou	24/4/43	7	1	5		None	Little	-----	Died, Sanatorium, 24/4/43
0102	Louise Heed	22/5/43	17	10			None	Very good	Good in all branches of housekeeping.	CC sgs.

*R. Poiss. Sr.
Principal*

NOTE:—One or more of these forms should be forwarded with each quarterly return and full particulars should be given regarding all pupils either admitted or discharged during the quarter.

There is no indication that Elie Caribou was relocated from Dynevor Indian Hospital to another care center, so although the name of the hospital is not indicated in these records, we proceed on the assumption that Caribou passed away at Dynevor Hospital on 24 April 1943. That is the information that we begin with in the search for his burial site.

Joseph Michel died at Dynevor Indian Hospital

We can find Joseph Michel's name on the NCTR's Memorial List for the Sturgeon Landing school <https://nctr.ca/residential-schools/saskatchewan/sturgeon-landing/> Admissions and Discharges and Quarterly Returns, as outlined above in Elie Caribou's case, let us follow him from the school to the "sanatorium" and his January 1943 death "at the hospital." In Joseph's case, however, as in many others, the records only tell us that he was admitted to a TB hospital but not to which specific hospital he was transferred. We can, however, search for his death record in the Vital Statistics online database and order the full records.

Look at the documents below. What do they tell us about Joseph Michel? When was he admitted to school? Did he have any siblings admitted at the same time? What was his state of health upon admission? What is the reason given for his discharge? Is his name spelled consistently in the documents? How might this impact how you search for him in the records.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

To the
 Director of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa, Canada

Sir,— *South End of Newlen Lake 1902*

I hereby make application for admission of the undermentioned child into the *Grey Indian School* Residential School; to remain therein under the guardianship of the Principal for such term as the Minister of Mines and Resources may deem proper:

Indian name of child *Michel*
 English name *Joseph*
 Age *7*
 Name of Band *Pascal Benjamin*
 No. of ticket under which child's annuity is paid *5*
 Father's full name and No *Philippe Michel*
 Mother's full name and No *Marguerite Cook*
 Parents living or dead *Living*
 State of child's health *Good*
 Religion *Roman Catholic*
 Does applicant speak English? *No*
 Previously attended *No* school for _____ years

22A

Philippe Michel
 (Signature of father)

Note—If mother or guardian signs, agent must forward full explanatory note.

I hereby certify that the above application for admission has been read over and interpreted to the parent or guardian and that the contents were understood by him or her and that I witnessed his or her signature to this document.

I recommend the admission of the above child, who is of good moral character and is eligible to be admitted as a grant-earning pupil.

J. H. Demaree *Samuel Lovell*
 Signature of Missionary or other Witness Agent

*Principal or other official of the school must not sign as witness.

Note—All the above particulars must be fully given, especially the "Name of Band," "No. of ticket under which child's annuity is paid" and "Religion." The minimum age for admission is seven (7) years, except in the case of an orphan, destitute or neglected child. When application is made for the admission of such cases, full particulars should accompany the application.

Form No. 1-A 406
 R 9245 (ovm)

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6314, file 655-10, part 2)

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PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Agency _____ Band _____
Child's name Joseph Michel Age 7 Weight _____
Height _____ Is child undernourished? No Has child
any defect or deformity of body or limb? No Any defect of vision? No
of hearing? No Any cutaneous disease or eruption? See below
Any signs of mental deficiency? No Any enlarged or broken down glands? No

If child has any of the above defects, describe them

He has a skin eruption on back ground, which will clear up
in a few days with treatment

Pulse rate 87 Temperature 98.1 If feverish, from what cause? —

Has this child active tuberculosis in your opinion? No

If so, of what part of the body and in what stage?

Trachoma, or other communicable eye disease? No Syphilis? No

Describe any other condition in child or parents which would make the child an unsuitable candidate for admission to a residential school, or of which the Principal of the school should have warning

Date July 25/40 Time of day 11 Am

Rallye J. G. D. M.D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 6314, file 655-10, part 2)

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ADMISSION OF PUPILS AT Our Indian Residential Boarding SCHOOL DURING September 1942 QUARTER, 1942

No.	NAME	Date of Admission	Age	Sex	Race	NAME OF PARENTS AND ADDRESS OR CARE (State L. No. 1000. If the child, give name)		Religion of Parents	Date of Admission (last quarter of the year)	Place and grade of Previous Education
						Father	Mother			
0197	Wellington Jones	12/8/42	11	M	Nelson Jones	Marta Jones	Edna Spence	E. Cath.	None	
0198	Joseph Kibel	" " "	7	M	Spochal Peter Milientyne John-Good	Philip Kibel	Marguerite Cook	" "	None	
0194	Marguerite Cook	" " "	7	F	" " "	Edna Cook	Oychie Senewa	" "	None	
0196	Nelan Bear	" " "	9	M	" " "	Pierre Bear	Louise Bighetty	" "	None	
0196	Ethan Kereaty	" " "	9	M	" " "	Thomas Kereaty	Elice Linclet	" "	None	
0197	Therese Colomb	" " "	10	F	MATHIE OSTECH	Pierre Colomb	Elisabeth Linclet	" "	None	
0198	Victoire Colomb	" " "	12	F	" " "	William Colomb	Helene Wood	" "	None	
0199	Lillane Wood	" " "	12	F	Nelson Jones	Sandy Wood	" "	" "	None	

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

No.	NAME	Date of Discharge	Age	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL			STATE OF EDUCATION		Date of Release (month and day)	REASON FOR DISCHARGE (RELATIVE FOR NAME)
				Year	Month	Day	In Advance	In Passage		
180	Regent Okiew	12/2/42	10	2			None	Fair	kept by his parents	
185	Wilfred Jones	12/2/42	12	1			None	Fair	kept by his parents for weakness	
186	Emile Sinclair	" " "	12	2			None	Good	kept by his parents for help	
194	Edward Jones Constant	" " "	12	1			None	Fair	kept by his parents (was not in school last year)	
0112	Marie Anne Caribou	" " "	12	4			None	Good	kept by her parents for help	
0122	Therese Cook	" " "	14	5			None	Good	was not in school last year	
0122	Marie Adele Caribou	" " "	12	5			None	Good	kept by her parents for help	
0122	Bibiane Milientyne	" " "	14	5			None	Very good	as home keeper kept by her parents	

NOTE:—One or more of these forms should be forwarded with each quarterly return and full particulars should be given regarding all pupils either admitted or discharged during the quarter.

Indian Affairs. (No. 10, Volume 634, file 655-10, part 2)

Ann City

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111

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN

REPORT of the St. Catharines Agency School at Sturgeon Landing on Sturgeon Falls Reserve for Quarter ended March 31, 1943

REGISTER NUMBER	NAME OF PUPIL	AGE	SEX	ETHNIC	DATE OF BIRTH	CLASS OF STUDY												YEAR IN OTHER SCHOOLS	DATE OF RETURN TO SCHOOL	ATTENDANCE		REMARKS AS TO PROGRESS, ETC., REASON FOR ABSENCE, DATE OF ABSENCE, WHETHER APPROVED OR NOT
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			Days Present	Days Absent	
	Brought forward	53			10 12 7 4 6 5 3												1230	3475				
316	C. Edward Bear	13	1	Sturgeon Falls		1											1942/41	90	45			
317	Cliff Bear	10	1	"		1											1942/41	90	45			
318	Stanley Brown	7	1	Sturgeon L.													1942/41	90	45			
319	Margaret Sinclair	7	1	Bellevue		1											1942/42	90	45			
320	Angus Sinclair	11	1	"		1											1942/42	90	45			
321	Edward Ballantyne	13	1	Bellevue													1942/42	90	45			
322	Lidley C. Castel	5	1	"		1											1942/42	90	45			
323	Clarence Briscoe	7	1	"		1											1942/42	90	45			
324	Leo Sinclair	11	1	Bellevue		1											1942/42	90	45			
325	Jimmy Sinclair	7	1	"		1											1942/42	90	45			
326	William D. Jones	7	1	"		1											1942/42	90	45			
327	William D. Jones	11	1	"		1											1942/42	90	45			
328	Joseph Mitchell	7	1	Bellevue		1											1942/42	—	—	Died at the Hospital in Jan		
329	William Briscoe	14	1	Bellevue		1											27/3/32	90	45			
330	Henrietta Caribou	12	1	"		1											27/3/32	90	45			
331	Thomas Head	17	1	Cambridge			1										1941/32	90	45			
332	Joseph H. Kennedy	11	1	"		1											1942/35	90	45			
333	Angeline Marie	14	1	"		1											1942/35	90	45			
334	Larab Head	10	1	Cambridge		1											1942/35	90	45	TOTAL number of days in Quarter		
335	Evelyn Mitchell	13	1	Bellevue		1											1942/36	90	45	AGGREGATE number of days pupils in residence during Quarter		
336	Helen Thomas	11	1	Bellevue		1											1942/36	90	45			
337	Agnes Ballantyne	11	1	Bellevue		1											1942/36	90	45	AVERAGE attendance of pupils during Quarter		
338	Bessie Charlotte	15	1	Bellevue		1											1942/37	90	45			
339	Lucy Kennedy	5	1	Bellevue		1											1942/37	90	45	AMOUNT of per capita grant due for Quarter		
340	M. Bella Kennedy	10	1	"		1											1942/37	90	45			
TOTAL		66	12			27	15	18	15	6	5						1370	3175				

NOTE—Additions to be correctly made and entered at the foot of column.

The admission application and record of admission above tell us that Joseph Michel was age 7 when he was admitted to the 'Guy Indian School' (Sturgeon Landing Indian Residential School) on 15 August 1942. The note about health indicates that he had a skin infection that was expected to clear up in a few days, but no other health concerns.

The March 1943 Quarterly Return records state that Joseph died 'at hospital' in January 1943. The discharge record below confirms this date, shows that he was still only 7 years old, and notes that he 'died at the sanatorium.'

The name of the hospital is not given in any of these records, but since his online Vital Statistics death record indicates that he died at St. Andrew's, we can make a confident assumption that he died at Dynevor Indian Hospital. We confirmed this information when his full death record arrives from Vital Statistics.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS AT GUY INDIAN RESIDENTIAL BOARDING SCHOOL DURING SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1960.

No.	NAME	Date of Admission " 40	Age	No. of Pupils in Class	NAME	NAME OF PARENTS AND LIVING OR DEAD (State L. for living, D. for dead, after name)		Religion of Parents	Date of Admission when entering the school	Place and period of Previous Education
						Father	Mother			
196	Belle Morin	18/8/40	9	199	Felice Harrows	Daniel Morin	Nancy Curaitour	E.C.	None	
196	J. Baptiste MacCauley	18/8/40	11	208	Athanasie MacCauley	Elise Linoleter	Felice Harrows	E.C.	None	
197	Frank Morin	***	9	226	Asa Felice Harrows	Arthur Morin	Elizabeth Curaitour	E.C.	None.	
198	Jean Arthur Nighthy	***	7		Fakitawagan	Peak Nighthy	Marie Colomb	E.C.	None.	
199	Samuel Curaitour	***	7		Felice Harrows	Rodrick Curaitour	Victorian Mallantyne	E.C.	None.	
200	Albert Linoleter	***	8		***	Andre Linoleter	Angelique Mallett	E.C.	None.	
201	Tobie Benacoui	***	5		Les la Hacha	Willie Benacoui	Helene Benacoui	E.C.	None	
202	Josie Benacoui	***	7		" " "	" " "	" " "	" "	" "	

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

No.	NAME	Date of Discharge	Age	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL			STATE OF EDUCATION		Grade or Subjects Taught and Proficiency in it	REMARKS CONC. DISCHARGE (REASON FOR LEAVE)
				Years	Months	Days	On Admission	On Discharge		
94	Athanasie Colomb	18/8/40	15	9			None	Very good	in class,	has an idea in any kind of work in school.
100	Baptiste Curaitour	***	14	7			None	Fairly good	in class and outside work.	
122	Johanna Nighthy	***	16	5			None	Very good	in class and gardening.	
140	John Morin	***	14	5			None	Very good	in class, carpenter shop, gardening, and horses.	
143	Alex Morin	***	15	4			None	good	in class and ordinary work.	
152	Peter Dorion	***	14	4			None	Fairly good	in class, kept by his parents, rather sick.	
156	Dominique Hart	***	14	3			None	Fairly good	Kept by his parents.	

Note: One or more of these forms should be forwarded with each quarterly return and full particulars should be given regarding all pupils either admitted or discharged during the quarter.

Rev. H. Doyon A.M.S.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 634 file 655-10, part 1)

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Admissions and Discharges, September 1960, Guy Indian Residential Boarding School, RG 10 vol. 6314 file 655-80, part I, Library and Archives Canada. Frame 1051

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

To the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

July 27th, 1940 19

Sir,

I hereby make application for admission of the undermentioned child into the Guy Indian School Residential School; to remain therein under the guardianship of the Principal for such term as the Department of Indian Affairs may deem proper:

Indian name of child
English name Harry Lincler
Age 8 years old
Name of Band Peter Ballentyne Band
No. of ticket under which child's annuity is paid 283
Father's full name and No. Andre Lincler 283
Mother's full name and No. Angeliqe Halkett 283
Parents living or dead Living
State of child's health Good
Religion R. Catholic
Does applicant speak English? No
Previously attended No school for years.

NOTE—If mother or guardian signs, agent must forward full explanatory note.

I hereby certify that the above application for admission has been read over and interpreted to the parent or guardian and that the contents were understood by him or her and that I witnessed his or her signature to this document.

I recommend the admission of the above child, who is of good moral character and is eligible to be admitted as a grant-earning pupil.

Rev. Fr. N. Brown (Signature of Missionary or other Witness)

Samuel Lovell Agent

*Principal or other official of the school must not sign as witness.

NOTE—All the above particulars must be fully given, especially the "Name of Band," "No. of ticket under which child's annuity is paid" and "Religion." The minimum age for admission is seven (7) years, except in the case of an orphan, destitute or neglected child. When application is made for the admission of such cases, full particulars should accompany the application.

Form No. 21.

(OVER)

Indian Affairs. (R0 10, Volume 634, file 655-10, part 1)

BoA Copy

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Agency _____
 School _____
 ID _____

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH

Annuity Ticket, Name and Number and Band of Parent or Guardian:—

Candidate's Name Albert Lindlater
Peter Ballantyne

Age 8 yrs
 Height 4 3/4
 Weight ?

State defects of limbs, if any none
 State defects of eyesight, if any none
 State defects of hearing, if any none
 State signs of scrofula or other forms of tubercular disease, if any none
 Describe what cutaneous disease, if any none
 State whether subject fits no
 State whether child has had small-pox no
 State whether vaccinated, and if so, in what year 1940
 Is this candidate generally of sound and healthy constitution, and fitted to enter an Indian School? Yes

Temp. 98.4
Pulse 70

I certify that I have made a personal examination of the above-named applicant, and that the answers set down by me are correct.

July 27/40 11 A.M. W. Falconer M.D.

N.B.—No child suffering from scrofula or any form of tubercular disease is to be admitted to school; if in any special case it is thought that this rule should be relaxed, a report should be made to the Department setting forth the facts.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 634, file 655-10, part 1) Non Copy

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CANADA

The Pas Agency - GUY ROMAN CATHOLIC RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL - ADMISSIONS - DISCHARGES, Library and Archives Canada, RG 10 vol 6314 file 655-10, file part: 1, Microfilm reel number: C-8689, frame 1007

Quarterly Returns show Albert Linklater, number 200, at the "Sanatorium" from 1941 [the earliest Quarterly Records we could find] until the end of the March quarter, 1945.

111

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL QUARTERLY RETURN

The Cape Maud 1907
 REPORT of the *R. C. Gray* School at *Sturgeon Landing Sturgeon River* Reserve for Quarter ended *March 31st 1941*

REPORT NUMBER	NAME OF PUPIL	AGE	SEX	ETHNIC	BASED ON RESERVE	GRADE OF STUDY												TOTAL IN OTHER DEPARTMENT	DATE OF ENTRANCE TO SCHOOL	ATTENDANCE		REMARKS AS TO PROGRESS, ETC., REASON FOR ABSENCE, DATE OF RE-ENTRY, VISITING ATTENDED IN HOME
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			Days	Percentage	
	Brought forward	33				31	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			25.38	25.00			
193	Constance Gordon	9	1		Colbian R.													14/10/41	90	57		
196	J. Baptiste McArthur	11	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
197	Frank Ross	9	1		"													14/10/41	90	66		
198	John Arthur Broughton	7	1		Pikitiwagan													14/10/41	90	90		
199	Abnerl Cassin	7	1		Colbian R.													14/10/41	90	67		
200	Albert Linklater	8	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
201	Edie Bonasus	5	1		Brant													14/10/41	90	60		
202	Janice Bonasus	7	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
203	Adolphus Cook	7	1		South End													14/10/41	90	68		
204	Andres Debutloux	6	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
205	Edie Carlow	5	1		Pikitiwagan													14/10/41	90	60		
207	Gene Belliveau	14	1		Colbian R.													14/10/41	90	60		
209	Helena Carlow	12	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
212	Henrietta Deaton	13	1		"													27/10/41	90	60		
212a	Louisa Deaton	15a	1		Comberland													14/10/41	90	60		
2104	Weggie McArthur	14	1		South End													14/10/41	90	60		
2116	Madeline Comberland	13	1		The End													14/10/41	90	60		
2118	Gene Mitchell	14	1		Comberland													14/10/41	90	60		
2111	Josephine Peasey	9	1		Colbian R.													14/10/41	90	67		
2123	Henrietta Broughton	12	1		Pikitiwagan													14/10/41	90	60		
2119	Genevieve Comberland	14	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
2115	St Anne Carlow	11	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
2117	Agnes Dumas	14	1		"													14/10/41	90	60		
2120	Josephine Peasey	15a	1		Colbian R.													14/10/41	90	60		
	Forward	69	13																62.10	29.15		
	TOTAL				TOTAL																	

NOTE—Absences to be correctly made and entered at the foot of column.

Total number of days in Quarter
 Aggregate number of days pupils in attendance during Quarter
 Average attendance of pupils during Quarter
 Not back to school
 Number of per capita gross fee for Quarter

Indian Affairs, (No. 50, Volume 6312, File 915-1, part 1)
 PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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 CANADA
 A-11 City

Arrival from Sanatorium 19-4-45

Form No. 1, A. 41
Page 1

ADMISSION OF PUPILS AT Our - Otagoem Landing SCHOOL DURING July-September QUARTER, 1947

No.	NAME	Date of Admission or Discharge	Age	SEX	RACE	NAME OF PARENTS AND ADDRESS OR CARE (Show A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ			NAME OF PARENTS AND ADDRESS OR CARE (Show A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ		Religion of Parents	Date of Birth (Year, Month, Day)	Place and period of Previous Education
						A	B	C					
278	Helle Ballantyne	15-8-47	9		Felton Harrow	Leola Ballantyne	Charlotte Cooper E.C.						
279	William Morin	"	9		"	Daniel Morin -L	Henry Cooper-L						
280	William Ballantyne	"	10		South End	Kathryn Ballantyne	Edna Verasty L						
281	Auguste Morin	"	11		"	Arthur Morin -L	Elisabeth Cooper						
282	Jean Baptiste Bird	"	10		"	Daniel Bird -L	Henelle Sighetty						
283	Harry Colomb	"	9		Inkewegen	Harold Colomb-L	Beate Sighetty L						
284	Helle Sighetty	"	10		"	Joseph Sighetty-L	Catherine Charles						
285	Simon Sighetty	"	10		"	Georg Sighetty-L	Margaret Dume-L						

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

No.	NAME	Date of Discharge	Age	PERIODS IN THE SCHOOL			GRADE OF EDUCATION		State of Industry, Health and Habits (A, B, C)	REMARKS (Other Information Required for Cases)
				From	Month	Year	In Advance	On Discharge		
181	Patrice Sighetty	15-8-47	16	11			none	good	Fair at woodwork; serious in poultry, garden, leather.	OC age.
178	Leo Sautoux	15-8-47	18	8			"	"	Same as above	OC age. (Died at home Sept-21, 47)
200	Albert Linklater	"	16	4	7		"	"	" " "	OC age.
206	Daniel Linklater	"	15	5			"	"	" " "	Sept home since June 1945.

NOTE:—One or more of these forms should be forwarded with each quarterly return and full particulars should be given regarding all pupils either admitted or discharged during the quarter.

Indian Affairs. (NO 10, Volume 624, file 455-10, part 1)

Ava City

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Albert Linklater may have died at home shortly after being discharged from school in 1947.

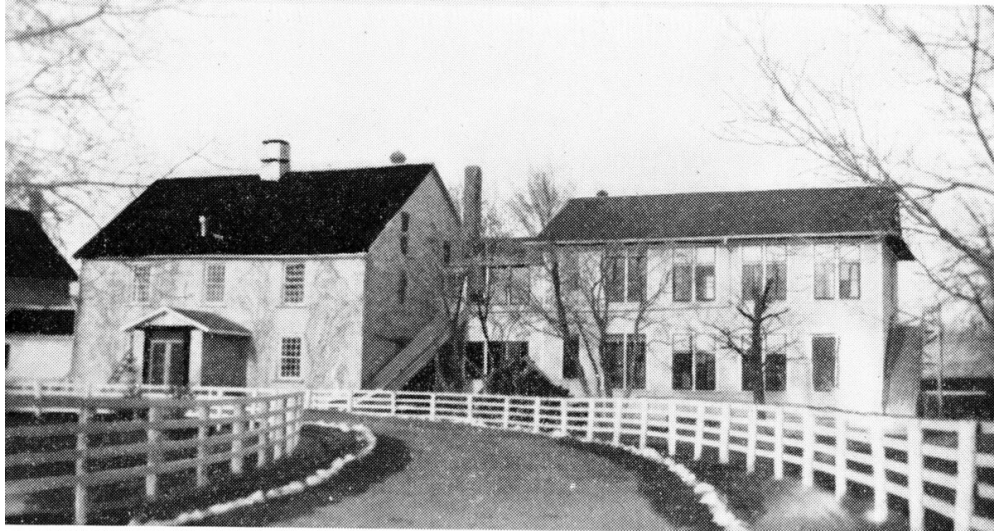
Part Two

Hospital-Specific Research Pages

In this section you will find information about researching these specific institutions:

The Dynevor Indian Hospital
Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital
Brandon Indian Sanatorium
Ninette Sanatorium
St. Boniface (aka St. Vital) Sanatorium
Fort Churchill Military Hospital
Norway House Indian Hospital
Fisher River Indian Hospital
Pine Falls Indian Hospital at Fort Alexander

Dynevor Indian Hospital



Dynevor Indian Hospital, Annual Report of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba 1939, AR 10-05-001

Dynevor Indian Hospital was operated by the Anglican Church from 1896 until it was purchased in 1939 by the Government of Canada. After 1939, the federal government funded and operated the hospital through an agreement with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba <https://mb.lung.ca/about-us/history.html>

The Dynevor Indian Hospital continued to operate as a federally-funded Indian hospital until it was closed in 1957. The 20 patients residing at the hospital when it closed in 1957 were sent to the Brandon Indian Sanatorium.

Some patients who died at the Dynevor Hospital, and particularly Anglican patients, are buried in the cemetery at St. Peter's Dynevor Anglican Church located across the Red River from the hospital. Patients from other faith communities might be buried in different cemeteries.

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section earlier in this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several "first stop" sources where researchers can begin. *You may also find it helpful to*

come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.

Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

Before you contact the archives or records organizations, it is good to have some basic information handy, including:

- names, including any alternates (maiden names, stepparent names, nicknames, etc.)
- where you think the person died or where they might be buried
- general time frame, especially an idea of when they may have passed away

This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (e.g., the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person's death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database. See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section above for additional information.

You can find a fillable checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.

1. Records of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba

Most of the surviving records of the Sanatorium Board are held by the Archives of Manitoba. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That's ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

2. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the Dynevor Indian Hospital were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database at <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Using this database may be easier if you know a few tricks that are discussed earlier in this Guide. You can also find an example of how the database can provide information related to burial sites in the Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students that can be found earlier as well.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

3. The Nanilavut Initiative

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

4. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

5. Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

There are regional MGS sites across the province. If you cannot find what you need online and/or cannot attend a regional site, you can hire a volunteer to help you search through the MGS holdings.

What sources can I consult that are specific to the Dynevor Indian Hospital?

6. Archives of the Diocese of Rupert's Land

Sacramental Registers for many Anglican cemeteries can be found at the Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Rupert's Land

<https://www.rupertsland.ca/resources/archives> These records include those for St. Peter's Dynevor Anglican Church, where some of the patients from the Dynevor Indian Hospital were buried, along with other cemeteries as well. The general boundaries of the Diocese of Rupert's Land can be seen here <https://www.anglican.ca/about/organization/dioceses/map/>.

If your search involves Manitoba, the records are likely with the Archives of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, with the Diocese of Brandon in Brandon, or with the Ministry of Mishamakweesh, Indigenous Spiritual (formerly the Diocese of Keewatin) Archives held at the General Synod Archives in Toronto. In many cases, researchers will be interested in these archives' sacramental records: baptism, marriage, and burials.

6A. Dynevor Indian Hospital records at the Diocese of Rupert's Land Archives

The Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Rupert's Land holds parish records that are generally more detailed than those for other churches. This includes a map (or partial map) for the St. Peter's Dynevor Anglican cemetery that includes names in some of the plot listings. Burials relating to the Dynevor Indian Hospital appear to be mostly located in one section of the cemetery.

The Rupert's Land Diocese's Archives also hold some burial permits for the hospital. There are also records of Anglican services held at the Dynevor Hospital and at parishioners' homes. Although they may not be particularly detailed, a researcher might be able to find some information from them. There are also a few photos of the Dynevor Hospital, and of patients in this archive. To request records or information, email the Diocese archivist at archives@rupertsland.ca.

7. Notre Dame Catholic Church, Selkirk

We know that some patients from the Dynevor Hospital are buried at Notre Dame Catholic Cemetery <http://ndparish.ca/> in Selkirk, Manitoba. The Notre Dame Catholic Church holds the records for this and the St. Michael Catholic Cemetery, which might have patient burials as well.

8. Denominations Besides Anglican or Catholic

If the person you are looking for was not Anglican you may want to contact these archives

United Church: Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference
<http://uccarchiveswinnipeg.ca/greetings/>

United Church of Canada Archives
<https://www.unitedchurcharchives.ca/>

Presbyterian Church in Canada Archives
<https://presbyterianarchives.ca>

Archdiocese of Keewatin/LePas
<https://archdioceseofkeewatinlepas.ca/wp/archives-office/>

Archdiocese of St. Boniface
<https://www.archsaintboniface.ca/main.php?p=856#gsc.tab=0>

Archdiocese of Winnipeg
<https://www.archwinnipeg.ca/main.php?p=37>

9. Société historique de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface Historical Society)

The Société historique de Saint-Boniface <https://archivesshsb.mb.ca/> hosts some religious records, These may include burial records from the Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas, including the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital/St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas, the St. Boniface Hospital/Sanatorium, Ninette, and possibly others.

You may find information or even photographs by searching for names and places in their database, but their online database does not include burial registers. For this, you will need to speak with an archivist directly. Researchers will have to get permission from the originating organization to access sacramental and health-related records.

Services at SHSB are provided in French and English.

10. The Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

They have a transcription of burials at the St. Peter's Dynevor Cemetery and of some of the Gilbert Funeral Home's records.

11. Funeral Homes

Records indicate that the Gilbert Funeral Home in Selkirk, Manitoba, and one of its predecessors handled the burials of at least some of the patients who passed away at the Dynevor Indian Hospital.

You can contact the Gilbert Funeral home through their website <https://www.gilbartfuneralhome.com/>

Gilbart Funeral Home

309 Eveline Street
Selkirk, MB R1A 1M8
Tel: 1-204-482-3271
Fax: 1-204-482-7648

The Manitoba Genealogical Society has an index of some the Gilbart Funeral Home's records.

12. Other Hospitals

Patients could move back and forth between Dynevor Hospital and other hospitals in the area. Dynevor did not have an operating room nor was it equipped to handle labour and delivery, for instance, so babies were likely born at the Selkirk General Hospital. Some patients may have passed away at the Selkirk Mental Health Centre.

You can make a PHIA Request for patient records if you think that the person you are looking for may have died at one of these facilities. You can download the form here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>.

13. RG 10 Indian Hospital School Files

All three of the Manitoba Indian TB hospitals, the Ninette Sanatorium, and the St. Boniface Sanatorium had schools in the hospitals. At Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Dynevor Indian Hospital, and Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital the schools were federally funded and were inspected by federal authorities. They were subject to regular reporting, including pupil lists. Pupils were not always limited to young people and can include adult patient-students as well. The school inspection records are held in Library and Archives Canada (LAC) collections. Some of these records are open and available online, others must be requested through LAC via an Access to Information and Privacy (ATIP) Online Request <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>

You can also contact LAC at <https://library-archives.canada.ca/?requestUrl=https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/contact-us/Pages/contact-us.aspx> to help locate records that might be relevant but are not necessarily obvious from LAC database searches.

The archive of the National Center for Truth and Reconciliation Archive <https://archives.nctr.ca/> has some of the RG 10 school files available online, but the records are not complete. Some of the Admissions and Discharges files in particular are missing. The RG 10 school files are digitized via the LAC website

here <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/mass-digitized-archives/school-files-1879-1953/Pages/school-files-1879-1953.aspx>

Heritage Canadiana <https://heritage.canadiana.ca/> is another resource for hospital school records. Heritage Canadiana is the online repository for some non-restricted files that LAC has digitized. To figure out if the file that you want to view is available online through Heritage Canadiana, follow these steps:

1. Locate the file in the LAC online catalogue.
2. Determine if the catalogue listing has a microfilm number. Note the volume and file number in the LAC online listing.
3. Cross-reference that microfilm number by searching for it on Heritage Canadiana.
4. Once you have located the reel on Heritage Canadiana, locate the volume that you are looking for (these are usually in numerical order on the microfilm). Once you are in the area of that volume number, look for the file number.

EXAMPLE

On the Library and Archives Canada website, perform a Collections Search <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Search> for keywords relating to the topic you are searching for. In this case, we searched 'Brandon sanatorium school.'

This search brings up several search results, including PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY - INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE BRANDON SANATORIUM SCHOOL.

The listing indicates that these documents can be found on LAC microfilm reel C-13880.



Collection Search

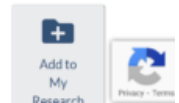
Sign In

Canada.ca > Library and Archives

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY - INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE BRANDON SANATORIUM SCHOOL

Record Information - Brief

Hierarchical level: File
Date: 1952-1960
Reference: RG10, Volume number: 8449, Microfilm reel number: C-13800, File number: 511/23-5-006, File part: 1
File no. (creator): 511/23-5-006
Type of material: Textual material



Microfilm reel C-13880 can be found at the Heritage Canadiana website [here](#).



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Indian and Inuit Affairs Program : Modified duplex numeric system : C-13800

2164 images

Document Record

The following are some LAC files about the Dynevor Indian Hospital school that may be useful to your search. Please note that these files focus more on staff and on the operation of the school. Library and Archives Canada may hold student lists for this school, but you may have to request them through an Access to Information request. They can be found at the Heritage Canadian website here: https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c9699/1064

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY - CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE DYNEVAR INDIAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Date: 1946-1959

Reference: RG10. Volume/box number: 7193. File number: 506/25-1-015.
Textual material. [Conditions of access Open]. Government. File.

RG10, Volume number: 7193, Microfilm reel number: C-9699, C-9699, File number: 506/25-1-015

Heritage Canadiana link:

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c9699/1064?r=0&s=1

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY - REPORT CONCERNING A TEACHER AT DYNERIOUS INDIAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Date: 1951-1956

Reference: RG10. Volume/box number: 8448. File number: 506/23-5-015.
Textual material. [Conditions of access Open]. Government. File.

RG10, Volume number: 8448, Microfilm reel number: C-13799, C-13799, File number: 506/23-5-015

Heritage Canadiana link:

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c13799/2134

Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital



Sanatorium Board of Manitoba Annual Report 1964, AR-07-04-001

The site that housed the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital was built during World War II by the United States military as an evacuation hospital. In 1945, the Canadian government purchased the site and converted the buildings to an Indian hospital. Like the Dynevor Indian Hospital and the Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital was funded by the federal government and operated by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, until it closed in 1965.

Clearwater Lake patients seem to have been particularly mobile. Because the facility had little equipment when it first opened, some patients were admitted to or had surgery at St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas. In addition, patients who were sent to the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital were sometimes transferred to other facilities. In 1955, Inuit patients travelled from their home communities to Churchill, then to the Clearwater Lake hospital. From there, some were sent on to either the Dynevor Indian Hospital or the Brandon Indian Sanatorium. In 1962, patients from the Mountain Sanatorium in Hamilton, Ontario were transferred to the Clearwater Lake hospital, then when the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital closed in 1965 the approximately 50 remaining patients there were sent to the Ninette Sanatorium.



Kitchen staff, Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital, Private Collection, Manitoba Indigenous Tuberculosis History Project, PCANON1 01-05-001

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section of this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several "first stop" sources where researchers can start. You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.

Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

Before you contact the archives or records organizations, it is good to have some basic information handy, including:

- names, including any alternates (maiden names, stepparent names, nicknames, etc.)
- where you think the person died or where they might be buried
- general time frame, especially an idea of when they may have passed away

This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person's death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php> See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section below for additional information.

You can find a fillable checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.

1. Records of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba

The Sanatorium Board of Manitoba (SBM) ran the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital from its opening in 1945 until it closed in 1965.

Most of the surviving records of the Sanatorium Board are held by the Archives of Manitoba. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>.

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>.

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That's ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

2. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Using this database may be easier if you know a few tricks that are discussed earlier in this Guide. You can also find an example of how the database can provide information related to burial sites in the Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students that can be found earlier in the Guide as well.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

3. The Nanilavut Initiative

During its operation by the Sanitorium Board of Manitoba, there were Inuit patients at the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital.

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

4. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

5. The Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

There are regional MGS sites across the province. If you cannot find what you need online and/or cannot attend a regional site, you can hire a volunteer to help you search through the MGS holdings.

6. Library and Archives Canada

Many possibly helpful records are available through Library and Archives Canada (LAC) <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/index> . Broadly, LAC's collections include schools' files that may be helpful if the person you are looking for was a student at an Indian residential school or a school located in a TB hospital. LAC also holds some records of tuberculosis surveys and some hospital admissions. For young people who entered a sanatorium, family allowance records may also be helpful in your search.

Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>



Boys Ward P, Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital, 1957, CA MAO XIV-3.11.5-47, Mennonite Central Committee/Mennonite Archives of Ontario

What sources can I consult that are specific to the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital?

7. Find a Grave (findagrave.com)

The first place to check if you are looking for records relating to a family member who may have passed away at the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital (or at nearby St. Anthony's Hospital) are the Find A Grave websites for Riverside, Lakeside, and Mile 6 cemeteries.

Riverside Catholic Cemetery

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2483830/riverside-catholic-cemetery>

Lakeside Cemetery

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2197736/lakeside-cemetery>

Big Eddy Cemetery

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2644894/big-eddy-cemetery>

These three cemeteries all contain the graves of patients who were at the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital. The Pas local researcher Ralph McLean has shared his exceptional research about the burials in these cemeteries via the Find A Grave entries; his work as presented on Find A Grave is well beyond what you will usually find at this site. That said, you may still want to check other nearby cemeteries if you are not able to find your loved one in these three.

8. The Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas

The Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas Archives <https://archdioceseofkeewatinlepas.ca/wp/archives-office/> may have burial records for patients who died at Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital or at St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas. You can contact them with as much information as possible if the person may have received a Catholic burial and request a search of their burial records.

Administrative Assistant: Nicole Helstrom
Email: chancery@keepas.ca
76 First Street West Phone: (204) 623-6152 ext 1
P.O. Box 270
The Pas, MB R9A 1K4

9. Société historique de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface Historical Society)

The Société historique de Saint-Boniface <https://archivesshsb.mb.ca/> hosts some religious records, These may include burial records from the Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas, including the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital/St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas, the St. Boniface Hospital/Sanatorium, Ninette, and possibly others.

You may find information or even photographs by searching for names and places in their database, but their online database does not include burial registers. For this, you will need to speak with an archivist directly. Researchers will have to get permission from the originating organization to access sacramental and health-related records.

Services at SHSB are provided in French and English.

10. Anglican Archives in Manitoba

The records for Anglican deaths/burials in Manitoba are generally held by Archives of the Diocese of Rupert's Land <https://www.rupertsland.ca/resources/archives> , the Diocese of Brandon <http://dioceseofbrandon.org/>, or the Indigenous Spiritual Ministry of Mishamakweesh (formerly the Diocese of Keewatin) Archives <https://mishamikoweesh.ca/> which are held at the Anglican General Synod Archives in Toronto <https://www.anglican.ca/archives/>.

Records of burials in Anglican cemeteries at and near The Pas, including some related to Elkhorn Residential School and McKay Residential school, are held by the Diocese of Brandon. Contact:

Administrative Archivist
Teresa Longworth
Phone: (204) 727-2380 ext. 101
Email: info@brandon.anglican.ca

11. Catholic Archives in Manitoba

If the person you are looking for might have been Catholic, there is a small possibility that some of the records you are looking for might be at the Archdiocese of St. Boniface <https://www.archsaintboniface.ca/main.php?p=856> or the Archdiocese of Winnipeg <https://www.archwinnipeg.ca/main.php?p=37>

12. Other Denominations

If the person you are looking for was not Anglican or Catholic, you may want to contact these archives:

United Church: Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference
<http://uccarchiveswinnipeg.ca/greetings/>

United Church of Canada Archives
<https://www.unitedchurcharchives.ca/>

Presbyterian Church in Canada Archives
<https://presbyterianarchives.ca>

13. Funeral Homes

Several of the funeral homes in The Pas are long-standing businesses dating to the period the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital was open (and even earlier). The funeral home that handled the patient's burial may still retain records about the death and burial. Some of these businesses have changed names over the years. For the area of The Pas, this includes:

- Hayes Funeral Home (records relating to the Clearwater Hospital and St. Anthony Hospital patients) <https://hayesfuneralhome.ca/13/Home.html>
- The McSorely Funeral Home (formerly Dadson Funeral Home and now Grant Funeral Home & Crematorium) <https://www.dadsonfuneralhome.com/>

14. Other Hospitals

Patients could move back and forth between other hospitals in the area. Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital was not equipped to handle labour and delivery, for instance, so babies were likely born at St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas. You may want to make a PHIA request (as outlined above) for patient records if you think that the person you are looking at might have died at one of these facilities.

15. Federal Voters Lists for the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital

Ancestry.ca has compiled Federal Voters Lists for the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital for select years from 1949 through the 1960s. Ancestry is a paid service, but some libraries offer free public access to their collections. Voters lists for provincial or municipal elections are not included here.

16. RG 10 Indian Hospital School Files

All three of the Manitoba Indian TB hospitals, the Ninette Sanatorium, and the St. Boniface Sanatorium had schools in the hospitals. At Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Dynevor Indian Hospital, and Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital the schools were federally funded and were inspected by federal authorities. They were subject to regular reporting, including pupil lists. Pupils were not always limited to young people and can include adult patient-students as well. The school inspection records are held in Library and Archives Canada (LAC) collections. Some of these records are open and available online, others must be requested through LAC via an Access to Information and Privacy (ATIP) Online Request <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access->

[information-privacy.aspx](#) You can also contact LAC at <https://library-archives.canada.ca/?requestUrl=https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/contact-us/Pages/contact-us.aspx> to help locate records that might be relevant but are not necessarily obvious from LAC database searches.

The archive of the National Center for Truth and Reconciliation Archive <https://archives.nctr.ca/> has some of the RG 10 school files available online, but the records are not complete. Some of the Admissions and Discharges files in particular are missing. The RG 10 school files are digitized via the LAC website here <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/mass-digitized-archives/school-files-1879-1953/Pages/school-files-1879-1953.aspx>

[Heritage Canadiana https://heritage.canadiana.ca/](https://heritage.canadiana.ca/) is another resource for hospital school records. Heritage Canadiana is the online repository for some non-restricted files that LAC has digitized. To figure out if the file that you want to view is available online through Heritage Canadiana, follow these steps:

1. Locate the file in the LAC online catalogue.
2. Determine if the catalogue listing has a microfilm number. Note the volume and file number in the LAC online listing.
3. Cross-reference that microfilm number by searching for it on Heritage Canadiana.
4. Once you have located the reel on Heritage Canadiana, locate the volume that you are looking for (these are usually in numerical order on the microfilm). Once you are in the area of that volume number, look for the file number.

EXAMPLE

On the Library and Archives Canada website, perform a Collections Search <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Search> for keywords relating to the topic you are searching for. In this case, we searched 'Clearwater Lake sanatorium school.'

This search brings up several search results, including [THE PAS AGENCY - INSPECTOR'S REPORTS ON THE CLEARWATER LAKE SANATORIUM INDIAN SCHOOL](#)

The listing indicates that these documents can be found on LAC microfilm reel C-13801.

THE PAS AGENCY - INSPECTOR'S REPORTS ON THE CLEARWATER LAKE SANATORIUM INDIAN SCHOOL

[Back to Search Results](#)

1 of 17 [Next](#)

Record Information – Brief

Hierarchical level: File

Date: 1947-1956

Reference: RG10, Volume number: 8450, Microfilm reel number: C-13801, File number: 511/23-5-036

File no. (creator): 511/23-5-036

Type of material: Textual material

Found in: Archives / Collections and Fonds

Item ID number: 2041958

Context of this record: [Show detail](#)



Link to this record

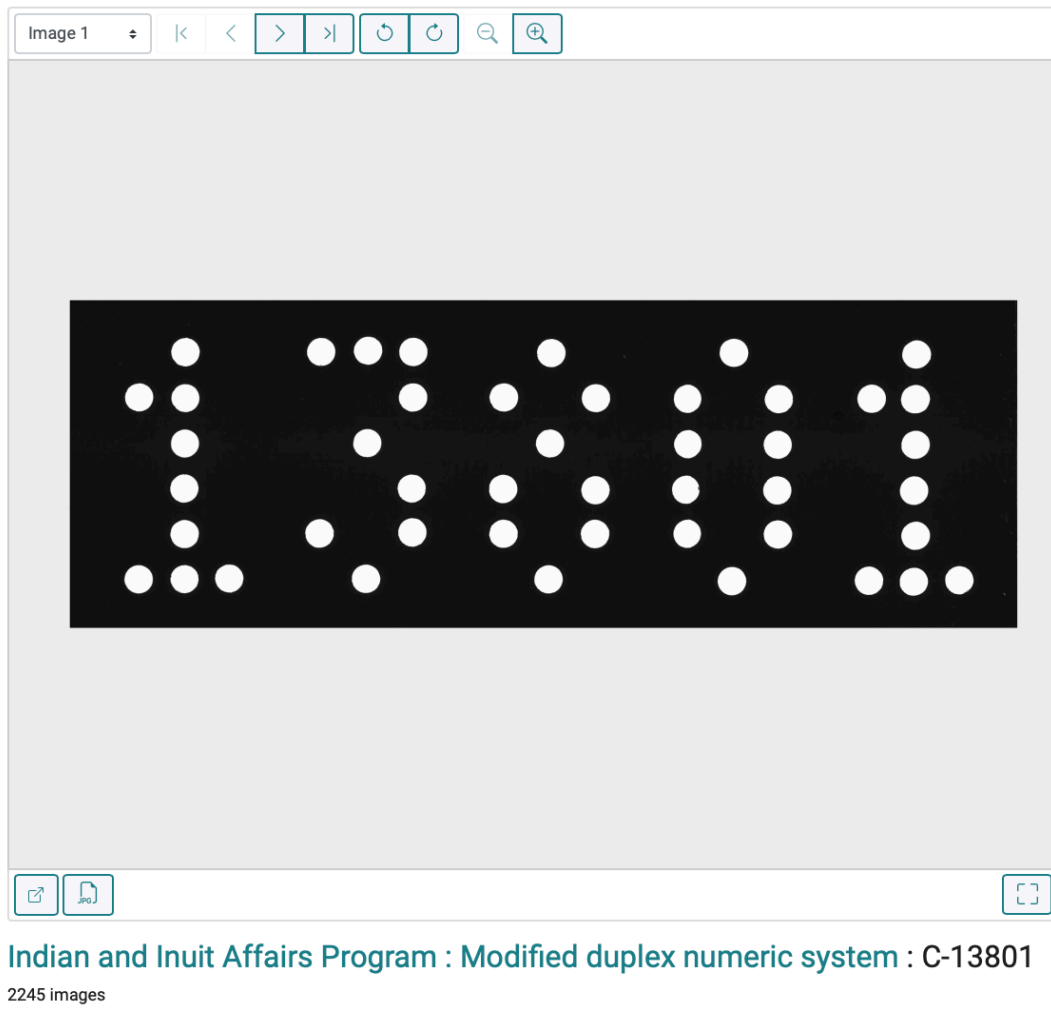


Add to My Research

Record Information – Details

Ordering and Viewing Options

Microfilm reel C-13801 can be found at the Heritage Canadiana website [here](#).



This LAC file about the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital school may be useful to your search. Please note that files like this can tend to focus more on staff and on the operation of the school. Library and Archives Canada may hold student lists for this school, but you may have to request them through an Access to Information request.

The file begins here [here](#).

The following are additional LAC files about the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital school that may be useful to your search.

**THE PAS AGENCY - CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING INDIAN EDUCATION
AT CLEARWATER LAKE HOSPITAL SCHOOL**

Date: 1946-1960

Reference: RG10, Volume number: 8753, Microfilm reel number: C-9701, File number: 511/25-1-036, File part: 1

Heritage Canadiana link:

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c9701/116

**WESTERN MANITOBA EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT - (THE PAS AGENCY) -
SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT - CLEARWATER LAKE HOSPITAL SCHOOL**

Date: 1947-1960

Reference: RG10, Volume number: 8609, Microfilm reel number: C-14231, File number: 511/1-13-036, File part: 1

Heritage Canadiana link:

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c14231/1405

Brandon Indian Sanatorium



10th Street Entrance, Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Annual Report of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba 1954, AR 17-01-001

The Brandon Indian Sanatorium (later the first Assiniboine Rehabilitation Hospital) opened its doors in 1947 in a converted military hospital at the corner of 10th Street and Queens Avenue in Brandon. The hospital, which was funded by the federal Indian Health Service and operated by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, initially treated primarily First Nations patients, but also some Métis and non-Indigenous patients as well. Soon after it opened, Inuit patients from the Central and Eastern Arctic began arriving at the sanatorium as well.

As with other Indian hospitals and sanatoriums in Manitoba, patients were sometimes moved into the Brandon Sanatorium or from the Brandon facility to another Indian hospital or sanatorium for specialized treatment, or for other reasons. Over time, as other facilities closed, patients were sometimes moved to Brandon, including the 20 patients who were transferred to the Brandon Sanatorium when the Dynevor Indian Hospital closed its doors in 1957.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Brandon Sanatorium moved away from tuberculosis treatment as it was converted into a rehabilitation and long-term treatment facility and renamed the Assiniboine Hospital. Between 1958 and 1961, the remaining tuberculosis patients in Brandon were moved to the Ninette Sanatorium.

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read our 'Where Do I Begin?' section in this Guide, including the Research Tips there.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several “first stop” sources where researchers can begin. *You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.*

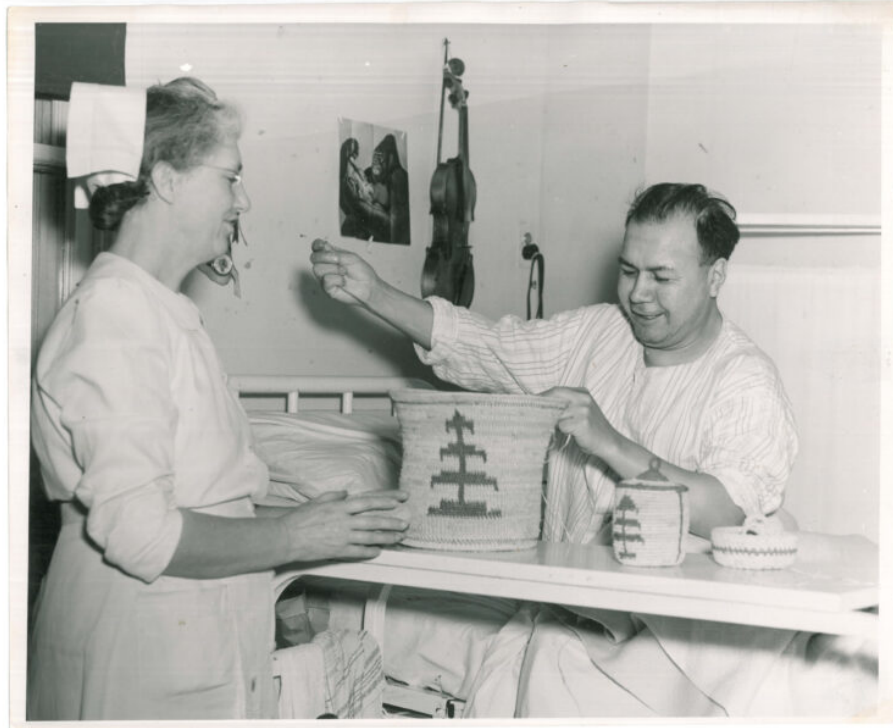
Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

Before you contact the archives or records organizations, it is good to have some basic information handy, including:

- names, including any alternates (maiden names, stepparent names, nicknames, etc.)
- where you think the person died or where they might be buried
- general time frame, especially an idea of when they may have passed away

There is a fillable Research Checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.

This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person’s death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section above for additional information.



Raffia work by patient Alex Catcheway with nurse Mrs. Agnew, Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Manitoba Lung Association, MBLung 03-05-00

1. Records of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba

The Sanatorium Board of Manitoba ran the Brandon Sanatorium from 1947 until it was converted to the Assiniboine Hospital and ceased treating Indigenous TB patients between 1958 and 1961.

Most of the surviving records of the Sanatorium Board are held by the Archives of Manitoba. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That's ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA

searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

2. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the Brandon Indian Sanatorium were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January. Using this database may be easier if you know a few tricks that are discussed earlier in this Guide. You can also find an example of how the database can provide information related to burial sites in the Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students that can be found earlier in the Guide as well.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

3. The Nanilavut Initiative

Inuit patients were sent to the Brandon Indian Sanatorium beginning in the 1950s.

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).



This child is identified in images published in the Camsell Pictorial Review (1957) as an Inuk boy named Okatchuk. This photo from the Manitoba Lung Association collection is dated August 1954. Okatchuk left the Brandon Sanatorium with a group of Inuit returning to their home communities in September 1956. Manitoba Lung Association, MBLung 03-04-001

4. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

5. Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

There are regional MGS sites across the province. If you cannot find what you need online and/or cannot attend a regional site, you can hire a volunteer to help you search through the MGS holdings.

6. Library and Archives Canada

Many possibly helpful records are available through Library and Archives Canada (LAC) <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/index> . Broadly, LAC's collections include schools' files that may be helpful if the person you are looking for was a student at an Indian residential school or a school located in a TB hospital. LAC also holds some records of tuberculosis surveys and some hospital admissions. For young people who entered a sanatorium, family allowance records may also be helpful in your search.

Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>



The late Vincent Massey, our first Canadian Governor-General, is shown chatting with a young patient at the former Brandon Indian Sanatorium. His Excellency toured the Board's hospitals at Brandon and Clearwater Lake in April, 1956.

A patient at Brandon Indian Sanatorium speaks with Governor General Vincent Massey, April 1956,
Manitoba Lung Association, MBLung 08-02-001

What sources can I consult that are specific to the Brandon Sanatorium? Note from the MITHP Research Team: We have found evidence of patients from the Brandon Sanatorium being buried at Fisher River.

7. Brandon Municipal Cemetery

At the time of writing, we have identified burials relating to the Brandon Sanatorium at the Brandon Municipal Cemetery. This cemetery has an excellent online search tool at <https://gisapp.brandon.ca/webmaps/CemeteryMap/index.htm> that allows you to find the approximate location of graves, even those that are unmarked.

Most of these burials appear to date from 1947 to early in 1950, but there are also several names from the late 1950s who are probably patients.

8. St. Augustine of Canterbury Roman Catholic Church Brandon MB

Records indicate that the funeral for at least one patient who passed away at the Brandon Sanatorium was performed at the St. Augustine Catholic Church in Brandon. It is possible that this church may have records of other patient deaths as well.

St. Augustine of Canterbury Roman Catholic Church
327-4th Street
Brandon Manitoba Canada R7A 3H1
Phone: 204.727.4728
Email: office@staug.ca

9. Sioux Valley/Oak River Cemetery at Sioux Valley Dakota Nation

If the patient passed away between 1950 and 1958, the person you are looking for may have been buried at Sioux Valley Dakota Nation (formerly known as the Oak River Reserve). If you have ordered a death record from Manitoba Vital Statistics and the record includes burial information, it may point you to this cemetery.

If the patient you are looking for was Inuit and from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, contact the Nanilavut Initiative <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative> for assistance.

9A. List of Brandon Sanatorium Burials at Sioux Valley/Oak River Cemetery

Collaborative research by Sioux Valley Dakota Nation and MITHP researchers have identified approximately 50 burials to date in the area set aside for Brandon patients in the Anglican cemetery at Sioux Valley. We believe that the graves were initially marked with wooden crosses that included an engraved metal plate with the name of the deceased. Over time and due to a prairie fire that swept through the section of the cemetery that contains the Brandon Sanatorium burials, some of these grave markers are no longer standing or the name plates are missing. If you are thinking of visiting SVDN, or would like to contact someone there about patient burials in the SVDN cemetery, you can contact SVDN's Climate Change and Special Projects Coordinator:

Sioux Valley Dakota Nation
Attn: Climate Change & Environment/Lands Department
PO Box 38
Griswold MB R0M 0S0
Monday - Friday: 8:30 - 4:30
Phone: 1-204-855-2671 Toll free: 1-866-721-0293
<https://svdngovernance.com/>

9B. Sioux Valley/Oak River Cemetery: Anglican Burials

The Anglican Diocese of Brandon <http://dioceseofbrandon.org/> holds the burial records for the Anglican burials at Sioux Valley/Oak River cemetery (St. Luke's/Sioux Valley parish). These records also include a small number of non-Anglican patient names. You can request a search for a burial record by contacting the diocese:

Contact: Administrative Archivist Ms. Teresa Longworth

Telephone: (204) 727-2380, ext. 101

Email: info@brandon.anglican.ca

9C. Sioux Valley/Oak River Cemetery: Catholic Burials

The Catholic Church on the Sioux Valley/Oak River Reserve was originally established as an Oblate Mission overseen by Oblate missionaries based in Lebret, Saskatchewan.

Because this church was served by Oblate missionaries from Saskatchewan, but also sometimes by local priests who travelled from local parishes, locating the Sacramental records for the Sioux Valley Catholic Church is difficult. Most likely, the sacramental registers for the Sioux Valley Catholic Cemetery were destroyed when the church burned down.

There are other possible options. Burial records for individuals may be with Oblate Records from Lebret, Saskatchewan and the Lebret/Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, which are housed with the Archdiocese of Regina <https://archregina.sk.ca/archives-records>

For the years the church was served by a local priest, the records may be included in the records of the parish that priest was from. To find where these records might be, you will first need to find the home church of the person who served the church that year. It should be possible to find the "home parish" of the mission for a given year by using *Le Canada Ecclesiastique* <https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/rechercheExterne/encoded/bGUgY2FuYWRhIGVjY2xlc2lhc3RpcXVI/false/P/desc/W3sibm9tljoiY29uc3VsdGF0aW9uX2FfZGlzdGFuY2UiLCJ2YWxldXliOiJvdWkiV0=/Toutes%20les%20ressources/true/false/> . Scroll down the page to find the particular year you are interested in, then you can look up either: Oak River or (later) Griswold. Once you know where the priest for the year you are looking for was from, you can follow up either with the Regina Archdiocese Archives or with the particular parish the priest was from.

Note: As a general rule, Catholic burial records stay with the church that created the records. If that church closes the records may be sent to an archives, but often they are sent to a nearby church that has taken over responsibility for the closed church. It may take a little work to identify where records have been moved in cases like this.

9D. Sioux Valley/Oak River Cemetery: Other Denominations

If the person you are looking for was not Anglican or Catholic, you may want to contact these archives:

United Church: Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference

<http://uccarchiveswinnipeg.ca/greetings/>

United Church of Canada Archives

<https://www.unitedchurcharchives.ca/>

Presbyterian Church in Canada Archives

<https://presbyterianarchives.ca>

10. Other Hospitals

Patients were transferred between TB hospitals, but they were also sometimes moved to other local hospitals. The Brandon Sanatorium was not equipped to handle labour and delivery, for instance, so babies may have been delivered at the Brandon General Hospital. Some patients may have passed away at the Brandon Mental Hospital

<http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/sites/bmhcsouthcemetery.shtml> and

<http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/sites/bmhcnorthcemetery.shtml>. You may want to make a PHIA request (see section above) for patient records if you think that the person you are looking for might have died at one of these facilities.

If you are having trouble finding a patient you believe was a patient at the Brandon Indian Sanatorium, you may also want to try looking at Ninette Sanatorium,

<https://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/sites/ninettesanatoriummonument.shtml> especially in the later years of Brandon's operations as the hospital began to transition from a sanatorium to a rehabilitation hospital.

11. Federal Voters Lists for the Brandon Sanatorium/ Assiniboine Hospital

Ancestry.ca has Federal Voters Lists for the Brandon Sanatorium/Assiniboine Hospital for select years from 1949 through the 1960s. Ancestry is a paid subscription service, but some libraries offer free access. Voters lists for provincial or municipal elections are not included here.

12. RG 10 Indian Hospital School Files

All three of the Manitoba Indian TB hospitals, the Ninette Sanatorium, and the St. Boniface Sanatorium had schools in the hospitals. At Brandon Indian Sanatorium, Dynevor Indian Hospital, and Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital the schools were federally funded and were inspected by federal authorities. They were subject to regular reporting, including pupil lists. These pupil lists can confirm that an individual was a patient at a specific hospital. Pupils were not always limited to young people and *can include adult patient-students* as well.

Indian hospital school inspection records are held in Library and Archives Canada collections. Some of these records are open and available online, others must be requested through LAC via an Access to Information and Privacy (ATIP) Online Request <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx> You can also contact LAC to help locate records that might be relevant but are not necessarily obvious from LAC database searches.

You can access RG 10 Hospital School Files in a few ways:

- The Archives of the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation <https://archives.nctr.ca/> has some of the RG 10 School files available online, but the records are not complete. Some of the Admissions and Discharges files in particular are missing.
- The RG 10 School Files are digitized via the LAC website at <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/mass-digitized-archives/school-files-1879-1953/Pages/school-files-1879-1953.aspx>
- Heritage Canadiana <https://heritage.canadiana.ca/> is the online repository for some non-restricted files that LAC has digitized.

EXAMPLE

On the Library and Archives Canada website, perform a [Collections Search](#) for keywords relating to the topic you are searching for. In this case, we searched 'Brandon sanatorium school.'

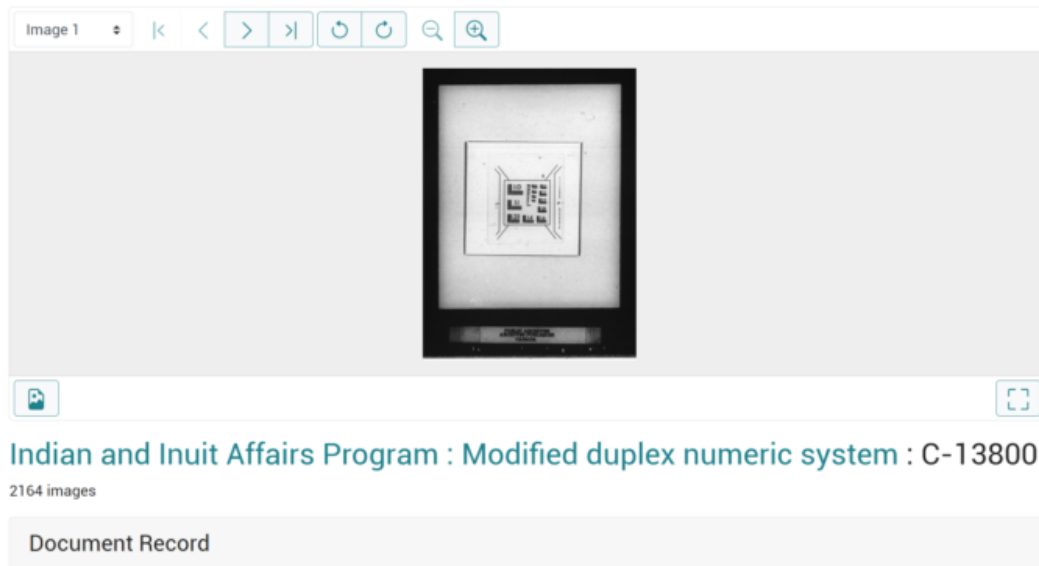
This search brings up several search results, including [PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY - INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE BRANDON SANATORIUM SCHOOL](#). The listing indicates that these documents can be found on LAC microfilm reel C-13880.

The screenshot shows the top of the Library and Archives Canada website. At the top left is the Canadian flag and the text 'Government of Canada' and 'Gouvernement du Canada'. Below this is a dark blue navigation bar with 'Collection Search' in white text and a 'Sign In' button on the right. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads 'Canada.ca > Library and Archives'. The main heading is 'PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY - INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE BRANDON SANATORIUM SCHOOL'. Below the heading is a dark blue bar with a dropdown menu set to 'Record Information - Brief'. The record details are as follows:

- Hierarchical level:** File
- Date:** 1952-1960
- Reference:** RG10, Volume number: 8449, Microfilm reel number: C-13800, File number: 511/23-5-006, File part: 1
- File no. (creator):** 511/23-5-006
- Type of material:** Textual material

On the right side of the record details, there are two icons: 'Add to My Research' and 'Privacy - Terms'.

On Heritage Canadiana, Microfilm reel C-13880 can be found [here](#).



The following are additional LAC files about the Brandon Indian Sanatorium school that may be useful to your search. Please note that these files focus more on staff and on the operation of the school. Library and Archives Canada may hold student lists for this school, but you may have to request them through an Access to Information request. See above general information about how to do this.

WESTERN MANITOBA EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT - (PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY) - SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT - BRANDON HOSPITAL INDIAN DAY SCHOOL

Date: 1947-1960 Reference: RG10. Volume/box number: 8608. File number: 511/1-13-006.

Textual material. [Conditions of access Open]. Government. File.
RG10, Volume number: 8608, Microfilm reel number: C-14230, C-14230, File number: 511/1-13-006, File part: 1

Heritage Canadiana link:

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c14230/1969

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY - INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE BRANDON SANATORIUM SCHOOL

Date: 1952-1960

Reference: RG10. Volume/box number: 8449. File number: 511/23-5-006.
Textual material. [Conditions of access Open]. Government. File.
RG10, Volume number: 8449, Microfilm reel number: C-13800, C-13800, File
number: 511/23-5-006

Heritage Canadiana link:

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c13800/1183

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY - WESTERN MANITOBA EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT - CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE BRANDON SANATORIUM SCHOOL

Date: 1947-1964

Reference: RG10. Volume/box number: 7194. File number: 511/25-1-006.
Textual material. [Conditions of access Open]. Government. File.
RG10, Volume number: 7194, Microfilm reel number: C-9700, C-9700, File
number: 511/25-1-006

Heritage Canadiana link:

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c9700/489

Ninette Sanatorium



Ninette Sanatorium, Manitoba Lung Association, MBLung 11-11-001

The Ninette Sanatorium, also known as the Manitoba Sanatorium, opened on the shores of Pelican Lake in 1909 under the direction of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba. By at least the 1940s, Ninette Sanatorium treated both Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients.

The number of First Nations and Inuit patients at Ninette increased in the 1950s and 1960s as other facilities like Brandon Indian Sanatorium and Dynevor Indian Hospital closed or converted into other kinds of facilities, and their tuberculosis patients were transferred to Ninette.



The Pavilions, Ninette Sanatorium, Manitoba Lung Association, MBLung 12-03-001

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section of this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several "first stop" sources where researchers can begin. You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.

Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

Before you contact the archives or records organizations, it is good to have some basic information handy, including:

- names, including any alternates (maiden names, stepparent names, nicknames, etc.)
- where you think the person died or where they might be buried
- general time frame, especially an idea of when they may have passed away

This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person's death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section below for additional information.

You can find a fillable pdf of our Research Checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.

1. Records of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba

Most of the surviving records of the Sanatorium Board are held by the Archives of Manitoba. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That's ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

2. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the Brandon Indian Sanatorium were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Using this database may be easier if you know a few tricks that are discussed earlier in this Guide. You can also find an example of how the database can

provide information related to burial sites in the Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Residential School Students that can be found earlier in the Guide as well.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

3. The Nanilavut Initiative

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative> . The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

4. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/> .

5. Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

There are regional MGS sites across the province. If you cannot find what you need online and/or cannot attend a regional site, you can hire a volunteer to help you search through the MGS holdings.

6. Library and Archives Canada

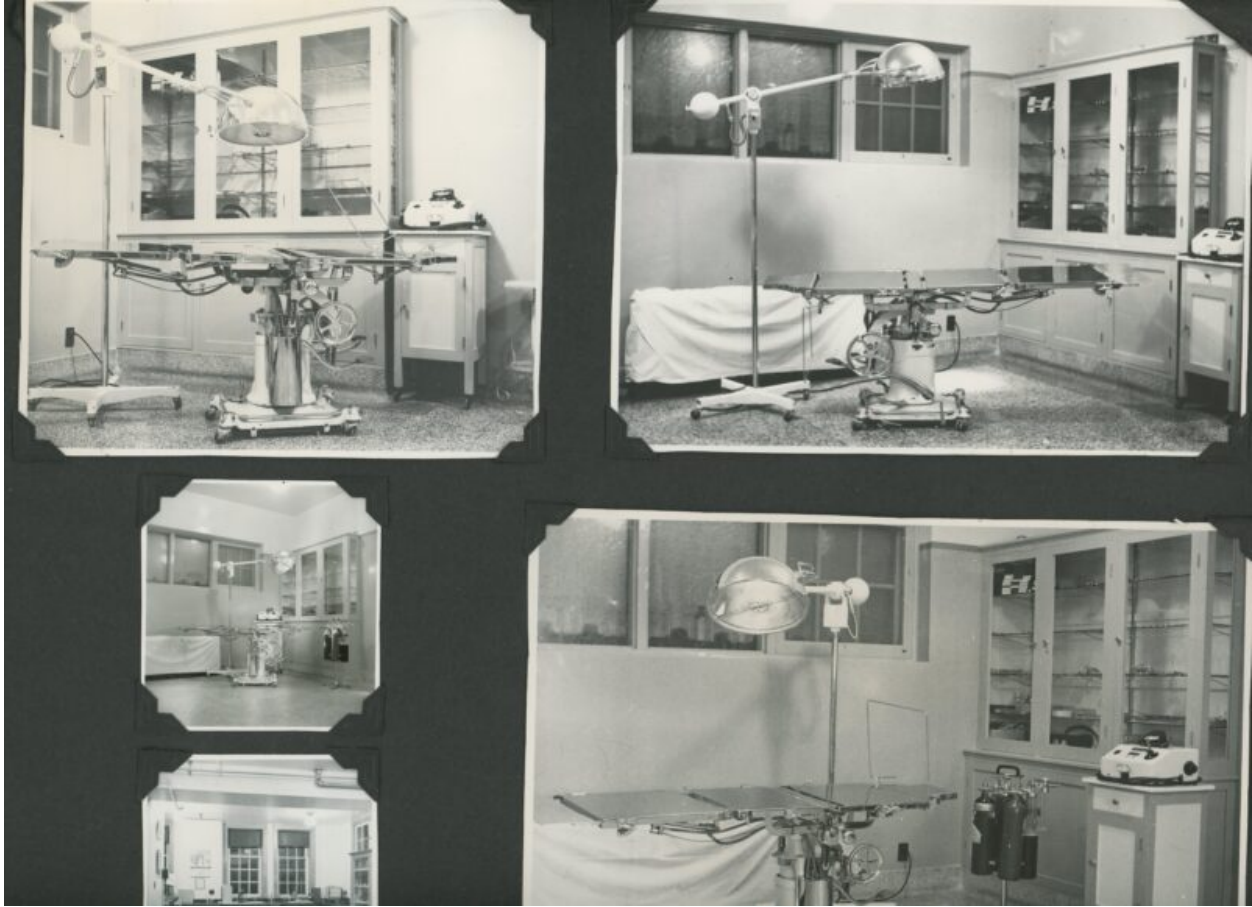
Many possibly helpful records are available through Library and Archives Canada (LAC) <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/index> . Broadly, LAC's collections include schools' files that may be helpful if the person you are looking for was a student at an Indian residential school or a school located in a TB hospital. LAC also holds some records of tuberculosis surveys and some hospital admissions. For young people who entered a sanatorium, family allowance records may also be helpful in your search.

Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>

What sources can I consult that are specific to the Ninette Sanatorium?

7. Cemeteries and Municipal Records

- a) A group of volunteers have erected a monument to patients who died at Ninette and are buried in unmarked graves at the Hillside/Belmont Cemetery. The Manitoba Historical Society has a [list](http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/sites/ninettesanatoriummonument.shtml) of these names on their website <http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/sites/ninettesanatoriummonument.shtml> . *This list is likely incomplete.*
- b) The RM of Prairie Lakes <https://www.rmofprairielakes.ca> holds some records for the Hillside/Belmont cemetery. You can request a search for burial information by contacting the RM office. Some of the records that are relevant to Ninette burials were lost in a fire so a complete record set is not available.
- c) Some patients from the Ninette Sanatorium were buried at the Brandon Municipal Cemetery. You can search that cemetery here <https://gisapp.brandon.ca/webmaps/CemeteryMap/index.htm>.



Operating room, Ninette Sanatorium, Manitoba Lung Association, MBLung 11-15-001

8. Société historique de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface Historical Society)

The Société historique de Saint-Boniface <https://shsb.mb.ca/?lang=en> hosts some religious records which may include burial records related to Ninette Sanatorium. Researchers may have to get permission from the originating organization to access these records.

The website and research services are available in both French and English.

9. Catholic and Anglican Records

There are a few burials of Ninette patients documented in the Belmont sacramental registers held by the Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Brandon. You can request a search of those records by contacting the Administrative Archivist at the Diocese of Brandon <http://dioceseofbrandon.org/>. The

Archdiocese of Saint Boniface

<https://www.archsaintboniface.ca/main.php?p=856#gsc.tab=0> and the Archdiocese of Winnipeg may also hold records related to Ninette patients.

10. Hospital School Records

Like the three Indian hospitals run by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, the Ninette Sanatorium had a school that was attended by children, and perhaps adults as well. Records of this school may be held provincially.

11. Other Denominations

If the person you are looking for was not Anglican or Catholic, you may want to contact these archives:

United Church: Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference

<http://uccarchiveswinnipeg.ca/greetings/>

United Church of Canada Archives

<https://www.unitedchurcharchives.ca/>

Presbyterian Church in Canada Archives

<https://presbyterianarchives.ca>

12. Federal Voter Lists

Ancestry.ca has compiled Federal Voters Lists for the Ninette Sanatorium for select years from 1949 through the 1960s. Ancestry is a paid subscription service, but some libraries offer free public access. Voters lists for provincial or municipal elections are not included here.

St. Boniface Sanatorium



Main building, St. Boniface Sanatorium, Grey Nuns of Montreal, L098-Y1B

The St. Boniface Sanatorium was founded in 1936 in a purpose-built building. Unlike the other TB treatment hospitals in the province, the St. Boniface Sanatorium (also known as the St. Vital Sanatorium) was run by the Grey Nuns of Montreal <https://sgm.qc.ca/en/the-grey-nuns/the-sisters-in-america/winnipeg> rather than the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba. The hospital accepted both Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients. In the historical records, it can sometimes be difficult to differentiate whether a patient was treated at the St. Boniface Sanatorium or the St. Boniface Hospital. These were two separate institutions in different parts of what is now Winnipeg, but both facilities were run by the Grey Nuns.

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section of this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several “first stop” sources where researchers can begin. *You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.*

Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

Before you contact the archives or records organizations, it is good to have some basic information handy, including:

- names, including any alternates (maiden names, stepparent names, nicknames, etc.)
- where you think the person died or where they might be buried
- general time frame, especially an idea of when they may have passed away

This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person’s death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section in this Guide for additional information.

You can find a fillable Research Checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.



Sept jeunes étudiantes à l'arrière du Préventorium (Seven young students at the back of the Preventorium), St. Boniface Sanatorium, Grey Nuns of Montreal, L098-22-25.2

1. The Records of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba

The St. Boniface Sanatorium was not run by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, but the Central TB Registry that was maintained by the San Board contains information on patients treated at the St. Boniface Sanatorium. Most of the surviving records of the Sanatorium Board are held by the Archives of Manitoba. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That's ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are

related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

2. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the St. Boniface Sanatorium were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Using this database may be easier if you know a few tricks that are discussed earlier in this Guide. You can also find an example of how the database can provide information related to burial sites in the Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students that can be found earlier in the Guide as well.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

3. The Nanilavut Initiative

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

4. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

5. Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

There are regional MGS sites across the province. If you cannot find what you need online and/or cannot attend a regional site, you can hire a volunteer to help you search through the MGS holdings.

6. Library and Archives Canada

Many possibly helpful records are available through Library and Archives Canada (LAC) <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/index> . Broadly, LAC's collections include schools' files that may be helpful if the person you are looking for was a student at an Indian residential school or a school located in a TB hospital. LAC also holds some records of tuberculosis surveys and some hospital admissions. For young people who entered a sanatorium, family allowance records may also be helpful in your search.

Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>



Un groupe d'enfants attablées devant le Sanatorium en robe de chambre (a group of children sit at a table in front of the Sanatorium in their robes), St. Boniface Sanatorium, Grey Nuns of Montreal, L098-43.69

What sources can I consult that are specific to the St. Boniface Sanatorium?

7. Société historique de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface Historical Society)

The Société historique de Saint-Boniface <https://archivesshsb.mb.ca/> hosts some religious records, These may include burial records from the Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas, including the Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital/St. Anthony's Hospital in The Pas, the St. Boniface Hospital/Sanatorium, Ninette, and possibly others.

You may find information or even photographs by searching for names and places in their database, but their online database does not include burial registers. For this, you will need to speak with an archivist directly. Researchers will have to get

permission from the originating organization to access sacramental and health-related records.

Services at SHSB are provided in French and English.

8. Grey Nuns of Montreal

The Grey Nuns of Montreal owned and operated the St. Boniface Sanatorium. The records of the Grey Nuns are housed at the Grey Nuns of Montreal Archive in Montreal. You can contact the Archive <https://sgm.qc.ca/en/archives-and-collections/> directly and ask them to perform a search for information about a missing patient.

9. Winnipeg Municipal Cemeteries Branch

The patient who you are looking for may have been buried in a Winnipeg Municipal Cemetery. We know of patients who were buried in both St. Vital Cemetery and Brookside Cemetery. The city hosts online searchable databases for the municipal cemeteries. <https://www.winnipeg.ca/services-programs/cemeteries>

The City of Winnipeg Municipal Cemeteries Branch holds the original burial registers for the municipal cemeteries. These burial records sometimes contain information not available in the online database. You can contact the Cemeteries Branch directly and request an Interment Search. There is a fee associated with this service, but if you note that you are searching for a missing Indigenous patient from the St. Boniface Sanatorium, they may waive the fee.

10. Other Hospitals

As already noted, it is sometimes difficult to decipher if a patient was in the St. Boniface Hospital or the St. Boniface Sanatorium. Patients could also move between the two and it is possible that patients may have been sent to a Winnipeg municipal hospital. You may want to make a PHIA request (see PHIA information above) for patient records if you think that the person you are looking may have died at one of these facilities.

Please note that information requests for PHIA searches can only be made by the patient or a family member of the patient.

11. Archdiocese of Winnipeg and Archdiocese of St. Boniface Catholic Archives

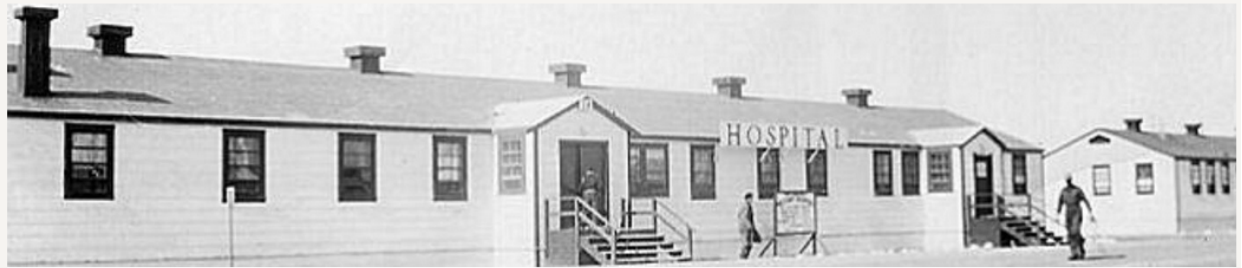
If the person you are looking for might have been Catholic, there is a small possibility that some of the records you are looking for might be at the Archdiocese of St. Boniface

<https://www.archsaintboniface.ca/main.php?p=856#gsc.tab=0> or the Archdiocese of Winnipeg <https://www.archwinnipeg.ca/main.php?p=37>.

12. Federal Voters Lists

Ancestry.ca has compiled Federal Voters Lists for the St. Boniface Sanatorium for select years from 1949 through the 1960s. Ancestry is a paid subscription service, but some libraries offer free access. Voters lists for provincial or municipal elections are not included here.

Fort Churchill Military Hospital



Fort Churchill Military Hospital, 1950s, Military Communications and Technology Museum

From its establishment in 1948, the Fort Churchill Military Hospital served Fort Churchill military personnel, but also provided medical assessment, care, and treatment to the local community and to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients brought in from the Arctic.

Because Churchill was an important waypoint in the transportation of Inuit patients from the Arctic to Indian hospitals and sanatoriums in Manitoba, the hospital may have also treated Indigenous patients in transit. We do know that some patients en route to or from southern hospitals died at or near Churchill. In 1954, an Inuit boy drowned at Churchill while travelling home from the Quebec Immigration Hospital where he had been treated for tuberculosis. A year later, in 1955, a baby who was part of a group of Inuit travelling from the Arctic to southern hospitals in Manitoba died as the group approached Churchill.

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section at the beginning of this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several "first stop" sources where researchers can begin. *You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.*

Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

Before you contact the archives or records organizations, it is good to have some basic information handy, including:

- names, including any alternates (maiden names, stepparent names, nicknames, etc.)
- where you think the person died or where they might be buried
- general time frame, especially an idea of when they may have passed away

This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person's death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section above for additional information.

You will find a fillable checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.



Nursing Sister with a patient at Fort Churchill, Library and Archives Canada, MIKAN no 4234438

1. Sanatorium Board of Manitoba

Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That's ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

2. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the Fort Churchill Military Hospital were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Using this database may be easier if you know a few tricks that are discussed earlier in this Guide. You can also find an example of how the database can provide information related to burial sites in the Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students that can be found earlier in the Guide as well.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

3. The Nanilavut Initiative

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

4. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

5. Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

There are regional MGS sites across the province. If you cannot find what you need online and/or cannot attend a regional site, you can hire a volunteer to help you search through the MGS holdings.

6. Library and Archives Canada

Many possibly helpful records are available through Library and Archives Canada (LAC) <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/index> .

Broadly, LAC's collections include schools' files that may be helpful if the person you are looking for was a student at an Indian residential school or a school located in a TB hospital. LAC also holds some records of tuberculosis surveys and some hospital admissions. For young people who entered a sanatorium, family allowance records may also be helpful in your search.

Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>

What sources can I consult that are specific to the Fort Churchill Military Hospital?

7. Churchill Cemetery Graves Database

In 2014, The Department of Geography at the University of Winnipeg created a plan and database of the marked graves <https://www.uwinnipeg.ca/geography/churchillcemetery.html> at the Churchill cemetery.

8. Provincial Hospital Records

It is not clear yet where the records from the Fort Churchill Military Hospital are held. It is possible that there are provincial hospital records that might help you in your search. To do this, make a PHIA request as outlined above for the patient's hospital records.

Norway House Indian Hospital



Norway House Indian Hospital, 1956, Charles Camsell Indian Hospital Pictorial Review: Tenth Annual - 1957

In addition to the Indian hospitals that the federal Indian Health Services (IHS) funded through its agreement with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, IHS directly administered three smaller Indian hospitals in Manitoba that treated First Nations patients, including those with tuberculosis. These three hospitals were located at Peguis First Nation (Fisher River Indian Hospital), Pine Falls/Sagkeeng First Nation (Fort Alexander Indian Hospital), and Norway House Cree Nation (Norway House Indian Hospital).

These hospitals often had connections with the Indian hospitals and sanatoriums operated by the Manitoba Sanatorium Board, and their patients were sometimes moved from the three smaller hospitals to the larger, better-equipped TB care centers. In 1943, for example, several Cross Lake Residential School students suffering from tuberculosis were sent to the Norway House Indian Hospital. At least two of these students, Nora Ross and Etienne Frogg, passed away at the Brandon Indian Sanatorium.

In 1950, Indian Affairs teamed up with the federal and provincial governments to build a winter road to run between the Saskatchewan and Ontario borders. This road was constructed primarily to facilitate the movement of patients from the

Norway House Indian Hospital to the larger and better equipped Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital near The Pas. With the new road, according to the doctor in charge of the Norway House Indian Hospital, patients could be moved by bombardier rather than having to be flown to Clearwater Lake Hospital.



Group at Norway House Indian Hospital, from left: Dr. S. Mallick; Miss C. Cadieux, R.N.; Matron Miss Jean McDonald, R.N. who was formerly assistant matron at the Charles Camsell Hospital in Edmonton, AB, July 1958. Charles Camsell Indian Hospital Pictorial Review: Eleventh Annual - 1958, CP-01-03-12

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section of this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several "first stop" sources where researchers can begin. You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.

Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

Before you contact the archives or records organizations, it is good to have some basic information handy, including:

- names, including any alternates (maiden names, stepparent names, nicknames, etc.)
- where you think the person died or where they might be buried
- general time frame, especially an idea of when they may have passed away

This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person's death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section above for additional information.

You can find a fillable checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.

1. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at Indian hospitals and sanatoriums and at the public facilities Indigenous patients could be sent to were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics' online database at <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php> . This database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Manitoba Vital Statistics Agency and ask them if you are able to request the death record you are looking for. They may or may not be able to help in this situation.

2. The Nanilavut Initiative

Using the Manitoba Vital Statistics database may be easier if you know a few tricks. See later in this Guide for information about how to search in this database by name. You may also find that using wildcard searches with this database can be helpful. To learn more about wildcard searching and using Manitoba Vital Statistics records, take a look at the MITHP Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students also later in this Guide.

3. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>

4. The Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

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Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained

online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>

What sources can I consult that are specific to the Norway House Indian Hospital?

6. Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference and the United Church of Canada Archives

Both the Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference and the United Church of Canada Archives may have records relating to the Norway House (Rossville) Cemetery, where some of the patients who passed away at the Norway House Indian Hospital were buried. You can contact these archives directly using the links below to discuss your research with their archivists.

United Church: Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference

<http://uccarchiveswinnipeg.ca/greetings/>

United Church of Canada Archives

<https://www.unitedchurcharchives.ca/>

7. The Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas

The Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas Archives

<https://archdioceseofkeewatinlepas.ca/wp/archives-office/> may have burial records for patients who died at the Norway House Indian Hospital. You can contact them with as much information as possible if the person may have received a Catholic burial and request a search of their burial records.

Administrative Assistant: Nicole Helstrom

Email: chancery@keepas.ca

76 First Street West Phone: (204) 623-6152 ext 1

P.O. Box 270

The Pas, MB R9A 1K4

8. Anglican Church of Canada General Synod Archives

The records for St. Mark's Anglican Church at Norway House the Anglican Church of Canada General Synod Archives in Toronto. <https://www.anglican.ca/archives/>

These records include a parish journal and parish registers that record baptisms, marriages, and burials of the people of Norway House and the surrounding area. These records may show information such as first and last names, date of birth, place of birth, cause of death, date of death, date and place of burial. Cemeteries include the Hudson's Bay Company cemetery, St. Mark's Anglican cemetery, Jack River cemetery, and the Rossville cemetery.

The General Synod Archives' access policy restricts the browsing of parish registers because of the personal information recorded. However, if you believe that we may have records relating to the death or burial of a loved one, searches can be requested by filling out the Parish Register Inquiry Form <https://www.anglican.ca/wp-content/uploads/GSA-Parish-Registers-Inquiry-Form-2019.pdf> with the names and dates already known. The form states the fee of \$25.00, which includes the search, copy of the original record, and a certified transcription, if required for submission to the government. Some exceptions to the fees apply.

For more information, please contact The General Synod Archives at archives@national.anglican.ca.

9. Other Hospitals

Patients could move back and forth between hospitals. These could include municipal hospitals, public sanatoriums, and Indian Hospitals and Sanatoriums. You may want to make a request under the Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) for patient records if you think that the person you are looking at might have died at one of these facilities.

Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

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10. Federal Voters Lists for the Norway House Indian Hospital

Ancestry.ca has voters' lists for select years from 1949 through the 1960s that may include patients at the Norway House Indian Hospital. These records are located behind a paywall, but some libraries offer public access to Ancestry. Voters lists for provincial or municipal elections are not included here.

Fisher River Indian Hospital



Fisher River Indian Hospital and nurses' residence, Summer 1962, MIKAN no [4326830](#), Library and Archives Canada

In addition to the Indian hospitals that the federal Indian Health Services (IHS) funded through its agreement with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, IHS directly administered three smaller Indian hospitals in Manitoba that treated First Nations patients, including those with tuberculosis. These three hospitals were located at Peguis First Nation (Fisher River Indian Hospital), Pine Falls/Sagkeeng First Nation (Fort Alexander Indian Hospital), and Norway House Cree Nation (Norway House Indian Hospital).

These hospitals often had connections with the Indian hospitals and sanatoriums operated by the Manitoba Sanatorium Board, and their patients were sometimes moved from the three smaller hospitals to the larger, better-equipped TB care centres.

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section of this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several "first stop" sources where researchers can begin. You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.

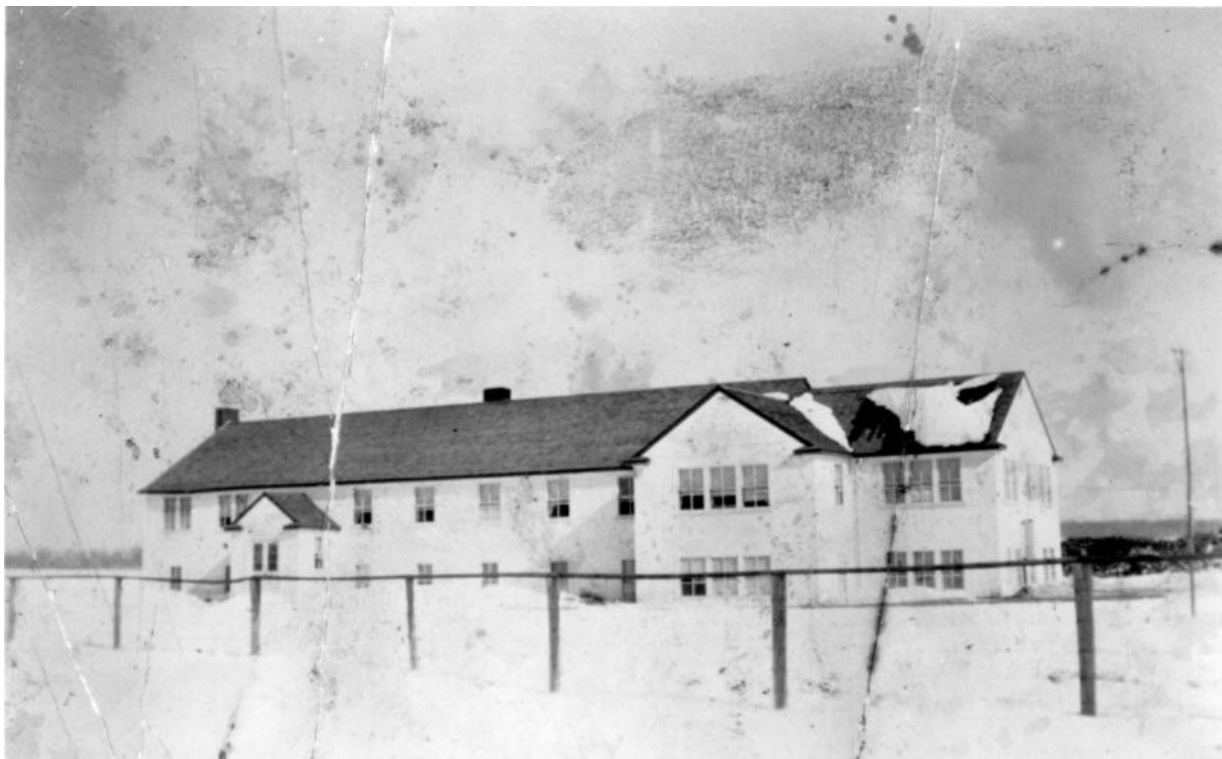
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This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person's death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section above for additional information.

You can find a fillable checklist in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.



Fisher River Indian Hospital, Peguis First Nation, Manitoba Museum EP 3068

1. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the Fisher River Indian Hospital were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

Using this database may be easier if you know a few tricks that are discussed earlier in this Guide. You can also find an example of how the database can provide information related to burial sites in the Research Case Study: Manitoba Vital Statistics and Indian Residential School Students that can be found earlier in the Guide as well.

Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

2. The Nanilavut Initiative

During its operation there were Inuit patients at the Fisher River Indian Hospital.

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

3. Government of the NWT: Medical Patient Search Project

If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

4. The Manitoba Genealogical Society

The Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) <https://mbgenealogy.com/> has a wealth of cemetery transcriptions and knowledgeable volunteers. Some of their resources are available online for free, but the best access is provided through purchasing a membership for a small fee.

Members and non-members can search the online Manitoba Names Index (MANI). You may need to try various spellings in your searches. Many of the missing TB patients were not memorialized in a published obituary or with a headstone, so the public-facing online database may not be as helpful as some of the transcriptions the MGS holds in their collections. These transcriptions are only accessible on-site at regional MGS locations or through the members-only section of the MANI database.

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Health records, family allowance files, and some school records are restricted, but you may be able to make a request to see a particular record or records relating to yourself or a person who has passed away. The request procedure is explained online <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/public/access-information-privacy/Pages/access-information-privacy.aspx>

What sources can I consult that are specific to the Fisher River Indian Hospital?

6. Archives of the Diocese of Rupert's Land

Sacramental Registers for many Anglican cemeteries can be found at the Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Rupert's Land

<https://www.rupertsland.ca/resources/archives>. These records include those for St. Peter's (Peguis) Anglican Church, where some of the patients from the Fisher River Indian Hospital were buried, along with other cemeteries as well. The general boundaries of the Diocese of Rupert's Land can be seen here <https://www.anglican.ca/about/organization/dioceses/map/>

If your search involves Manitoba, the records are likely with the Archives of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, with the Diocese of Brandon in Brandon, or with the Ministry of Mishamakwaesh, Indigenous Spiritual (formerly the Diocese of Keewatin) Archives held at the General Synod Archives in Toronto. In many cases, researchers will be interested in these archives' sacramental records: baptism, marriage, and burials.

7. Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference and the United Church of Canada Archives

Both the Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference and the United Church of Canada Archives may have records relating to the Fisher River Cemetery, where some of the patients who passed away at the Fisher River Indian Hospital were buried. You can contact these archives directly using the links below to discuss your research with their archivists.

United Church: Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference

<http://uccarchiveswinnipeg.ca/greetings/>

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8. Other Hospitals

Patients could move back and forth between hospitals. These could include municipal hospitals, public sanatoriums, and Indian Hospitals and Sanatoriums. You may want to make a request under the Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) for patient records if you think that the person you are looking at might have died at one of these facilities.

Most of the surviving records of the Sanatorium Board are held by the Archives of Manitoba. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>

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9. Federal Voters Lists for the Fisher River Indian Hospital

Ancestry.ca has voters' lists for select years from 1949 through the 1960s that may include patients at the Fisher River Indian Hospital. These records are located behind a paywall, but some libraries offer public access to Ancestry. Voters lists for provincial or municipal elections are not included here.

Pine Falls Indian Hospital at Fort Alexander



Fort Alexander Indian Hospital, Pine Falls, MB, MIKAN no [5138846](#), Library and Archives Canada

In addition to the Indian hospitals that the federal Indian Health Services (IHS) funded through its agreement with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, IHS directly administered three smaller Indian hospitals in Manitoba that treated First Nations patients, including those with tuberculosis. These three hospitals were located at Peguis First Nation (Fisher River Indian Hospital), Pine Falls/Sagkeeng First Nation (Fort Alexander Indian Hospital), and Norway House Cree Nation (Norway House Indian Hospital).

These hospitals often had connections with the Indian Hospitals and Sanatoriums operated by the Manitoba Sanatorium Board, and their patients were sometimes moved from the three smaller hospitals to the larger, better-equipped TB care centres.



Pine Falls Hospital at Fort Alexander (Sagkeeng First Nation), 1952. The larger general hospital is in the foreground and the smaller Indian Hospital (white building) is in the background. Manitoba Museum, EP 1726.1

Where should I begin?

Before you begin your search, read the 'Where Do I Begin?' section at the beginning of this Guide, including the Research Tips.

Depending on where your family or community member lived there are several "first stop" sources where researchers can begin. You may also find it helpful to come back to these sources if you have started somewhere else but hit a dead-end in your research.

Your research will take time. And maybe a lot of time, depending on how quickly various organizations respond your requests. Start the process of contacting them and requesting records as early as possible.

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This last piece of information is especially important for burial records, which sometimes contain personal health information (eg. the cause of death). In those cases, that record may be restricted, and you may have to wait a certain amount of time after a person's death to access the records. In Manitoba, death records become unrestricted 70 years after death at which point some of the information becomes available in the [Manitoba Vital Statistics online database](#). See the Manitoba Vital Statistics section above for additional information.

You can find a fillable form in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.

1. The Manitoba Vital Statistics Database

Many of the deaths that occurred at the Dynevor Indian Hospital were recorded with Manitoba's Vital Statistics Agency. If the death occurred more than 70 years ago, you can search for the person's name in the Manitoba Vital Statistics online database <https://vitalstats.gov.mb.ca/Query.php>. The database is updated every three months, so deaths that occurred between October and December of a year may not be added until sometime after January.

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Note: If you are looking for a family member who may have passed away less than 70 years ago, you can contact the Vital Statistics Agency and ask if you are able to request their death record. They may or may not be able to help in this situation, but you can ask.

2. The Nanilavut Initiative

If you are searching for an Inuit patient from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, you can contact the Nanilavut Initiative at <https://irc.inuvialuit.com/service/nanilavut-initiative>. The Nanilavut Initiative was established following the Qikiqtani Truth Commission to help Inuvialuit and Inuit from across Canada locate lost loved ones who did not return home after being sent to southern hospitals during the Tuberculosis Epidemic (1940s to 1960s).

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If you are searching for a patient connected to the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to assist you through their Medical Patient Search Project. Through this project the Government of the Northwest Territories may be able to help you by searching records located in the NWT Archives. You can contact them through their website at <https://www.nwtarchives.ca/>.

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What sources can I consult that are specific to the Pine Falls Indian Hospital at Fort Alexander?

6. The Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas

The Archdiocese of Keewatin-Le Pas Archives <https://archdioceseofkeewatinlepas.ca/wp/archives-office/> may have burial records for patients who died at Pine Falls Fort Alexander Indian Hospital. You can contact them with as much information as possible if the person may have received a Catholic burial and request a search of their burial records.

Administrative Assistant: Nicole Helstrom
Email: chancery@keepas.ca
76 First Street West Phone: (204) 623-6152 ext 1
P.O. Box 270
The Pas, MB R9A 1K4

7. Anglican Church of Canada General Synod Archives

There may also be relevant records located at the Anglican Church of Canada General Synod Archives in Toronto. <https://www.anglican.ca/archives/>

The General Synod Archives' access policy restricts the browsing of parish registers because of the personal information recorded. However, if you believe that we may have records relating to the death or burial of a loved one, searches can be requested by filling out the Parish Register Inquiry Form <https://www.anglican.ca/wp-content/uploads/GSA-Parish-Registers-Inquiry-Form-2019.pdf> with the names and dates already known. The form states the fee of \$25.00, which includes the search, copy of the original record, and a certified transcription, if required for submission to the government. Some exceptions to the fees apply.

For more information, please contact The General Synod Archives at archives@national.anglican.ca.

8. Other Archives

If the person you are looking for was not Anglican or Catholic, you may want to contact these archives:

United Church: Conference of Manitoba Northwestern Ontario & All Native Circle Conference

<http://uccarchiveswinnipeg.ca/greetings/>

United Church of Canada Archives

<https://www.unitedchurcharchives.ca/>

Presbyterian Church in Canada Archives

<https://presbyterianarchives.ca>

9. Other Hospitals

Patients could move back and forth between hospitals. These could include municipal hospitals, public sanatoriums, and Indian Hospitals and Sanatoriums. You may want to make a request under the Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) for patient records if you think that the person you are looking at might have died at one of these facilities. Access to records that include information that may identify individual patients is restricted under the Manitoba Personal Health Information Act. You can view this legislation here

<https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/index.html>

You can request that a search be performed in these restricted records, including the SBM Central Tuberculosis Register, to see if there is information about a specific patient. To request these records, you can fill out and submit a Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) request. You can download the form to make a PHIA request at <https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/phia/docs/access.pdf>

These PHIA request forms *are not designed for historical record requests* and the form may ask you to provide information or proof that is not available to you. That's ok. Just fill in the information that you have and indicate how you are related to the patient in question. Please note that information requests for PHIA searches can only be made by the patient, a person the patient designates, or a family member of the patient if the patient has passed away.

10. Federal Voters Lists for the Norway House Indian Hospital

Ancestry.ca has voters' lists for select years from 1949 through the 1960s that may include this hospital. These records are located behind a paywall, but some libraries offer public access to Ancestry. Voters lists for provincial or municipal elections are not included here.

Appendix A

CHECKLIST: What do I Know?

To begin your search, it is helpful to gather as much information as possible. Write down your answers and, as your research progresses, you may be able to come back and add more information. If you don't know much, that's ok. Just fill in what you can.

- 1. First and middle name(s) of the missing person.** Be sure to include formal names, nicknames, and any spelling variations you can think of (for instance, Betsie could be Betsey, Betsy, or even Elizabeth).
- 2. Last name of the missing person.** Include possible different spellings. Also, if they might have had stepparents or been adopted by or lived with someone or another family, include their last name as possible here. Include women's married and maiden last names if you can.
- 3. Community of the missing person.** There may be more than one community to which they are connected. If the person was at school when they were sent to hospital, include the name and location of the school here.
- 4. Birthdate, or age of person when they were sent to hospital.** Even a rough estimate can be helpful.
- 5. Parents of the missing person.** Include stepparents, adopted family (including customary adoption). Were any of them sent to a hospital? Do you know which one(s)?

- 6. Siblings of the missing person.** Include step siblings and cousin siblings. Were any of them sent to a hospital? Do you know which one(s)

- 7. Any faith community or religious affiliation of the missing person.**

- 8. Any faith community or religious affiliation of the family** of the missing person.

- 9. Date the missing person was sent to the hospital.** Even a rough estimate can be helpful.

- 10. Name of the hospital the missing person might have been sent to.** Even a rough estimate or name of a nearby community can be helpful. For example, "close to Winnipeg" narrows the options down to two hospitals.

- 11. Any stories you might know or have heard** about where they were sent, when they were sent, who sent them, anyone who was sent with them, etc.

Appendix B

Accessing Records through the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation

The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation (NCTR)'s collections are focused on records by and about the Indian Residential School (IRS) system in Canada.

If the loved one you are researching attended an IRS, you may be able to find some information about them either through records that are publicly available on the NCTR's website: <https://nctr.ca/records/view-your-records/archives/>

Or by making a specific request for their records: <https://nctr.ca/records/access-your-records/survivor-access/>

The NCTR's collections also contain some hospital or sanatorium-related records that may include individuals who did not attend an IRS.

Researchers should be aware, however, that at the time of writing (June 2023) wait times for requests for records from the NCTR are long, and it may be possible to locate the same records more quickly through other sources included in this Guide.

