



STREET RENAMING REQUEST

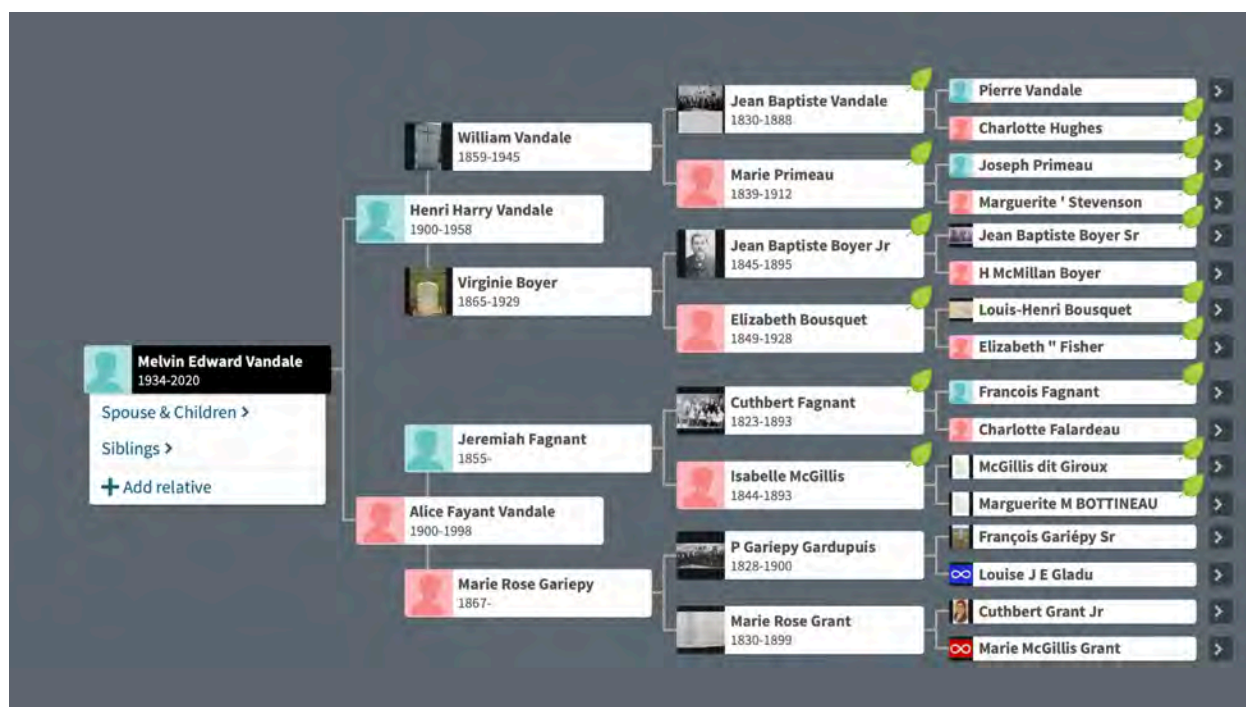
VANDALE AVE.

SUBMITTED BY ANGELA SCHMOLKE
ON BEHALF OF THE VANDALE FAMILY

Thank you for taking the time to review this submission. My name is Angela Schmolke. I am the granddaughter of the late, and amazing, Melvin Vandale who passed away in July of 2020, I am the Great-Granddaughter of Harry Vandale, who passed away at the age of 58 after falling from the Queen Elizabeth Power Station while at work, and I am the 2nd Great Granddaughter of William Vandale, an honorary lifetime member of the Saskatchewan Métis Association and one of the early leaders of the Saskatoon Métis Society in 1936. William Vandale's paternal line traces through French Canadian Voyageurs, back to early French settlers from Vernantes France in 1627.

I am writing on behalf of my family to formally ask the City of Saskatoon to consider renaming McPherson Avenue, to Vandale Avenue. This document will offer a glimpse into the characters, experiences and contributions that my ancestors have made to preserve their culture, to protect our people, and to maintain their livelihoods. It will depict their quiet leadership, and unrelenting resilience, while demonstrating historical connections to McPherson Avenue.

Before I begin, I would like to share an image that depicts the Vandale Genealogy, as far back as my 4th Great Grandfather, Pierre Vandale, and starting with my charismatic, loving, Grandfather, the late Melvin Vandale. As you can see from this tree, our family is connected to the Fagnant's (also spelled Fyant), Grant's, Boyer's, Primeau's, Gladu's, Gariépy's among other notable Metis families. My Grandmother, Alice Vandale (nee Fyant) was the great-granddaughter of Cuthbert Grant Jr., who led the Métis to victory at Seven Oaks in 1816 and founded the Métis community Grantown (later St. François Xavier), Manitoba, in 1824.



In early March, my Aunt Shelly Vandale started a petition after learning that researchers in Saskatoon had suggested that McPherson Avenue be changed, in light of the policies that the former Interior Minister to Prime Minister John A. MacDonald, David Lewis MacPherson had implemented. MacPherson's policies led to significant hardship, suffering, trauma and loss for Metis people. Shelly, the daughter of Melvin Vandale and Wendy, her sister, told our family about this, and urged everyone to get involved in trying to have the street renamed after the Vandale's. I offered to help, and began to research the history of our family to a much greater degree than I had ever done before. I am submitting this with immense pride, some sadness, and amazement as I reflect on and share how my family, the Vandale's fit into the history of not just Saskatoon, but of our country. The Vandale's were never motivated by titles, awards, or accolades and were often seen playing a supportive role to pave the way for other Metis leaders. But they were incredible leaders, nonetheless. They led through perseverance, love for others, and unrelenting commitment to doing what they felt to be right.

The Star Phoenix, CTV News, and Global News in March of 2021 provided coverage of concerns raised about the history of MacPherson, and a desire to encourage reconciliation by renaming McPherson Avenue. According to a March 5th, 2021 article in the Star Phoenix, the street had been named after the former Interior Minister of John A. MacDondald, David Lewis MacPherson. MacPherson established policy that has been described as "egregarious" colonial policy, policy that would directly impact the lives of my ancestors, along with the entire Metis population in our community and beyond. Despite initial resistance, MacPherson pushed his policies forward and in doing so, played a role in the 1885 Resistance.

The March 5th, 2021 Star Phoenix article, written by Alex MacPherson states the following:

"According to historian Keith Carlson, temperance colony activist John Lake named the street in his honour after the politician intervened and stopped the surveying of long, narrow Metis river lots in the area

Carlson, a Canada Research Chair in Indigenous history at the University of the Fraser Valley, said Lake initially took his request to the federal surveyor general, who declined, before turning to Macdonald.

Macdonald passed the matter on to his interior minister, Carlson said, and the surveying underwent a significant change, leading Lake to write, "orders were telegraphed to them to lay (them) out in square sections."

"I then returned to the colony (and) found the survey of the town site progressing finely," Lake wrote".

Further in this article, The Star Phoenix goes on to quote well-respected Assistant Professor of History from the University of Saskatchewan, Cheryl Troupe:

"Cheryl Troupe, an assistant professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan specializing in Indigenous history, said there is a rich history of First Nations and Metis people living in the area before they were ultimately forced to move.

"I think naming that street after someone from that particular community would go a long way in acknowledging that history and that experience here," she said".

The area that Troupe refers to is the Round Prairie area, where my 2nd Great-Grandfather William Vandale resided, before being driven out of the area due to participation in the Resistance in 1885. He would return to the area in the early 1900's after taking Scrip, an inherent Metis right, but a system designed for failure. It was only with the failure of the scrip system that necessitated that Metis families take up Homesteads, leading William Vandal to apply for and obtained Homestead rights.

*In 2009, Troupe wrote a thesis titled, **MÉTIS WOMEN: SOCIAL STRUCTURE, URBANIZATION AND POLITICAL ACTIVISM, 1850-1980**. Her thesis is fascinating and examines the relationships, land ownership and geneology of Metis families that occupied the Round Prairies area, as well as their migration away from the area and back after the Resistance of 1885. It specifically mentions William Vandale, my 2nd Great-Grandfather, as well as my 2nd Great Grandfather, Alice Vandale's (nee Fyant) father, Jeremiah Fyant (also spelled Fagnant, Fayant, Fiant), who both held land near McPherson Avenue in the early 1900's.*

Cheryl Troupe's thesis indicates:

"From a survey of homestead records, it also appears that William Vandale homesteaded as early as 1901 on SW 16-36-5-W3.³³ At the time, this piece of land was at the southern edge of the city limits in the Nutana area".

Troupe goes on to say:

"A survey of 1930s voters lists and Henderson's Directories indicates that William Vandale was also living in Nutana 1934.³⁹ As mentioned above, he was identified as homesteading on SW16-36-5-W3 in 1901.⁴⁰ Therefore,

sometime between 1901 and 1934, Vandale moved into the city. This is again evidence of the slow migration of Métis families to the city”.

With respect to Jeremiah Fyant, Troupe states:

“It also appears that Frederick Fayant has married into the Round Prairie families, as his wife was buried at Round Prairie prior to 1939.³⁰ From a review of the 1906 Government of Canada Census, we see that both Alexander and Frederick are the children of Mrs. Jerome Fayant and that in 1906 her family was already living Nutana.³¹ Sometime between 1906 and the 1930s, the Fayants moved from Nutana to the west side of the city. Other Métis families listed in the 1906. Census as having a post office address in Nutana included the family of William Latond. [sic], Joseph Belanger, Carbot Fyant, William Fyant [sic], Isidore Poronto [sic], and Reator Songory [sic].³²

When comparing land descriptions recorded in the census it appears that William Latond [sic], Joseph Belanger, Carbot Fyant [sic] and William Fyant resided close to one another on 36-35-5-W3, while Isidore Poronto [sic], Jerry Fyant, and Reator Songory [sic] resided on 28-35-5-W3”.

Troupe’s research demonstrates that both of my Grandfather’s parents, maternal and paternal, lived in the area surrounding McPherson Avenue. William’s Vandal’s home addresses would later be listed as 437 Taylor Street, and 1915 William Avenue and 1510 4th Street. All very close to McPherson Avenue.

In an article in the Star Phoenix from March 2, 1945, William Vandal is described as having been one of the Old Timers from the Exhibition area, where he lived and hunted prior to the arrival of settlers to the area. He is also described as a lifetime, honorary member of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan.

William Vandal was alongside Louis Riel during the Battle of Batoche. The Star Phoenix Article states:

William Vandale, 1915 William Avenue, who observed his 86th birthday on August 15th, was recently made an honorary life member of the Saskatchewan Metis Association. He was born on the Red River and hunted buffalo around Saskatoon years before the white settler filed on the homestead which is now

Exhibition Park. Mr. Vandale was the oldest oldtimer at the Saskatoon Exhibition on Pioneer Day, 1937. At that time he lived in a tent near Exhibition Park.

"Once," he said, "I lived in a room in the summer-time but it choked me."

He was with Louis Riel in the rebellion of 1885 and was one of the four men who began the battle of Batoche when they held off Middleton's soldiers, allowing the Metis to escape from Fish Creek. He had often hunted over the plains in company with Gabriel Dumont.

When war broke out in 1914, the old fellow, then nearly 60, told a recruiting officer he was 42 and got himself enlisted in the Western battalion. Now one of his sons, Harry, is with the Canadian Army overseas and another, Albert, is training at Maple Creek.

Twelve of Mr. Vandale's grandsons are serving in Canada's armed forces. In the R.C.A.F. are George and Harry at Saskatoon, Clifford at Dafoe, Delmar at Macleod, Alberta, and Edward at Paulson Man.

Jimmy, Billy and Bobby are over-seas with the Saskatoon Light Infantry, Michael is training at Maple Creek. Bill Camponi is with the 1st Division, P.L.D.G., Recce. Roy and Mickey Birmingham are overseas with the R.C.A.S.C. Mr. Vandale's son, George was wounded while serving in the First Great War."

My Grandfather was animated, jovial and funny and I think his Grandfather may have had many of these same traits. When I read this article, I picture William animatedly telling the Star Phoenix reporter about how the walls of a home once choked him in the summer and I laugh to myself. But when I reflect on his life, I feel deeply saddened by what he endured.

This article doesn't mention the fact that William Vandal Sr., my 2nd Great-Grandfather, lost his son, William Alfred Vandale, my Great Uncle, in action on Feb 13, 1917 in a battle that played a key part in the preparations for the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

William Alfred Vandale is buried in the VILLERS STATION CEMETERY, VILLERS-AU-BOIS. A link to which is below.

<https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/60407/W%20A%20VANDALE/>

Jamees Howard Vandale son of William Sr. was in the 65th Battalion but transferred to the 46th Battalion. His medal records show he served in France. He had eye problems and is listed as nearly blind in his left eye.

His service file can be found here: Click on B9900-S007 to download the file.

<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/personnel-records/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=621187>

Albert John Vandale son of William Sr. was also in the 46th Battalion

At one point he was running to a sniper's dugout and tripped which resulted in his rifle discharging and wounding his left hand. He was brought up for court martial as this appear to the officers as a self-inflicted wound. During the trial one of his fellow soldiers came forward with an eyewitness account that Albert had tripped on a communication wire in his haste to reach his post. Albert was cleared of charges and returned to duty.

The soldier who testified for Albert was named William Wallay service number 127467. William Wallay was killed in action on Oct. 26th 1917.

Albert's service file can be found here: Click on B9900-S006 to download the file.

<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/personnel-records/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=621186>

In the book, **Suicide Battalion, One Remarkable Battalion's Journey Through the First World War**, authors J.L. McWilliams and R. James Steel write about initiation of the soldiers of the 46th Battalion in September of 1916, as they were directed to raid the German army's trenches.

A soldier of the 46th Battalion, Private Jim Broomhead describes the fear of the soldiers as they waited for a signal to leave their trenches to raid the German trenches and the courage of one of the Vandale brothers.

"Some Officer gives us the signal, and over the top we go in single file. The first one out is a huge French-Canadian Indian by the name of Vandale. He was one of the bravest men I ever knew. It ended up he was the first one of our fellows in the German trench. Jimmy Jackson and myself being snipers are the last out of the trench. We hardly got

through the wire when all hell breaks loose. Our own artillery had opened barrage on us! The officer had sent us out too early shells are crashing everywhere and the Germans are throwin up flares so it's bright as day. The din was tremendous. I wasn't even clear of our barbed wire when I see that huge Vandale running back to our trench. That was enough for me! I turns and gives a great running jump and comes crashing down on top of the officer who had sent us out early."

After receiving the command too early from the Commanding Officer, the soldiers would be ordered to return to the German trenches. This raid would ultimately lead to the first prisoner being captured by the 46th Batallion.

There were over 40 Vandale's from our family who fought for the rights of Metis people in 1885, enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in WW1 and/or WW2, including my 2nd Great-Grandfather, William who attempted to enlist after aging out of service. I've included his service records in my submission. I have wondered what it was, that led him to want to serve his country at his age and while we will never really know, I know that my ancestors were driven to do what was right, no matter the cost. Based on his Attestation Paper, it would appear that he tried to enlist just weeks before two of his three sons would sail to Britain.

William Vandale Sr., my second Great-Grandfather attempted to enlist in the R.C.A.F to serve in WW1, long after agining out of service. The Library Archives of Canada show him enlising on June 15, 1916 just as his sons were leaving to fight in the war. The close proximity between when William Vandale Sr. enlisted, and the departure of his sons to France, which is documented

The Vandale's were never ones to seek accolades, and in many ways, this suggestion to change McPherson Avenue to Vandale Avenue may have gone against the grain of their cooperative nature. However, in the context of fighting for what is right and just, this suggestion would fall very much in line with their good characters and values. What they did well was to quietly help others, and when we discussed this submission as a family, we felt that our ancestors would be okay with this if they knew that it was restoring something for the greater good, something for all Metis people.

My 3rd Great-Grandfather, Jean-Baptiste was a Captain in Louis Riel's Diazines and fought alongside Gabriel Dumont in the Battle of Batoche. When Gabriel Dumont was grazed by a bullet to his skull, he gave Jean-Baptiste his famous rifle and urged him to continue fighting. Jean-Baptiste would lose a son, Joseph (28), in battle, and a daughter Ann whose death is likely attributed to the conditions that Metis people were

subject to during the Resistance. Jean Baptiste would also lose nephew, Joseph Vandal, who was violently killed on the final day of the battle. The elder of the two Joseph Vandal's had his home vandalized and burnt to the ground, while his wife was found by Gabriel Dumont, carrying her disabled daughter through the fields to escape to safety. Joseph would also lose two Aunties. Jean-Baptiste's father, Pierre was one of the signatories and participated in meetings to address broken promises made by the Government of Canada to the Metis people dating back to the 1870's.

I've included a well-known picture of Metis prisoners, handcuffed together outside of the courthouse, many of whom were arrested and charged with treason. Three of these men are my ancestors. Jean Baptiste Vandal, his nephew, Pierre Vandal, and Pierre Gariepy, Alice Vandale (nee Fyant's) Grandfather (see family tree).

At the time of this submission, our family was in the process of requesting Residential School records for William and Virgine Vandal's children. We know that their children did attend residential school but don't know who attended, where they attended and for how long. We believe that they may have attended St. Michael's Residential School and that William's young son, who is recorded as having died at a young age, may have died at St. Michael's Residential school in the early 1900's. His name was Joseph Vandale, and listed in the deaths of Residential Schools is a Joseph Valdale, which we believe is actually William's young son Joseph. The suffering of our ancestors was not a topic of conversation, but the impact of their experiences was palpable and the fear, immense. My Grandfather, Melvin and his brothers Harry, Gordon, Lionel, Ernie were not to speak their native tongue, Mischif, and were discouraged from connecting with their Metis Culture by their mother, whose life we've only begun to explore, a life she lived and died keeping largely private from even her own family. But the boys found a way to connect with their culture and with our people. They found their voice through music, and connection to their culture through service to Metis people.

The truth of the character of the Vandale family lies not so much in their battles, and trauma, but in their resilience and their ability to find peace, and bring joy to others, and in their perseverance.

My Grandfather, Melvin Vandale was an immensely talented musician, and Metis Fiddler. He was known by many and loved and respected by all. He was once nominated for a Saskatchewan Country Music Performer of the Year Award, for performances that infused connection to his Metis culture through his performances to his multi-cultured audiences. He performed annually at Back to Batoche, Louis Riel Day, and at numerous other Indigenous Cultural Celebrations. In 2008, he was humbly

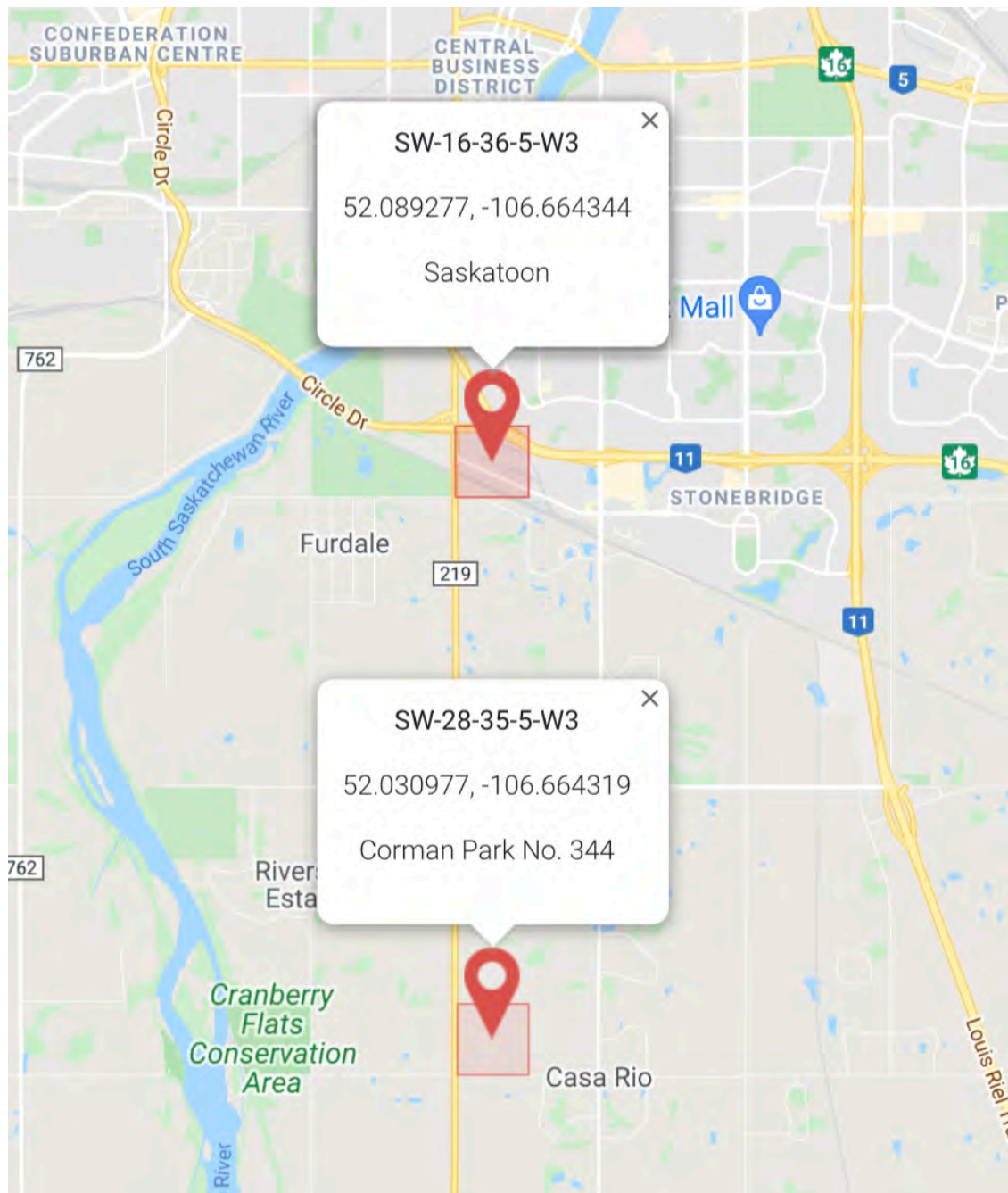
honored as Mr. Batoche, which was extremely fitting for Mel Vandale....who also happened to be the 4th Great Grandson of Jean Baptiste Letendre, dit Batoche. Mel was a leader in his workplace, promoting healthy workplaces through leadership roles in his Union, perhaps a quiet tribute to his father who died as a result of a workplace injury while working for a Crown Corporation. His brothers, Lionel, Gordon and Ernie were involved as founding members of the Saskatchewan Native Housing Corporation Ltd. which was incorporated in January of 1974 and were employed by the Saskatchewan Metis Association to support Metis people in our community.

What makes our submission and our request both symbolic and sentimental is our families connections to McPherson Avenue. Harry and Alice Vandal were one of the very first families to own a home on McPherson Avenue. Their children and grandchildren have fond memories of McPherson Avenue. Restoring the name to the name of a family like the Vandale's would go a long way to healing wounds, and returning what has been taken.

We have support for this submission from the coordinators of a petition that was started to change the street name to Arcand. They have since amended their naming suggestion and concur with the suitability of Vandale as a replacement name for McPherson. We wish to also state that our family wholeheartedly supports having a very prominent street named after John Arcand, in recognition of his significant contributions to the Metis community.

Thank you for reviewing this request. I am including a number of images and documents that tell the stories of my ancestors far better than I am able to. My family has been anxiously contacting me regularly to find out about the status of this process so we await your response.

Thank you for giving this submission your careful and heartfelt consideration of this submission.



William Vandal Homestead (top), Jeremiah Fyant Land (bottom)
See Figure 14 of Troupe's thesis for another diagram.

Saskatoon Native, H. Vandale Dead

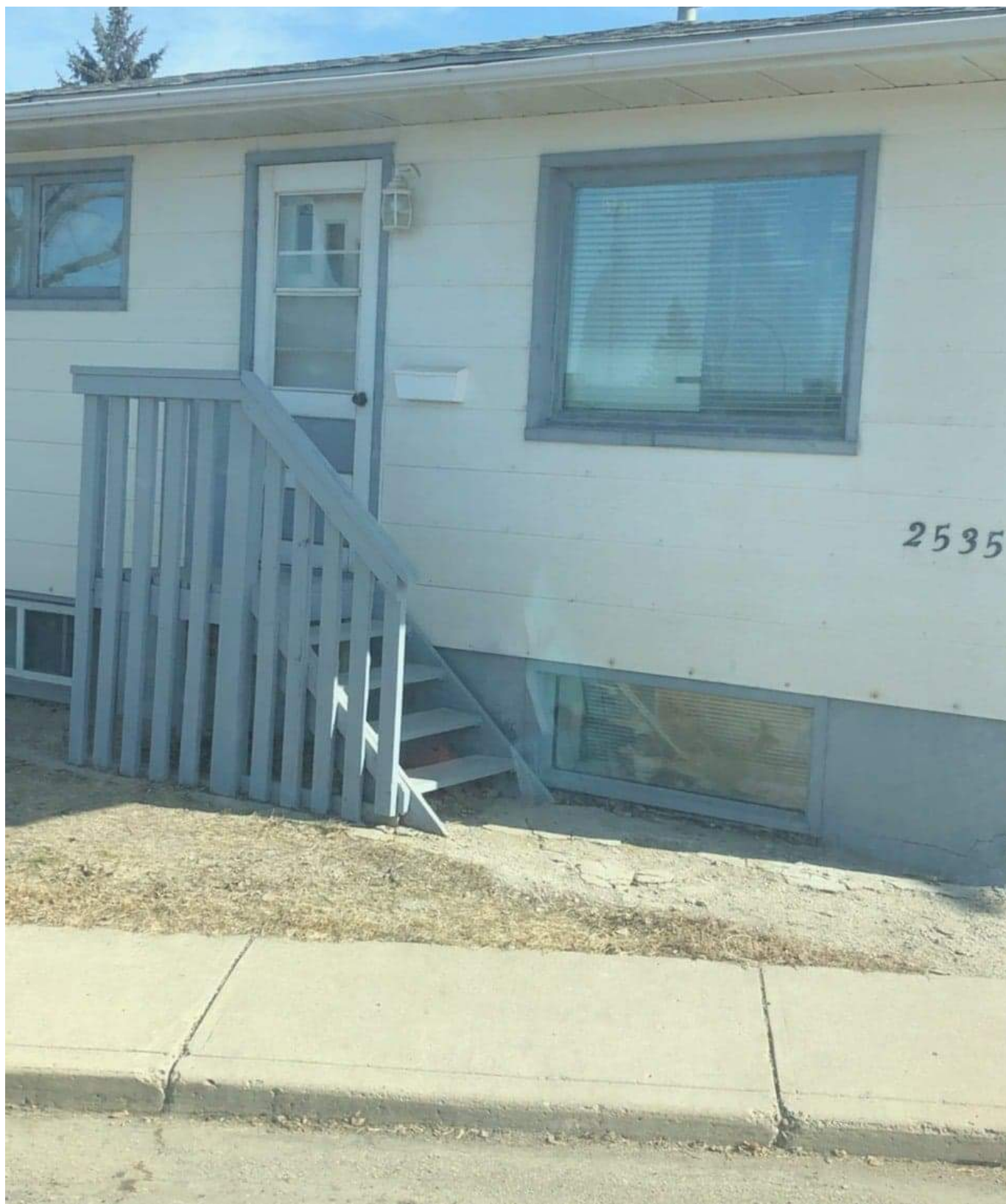
Born in Saskatoon 57 years ago, Harry Vandale, 2535 McPherson Avenue, died suddenly on Friday. Requiem mass will be sung at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in St. Joseph's Church, with burial in Soldiers' Field, Woodlawn Cemetery. Saskatoon Funeral Home has charge of arrangements.

Mr. Vandale, who served with the SLI in the Second World War, had worked in Saskatoon most of his life as a carpenter.

He is survived by his widow, five sons, Joe, Gordon, Harry Jr., Melvin and Lionel, all of Saskatoon. Three brothers and three sisters also survive.



2535 McPherson Avenue - Initial Build
Harry and Alice Vandal Family Home



2535 McPherson Avenue - Recent Picture - Former Vandale Family Home



2535 McPherson Avenue - Former Vandale Family Home

Has 12 Grandsons in Services



William Vandale, 1915 William Avenue, who observed his 86th birthday on August 15, was recently made an honorary life member of the Saskatchewan Metis Association. He was born on the Red River and hunted buffalo around Saskatoon years before the first white settler filed on the homestead which is now Exhibition Park. Mr. Vandale was the oldest old-timer at the Saskatoon Exhibition on Pioneer's Day, 1937. At that time he lived in a tent near Exhibition Park.

"Once," he said, "I lived in a room in the summer time but it choked me."

He was with Louis Riel in the rebellion of 1885 and was one of the four men who began the battle of Batoche when they held up Middleton's soldiers, allowing the Metis to escape from Fish Creek. He had often hunted over the

plains in company with Gabriel Dumont.

When war broke out in 1914, the old fellow, then nearly 60, told a recruiting officer he was 42 and got himself enlisted in a Western battalion. Now one of his sons, Harry, is with the Canadian Army overseas and another, Albert, is training at Maple Creek.

Twelve of Mr. Vandale's grandsons are serving in Canada's armed forces. In the R.C.A.F. are George and Harry at Saskatoon, Clifford at Dafoe, Delmar at Macleod, Alberta, and Edward at Paulson, Man.

Jimmy, Billy and Bobby are overseas with the Saskatoon Light Infantry, Michael is training at Maple Creek. Bill Camponi is with the 1st Division, P.L.D.G., Recife. Roy and Mickey Birmingham are overseas with the R.C.A.S.C.

Mr. Vandale's son, George, was wounded while serving in the First Great War.

Old Will's Club

Comes Here

Metis of This City Organize

Set Up Local Branch of
Society; M. Vandale
Is President

REBELLION VETS

FULL SLATE OF OFFICERS AND
EXECUTIVE CHOSEN AT
MEETING SUNDAY

The Metis residents of the district of Saskatoon held an organization meeting Sunday and a branch of the Saskatchewan Metis Society was set up with the following officers: President, Michael Vandale; vice-president, Alec Brabant; second vice-president, William Vandale; secretary-treasurer, James Bullard; executive committee, Charlie Landry, Isidore Trottier, Alec Fayant, Charlie Ouellette and Mrs. Pete Trottier.

REBELLION VETERANS

William Vandale, who is 82 years of age, is a veteran insurgent of the Riel rebellion. He fought at the Duck Lake, Fish Creek and Batoche battles and never was wounded. He tells of the incident when Captain French was shot by an insurgent sniper named Donald Ross. Donald Ross was an uncle of Jules Marion, of Meadow Lake, former M.L.A., and who is likely to be the next member for Athabaska. The old warrior is still hale and hearty and has retained all his faculties.

Isidore and William Trottier are both rebellion veterans. Trottier fought at Fish Creek and Batoche with an old muzzle loader.

Many of the Metis are descendants of the Old Country French who accompanied Jacques Cartier in 1554 and Champlain 100 years later to the new country. Many adopted the Indian mode of living and took Indian wives.

The newly organized association, James Bullard, is a graduate of St. John's College, Winnipeg, and is the claims agent of the C.N.R. in this city.

WAR DIARY OR INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

Army Form C. 2118.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	10	Remarks and references to Appendices			
			<p>will take steps to ensure that the procedure is especially strictly complied with.</p> <p>B.H.Q.15. Will be in the first Reserve Line, Left of POPPY LANE.</p> <p>G.A. DANN., Capt & Adjut., 46th Canadian Infantry.</p> <p>ISSUED at 9.55 a.m. o'clock by runner., Sept. 16th. 1916. COPY NO. 1. Officer copy.</p> <p>The following Officers, N.C.O.'s and men took part in the raid:-</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p>Bombers. Lieut. S.W. Scott. 426433. Sgt. Walker. A.R. 472666. Cpl. Mardock. O.C. 472910. Pte. Belliveau. J. 472665. Craner. W.O. 472186. Davis. R.J. 472888. Ayrey. A. 472762. Howarth. J.E. 472764. McMillan. A.C. 474348. Price. S.E. 472760. Roemers. W. 474240. Worthington. 426800. Cpl. Ryder. F. 437665. Pte. Armstrong. O.B. 436704. Archer. M.A. 437981. Brown. A. 437519. Boon. C.E. 437491. Cooley. R.H.W. 437561. Gunn. J.M. 436329. Carson. R.H.A. 437871. Gibson. F.W. 436547. Hobson. A. 437260. Howard. G.</p> </td> <td> <p>Scouts & Snipers. Lieut. Cattell. 472181. Pte. Berry. J.W. 472020. Edgar. D.M. 472114. Arnault. H. 437188. Griffiths. C.J. 474116. Broomhead. J.W. 474070. Jackson. J.N. 472487. James. C.W. 474100. Heather. F.W. 219989. Flegg. T.R. 472886. Vandale. W.A. 472551. Vandale. H.A. 474236. Ranger. 474223. Carlson. E.B. 126193. Edwards.</p> </td> <td> <p>M.G.S. (Contd.) 438000. Pte. Boxall. E.J. 487478. Moslin. W.F.</p> <p>Stretcher Bearers. 474136. Pte. Ryan. M.F. 474342. Glydon. C. 472260. Peck. C. 472866. Gower. F.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Bombers. Lieut. S.W. Scott. 426433. Sgt. Walker. A.R. 472666. Cpl. Mardock. O.C. 472910. Pte. Belliveau. J. 472665. Craner. W.O. 472186. Davis. R.J. 472888. Ayrey. A. 472762. Howarth. J.E. 472764. McMillan. A.C. 474348. Price. S.E. 472760. Roemers. W. 474240. Worthington. 426800. Cpl. Ryder. F. 437665. Pte. Armstrong. O.B. 436704. Archer. M.A. 437981. Brown. A. 437519. Boon. C.E. 437491. Cooley. R.H.W. 437561. Gunn. J.M. 436329. Carson. R.H.A. 437871. Gibson. F.W. 436547. Hobson. A. 437260. Howard. G.</p>	<p>Scouts & Snipers. Lieut. Cattell. 472181. Pte. Berry. J.W. 472020. Edgar. D.M. 472114. Arnault. H. 437188. Griffiths. C.J. 474116. Broomhead. J.W. 474070. Jackson. J.N. 472487. James. C.W. 474100. Heather. F.W. 219989. Flegg. T.R. 472886. Vandale. W.A. 472551. Vandale. H.A. 474236. Ranger. 474223. Carlson. E.B. 126193. Edwards.</p>	<p>M.G.S. (Contd.) 438000. Pte. Boxall. E.J. 487478. Moslin. W.F.</p> <p>Stretcher Bearers. 474136. Pte. Ryan. M.F. 474342. Glydon. C. 472260. Peck. C. 472866. Gower. F.</p>		
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2449 Wt. W14957/M90 750,000 1/16 J.B.C. & A. Forms/C.2118

Electricians' union plans new proposal

By Larry Johnsrude
of the Star-Phoenix

Striking electricians plan to present contractors with a proposal for settling the contentious camp clause issue in hopes of effecting a break in their four-month-long strike.

Business agent Gus Gerecke of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said the union has been working on a meeting for Thursday or Friday with Saskatchewan Construction Labor Relations Council negotiators to present a new proposal.

Although he wouldn't detail the specifics, he said the proposal will involve a procedure to settle the is-

sue, which has been central to the strike.

The 1,200 electricians are among the four trades which are still on strike. Carpenters went back two weeks ago but the camp clause was not an issue in their strike.

The Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, which on Saturday rejected a tentative contract, has also been seeking a renewed round of bargaining although a date hasn't been set.

Saskatoon local representative Ed Garry said some of the members on the eight-man bargaining team have resigned following the general membership's rejection of the tentative pact. Garry, who was against the agreement, said he has no intention of resigning.

The plumbers have been proposing the issue be sent to a board of conciliation for a ruling. Its determination would not be binding but would provide a third-party opinion on the issue that has kept union and management at loggerheads throughout.

Gerecke would not say whether his union's proposal involves a conciliation board.

The electrical and plumbers' unions, as well as the insulators and millwrights who are also on strike, are seeking retention of a clause in the former contract allowing members the option to be paid a living allowance in lieu of living in company-provided camps when on jobs away from home.

Meanwhile, plumbers' strike committee head Mel Vandale said non-striking union members will be asked not to cross picket lines today at construction projects at City Hall, the Market Mall shopping centre and the Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation project.

The plumbers had lifted the lines when the carpenters settled but began picketing again Monday following their rejection of the contract.

Vandale said work continued Monday and Tuesday at the sites because the plumbers weren't keeping the other trades from their jobs.

However, he expected construction to halt today with the increased picketing.

Saskatoon Native, H. Vandale Dead

Born in Saskatoon 57 years ago, Harry Vandale, 2535 McPherson Avenue, died suddenly on Friday. Requiem mass will be sung at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in St. Joseph's Church, with burial in Soldiers' Field, Woodlawn Cemetery. Saskatoon Funeral Home has charge of arrangements.

Mr. Vandale, who served with the SLI in the Second World War, had worked in Saskatoon most of his life as a carpenter.

He is survived by his widow, five sons, Joe, Gordon, Harry Jr., Melvin and Lionel, all of Saskatoon. Three brothers and three sisters also survive.

accent HISTORY

The Battle of Batoche as viewed by Dumont

It was growing light, on April 24, when we entered Batoche. I attribute our success to Riel's prayers; all during the engagement, he prayed with his arms crossed and he made the women and children pray, telling them that we could come to no great harm.

Riel asked me to give him a report of the battle. I told him what had happened the day before, despite my fatigue and the pain which the wound in my head was giving me.

Our dead were carried into a house, and the next day, they were buried in the cemetery of St. Antoine de Batoche. The two wounded Metis, Mrs. Boyer and Michel Desjarlais, were, on Riel's order, nursed by the English prisoners who were then at Batoche.

Riel left one day to go over to the other side of the river, in the direction of Duck Lake, to reconnoitre with a group of 50 men under Gilbert Monkman.

On his return, he said to the council: "The man who commands on the other side is going to betray us, because he has suggested to some of them to desert with him." He begged me to go over to this commander and warn him he knew of his intention to deceive him.

I therefore went across, and asked the assembled crowd, if anyone had advised them to desert. No one answered me directly.

On receiving my report, Riel crossed the river with me, determined to learn the truth. We gathered the people together in the Baker house.

Riel spoke to them thus: "My friends, I know that someone has suggested to you that you desert. You have refused to reveal this to Mr. Dumont. But rest assured that I shall find out the truth, even if I have to have the man I suspect shot."

Then Patrice Fleury said, "It's true, Monkman suggested to me that I desert." Garcon Abraham Belanger, junior, said the same thing.

We then went back to Batoche to hold a council, and it was decided to put Monkman under arrest. I had Monkman brought in as well as the witnesses Patrice Fleury and Garcon Abraham Belanger.

And before the council, I challenged Monkman to answer the accusation brought against him.

"It is true," he replied, "but I did not intend to desert; it was simply to find out if Riel was paying."

I still believe to this day that Riel had had a revelation.

I told Monkman that I was making him prisoner, for having acted in this way.

"You are going to do me harm," he said.

"Whether you like it or not," I said, "you are a prisoner, for you must have had in your heart to do what you said." I had him bound.

Meanwhile, Middleton was encamped at Fish Creek, on the right bank of the Saskatchewan, where he had brought his left column back across the river, waiting for reinforcements and especially the arrival of the steamer Northcote which was descending the river with provisions, two companies of the Midland Regiment, and a Gatling gun.

The vessel which had been put in a state of defence with pieces of wood, sacks of oats, etc., having arrived at Fish Creek, on May 3, Middleton embarked 35 men of "C" Company, School Corps, and set out on the 7th for Gabriel Dumont's ferry, where he halted and the boat anchored.

This ferry is 20 miles from Clarke's Crossing and 6 miles from Batoche.

It was there my farm was located. The troops burned my house and pulled down my stables to strengthen their position which they made, across from all around. They also destroyed the outbuildings of my neighbour Jose Vandal.

On May 8, Middleton marched eastwards, then northwest on the open prairie, for fear of being surprised.

The English troops debouched about 9 miles from Batoche, on

the main road from Humboldt to Batoche, and they set up camp there for the night.

It was my wish to go to meet them among the wooded groves, because I knew well that if our men were to fight at Batoche, their resolution would be weakened by the cries and tears of the women and children.

When I learned that the enemy had torn down my stables to strengthen their position, I concluded the steamer was descending to Batoche to take part in the impending attack and to divert the attention of a part of the defenders. There were in fact the orders which Middleton had given.

I had a body of men placed opposite the Batoche church, to keep the crew from landing. Since the boat, which had set out on the 8th had to pass through a rapid caused by a bend in the river, before it could continue on its way, I suggested that at this spot, we cripple the boatman, so as to set the boat adrift; and that an iron cable thrown across the river, would make the vessel capsize.

My men did, in fact, fire on those who were on deck and several of them threw themselves into the water. And the boat, as I had foreseen went adrift. I galloped on horseback along the bank to give them signal to lower the cable, but it was done too slowly, the cable only caught the funnel which was torn away and a fire started. The crew however extinguished it, although my men fired on any that showed themselves on deck.

Arriving at a widening of the river, opposite the home of my late brother Isidore, the boat dropped anchor about 9 in the morning of the 10th. They were kept there in check all day long, and in spite of the bugle calls, no one came to their aid, and it was not until 7 at night that they raised anchor and went a few miles further down stream to meet for the night.

Meanwhile, Middleton, encamped on Jean Caron's farm, where he had had earth works built, pushed forward on the hill at Batoche, about half a mile from the new Catholic church, and in the place where the road overlooks the river before turning and going down into Batoche.

The enemy began firing with several shots from the Gatling gun, and then advanced to the top of a little hill dominating Batoche. Seeing them advancing, I had my rifle men posted on the slope of the hill, spread over an area of a mile and a half.

We numbered about 175 men, besides the squad of 30 men who were watching the Northcote.

The fighting began around nine in the morning and lasted all day without the enemy being able to advance.

The cannon which had been brought into action on a knoll, about a mile away, constantly threw shells into Batoche, and the flag of the Holy Virgin was flying, on the other side of the river.

Another flag of Our Lord was in our midst, and the Council house. The red hot cannon balls landed two or three times on the wooden exterior of Baker's house, setting fire to it, but the fire was put out as though by a miracle. An old dead man by the name of Norbert Surve, who was the house owner, did not realize that they were firing on it from this side, until one of the cannon balls went right through it from the end to the other. Then someone ran in to tell him to flee. We held the enemy in check for three days, and each night they went back into their holes. And during those three days, they didn't kill a single man, they only hit some houses.

During the fighting Riel walked about unarmed in front of the lines, encouraging the fighters.

Meanwhile, the Northcote could have slipped away towards Prince Albert, but it seems, according to Captain Smith's report, that they came back upstream to Batoche with the steamer, Marquis; but they did not arrive until



Northcote before Batoche battle.



Batoche under artillery attack.

The final battle of the North West Rebellion — The Battle of Batoche — raged from May 9 until the surrender of the Metis town on May 12.

An eyewitness account of those final days is provided by Louis Riel's military commander Gabriel Dumont, who was on the front line of the battle, evaded government troops after the surrender, and eventually escaped to the United States.

This excerpt was transcribed from an oral account given by Dumont in 1888.

Dumont's complete memoir and a collection of essays on the Metis experience are compiled by Antoine S. Lussier and D. Bruce Sealey in the book, *The Other* Natives.



Damaged Northcote after Batoche.



General Middleton at Batoche rectory.



— Photo from Bill Reid Historical Centre, Cody, Wyoming

"On the fourth day, the 12 of May, around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on definite information furnished by those who betrayed us, that we had no more ammunition, the troops advanced and our men came out of their trenches; it was then they were killed."

— Gabriel Dumont

May 13, that is, after the battle was over.

We learned from a thoroughly reliable source: Middleton even though he had received reinforcements, despaired of defeating us, when some traitors, whom I don't wish to name, advised him that we were almost out of ammunition, and that, apart from a few, all the Metis were discouraged. That besides, if the besiegers didn't hurry, and would soon arrive to reinforce the besieged.

The traitors were continually in communication with the enemy and with those of our men whom they persuaded to lay down their arms by offering them a safe conduct.

What exasperated greatly to the confusion of our soldiers, was that they were refused all religious aid for themselves, their wives and their children!

On the fourth day, the 12 of May, around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on definite information furnished by those who betrayed us, that we had no more ammunition, the troops advanced and our men came out of their trenches; it was then they were killed. Jose Ouellet, 92 years of age, Jose Vandal,

who had both arms broken first and was fastened off with a bayonet, also very old; Isidore Boyer, also an old man; Michel Trofrier, Andre Batoche, Caliste Tourond, Elvire Tourond, John Swan and Darnice Carriere, who first had his leg broken and whom the English then dragged with a rope around his neck tied to the tail of a horse. There were two Sioux also killed.

The balance sheet of these four days of desperate fighting was for us three wounded and 12 dead, as well as a child killed, the only victim during the campaign of the famous Gatling gun.

The report of Graveley, the brigade surgeon, testified that during the attack on Batoche, from May 9 to May 12, the army lost 8 dead and that there were 46 wounded.

I want my report to be exact, but I believe that as at Duck Lake, these brave Englishmen only collected the bodies of the regulars and left behind the bodies of the volunteers.

When the troops entered Batoche, they numbered several thousand, our men had at first fallen back half a mile. I myself,

stayed on the high ground with six of my brave fellows. I held up the advance of the enemy for an hour. What kept me at my post, I must admit, was the courage of Old Ouellet. Several times I said to him, "Father, we must retreat." And the old fellow replied, "Wait a minute! I want to kill another Englishman." Then I said, "All right, let us die here."

When he was hit, I thanked him for his courage, but I could not stay here any longer, and I withdrew towards my comrades from whom I learned that a barrel of powder had been left behind in young Tourond's tent.

I went with Charles Tourond to look for it, and he gave it to one of our men. I then went down the side of the river where I met 7 or 8 men, who, like many others, were in flight. I asked them to come with me and lie in wait for the enemy. When they refused, I threatened to shoot the first one who tried to escape. Then they came with me and we again held the English in check for half an hour.

We turned back again along the river where I met the man to whom Charles Tourond had given the barrel of powder and he told me he had left it in a house which he pointed out to me. I told him to go and get it, he admitted he was afraid, so I asked one of my nephews, Honore Smith, if he was afraid to, "Hold my gun and my shoes," he said to me, "and I'll dash over there." As a matter of fact, he brought me back the barrel.

After that I rejoined a group of our friends who had taken refuge in a large wood where Riel was urging them to fight. When he saw me he said, "What are we going to do? We are beaten." I told him, "We must die, you must have known that in taking up arms, we should be defeated. Very well, they must destroy us."

I then told Riel I must go to our camp to look for some blankets. He told me I was exposing myself too long. I replied that the enemy could not kill me. And I confess I was afraid of nothing.

I then went to the tent where the blankets were, about 50 yards from a house where the mounted police were. I saw a policeman in the doorway and I knocked him off his feet; another came to see the body, and I killed him too; I then took two blankets and two quilts which I carried to my wife who was in the woods where old people had taken refuge, about 600 yards from our camp. I instructed her to give these coverings to Madame Riel for herself and her children during the night; but Riel didn't want to take any more of the blankets.

I went back to our camp to look for some dried meat and flour. This time I saw no one. I instructed my wife to divide the food among the women who had children.

When I saw others wanted to seek safety still further away, I asked my wife to wait for me there, telling her, "If the enemy captures you and blames you for my actions, you tell them that since the government, couldn't manage me, it was easy for you to do so."

Then I left for the third time to look for some horses which had remained in the camp. But the police had reached there and I had to go back to my wife who remained alone in the woods. I took my wife to another patch of woods, and set out again to capture some horses. On the way, my attention was attracted by a white object which I twice called upon to answer; and it was when I threatened to shoot that I heard a voice say, "It is an Indian."

I approached and recognized Madame Vandal, whose husband had been killed, and whose daughter she had carried thus on her back, because she was paralyzed, but the poor child was exhausted, and they had stopped there.

I went on a little further, and hearing voices, I laid in wait in a little house. I was getting ready to shoot, when I recognized three Metis who were looking for something to eat. They had a sack of flour.

At that moment I saw a Sioux horse and a Canadian stallion. I told the Metis to take the one and I would take the other. And I went towards the river back with the stallion on a rope. I met Henry Smith and young John Ross, whom I asked if they had seen any horses. They told me they had seen some running loose, and they helped me to catch a mare. I saw a house where I took a few dishes, and I tied the horses up there while I went to find my wife. The neighing of the stallion had attracted a band of horses and thinking it was the police I waited for them without stirring, resolved to knock over a few of them. When I saw they were horses, I let the stallion go with them. I was only in shirt sleeves and it was not warm.

I put my wife with the sack of flour on the mare, and I tied it in a clump of trees where we camped. I was only in shirt sleeves and it was not warm.

The next day I hid my wife a little further away, and I went back to the river to try to find Riel. I looked for Riel for four days despite the urging of my wife who begged me to cross the frontier so as not to be caught. I could make up my mind to leave without knowing where my unfortunate friend was.

On the third day I sent my wife to my father's house, three miles from Batoche. I followed to protect her and didn't leave her until she was out of danger, telling her that that I should go to see my father that night.

All the time I was hunting for Riel I was picking up ammunition.

My father then informed me that Moose Ouellet, my brother-in-law, had a letter from Middleton for Riel. I went to see Ouellet who told me that the letter had been read to him and that it said in it that Riel and I should have justice, I said to Ouellet, "Go to the devil." The government has skinned you like sheep, it has taken your arms from you and now you are doing just as you are told. "He put it up to me that they had surrendered out of love for their children."

"You tell Middleton," said I to him, "that I am in the woods, and that I still have 90 cartridges to use on his men."

I saw Ouellet again, he told me he had given the letter to Riel, and he added "he was immediately to see the English general."

I had the idea of catching up at Riel before he gave himself up at the enemy camp, but Ouellet told me to believe that he had already surrendered, although this wasn't true.

The good Lord did not put me to the proof Lord said, I wanted to advise him not to surrender; but he might well have won over to his way of thinking.

When I saw I was the only one left, I made up my mind to take refuge in the territory of the United States. It was May 16.

I sent one of my nephews, Alexis Dumont, son of Jean, to get some dry cakes from my father, and to tell my wife I was leaving.

He brought me six cakes about three quarters of a pound each. These were all the provisions.

I took with me for a journey of 800 miles, Jean Dumont, my brother, and a few young men came to say goodbye to me.

I had only gone 100 yards when I heard someone shout behind me. I saw Michel Dumas who had formerly accompanied me to Montana, when I had gone to look for Riel. He wanted to go across the line with me. He was unarmed, and he too had a few dried cakes for provisions.

We set out by the grace of God.

No.
A. 14013



Certificate of Incorporation

Canada
Province of Saskatchewan }

Nº 22228

I Hereby Certify that

SASKNATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.

is this day incorporated and registered under The
Companies Act, and that the company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal at Regina this SECOND
day of JANUARY 19 74.

Quana

HARRY VANDALE

Metis Housing

Cl. Trotchie
CLARENCE TROTCHIE

627 Fifth Street East

Alcohol Councillor One (1) Voting

R. Campori
RON CAMPORI

1613 Kilburn Avenue

Chairman, Board of
Directors, Friendship
Centre One (1) Voting

Tony Campori
TONY CAMPORI

407A - 44 Street East

Fieldworker
Metis Housing
Group One (1) Voting

Nora Thibodeau
NORA THIBODEAU

2325 York Avenue

President of
Saskatchewan
Women's Native
Movement One (1) Voting

Gordon Vandale
GORDON VANDALE

407A - 44 Street East

Fieldworker
Metis Society One (1) Voting

Ernie Vandale
ERNIE VANDALE

220 Tenth Street East

Contractor
Metis Society One (1) Voting

TOTAL SHARES TAKEN Seven (7) Votings

DATED this the

10

day of

December

, A.D. 1973.

William Wadell

Text from the Demand Letter that was Sent to the Government of Canada

The request of the undersigned respectfully states that in support of the Motion passed unanimously on February 5th in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will kindly give orders that the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba be made aware of what has already been done or what may still be of Her Majesty's Royal Pleasure to do for the purpose of doing justice and serving the best interests of this country. Canada having made them guarantees and promises during the month of May 1870, they demand their fulfillment in all the force of the terms. They demand in all the force of the terms the fulfillment of the guarantees and promises that Canada made to them in the month of May 1870. That this request (is respectful and) very just on their part. And the undersigned will not stop praying.

Amable Gaudry
Paul Proulx
Boniface Nault
Pierre Potras
Pierre gladu
Charles Nault
François Potras
Baptiste Jervais
Louis Sansregret
Pierre Vandallo
André Nault
Benjamin Nault
Edward Moran

579
PUB. ARCH.
OF MANITOBA

La demande des sous-signés
rapport respectueusement qu'à
l'appui de la motion passée unanimement
le 5^e février dernier dans l'Assemblée législative
de Manitoba, pour qu'une humble adresse
soit présentée à Sa Majesté, priant qu'elle
veuille bien donner des ordres afin que l'Assemblée
législative de Manitoba soit mise
au courant de ce qui a déjà été fait ou de
ce qui peut encore être du Plaisir Royal de
Sa Majesté de faire dans le but de rendre
justice et de servir les meilleurs intérêts de
ce pays.

(Le Canada leur ayant fait durant
le mois de Mai 1870 des garanties et des
promesses, ils en réclament l'accomplisse-
ment dans toute la force des termes.)

Ils réclament dans toute la force des
termes l'accomplissement des garanties
et des promesses que le Canada leur a
faites dans le mois de Mai 1870. Que
cette demande est respectueuse et très
juste de leur part.

Les sous-signés en cessent de prier.
Amable Gaudry
Paul Proulx Boniface Nault Pierre Potras
Pierre gladu Charles Nault François Potras
Baptiste Jervais Louis Sansregret Pierre Vandallo
André Nault Benjamin Nault
Edward Moran

Service Number	Veterans Names	Veterans Surname Name	Veterans Given Names	Column-In/Outside	Row	Enlistment
	Vandal Jr., Antoine	Vandal Jr.	Antoine	7-I	8	1885
	Vandal Jr., Jean-Baptiste	Vandal Jr.	Jean-Baptiste	3-I	27	1885
	Vandal Sr., Antoine	Vandal Sr.	Antoine	2-I	14	1885
2320395	Vandal, David	Vandal	David	5-O	69	WWI
	Vandal, François	Vandal	François	3-I	44	1885
258198	Vandal, Gabriel	Vandal	Gabriel	5-O	41	WWI
	Vandal, Jean-Baptiste	Vandal	Jean-Baptiste	3-I	42	1885
	Vandal, Joseph	Vandal	Joseph	1-O	29	1885
	Vandal, Joseph	Vandal	Joseph	3-I	11	1885
	Vandal, Joseph	Vandal	Joseph	4-I	15	1885
1051239	Vandal, Norbet	Vandal	Norbet	3-I	60	WWI
	Vandal, Pierre	Vandal	Pierre	5-I	57	1885
	Vandal, Pierre Modeste	Vandal	Pierre Modeste	5-O	61	1885
	Vandal, Roger	Vandal	Roger	3-I	29	1885
	Vandal, William	Vandal	William	3-O	61	WWI
	Vandal, William	Vandal	William	8-I	5	1885
	Vandale, A.	Vandale	A.	3-I	35	WWII
	Vandale, A. W.	Vandale	A. W.	1-O	16	WWII
472551	Vandale, Albert John	Vandale	Albert John	4-I	14	WWI
	Vandale, D. J.	Vandale	D. J.	2-I	22	WWII
R877331	Vandale, Edward	Vandale	Edward	1-O	9	WWII
	Vandale, Edward Joseph	Vandale	Edward Joseph	7-O	62	WWII
	Vandale, Ernest	Vandale	Ernest	4-I	49	WWII
	Vandale, Frainest	Vandale	Frainest	1-I	18	WWII
L27772	Vandale, Frank	Vandale	Frank	7-I	30	WWII
	Vandale, H.	Vandale	H.	8-O	25	WWII
	Vandale, J. H.	Vandale	J. H.	5-O	53	WWII
	Vandale, J. N.	Vandale	J. N.	7-I	29	WWII
474058	Vandale, James Howard	Vandale	James Howard	2-O	28	WWI

Service Number	Veterans Names	Veterans Surname Name	Veterans Given Names	Column-In/Outside	Row	Enlistment
L2873 / B801685	Vandale, Joseph R.	Vandale	Joseph R.	7-I	64	WWII
	Vandale, Norman	Vandale	Norman	2-I	25	WWII
	Vandale, Oliver	Vandale	Oliver	4-O	46	WWII
	Vandale, T. H.	Vandale	T. H.	2-O	5	WWII
	Vandale, W.	Vandale	W.	1-I	14	WWII
	Vandale, W. E.	Vandale	W. E.	7-O	30	WWII
	Vandale, Wallace	Vandale	Wallace	6-O	6	WWII
913548	Vandale, William	Vandale	William	1-I	15	WWI
	Vandale, William	Vandale	William	3-O	48	1885
	Vandale, William	Vandale	William	4-O	28	WWII
	Vandale, William	Vandale	William	8-O	29	WWI
472896	Vandale, William Alfred	Vandale	William Alfred	4-O	5	WWI
MT503	Vandelle, Norman	Vandelle	Norman	7-I	55	WWII
	Venne, Alexandre	Venne	Alexandre	2-I	3	1885
	Venne, David	Venne	David	7-I	31	1885
1263522	Venne, Joseph Alain	Venne	Joseph Alain	8-I	20	WWI
	Venne, Marie Beatrice	Venne	Marie Beatrice	5-O	71	WWII
260280	Venne, Robert	Venne	Robert	1-I	23	WWI
	Venne, Salomon	Venne	Salomon	2-I	51	1885
3345845	Vermette, Adelard	Vermette	Adelard	8-O	20	WWI
L27224	Vermette, Albert Camille Charles	Vermette	Albert Camille Charles	5-I	58	WWII
	Vermette, Alexandre	Vermette	Alexandre	3-O	65	1885
L27781	Vermette, Alfred Walter	Vermette	Alfred Walter	2-I	58	WWII
H35754	Vermette, Antonio R.	Vermette	Antonio R.	6-O	10	WWII
	Vermette, Colin	Vermette	Colin	7-O	26	1885
	Vermette, D.	Vermette	D.	2-O	47	WWII
	Vermette, D. J.	Vermette	D. J.	2-I	29	WWII
L2867	Vermette, Earl H.	Vermette	Earl H.	8-I	28	WWII
	Vermette, François	Vermette	François	1-O	70	1885

When Saskatoon Was Younger

From the Files of the Phoenix
and the Star

TWENTY YEARS AGO

March 8, 1917

W. A. Vandale, of Nutana, was listed killed in action with the C.E.F. in France.—Premier Lloyd George, said that the British Government was prepared to confer self-government on parts of Ireland clearly demanding it.—British cavalry had advanced within 30 miles of Bagdad, a London dispatch said.—R. B. Bennett, director general of national service, speaking at Edmonton, said farm labor would be brought in from the United States if labor shortage in Canada continued.



Regina, Sask - Aug. 1885 - North West Rebellion - Group photograph of Metis and Native prisoners from the North West Rebellion (L-R): Ignace Poitras, Pierre Parenteau, Baptiste Parenteau, Pierre Gariepy, Ignace Poitras Jr., Albert Monkman, Pierre Vandal, Baptiste Vandal, Joseph Arcand, Maxime Dubois, James Short, Pierre Henry, Baptiste Tourond, Emmanuel Champagne, Kit-a-wa-how (Alex Cagen, ex-chief of the Muskeg Lake Indians. CP PHOTO,

COMING TOGETHER TO BUILD A COMMUNITY

L'incertitude politique entourant l'entrée du

Manitoba dans la Confédération canadienne en 1870 alarme le mécontentement chez les Métis de la Colonie de la Rivière Rouge. Plusieurs craignent que le gouvernement canadien ne respecte pas leurs réclamations de terre.

En 1869, Antoine Vandal, son épouse Scholastique Frobisher et leurs six enfants quittent Saint-Norbert pour la région de la rivière aux Prunes, bien connue des Métis qui passent par là en charrettes de la Rivière Rouge lors des chasses aux bisons et des voyages de transport de marchandises entre Fort Garry et Pembina. Plusieurs familles métisses y étaient demeurées auparavant pendant un certain temps. Les Vandal s'installent de façon permanente, devenant les premiers pionniers de cet endroit.

La vie est difficile dans les prairies. Pour établir leur ferme, les pionniers doivent défricher le terrain, construire leur maison et fabriquer leurs meubles. Ils sèment du grain et élèvent des animaux pour nourrir leur famille. La chasse et la pêche agrémentent leur régime alimentaire.

Dès 1876, les Métis établis dans la région accueillent les premières familles canadiennes françaises. Venues du Québec et des États-Unis, elles profitent grandement de l'accueil chaleureux et des conseils de leurs voisins métis. Des liens étroits se tissent entre les Métis et les Canadiens français qui partagent les mêmes valeurs linguistiques et religieuses. Ensemble, ils érigent les bases solides d'une communauté prospère.

Political uncertainty surrounding Manitoba's

entry into Confederation in 1870 alarmed the Métis people of the Red River Colony. Many were concerned that the Government of Canada would not honour their land claims.

In 1869, Antoine Vandal, his wife Scholastique Frobisher and their six children left Saint-Norbert for the region around Plum River, well known to the Métis who travelled this route by Red River cart for the bison hunts and on their numerous trips hauling freight between Fort Garry and Pembina. Some Métis families had lived there previously. However, the Vandal family became the first Métis settlers to permanently lay down roots in the area.

These pioneers suffered many hardships while building their farms from the surrounding prairie. They constructed their own homes and furniture, grew and harvested a variety of crops, and raised livestock for food. Hunting wild game and fishing supplemented their diets.

In 1876, the Métis established in the region welcomed the first French-Canadian families in the area. Having left Québec and the United States, they benefitted greatly from the warm welcome and advice offered by their Métis neighbours. Close relationships through shared values of language and faith were formed between Métis and French Canadians. Working together, they built the strong foundation of this prosperous community.

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Le Club des Pionniers de Saint-Jean-Baptiste

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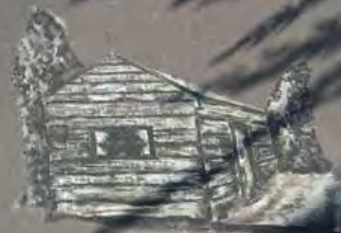
RÉSEAU
COOPÉRATIF

Logo of the French Canadian community



Photographie d'Antoine Vandal (vers 1865), son épouse Scholastique Frobisher et leurs six enfants (vers 1865).

Photographie de Antoine Vandal (vers 1865), son épouse Scholastique Frobisher et leurs six enfants (vers 1865).



La première chapelle de la rivière aux Prunes a été construite en 1874. Les missionnaires catholiques ont servi les pionniers dans les premières années.

The first chapel of the Rivière aux Prunes Mission, where missionaries welcomed worshippers for Catholic services, was built in 1874. Priests served the pioneers in the early years.

Une photographie datée de 1928 du pionnier métis Antoine Vandal et de Raymond Rajotte, un jeune canadien-français, a été l'inspiration de cette sculpture en bronze. Les Métis, parmi les premiers à s'établir dans la vallée de la rivière Rouge, ont accueilli et aidé les familles canadiennes-françaises arrivées du Québec et des États-Unis. Ensemble les deux cultures ont bâti la communauté de Saint-Jean-Baptiste.

A 1928 photograph of Métis pioneer Antoine Vandal and Raymond Rajotte, a young French Canadian, was the inspiration for this bronze sculpture. The Métis, among the first to settle in the Red River Valley, welcomed and helped French-Canadian families arriving from Quebec and the United States. Together, the two cultures built the community of Saint-Jean-Baptiste.





Metis housing manager named

Harry Vandale of Saskatoon has been appointed manager of Metis Housing Group, a non-profit organization established to oversee a \$1 million housing program for elderly Metis.

The program consists of building 10 multi-unit dwellings at a cost of \$100,000 each under the sponsorship of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Each unit will provide accommodation for 20 Metis pensioners and will contain 10 suites.

First units are to be constructed at Duck Lake and Cumberland House. The next six will be built in Ile-a-la-Crosse, Green Lake, Estevan, La Ronge, Lestock and Fort Qu'Appelle. One of the final two will probably be built in Uranium City.

The project would provide accommodations for pensioners and give native people experience in planning, build-

ing, administration and community involvement.

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan plans to use local labor and the federal government's Manpower department is to help train unskilled workers.

The housing program grew out of a study conducted by Saskatchewan Metis in the fall of 1970.

City fireman

City fireman, L. E. Leader, was sent to hospital Monday morning with minor burns following a fire at the Queen City transport terminal, 525 12th Ave.

Mr. Leader was treated for first degree burns to both hands at Regina General.

The fire erupted in a transport trailer that was being welded inside the terminal

Eight low-rental projects planned by Metis society

Eight definite locations have been announced for the construction of low-rental Metis housing in the province.

The Saskatchewan Metis Society announced today that 10-unit dwellings, costing \$100,000 each, will be built in Duck Lake, Cumberland House, Ile a la Crosse, Green Lake, La Ronge, Lestock, Fort Qu'Appelle, and Estevan.

Two more dwellings will be built as part of the \$1 million program funded through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with Uranium City a possible ninth site.

The housing program was the result of a Metis Society study in the fall of 1970 which concluded that, although the majority of Saskatchewan Metis lived in deplorable conditions, an effective program could be developed only for pensioners at this time because the pensions provide a regular monthly income.

The Metis Society established the Metis Housing Group to administer the housing program and today announced that Harry Vandale of Saskatoon has been appointed manager of the corporation.

Ray Hamilton of Saskatoon, Mederic McDougall of St. Louis, Arnold Dufeur of Regina, and Pierre Carriere of Cumberland House, were appointed to the four-member board of directors.

The \$1 million housing program for pensioners was the first phase of a Metis housing program conceived by the Saskatchewan Metis Society.

A five-month study is now under way on a second phase, the development of a housing program which would effectively reach the majority of the 60,000 Metis people in this province, according to a press release from the society.

John Owen, with the Metis Society, said it was hoped that construction could start at Duck Lake early this spring and then at Cumberland House about a month later.

Mr. Owen said the other dwellings were to be started before freeze-up so they can be worked on during the winter.

Suites in the 10-unit dwellings, each housing 20 pensioners, will rent for \$80 a month, or \$40 a pensioner, he said.

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THURSDAY, MA



GIL MONTOUR VIEWS NEW HOME WITH COMMUNITY WORKER (BOTTOM)
... compared to room (above) in basement of Legion Hall where he is janitor

Metis 'look for catch' in new housing scheme

By INGRID JAFFE
S-P Reporter

The first of 10 low-rental housing projects for senior citizens built by the Metis Housing Group opened its doors for inspection Wednesday in Duck Lake.

The next step is to recruit tenants.

The \$100,000 building consists of 10-unit dwellings to accommodate 20 people and is part of the \$1 million program funded through the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The units are brightly painted, well lit and fully furnished.

"We wanted it to be different to show people that we could do this type of thing," said Harry Vandale, project manager.

Mr. Vandale referred to the workers, Metis people from the Duck Lake area, who began without experience in construction work and finished with definite skills, acquired under the supervision of foreman Ernie Vandale and at the vocational upgrading classes held in Duck Lake by Canada Manpower.

"The outcome of this project is the start of a cabinet shop in town," said Mr. Vandale. "We will do the mill work and make the cabinets for the other projects as well."

The turnover among workers was 30 per cent and on the average, 13 men

were on the job, he said. "But at one time it looked as if we had the whole town out here helping."

Since only three men work at the shop, will the others be unemployed once the project is completed?

"At this time, we have no definite plans for them," said Mr. Vandale. They would receive primary consideration for other housing programs and for jobs on a maintenance crew to care for the 10 projects, he said.

The people who came trickling in on inspection day were primarily young people. It is Miss Joan Halcrow's job, a community development worker employed by the Metis Society, to persuade senior citizens to consider moving.

To be eligible for residency, tenants must have a steady income, for example a pension, and preference is given to Metis people from the Duck Lake area.

Although Mrs. Rose Fleury, a member of the Metis Society and active in the community, said her list showed 68 people eligible for residency, only one official application has been received.

Mr. Vandale said people were waiting to see what the rent would be. Although it will be low and geared to people's pensions, nothing definite has been settled yet.

"We are working with federal and

provincial governments to subsidize them," he said.

"People don't want to commit themselves before then," said Miss Halcrow.

She said many eligible people live with their sons or daughters or own their own house. "But those living way out in the country don't want to move," she said.

One woman, living alone in an unheated house, said she had lived there all her life and wanted to die there.

"They don't realize how comfortable they are going to be in here," said Alex Baribeau, mayor of Duck Lake.

Mr. Baribeau said the property was made available to the group free of charge and the construction was considered an asset to the town.

The consensus among the people on inspection day was that old people were dubious of modern housing units with low rents. "They think there must be a catch to it," one observer said.

Miss Halcrow will have to convince them that there is not.

Mr. Vandale and his men are looking forward to the completion of the projects at Cumberland House, Ile a la Crosse, Lestock and Lebret.

"And we are also looking at the possibility of building one at La Ronge," he said.

Metis housing nears completion

The Metis housing project for senior citizens in Duck Lake, first in a series of projects coupled with a training program in the construction field, is well under way and should be completed by the end of September, Harry Vandale said Monday.

Mr. Vandale, manager of the Metis Housing Group, said six Metis from the area were hired to work on the site under supervision of a journeyman and nine more will be recruited in the near future.

"We received over 30 applications," he said. The six were chosen on the basis of

family status, need and past experience.

The workers are involved in every phase of construction. "Training is provided through Manpower and the department of education," said Mr. Vandale. "It will not make tradesmen out of them, but it will give them the opportunity to see what each different job in construction work is like."

The 10-unit dwellings are designed for married couples or two single persons.

They are financed with a \$100,000 loan from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation as part of a \$1 million housing program for Metis in Saskatchewan.

"The loan will have to be paid back in 40 years," said Mr. Vandale. "The only way we could be sure to get a return was by renting the units to senior citizens who receive their regular pension."

Mr. Vandale said plans for several previously proposed locations had to be abandoned, because it was realized that there would not be enough senior citizens in 10 and 20 years to occupy them.

The next project will be at Cumberland House. New workers will be recruited from that area. "But we may run into problems," said Mr. Vandale. "Many Metis people work as guides during the hunting season where they make more money than they would on the construction site."

Other projects will be undertaken at Lestock and Fort Qu'Appelle to be completed before freeze-up.

7 Flats

eaten down to the sand by snowmobiles, are visible.

Cranberry Flats is of great interest to amateur botanists, students of ecology, nature lovers, school children and others because of its "unique mosaic of land forms and habitats," the report continues.

"The motorized use of the area is a potential hazard. This continued abuse could result in permanent damage to the vegetation which would take a very long time to recover," the report said.

Council referred the brief to its planning and development committee and agreed to meet with a delegation from the project group which initiated the report, at the next meeting of council.

Western Pioneer, William Vandale, Is Buried in Soldiers' Plot

Funeral service was held this morning at St. Joseph's Church for William Vandale, 89, 1915 William Avenue, who died Tuesday. Burial was in the Soldiers' Plot, Woodlawn Cemetery, with four grandsons, serving in the armed forces, as pallbearers. McKague's Funeral Home had charge of arrangements.

An honorary life member of the

Saskatchewan Metis Association, Mr. Vandale was born on the banks of the Red River and hunted buffalo around Saskatoon years before the first white settler filed on the homestead which is now Exhibition Park.

He was with Louis Riel in the rebellion of 1885 and was one of the four men who began the battle of Batoche when they held up Gen-

Maj. Eremko, Theodore, Is Named Assistant Provost Marshal

Appointment of Major J. Eremko, Theodore, officer commanding No. 43 Provost Company, Regina, as deputy assistant provost marshal, M.D. 12, was announced Thursday by military authorities.

Capt. L. A. Malleon, officer commanding Saskatoon Detachment Provost Company, has been transferred and is acting officer commanding No. 43 Provost Company, Regina.

Major Eremko, whose parents now reside at Nipawin, attended public school at Theodore and graduated from University of Saskatchewan in arts and law in 1938 and 1940. He joined the army as a private in December, 1941, qualified as a lieutenant, and was posted to No. 43 Provost Company, M.D. 12, in May, 1942. In October, 1942, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and appointed officer commanding No. 43 Provost Company. In July of this year he was promoted to the rank of major.

Capt. L. A. Malleon, Cobble Hill, British Columbia, is a veteran of the last war, serving in the



WILLIAM VANDALE

eral Middleton's soldiers, allowing the Metis to escape from Fish Creek. He had often hunted over the plains with Gabriel Dumont.

When the First Great War broke out in 1914, Mr. Vandale, then nearly 60 years of age, told a recruiting officer he was 42 and enlisted in a Western battalion. One son and 12 grandsons are serving in the armed forces in the present war.

