

# THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

1899 - 1962



Muriel V. Roscoe



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Preface ..... 1

1. Purpose ..... 1

2. Periods ..... 3

3. Sources of Material ..... 3

4. Abbreviations ..... 4

5. Acknowledgments ..... 4

THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE  
A. PIONEERING YEARS AND ACTIVITIES

II. Introduction ..... 1899 - 1962 ..... 5

1. General Introduction ..... 5

2. Admission of Women to Higher Education ..... 6

A REPORT  
TO THE PRINCIPAL

a. The Continent of Britain ..... 6

b. The United States and Canada ..... 7

3. Of The History Of The College Together With  
Brief Accounts Of The Pioneering Years And  
Activities (Prior to 1844) And Of The Classes  
Under The Donalds Endowment (1884-1899) ..... 9

4. Montreal High School for Girls ..... 11

5. Associate in Arts ..... 15

6. ..... 16

III. B. THE BIRTH OF IDEAS

1. Dr. J. W. Dawson - Later Sir William Dawson . 16

2. Donald A. Smith - Later Baron Strathcona  
and Mount Royal ..... 22

IV. Donalds Endowment ..... Muriel V. Roscoe 25  
Warden, 1940-1962  
Macdonald Professor of Botany

1. Initial Endowment and Its Terms  
March 20, 1964 ..... 25

2. Second Endowment ..... 25

3. Deed of Donalds Endowment for the Higher  
Education of Women ..... 26

4. Responsibilities of All Officers of the  
University and College ..... 26

JUL 23 1964

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Preface .....	1
	1. Purpose .....	1
	2. Periods .....	3
	3. Sources of Material .....	3
	4. Abbreviations .....	4
	5. Acknowledgments .....	4
	<u>A. PIONEERING YEARS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	
II.	Introduction .....	5
	1. General Introduction .....	5
	2. Admission of Women to Higher Education .....	6
	a. The Continent and Great Britain .....	6
	b. The United States and Canada .....	7
	3. Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund .....	9
	4. Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal ..	11
	5. Montreal High School for Girls .....	15
	6. Associate in Arts .....	16
III.	<u>B. THE BIRTH OF IDEAS</u>	
	1. Dr. J. W. Dawson - Later Sir William Dawson .	16
	2. Donald A. Smith - Later Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal .....	22
IV.	Donalda Endowment .....	25
	1. Initial Endowment and Its Terms .....	25
	2. Second Endowment .....	25
	3. Deed of Donalda Endowment for the Higher Education of Women .....	26
	4. Responsibilities of All Officers of the University and College .....	26

5.	Classes, 1884-1899 .....	27
6.	First Graduating Class .....	28
7.	Miscellaneous Items .....	29
C. <u>THE COLLEGE AND ITS EARLIER PERIOD</u> (1899-1920)		
V.	Royal Victoria College, 1899- .....	32
	1. Strathcona's Concept and Continued Interest .	32
	2. Provision of the Grounds, Building, and Endowment .....	36
	3. Money for Maintenance .....	38
	4. Royal Charter .....	38
	a) The Charter Itself .....	38
	b) Discussions Concerning Incorporation ....	39
	5. Summary of the Provision of the Royal Victoria College - Sir Arthur Currie ....	40
	6. Academic Courses and Degrees .....	42
	7. Relationship to Faculties .....	43
	a) Arts and Science .....	43
	b) Music .....	46
	c) Engineering .....	47
	8. The Board of Governors, President, Warden and Staff .....	47
VI.	Original Building .....	48
	1. Site, Building and Furnishing by Strathcona .	48
	2. Architect and Architectural Plan .....	50
	3. Functions to be Served .....	52
	a) Classrooms (1) Numbers and Use .....	52
	(2) Prohibition of Mixed Classes .....	52
	b) Library and Reading Room .....	53

	c) Assembly Hall .....	53
	d) Gymnasium .....	53
XIII. Personalities (Smith, Dawson, Oakley, Burlbett, ..)	e) Residence .....	54
	f) Administration and Faculty Rooms .....	55
D. CONSOLIDATION OF MIDDLE PERIOD		
VII. Deed of Transfer .....		55
XIV. The General Situation .....		100
VIII. Opening of the College - "Informal" and "Formal" ...		56
XV. Wardens and Staff of the Middle Period; Administration .....		103
IX. Growth .....		64
XVI. Growth	1. Admissions .....	64
	2. Enrolment .....	65
	3. Residence .....	66
	4. Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries .....	66
X. Wardens and Staffs of the Earlier Period .....		66
XI. Administration .....		68
	1. General Administration .....	68
	2. Internal Administration .....	73
XVII. College Life and Student Organizations .....		100
XVIII. Personnel	a) Warden and Residential Staff .....	73
	b) Non-residential Staff .....	74
	c) Librarian, Library and Reading Room .....	74
	d) Medical and Nursing .....	74
XIX. General	e) Housekeeping and Catering .....	74
XX. Warden	f) Maintenance .....	75
XI. Properties Acquired .....		115
XII. Life of the College .....		75
XIII. Extensions to and Rehabilitation of the College ...		100
	1. College Life and Student Organizations .....	75
	a) General College Life .....	75
	b) Student Organizations .....	76

2.	Assembly Hall; Visitors .....	77
XIII.	Personalities (Smith - Dawson, Oakeley, Hurlbatt, Lichtenstein, Gairdner) .....	78
	<u>D. CONSOLIDATION OR MIDDLE PERIOD</u> <u>(1920-1940)</u>	
XIV.	The General Situation .....	100
XV.	Wardens and Staff of the Middle Period; Administration .....	101
XVI.	Growth .....	104
	1. Enrolment .....	104
	2. Extension - West Wing .....	104
	a) Site .....	104
	b) Architect: Nature of Extension .....	105
	c) Furnishings .....	105
	d) Cost .....	106
	3. Annexes .....	106
XVII.	College Life and Student Organizations .....	106
XVIII.	Personalities (Hurlbatt, Vaughan and Grant) .....	109
	<u>E. TRANSITION AND MASSIVE GROWTH -</u> <u>OR LATER PERIOD (1940-1962)</u>	
XIX.	General Remarks .....	113
XX.	Warden and Staff .....	114
XXI.	Properties Acquired .....	115
XXII.	Extensions to and Rehabilitation of the College ...	116
	1. East Wing - Opened 1949 .....	116
	a) Site and Building Period; Architect ....	116

XXVI. Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries .....	151
b) Nature of this Extension; Furnishings ..	116
XXVII. Administration .....	152
c) Cost of Extension and Furnishings .....	117
1. General Administration .....	153
2. a) Swimming Pool .....	117
2. Internal Administration .....	154
b) Architect and Nature of Building .....	117
a) Warden and Residential Staff .....	155
3. Rehabilitation .....	118
a) Replacement of Foundations of Original Library, Reading and Building .....	118
b) Structural Alterations, Re-arrangements, etc. ....	118
e) Housekeeping and Catering .....	156
c) Grounds and Garden .....	123
f) Maintenance .....	157
d) Summary of Alterations, etc. ....	125
XXVIII. Life of the College .....	165
XXIII. Various Annexes .....	126
1. General Life .....	163
XXIV. Growth in Numbers .....	127
1. Enrolment .....	127
a) Total Undergraduate Numbers; Course Enrolment, Residents vs. Non-residents .	127
b) Residents: Numbers, Course Enrolment, Geographical Distribution .....	129
c) Courses .....	131
2. Applications .....	132
3. Admissions .....	134
a) Introduction .....	134
b) Historical Report to the University Admissions Policy Committee .....	137
XXIX. Residence .....	145
4. Residence Space and Admissions Problems ....	145
5. Special Permission to Live Out of Residence..	148
XXX. A General Summing-Up .....	161
XXV. Relationship of the College to Faculties and Schools .....	148



XXVI.	Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries .....	151
XXVII.	Administration .....	152
	1. General Administration .....	152
	2. Internal Administration .....	153
	a) Warden and Residential Staff .....	153
	b) Non-residential Staff .....	157
	c) Library, Reading <sup>Room</sup> and Librarians .....	157
	d) Medical and Nursing Services .....	158
	e) Housekeeping and Catering .....	159
	f) Maintenance .....	164
XXVIII.	Life of the College .....	165
	1. General Life .....	165
	2. Student Government Organizations .....	166
	a) Royal Victoria College Resident Students' Society .....	166
	b) Women's Union .....	167
	c) Women's Athletic Organization .....	169
	d) Red Wing Society .....	170
XXVII.	3. War Service Programme for Women .....	170
	4. Residence Atmosphere, Traditions, etc. ....	172
XXVIII.	5. Non-Residents .....	178
	6. The Assembly Hall and Limitation of College Activities .....	179
XXIX.	Personality (Murray) .....	180
XXX.	A General Summing-Up .....	181

F. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

XXXI. Furnishings, including Valuable and/or Historic Furnishings, Paintings, etc. . . . .	184
XXXII. Gifts and Bequests . . . . .	186
XXXIII. Financial . . . . .	191
XXXIV. Needs of the College . . . . .	192
XXXV. Addenda . . . . .	195
1. Physical Education, Athletics and School of Physical Education . . . . .	195
a) School of Physical Education . . . . .	196
b) Department of Physical Education . . . . .	199
c) Athletics . . . . .	202
d) Financial . . . . .	203
2. Summer Occupation of the College . . . . .	204
3. Madeleine Shaw LeFebvre Jewel . . . . .	207
4. Alumnae Society of McGill University . . . . .	207

G. CONCLUSION

XXXVI. The Future . . . . .	208
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H. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND APPENDICES

XXXVII. Bibliography . . . . .	211
XXXVIII. Appendices: . . . . .	212
Appendix 1. Royal Charter, and Extract from Lord Strathcona's Will . . . . .	1-16
Appendix 2. Extracts from the Minutes of The Board of Governors of the University, and of the Royal Victoria College and of the Corporation; also from Annual Reports . . . . .	1-21

- Appendix 3. Extracts from the Announcements of the  
Royal Victoria College and the General  
Announcements .....1-5
- Appendix 4. Royal Victoria College: General  
Announcement and Residence Rules  
1961-62 ..... 1-26
- Appendix 5. Needs of the College: Extracts  
from the Annual Reports of the  
College and Other Reports,  
Arranged Chronologically ..... 1-12
- Appendix 6. Enrolment ..... 1-5



Royal Victoria College 1899-1962

Wardens

Hilda Diana Oakeley	1899-1905
Ethel Hurlbatt	1906-1929
Susan Cameron Vaughan	1931-1937
Maud Parkin Grant	1937-1940
Muriel Victoria Roscoe	1940-1962

Acting Wardens

Susan Elizabeth Cameron	1905-1906
Mrs. C. G. Garside	1924-1925
Susan Cameron Vaughan	1928-1931

generally available (N.B. The records prior to 1944).

THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

1899 - 1962

I. PREFACE

1. Purpose

The purpose in writing this report has been to bring together material relating to the Royal Victoria College - its historical setting, its beginning and its development.

While the official documents of the University and the College contain most of the records, the items are scattered and are not quickly or easily available to members of the Administration who may have need of them.

Moreover, with the passing of time and the inevitable changing of personnel in different areas of the University and College, it seemed that it would be useful to all those concerned with the affairs of the College to have the material assembled and easy of access. Otherwise, it could be possible for the role and significance of the College to become obscured.

Accordingly, the writer hopes that this report will be of use in enabling the Administration to be aware of the importance, growth and evolution of the College in the past, in assessing its various and varied aspects in the present, and in envisaging its potentialities and possibilities for the future.

While the year by year record of the activities of the College is contained in the Annual Reports of the College, this is not

generally available (N.B. There appear to be no such records prior to 1924).

It will be obvious that this report is uneven in its treatment of different aspects. The lack of detailed records for the earlier years of operation of the College necessarily has meant inadequate reporting concerning these. There is in fact more information on file concerning the question of admission of women to McGill and the early classes operating under the Donaldda Endowment than there is concerning the early years of the College itself.

A more detailed record of changes within the College is apparent for the period 1940-1962. Not only is this a period with which the writer was personally identified and, therefore, has personal knowledge, but also it was a period of great changes in the University as a whole, during the war and immediate post-war years and more recently the "population explosion" years. Many of the changes in the University as such have impinged directly, as well as indirectly, on the College and its operation. One has only to mention as examples of these the rapidly increasing enrolments, both resident and non-resident, additional courses and degrees (e.g. Physical and Occupational Therapy, and Nursing), the acquiring of additional properties, the housing and catering problems (involving operating various outside annexes, and subsequently making residence additions and alterations), the major renovations to the original building, the construction of the swimming pool, and, above all, the thinking of, planning for and working on behalf of the ever-enlarging body of women students. All these activities have involved many studies, the compiling of many records and statistics, and the writing of numerous reports.

They have also meant participation in Committee work and discussions, not to mention the day-to-day academic and other counselling of the students themselves - both resident and non-resident.

Nonetheless, this report as a whole is a condensed one, and portions of it are presented in outline form only.

4. Abbreviations

At the outset, it should be stressed that: (1) the report has depended entirely on official records and publications and is documented accordingly and (2) the appendices form an important part of the report as a whole. To the best of the writer's knowledge and belief, the resulting history is an accurate one.

5. Acknowledgments

While this report was started in 1960, pressure of other work has meant it could not be completed until the present time. Although the report is dated 1964, the period covered ends in the summer of 1962.

## 2. Periods

For convenience in writing and discussion, the history of the College has been arbitrarily divided and is referred to through the report as follows:-

- A. Pioneering Years and Activities
- B. The Birth of Ideas - 1871-1884.
- C. The College and Its Earlier Period - 1889-1920.
- D. Consolidation or Middle Period - 1920-1940.
- E. Transition and Massive Growth or Later Period - 1940-1962

## 3. Sources of Material

The information contained herein has been obtained from many sources, including Minutes of the Board of Governors of the University



and of the Royal Victoria College, Minutes of the Corporation (and Senate), Annual Reports of the University, Annual Reports and Announcements of the Royal Victoria College, various manuscripts, letters, reports and publications. A complete bibliography is listed under Section XXXVII.

#### 4. Abbreviations

Throughout the report, "B of G" refers to Minutes of the Board of Governors, "Corp" to Minutes of the Corporation, "A.R." to Annual Reports (of the University), and "A.R.C." to Annual Reports of the College.

#### 5. Acknowledgments

I wish to thank Principals James and Robertson for their encouragement and cooperation in the writing of this report. I am particularly grateful to Dr. James for giving me access to the official Minutes of the University and to Mr. William Bentley whose assistance with the early records and Minutes has been invaluable.

It is a pleasure too, to record the enthusiasm and assistance of various members of the staff of the Royal Victoria College, past and present.

## A. PIONEERING YEARS AND ACTIVITIES

### II. Introduction

#### 1. General Introduction

It is not possible to write any report of the Royal Victoria College, however condensed, without developing it against its historical background. It is necessary, therefore, to include here reference to the period preceding the acceptance of women for University study, to the reluctance of the University to assume responsibility for the higher education of women, to the Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund, to the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal, to the opening of the Montreal High School for Girls and to the opening of the Examinations for Associate in Arts to women as to men. It is necessary also to refer to the studies and activities of Sir William Dawson, and, above all, to the concern of Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona) whose interest and generous benefactions brought into being the higher education of women at McGill, first through the Donalds Special Classes and later the Royal Victoria College.

The interest of Lord Strathcona was reflected during his lifetime not only by his financial provisions, but also by his personal concern for and relationship to the affairs of the College, by his personal selection of the first two Wardens, Miss Oakeley and Miss Hurlbatt, and the nature of his correspondence with them, his visits to the College (unofficial as well as official) - all these bespoke his personal interest. He established music in the college and himself made the appointment of Miss Lichtenstein. He sponsored, as

well as encouraged, various cultural and social aspects of the life of the College. Finally, and very importantly, the terms of his will and the nature of the Charter indicated the course which both the University and the College were to take.

## 2. Admission of Women to Higher Education

In order to appreciate the situation of higher education for women prior to and during the time when the subject of admission of women to McGill was under debate, one should look briefly at the situation in Europe, Great Britain and North America.

### a. The Continent and Great Britain

Apparently, women were not excluded from Continental universities as they were from the universities of Great Britain. While no British university admitted women to degrees until 1878, the Spanish universities seem to have been open to women in the Middle Ages, and those of Italy as early as the Eleventh Century, while the University of Paris was never closed to women.

In England, Queen's College (1848) and Bedford College (1849) were pioneers in the movement for opening higher education to women; however Bedford College did not become a "School of London University" until 1898. It was not until 1869 that Girton College was founded and Newnham College came later (1875). In Oxford, 1878 marked the beginning of Lady Margaret Hall and 1879 of Somerville College.

While women in these colleges of Cambridge and Oxford were subsequently admitted to examinations (1881 to 1886),

they did not even then receive university degrees. Apart from the women's colleges, however, Bristol University admitted women from the time of its foundation in 1876 and the University of London in 1877 (University College) and 1878 (King's College), Liverpool University in 1881 and Manchester University in 1883.

It must not be assumed that entrance to the British universities came about easily, as there are records of women requesting permission to enter as from 1856 and 1862 and being categorically refused.

Admission to the University came somewhat later in Wales, viz. 1884. In Scotland, the movement was slower still and education at the university level was not available to women at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, St. Andrews and Glasgow (except for Queen Margaret's College, founded in 1883) until 1892.

Thus, while the idea of higher education for women was firmly established in England, either in separate colleges or in the universities as such, during the 1870's, a considerable period elapsed before women were duly admitted to the older universities. (H.M. White, 1912).

b. The United States and Canada

(N.B. the information concerning the various American Colleges mentioned is from the calendars of these colleges).

On this Continent the movement toward admission of women to higher education and the provision for it ran somewhat ahead of that in Britain. Oberlin College admitted a few women into

its collegiate course as early as 1837, and Elmira College (for women) "began in 1855 with a curriculum designed to match the best college standards of the day". (Elmira College Calendar). However, the incorporation of Vassar College in 1861 and its opening in 1865 (The first Lady Principal of Vassar College was Miss Hannah Willard Lyman - please see II. 3) heralded a new era for the education of women at a higher level. This college brought together the faculty, students, classrooms and library under one roof, and was large enough to accommodate over 350 students. Moreover, when it opened in 1865, some 350 young women were actually admitted, including some seven students from Canada. (Note: With the single exception of Mount Allison, there was no opportunity in Canada at that date for such students to attend College).

Somewhat later, other colleges for women followed, viz. Smith and Wellesley in 1875, Radcliffe in 1879\*, Barnard in 1883 and Bryn Mawr in 1885.

\* Opened as the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women" in 1879, the Society received a second charter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1891, changing its name to Radcliffe College and authorizing it to confer regular academic degrees rather than the certificates it had previously awarded. These degrees were to be countersigned by the President of Harvard and to bear the seal of the University. It is somewhat anomalous that the Graduate School of Radcliffe began with the opening of the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women" in 1879, since among the original group of 25 women who registered for courses, there was a graduate from Smith College, a member of its first class and one from Vassar College.

The significant development of the higher education for women in the United States occurred then through the only way possible at the time, viz. the creation of separate women's colleges. It would seem significant also that this development for the most part was ahead of the provision for such education in Great Britain.

In Canada, Mount Allison was a pioneer in the higher education of women. Not only were women admissible from the date of its foundation in 1862, but "it conferred, in 1875, the first B.Sc. granted to a woman in the British Empire and, in 1882, the first B.A. awarded to a woman in any Canadian University". (Commonwealth Universities Yearbook 1960 - page 233).

Queen's University opened its doors to women in 1872, Toronto University (via Victoria College) in 1877, Acadia University in 1880 and Dalhousie University in 1881.

Thus, while McGill was still debating the topic of whether or not to admit women, such university admission had already taken place elsewhere in Canada.

It was against the background of the trends in Britain, the United States and Canada, that at McGill, admission of women to the University was being considered, debated and postponed.

### 3. Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund

Among the scholarships awarded today is the Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Scholarship of \$100 which goes "annually to a women student of the third or fourth year" (Scholarships Announcement, 1962-63). The history of this award is of special interest.

Miss Lyman was head of a private school in Montreal and with the opening of Vassar College became its first "Lady Principal". On her death in 1871, a number of her former pupils in Montreal raised a fund to perpetuate her memory and on December 2, 1871 presented it to McGill University. The deed, duly witnessed and signed, and the conditions of gift, stated "the competitors shall be students of any non-denominational college for ladies in Montreal, affiliated to the McGill University or approved of by it, as of sufficient educational standing; and until such Institution shall be established and is approved the Interest may be given as a Scholarship or as prizes in the classes of the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal, or other similar classes approved by the university". (B. of G. - January 18, 1872).

At first, the income was used for prizes to students in The Ladies' Educational Association (A.R., 1871-1884), from 1884 to 1899 to students in The Donalda Special Course (A.R.), and since 1899 to this day to students of the Royal Victoria College (A.R.).

Concerning the Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund, the Annual Report of the University for 1872 states:- "The sum of \$940 has already been paid on account of this Fund, which is memorable as the first endowment for the education of women ever entrusted to the Board of the Royal Institution. It is to be hoped that it may be followed by others in sufficient amount to realize at length the idea of a college for women affiliated to the university (A.R. - 1872).

Important both as a memorial and as providing awards for women students, it was much more. It represented the feelings of women of that day as to the differential opportunities here for young women as against those for young men. These women were "au fait" with the movement in the United States and abroad, and the phraseology of the terms of gift, viz. "College for Ladies", reflected both their attitudes toward and their hopes for the provision of opportunities for the university education for women.

4. The Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal

Early in 1870 the Governors of the University determined to appeal to the citizens of Montreal to increase the funds of the University and, as recorded by Dr. Dawson, a meeting of friends convened by the Governors was held in February of that year in the college library. It was to this meeting that Dr. Wilkes brought the resolution that since it was of vital importance to the cause of higher education and to the well being of the community that opportunities be given for young women to take a regular college course. The result of the appeal was an addition of \$52,000 to the endowment of the university. Significant is the statement of Dr. Dawson that "no part of these sums was, however, specially devoted to the education of women". (Dawson: Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pg. 234). While there were various discussions on the part of interested people, there seemed no possibility that education at the university level, would be provided by the University.



"The question as to how the aims and objects of Dr. Wilkes' resolution, or the Hannah Willard Lyman Endowment, were to be carried out, seemed, however, to have no immediate means of solution. Neither the Governors, nor the mover of the resolution, had any idea of imitating the practice, then being introduced in the colleges of the United States, of admitting young women into the classes for men." (Dawson: Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pg. 238).

(Dawson - Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pgs. 239-240).

Accordingly the matter was taken up by a group of women and at "a large and influential meeting of ladies, held under the auspices of the late Mrs. John Molson, in her residence of Belmont Hall, the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal was constituted." (Dawson, Fifty Years of Work in Canada, page 239). This association was modelled on the lines of the Ladies' Educational Association of Edinburgh, and under its organization Mrs. Molson was elected president while Mrs. Simpson, an able and experienced educationalist, became honorary secretary.

With the permission of the Board of Governors, several of the professors of the University lectured to the classes of The Ladies' Educational Association (B. of G., Sept. 30, 1872).

The lectures were held in rooms of the Natural History Society's Building (Corner of University and Cathcart Streets) and afterwards in the Synod Hall. (Irwin, "Women at McGill", pg. 40).

The students took four courses of twenty hours each "in literary and scientific subjects". To those who passed the tests, McGill University gave a certificate as "Associate in Arts". These women were of course not members of the University.

"This association carried on its useful work for fourteen years, or up to the time of the institution of the classes for women in the University, and was entirely self-supporting, charging only moderate fees to its students and paying its lecturers handsomely; whilst it undoubtedly contributed largely to cultivate a taste for higher education, and enabled young women to obtain at least some of the benefits of the University course." (Dawson - Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pgs. 239-240).

Dr. Dawson himself gave the introductory lecture to the first session of the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal, October, 1871, in which he said:- "We cannot as yet boast of a Ladies' College; but our classes for the present session will provide for substantial instruction in the structure and literature of the two most important languages in this country, and for an introduction to that great department of Science which relates to inorganic nature. I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the nature of the course and to be hopeful of the results" (Dawson:- Thoughts on the Higher Education of Women, pg. 12).

It should be stressed that this movement was due to the efforts of an "association of ladies for educational purposes - middle class associations of the University, are all indications originating with ladies, carried on by them, supported by their contributions." "The movement is self-supporting, and not sustained by any extraneous aid. It will, I hope, attract to itself endowments which may give it a stronger and higher character, but its

present position of independence is the best guarantee for this, as well as for all other kinds of success." (Dawson - Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pg. 254).

In the same lecture, he spoke as follows:- "Another is that Association embraces nearly all that is elevated in social and educational standing in our city, and has thus the broadest and highest basis that can be attained among us for any effort whatever. Still another is that we are not alone, nor are we indeed in the van of this great work. I need not speak of the United States, where the magnificent Vassar College, with which the name of one of our excellent and learned women was connected so usefully, (this reference is to Hannah Willard Lyman) and the admission of ladies to Cornell University, The University of Michigan, and others, have marked strongly the popular sentiment as to the education of women. In Canada itself, Toronto, and even Quebec and Kingston, have preceded us, though I think in the magnitude of our success we may hope to excel them all. In the Mother Country, the Edinburgh Association has afforded us the model for our own; and the North of England Educational Council, the Bedford College in London, The Kitchin College, The Cambridge Lectures for Ladies, The Alexandra College in Dublin, the admission of ladies to the middle class examinations of the University, are all indications of the intensity and direction of the current. On the continent of Europe, Sweden has a State College for women. The Victoria Lyceum at Berlin has the patronage of the Princess Royale; the

Thus it was that the Montreal High School for Girls was opened in 1874, with a lady principal (Mrs. Scott) and four teachers, all trained in the McGill Normal School.

University of Paris has established classes for ladies, and St. Petersburg has its university for women. All these movements have originated not only in our own time but within a few years, and they are evidently the dawn of a new educational era, which, in my judgment, will see as great an advance in the education of our race as that which was inaugurated by the revival of learning and the establishment of universities for men in the previous age. It implies not only the higher education of women, but the elevation, extension and refinement of the higher education of men." (Dawson:- Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pg. 256).

#### 5. Montreal High School of Girls

Apart from, or rather along with, the establishment of the Ladies' Educational Association, an interest in the provision of a high school for girls under the Protestant Board of School Commissioners had developed. Dr. Dawson appears to have been a quiet but a moving spirit in regard to this subject.

Certainly there was a strong urge toward the organization of such a school, particularly in view not only of the general interest in the education of young women, but also because of the influences emanating from the lectures of the Ladies' Educational Association as well as the "growing wish for some systematic study, leading to an actual college education." (Dawson:- Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pg. 258).

Thus it was that the Montreal High School for Girls was opened in 1874, with a lady principal (Mrs. Scott) and four teachers, all trained in the McGill Normal School.

The Montreal High School for Boys had been one of the best feeders of McGill College, and it was expected, as later materialized, that the High School for Girls would still further create a demand for university education for women.

#### 6. Associate in Arts

Examinations for the Associate in Arts had been held for men only. But in 1877 these were opened to students of the Montreal High School for Girls and a class of ten passed.

(Dawson:- Fifty Years of Work in Canada - pg. 259).

"The examinations for Senior Associate in Arts were then opened to them, in the hope, that provision might be made, partly by the Ladies' Association, and partly by private tuition, to enable them to attain a standing equal to that of the Second Year of the College course". (Dawson:- Fifty Years of Work in Canada - pg. 259).

#### B. THE BIRTH OF IDEAS

#### III. 1. Dr. J. W. Dawson - later Sir William Dawson

References have been made already to the activities of Dr. Dawson concerning the education of women at a higher level than was then available. The subject had been much in his mind even before the formation of the Ladies' Educational Association, but he appeared at that time to have had reservations both as to the extent to which such education should be carried and the manner in which it should be developed. In the university

lecture for the session 1869-70, he approached the matter in a somewhat tentative way, and stated his personal views concerning such education but also his conviction that University funds could not be used for such a purpose: "I believe that further benefits might be conferred by the University, as to the education of young women. I have no doubt that the more elementary education, as now carried on in our excellent private schools for girls, is efficient, and I have no wish that the University, should assume these responsibilities. But there seems no reason why the school examinations of the University should not, here, as in the case of Cambridge and Oxford, include the pupils of schools for young women; and I think it would be quite possible for the University to provide lectures on scientific and literary subjects, which would be open to the pupils of all ladies' schools in the city, and that certificates of attendance and examinations might be given to such pupils. I do not propose, either that young women should attend the ordinary college classes, or that, except in special cases, the ordinary professors should lecture to them. I would have special classrooms, and, in many instances at least, special lecturers appointed by the University. Of course, this is a purpose for which the constitution of the University does not permit its funds to be used, even if they were sufficient for it, which they are not. I only wish to intimate my conviction, that an opening for usefulness lies in this direction, - one I have often wished to have the means of cultivating, knowing that in this

country, very few young women enjoy, to a sufficient extent, the advantages of the higher kinds of education; and that the true civilization of any people is quite as much to be measured by the culture of its women as by that of its men." (Dawson:- Fifty Years of Work in Canada - pgs. 232-233).

With the whole matter under discussion by the Corporation (Appendix 2, pgs. 1-2), he was asked to study at first hand the situation in Great Britain on the occasion of his visit there in 1870. It was his report on educational institutions in the Old Country which led to the organizational form of the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal - i.e. along the lines of the Ladies' Educational Association of Edinburgh.

The formation of the Ladies' Educational Association did not however satisfy all of the needs, and the subject appears to have been under more or less continuous study during the ensuing years both within and without McGill University. It was still under debate when Dr. Dawson again visited Great Britain in 1883. In his "Fifty Years of Work in Canada" he writes: "I returned to Canada in the summer of 1884. Shortly afterwards, a deputation of ladies who had already passed the examination for Associate in Arts, called on me, and expressed their earnest wish to proceed to the examination for the Degree in Arts, if the necessary means for education could be provided. Here, then, was the demand and coming from those who had distinct claims on our consideration, but what of the means?" (pg. 260).

Meanwhile the debate on the admission of women to the University continued. Prior to a meeting of the Corporation on June 6th in 1883, a committee had been set up to make enquiries as to the situations in The United States and in the Ladies' Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. At that meeting a resolution "that as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, this University should admit women to the educational advantages of the Faculty of Arts on substantially the same terms as men" was amended to. "Resolved:- That this Corporation approves the admission of women to all the examinations in Arts, and will hail with pleasure the establishment of a separate woman's college, to be affiliated to the University for the purpose of especially preparing female students for the examinations." (Corp., 1883; Appendix 2, pages 1-2).

However, at its adjourned meeting (on June 13th) of the same year "it was resolved that further consideration and decision be postponed until the regular meeting of the Corporation to be held in October 1884" (Appendix 2, page 2).

Apparently this interval was to provide time for the Principal and others to study the situation further. When Sir William reported verbally to the Corporation on June 25, 1884 on the enquiries he had made in Great Britain, he was asked to prepare a written report for the Committee to be presented to the October meeting. This report which had been duly prepared, was received at the October meeting and at the request of the Corporation, it was published as "Report on the Higher Education of



Women, Presented to the Corporation of McGill University, October, 1884". In this report, he stated "since the institution of the High School for Girls and of the examinations for the Associate in Arts and Senior Associate established by this University in conjunction with the University of Bishop's College, there has been a growing demand for a more definite and systematic training" (pg. 2).

The report as a whole is an important document and apart from recording the situation as regards the University education of women elsewhere, cautiously stated the conditions under which such University education might be organized at McGill. It is probable that Sir William Dawson was sensitive to the differences of opinion existing within the University and that these differences occasioned his cautious statements concerning the ominous problem of the higher education of women. Certain it is that by 1884, enthusiasm and prompt executive action had replaced Dawson's previous caution in dealing with the subject of the Higher Education of Women. But it should be remembered that by this date there had grown up a friendship between him and Donald Smith.

It is apparent that it gave him keen personal pleasure to present to the Board of Governors on September 13, 1844, a letter from Mr. Smith dated September 11, 1884 with his cheque for \$50,000, "the income thereof to be employed in sustaining a College for Women, with Classes for their education in

Collegiate Studies" (Appendix 2, pg. 2). Also on October 4, 1884, he was able to inform the Board "that lectures under the Donald A. Smith Endowment would commence on Monday the 6th Instant". (Appendix 2, pg. 2).

In brief, before the matter of the admission of women came under "further consideration and decision" by the Corporation, (a matter that had been postponed by the Corporation from June 13, 1883 to the October 4th, 1884 meeting), the whole subject had been settled. The letter and cheque from Donald A. Smith effectively resolved it for the Corporation and The Board of Governors.

Dr. Dawson referred to it as follows: "It was but a few weeks later, (as before mentioned), that Sir Donald Smith asked me if it was desired to establish collegiate classes for women, and stated that, if so, he was prepared to give the sum of \$50,000 on conditions to be settled by him. I confess that the coincidence of the demand for higher education, made by those who had so great claims upon us, and the offer of so liberal a benefaction, by a gentleman to whom no application for aid had been made on my part, seemed to me to constitute one of those rare opportunities for good, which occur but seldom to any man. The offer was duly communicated to the Board of Governors, and was accepted by them, the conditions being that the classes were to be totally separate and distinct, and that no expenditure was to be incurred beyond

the income of the endowment. This sum, however, proved sufficient to provide the necessary duplicate courses, for the first and second years in the Arts Faculty, and in the autumn of 1884 the first session for women was commenced, with fourteen regular, and thirteen occasional students." (Dawson:- Fifty Years of Work in Canada, pgs. 260-261).

The Endowment was sufficient to provide for the first two years of study.

2. Donald A. Smith - later Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal

The name of Donald A. Smith does not appear in the records prior to September 13, 1884, when the Board of Governors received his letter of September 11th and a cheque for \$50,000 "the income thereof to be employed in sustaining a College for Women, with classes for their education in Collegiate Studies"; (Appendix 2, page 2). From this date onward there is much in the minutes of the Board of Governors and the Corporation with regard to Donald Smith - his interests, desires and provisions (see IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII, XIII).

His contribution of the Donald Endowment led immediately to his becoming a member of the Board of Governors, and some five years later to his elevation to the Chancellorship.

Thus it was that on October 4, 1884, he was made a "Trustee of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and a

Governor of McGill College and University" (B. of G. Oct. 4, 1884, pp. 35, 36), and on June 15, 1889, he was elected Chancellor of the University. (Appendix 2, pg. 5).

Over the years little seems to have been understood about this man as to his interest in there being a university education for women students and his desire to provide it.

Donald A. Smith was born on August 6th, 1818 and spent his early years in his birthplace, Forres, Scotland. He arrived in Canada on July 2nd, 1838 when he was not yet 20 years old.

A considerable portion of the first part of his life in Canada was spent in Northern Quebec, Labrador, and in the North-west Territories - with the Hudson's Bay Company. By 1884, at the age of 66, he had become prominent in many business activities, including the Bank of Montreal, The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Hudson's Bay Company and others. He had also become very influential in Canadian affairs, and, too, had accumulated wealth.

By nature, he was quiet and reserved - a man of few but measured words. In business and other matters relating to the College, he showed himself to have great common sense and to be particularly acute and incisive in action. Outwardly, there was little to indicate sentiment, but anyone who has become acquainted with Lord Strathcona through the record of his life,

activities and letters, can read much between the lines, and certain it is that a deep underlying sentiment characterized the man.

This sentiment can be best shown, perhaps, by the story behind his interest in opening higher education to women at McGill. Margaret, Donald and John were the eldest of the Smith family of five children, and Donald was particularly fond of his eldest sister, Margaret. She was a very attractive girl "with rare qualities of both head and heart". "To intelligence and considerable mental acquirements - she joined an ambition to excel in study" but there were scant opportunities then existing for female education as compared with those available to her brothers. When she died in 1841 at the age of 27, Donald was serving at a Hudson's Bay Company trading post in the desolate country of North-eastern Quebec. Nearly half a century after her death, his elder brother John, who had become a medical man, practising in India, suggested "that it was a thought of their elder sister Margaret, which had inspired Donald to found a great college for women in his adopted city". To this suggestion, Donald replied "You are right in thinking that in the matter of this College the memory of our sister, Margaret, was present in my mind. You well remember her gifts and her ambition to become a scholar." (Willson, Beckles. Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, pg. 15).

In reality then, the Royal Victoria College was founded by Lord Strathcona as a memorial to his sister. It was to be in every sense the sort of institution which would provide for the mental attainments of young women, but additionally was to develop in its students a sense of culture, refinement and good taste.

#### IV. Donalda Endowment

##### 1. Initial Endowment, and Its Terms

The initial endowment of \$50,000, made on September 11, 1884, was named the "Donald A. Smith Endowment for the Higher Education of Women" (Appendix 2, page 2), and later - "The Donalda Endowment". (B. of G., Dec. 27, 1884, pgs. 76-77).

The income of this amount was to sustain a College for women, with classes for their education in Collegiate Studies.

"This endowment is the first large benefaction given to the University" (Oct. 4, 1884).

##### 2. Second Endowment

On October 6, 1886, Donald Smith increased the endowment by \$70,000, making a total of \$120,000, with the view of providing sufficient income for courses in the third and fourth years. He added a further cheque for \$1600, "being Interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum, on seventy thousand dollars from the 1st of May last, to meet the current expenses of the Special Classes for Women until further revenue is derived from the principal sum" (Appendix 2, page 4).

3. Deed of Donaldda Endowment for the Higher Education of Women

This deed was read and executed on October 16, 1886

(B. of G., Oct. 9 and 16, 1886: Appendix 2, pages 3-4, also Appendix 1, pgs. 11-13).

4. Responsibilities of all Officers of the University and College

"referring to the obligations entered into by the University with respect to the endowment of Sir Donald A. Smith for the separate education of women, and to the regulations of the Corporation based thereon and to the requirements of the Statutes of the University, as well as on consideration of the fact that the work carried on under the present regulations is intended ultimately to assume the form of a distinct College for Women",

"It was Resolved:

1st that the Board of Governors must hold all officers of the College and University as strictly bound to make every exertion for the due observance of the above-mentioned obligations and regulations, so long as they shall remain in force and shall not be repealed or amended in the regular methods prescribed by the Statutes of the University. That it is consequently the duty of all such officers to sustain the Principal in the administration of the said regulations and to encourage all members of the University in their due observance." (B. of G. - June 5, 1888, pages 339-340.

5. Classes, 1884-1899

Classes for the first year began in October of 1884 and were in Classics, Mathematics, French, German, English and Chemistry.

Apart from the regular students, i.e. those who were admitted on the basis of passing the Matriculation examinations or four examinations for the Associates in Arts, there were also "Partial Students" and "Occasional Students". ("Partial Students" were those unable to pass in all the matriculation examinations but prepared to enter in three of the subjects offered: "Occasional Students" were members of the Ladies' Educational Association, desirous of taking one or more Courses of Lectures.

Announcements concerning courses for women were contained in the Calendar as "Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts. Donalds Endowment". This includes reference to the Professors and Lecturers and also to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Helen Gairdner, as well as statements concerning the classes, Regulations for Examinations, etc., Scholarships (including the Jane Redpath Exhibition), Matriculation and Admission, Course of Study, degrees, fees, and lodgings. (Annual Calendar of McGill College and University, 1898-99, pgs. 81-85).

Courses for the 3rd and 4th years were developed by 1885 and a program of Imperative Courses (Latin or Greek),



Mathematics, Physics and three Optional courses (French, German, Experimental Physics, Zoology, English and Rhetoric, Logic and Psychology, Geology, History, Astronomy and Optics) were offered (B. of G., 1885).

Noteworthy is the statement, "students who desire to take additional and Honour studies must attend the same lectures with male students."

"The above scheme will provide for all the ordinary work of the whole four years of the Course in Arts, so as to enable women to proceed to the degree examinations in separate classes, and with all the options provided in the ordinary course for male students. (B. of G., December, 1885 - pp 131-134).

For the session October, 1887-88 there were 104 students enrolled.

#### 6. First Graduating Class

A wall case in the Historical Corridor at R.V.C. contains pictures of the eight young women who in 1888 became the first graduates under the Donaldda Endowment.

These received the B.A. degree and were as follows:

Eliza Cross (later Mrs. Dougald Currie)

Cora Evans (later Mrs. D. G. Yates)

Georgina Hunter

J. Donaldda McFee (subsequently took her Ph.D.)

Martha Murphy (later Mrs. W. H. Breithaupt)

Alice Murray

Jane Palmer

Victoria Ritchie (subsequently took her M.D. and  
married Dr. F. R. England).

## 7. Miscellaneous Items

a) Miss Helen I. Gairdner was appointed Lady Superintendent under the Donalda Endowment and an important requirement for her was the attending of all the lectures,

b) The lectures at first were held only in Redpath Museum. Additional furniture was required for these rooms and \$200 was paid for this out of the fees of the classes. Later (1885) three new classrooms, a waiting room and lobby in the East extension of the Arts Building were furnished (by Donald Smith) and provided additional space. The rent of rooms to the classes was \$250 per year (B. of G., Dec. 19, 1885, pgs. 131-134).

c) The Donalda Endowment provided for salaries and wages for the teaching staff and an honorarium for the janitor, and also covered the expense of fuel and light - in short, this was a completely self-sustaining operation (Appendix 2, pg. 3).

d) "Announcement of classes in the special course for Women ordered to be printed in the Calendar for the next session". (Corp. Apr. 22, 1885; Appendix 2, pg. 3).

e) "Resolution that Women in Arts be admissable to degrees". (Corp., Jan. 27, 1886; Appendix 2, pg. 3).

f) "The Principal requested permission to print the Sir Donald A. Smith Deed of Endowment for distribution to each member of the Board of Governors and also to print certain important clauses therefrom in the Calendar. Granted" (B. of G., June 5, 1888, p. 339).

g) Scholarships and exhibitions in The Faculty of Arts (except for the MacDonald scholarships) opened to women. (B. of G., April 25, 1885).

The terms of the Deed of the Donalds Endowment included the condition that "the examinations for such degrees and for classing, honors, prizes and medals shall be identical with those for men." (B. of G., Oct. 16, 1886, pgs. 206-212), and the same condition was incorporated in the Royal Charter of the College (Appendix 1). A previous minute of the Board of Governors (April 25, 1885) indicated that the donors of named scholarships had been consulted "as regards the throwing open of the Scholarships and Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts for competition to the Ladies Classes as well as Students," and that Mr. W. MacDonald preferred his scholarships to "remain as they are." Mr. W. Redpath approved of opening the Jane Redpath Exhibition to the Ladies Classes\*.

\* Both the Macdonald and Jane Redpath scholarships continue to be awarded in the Faculty of Arts and Science to the present date. However, apparently through an oversight, the Jane Redpath, as well as the Macdonald Scholarships, was reserved for men until 1962, when attention was drawn to this minute and the Jane Redpath Scholarship was then made available on equal terms to women as well as men).

h) Miss Barnjum started classes in Gymnastics for Lady students in January 1889.

i) In the early discussions concerning the admission of

women to University studies, there had been frequent references as to whether they were physically capable of undertaking the work. Accordingly the following

reports are of interest:-

"The Students in the Donalds Special Course have,

as hitherto, distinguished themselves in the examinations:

and with the arrangements made for their separate instruction and the careful supervision exercised by Miss Gairdner,

as Lady Superintendent, there seems no reason to believe

that any injury to health has resulted or is likely to

result from their taking the full work of the regular

course of study. It is proper to make this statement,

since so much discussion has recently taken place elsewhere

as to alleged injury to health arising from academic

study." "With regard to the health of the students,

it appears that the daily walk to and from classes,

though involving some fatigue and exposure, has been

advantageous". (A.R. 1889, pg. 7).

j) The women students were called "Donalds" after

Donald A. Smith. (N.B. The name was later used for

Donalds House, an Annex of Royal Victoria College, and as

from 1951, the name has been applied to selected students

of Royal Victoria College in their final year - see XXVIII,4.

C. THE COLLEGE AND ITS EARLIER PERIOD (1899-1920)

V. Royal Victoria College, 1899 -

1. Strathcona's Concept and Continued Interest

In 1884, when Donald Smith provided the initial endowment for the Higher Education of Women, he already had in mind that the income was to sustain a College for Women (Appendix 2, page 2). When the deed for the Donalds Endowment was executed (Oct. 16, 1886), "Sir Donald Smith thanked the President for his remarks and assured the Board that it gave him the greatest pleasure to have this day executed a Deed that was only the commencement of this important work, and which he trusted might grow, at an early date, into a College for Women". (Appendix 2, page 4).

Strathcona envisaged this College, as specified in its Charter, as "a College of McGill University, but retaining its own corporate identity and separate administration and government" (Appendix 1, pg. 7).

With the acquiescence and approval of Queen Victoria, the college was to be called "The Royal Victoria College". It was to be a residential college, with a Lady Principal and staff of its own, with formal instruction given by the professors and lecturers of the University.

Strathcona desired that the students should receive much more in the way of a liberal education than that provided in the classroom and part of the benefits were to be derived from the association of students with the Lady Principal and resident tutors

as set forth by the second Warden, Miss Hurlbatt:- "Every woman student of the Faculty of Arts was to become a registered student of this College." "It was to be more than a residence, something more than a social and recreational centre. It was to be a place where students and staff could meet together as teacher and taught, where undergraduate and graduate students and some members of the teaching staff should share a common life, its privileges and responsibilities. Its Assembly Hall was to be a centre for University and other educational gatherings - an added opportunity for students to enjoy a liberal education (Hurlbatt MSS., 1921).

The facilities provided by the Assembly Hall were to mean concerts, lectures and various kinds of social gatherings, as well as enabling all members of the College to be assembled together for whatever communal purposes were desirable.

"Also from the first was his provision of a department of Music, with Miss Clara Lichtenstein, a distinguished musician and extraordinarily fine woman, to be in charge of this. So successful was this enterprise, and so great the demand for musical education, that in three years' time a separate department of the University, the Conservatorium of Music, was opened and independent instruction in music in the College ceased. But Miss Lichtenstein, now Associate Professor of Music and Vice-Director of the Conservatorium, has remained in the College as Resident Lecturer, and students of music are provided with residence accommodation" (Hurlbatt - M.S.S., 1921).

Also as from the beginning, there was to be an Instructor in Gymnastics, and attention given to the health and physical fitness of the students.

Strathcona's first opportunity to see the College was on October 10, 1900, when he paid an informal visit there (Gazette, Oct. 11, 1900). This was the first time he was in Montreal after the College had opened.

The following extracts from letters from Strathcona to Miss Oakeley, the first Lady Principal (later termed the Warden) are illustrative of his interest:\*

"Glencoe, Argyleshire, September 4, 1899. I do not need to say what a deep interest I take in the success of the Royal Victoria College, the Lady Principalship of which you have accepted as its first occupant; and I feel every confidence that your supervision of it will be of the most beneficial character - not alone in teaching its pupils to become clever or even learned women, but also in instilling into their minds those principles and sentiments without which they cannot be true gentlewomen."

"54, Cadogan Square, S.W., 18 November, 1899. I can quite appreciate the interest you take in being the first Lady Principal with all the responsibilities attached to the position and I am entirely satisfied that the College is most fortunate in having as its Head one who has already gained the confidence of those so well fitted to judge of her capabilities and fitness for the work."

\* Photostat copies of the original letters may be seen in one of the wallcases in the "Historical Corridor" at R.V.C.

"53 Cadogan Square, S.W., London. 5th May, 1900. You correctly interpret my wishes with regard to the College when you say that I had mainly in view in establishing it that the more serious students, who are taking the strictly University course, should work under the happy conditions of home life with those who share their ideals and interests.

Our object ought certainly to be to induce as many of the Canadian young women as can be properly accommodated to take the entire course as undergraduates, while at the same time finding room, as far as practicable, for those who are only occasional students."

"53, Cadogan Square, S.W., 9th March, 1901. To me personally it is a great satisfaction to know that the work of the College is going on so well, and I shall esteem it a favour if, from time to time, as your convenience may permit, you will kindly drop me a line as to the progress being made."

"25.5.1901, 28 Grosvenor Square W. The account you are able to give of the Royal Victoria College and those who have the good fortune to be under your care in it, shows indeed a satisfactory record for the Session which has just closed, and I have no doubt that as time goes on, the College will be increasingly useful to the people of Montreal and Canada in training up well educated gentlewomen."

"28, 10-1901, 1157 Dorchester Street. It will also be very gratifying to me to meet in this altogether informal way the students both resident and non-resident who have the good fortune to be under your guidance as Lady Principal".



"22.2.1902, 28 Grosvenor Square W. It has always been a pleasure to me to visit the College, and I hope an opportunity for doing so again may be given me within the next twelve months, although at present I am quite uncertain when I may again be in Canada."

"28 Grosvenor Square W., 15th March 1906. The retirement of Miss Oakeley from the Principalship of the Victoria College was a great loss to it, but although the position has not yet been filled, I am glad to know that the work goes on not only smoothly but satisfactorily under the supervision of Miss Cameron, who was Miss Oakeley's assistant."

## 2. Provision of the Grounds, Building and Endowment

The grounds acquired on Sherbrooke St. facing Union Avenue are described in the Charter. These were purchased by Lord Strathcona himself and include the original site, added to in 1909 by his purchase of the Learmont property at the corner of Sherbrooke and University streets.

Plans for the building were made for him, and all costs of the building and furnishings were borne by him, this at a cost for buildings and grounds of approximately \$400,000.

The endowment, including the two earlier Donalda endowments, was one million dollars (B. of G., July 28, 1898).

The Minutes of The Board of Governors for December 13, 1898 are very interesting, both as regards the fear of the Board that the Royal Victoria College would add to the financial difficulties of the

University and Lord Strathcona's announcement of the endowment for the College. There is a wry suggestion in these Minutes that Strathcona may have become a bit weary of the suggestions which must have come to his ears both then and prior to his providing the R.V.C. Endowment, viz. that providing for the education of women would encroach on the finances of the University, and the nature of the Chancellor's (Strathcona's) statement in promising the endowment: "Whereupon the Chancellor intimated that the announcement he was about to make in connection with the Royal Victoria College would perhaps relieve the minds of the Board upon that point."

"The Chancellor then stated that the Royal Victoria College would be open for the reception of students next September, and that the endowment with which it would begin work would, including the present Donalda Endowment of \$120,000 amount to \$1,000,000. He thought that the income of this sum should prove sufficient to maintain the College and to relieve the University finances to such an extent as would materially assist in reducing the deficit pointed out by Mr. W. McDonald." (B. of G., Dec. 13, 1898).

"The Chancellor intimated his wish that the teaching in the Royal Victoria College should be undertaken by the present Professors and Lecturers of the University, with such additions to their number as the circumstances may require; with the condition that the main feature of the existing Donalda Endowment, viz. that the teaching given to women in the lecture classes should be essentially separate education, not co-education, should be maintained in the new College with certain reservations and modifications." (B. of G., Dec. 13, 1898; Appendix 2, pg. 5).

"Mr. McLennan and Mr. Hague expressed the acknowledgments of the Board to the Chancellor for his magnificent announcement, as also did the Principal, speaking on behalf of the Professorial staff." (Appendix 2, pg. 5).

The Board of Governors appear to have been somewhat overwhelmed at the meeting when Strathcona made this announcement. A formal resolution of appreciation and promise of co-operation was placed on the Minutes of their meeting of January 21, 1899. (Appendix 3, pg. 5-6).

### 3. Money for Maintenance - Strathcona

As shown in the Charter, the College was not incorporated until after Strathcona's death in 1914. In the absence of this incorporation, he himself, in addition to the revenues from the original Donaldda Endowment of \$120,000, provided from 1898 to 1914, and his Trustees from 1914 to 1922 an annual contribution of not less than \$42,000. The aggregate of these annual contributions reached a sum of over \$800,000. (Appendix 1, pg. 3).

### 4. Royal Charter

#### a) The Charter Itself

The Charter is given in full as Appendix 1., pages 1-13. While all parts of the Charter are significant, Section II and a portion of Section III (c) are quoted herewith:-

#### "II. A College of McGill University

The Royal Victoria College shall be a College of McGill University, but shall retain its own corporate

- c) identity and separate administration and government, in order to conserve and develop its own resources and to accomplish the intentions of the Founder on the lines indicated by him" (Appendix 1 - pg. 7).

### "III. The Objects of the Corporation

The objects of the Corporation shall be:-

- (c) to promote the higher education of women in Canada, and to enable women students to obtain a collegiate education in the Faculty of Arts in McGill University, and to compete for classing, honours, prizes and medals and to take the degree of B.A., M.A., and any other degree or degrees in the Faculty of Arts of the said University (as well as the honorary degree of LL.D., when conferred), and to apply the revenues of the said endowments, accrued and to accrue, to the maintenance of the said Royal Victoria College, and the promotion of such higher education of women" (Appendix 1, pg. 8).

### b) Discussions concerning Incorporation

Lord Strathcona envisaged the early ratification of the Charter in terms of the Royal Victoria College. There were many delays however and at the time of his death the College had not been incorporated. In his will, he made provisions for his executors to complete the arrangements for incorporation, the terms of the Charter having been developed by him. The period between 1914 and 1922 saw many negotiations, provisions, discussions, etc. as outlined in the Board of Governor's meetings for that period (Appendix 2, pgs. 8-12). In 1922 the Charter was granted and is attached hereto as Appendix 1, pgs. 1-16.

c) There appears to be no doubt whatever in the mind of the Board of Governors throughout this long period that the terms of the Charter were acceptable and that indeed they were eager to authorize these terms and to develop The Royal Victoria College in accordance thereto. ("The Board was desirous of acquiescing in every possible way in the wishes of the trustees". (B. of G., Oct. 30, 1916, pgs. 229-230; Appendix 2, pg. 8).

5. Summary of the Provision of Royal Victoria College - Sir Arthur Currie

Sir Arthur Currie provided a concise, clear summary of the history and provision of the College, its incorporation and meaning of the Charter in his Annual Report of 1922-23, as follows:-

"One of the most important steps in the progress of the organization of the University was completed when the final steps were taken in connection with the granting of a Royal Charter to the Royal Victoria College and the investments transferred to the new corporation.

"The history of the Royal Victoria College commences with a donation made on October 16th, 1886, by the late Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, of the sum of \$120,000.00. This fund was placed at the disposal of the University in order to provide for the higher education of women.

"Lord Strathcona, in the first place, paid for the ground and building of the College, and from 1898 to 1914, personally provided

for its maintenance. Just before his death in 1914, Lord Strathcona, by his will, bequeathed a final instalment, amounting of (pounds) 176,000 to provide an endowment for the College, and furthermore directed that, if a Corporation were created, the Trustees should hand over to such Corporation the two Funds above mentioned together with the College itself.

"After very considerable delay owing to the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Government of the Province of Quebec and of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, approval was finally given by His Majesty for the granting of a Royal Charter to the Royal Victoria College.

"This Charter provides that the Royal Victoria College should be a College of McGill University and shall retain its own corporate identity and separate administration in order to conserve and develop its own resources and accomplish the intentions of the Founder on the lines indicated by him.

"The Corporate powers of the College are vested in the members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and their successors, thus indicating and assuring the close and permanent connection which must exist.

"The granting of this Charter is important from two points of view. First, the Royal Victoria College, after a long period during which its position was somewhat ambiguous, definitely became an integral part of the University, which had previously only been

7. responsible for the provision of teaching for the College students.

From another point of view, it is a matter well worthy of note that by this change, at any rate so far as women students are concerned, the college system has become a part of the university organization.

"There is no question but that the college system, which reaches its highest point in Oxford and Cambridge, has many definite advantages. The close contact between the student and the staff, whether their relations are those of instructor and pupil, or are limited to personal interest accompanied by a certain amount of supervision, provides a means of preserving and transmitting the highest academic ideals. There is no institution where esprit de corps and loyalty reach a higher point than in a college of moderate size, and the value of the Royal Victoria College to the cause of education in Canada will be inestimable. To ensure that this value will continue to be the highest possible, it is essential that not only the staff but the undergraduates of the College shall understand and observe not only the letter but the spirit of the Charter which expresses the wishes of its founder and by which it is given its own identity and government." (A.R. 1922 - pgs. 23-24).

## 6. Academic Courses and Degrees

The academic courses of the college were to be those of the Faculty of Arts and, as from the beginning, the provisions were that the degrees would be in every respect the same as those available to men.

## 7. Relationship of the College to Faculties

The advantage to the Faculty of Arts and the possibilities re Music are stated in the Annual Report of Strathcona and Peterson as follows:- "The formal conveyance of the new College to the University of which it is to form so important a part will be the most fitting opportunity for setting forth in detail the scope and character of its operations. Meanwhile it may suffice to say here that suitable appointments have been made to the various departments of collegiate work, and that Lord Strathcona's expressed wish that the teaching staff should not be independent of that of McGill College, but that the two should be, as it were, mutually complementary, is giving the University a welcome opportunity of strengthening the Faculty of Arts in some branches where it has hitherto been numerically weak. In proof of the broad spirit in which the curriculum for women is being adjusted, it may be stated that the Chancellor has instituted a Department of Music in the College, which may well become the nucleus of a University Faculty." (A.R. 1898-1899, pgs.2-3).

### a) Arts and Science

#### (1) Responsibilities of each

The academic responsibilities of the Faculty vis-a-vis the College were set forth as from the beginning and later contained in the Charter. (Appendix 1, pgs. 8,12).

The early announcements make it very clear that (1) the Royal Victoria College was a residential college, but also (2) non-resident students were students of this college.

From the beginning (1899) women students (and this



meant all women students in the Faculty of Arts and Science) first were students of the College, but also must register as students of McGill University.

(Announcement of the Royal Victoria College, 1902-03).

(2) Separate Classes

In developing his outline for the College, the Chancellor (Strathcona) had "intimated his wish that the teaching in the Royal Victoria College should be undertaken by the present Professors and Lecturers of the University, with such additions to their number as the circumstances should require; with the condition that the main feature of the existing Donaldda Endowment, viz. that the teaching given to women in the lecture classes should be essentially separate education, not co-education, should be maintained in the new College with certain reservations and modifications". (B. of G., Dec. 13, 1898; Appendix 2, pg. 5)

The "certain reservations and modifications" would seem to be those which had obtained for the Donaldda classes where students in the science courses and in advanced courses, particularly honour courses, regularly were members of mixed courses. Also, it is clear from the terms of his gift in providing for the education of women, he was making secure that no part of his gift or income therefrom, could be applied to any other part of the University. Thus, "That in the said special course due provision shall be made ----- for the

conduct and management of classes for women, ----- and that no portion of the endowment hereby granted shall at any time be applied either directly or indirectly to sustain mixed classes of the two sexes" (Appendix 1, pgs. 11-12).

Thus it was that the Faculty of Arts and Science provided instruction in the College both in separate classes (mainly in the courses of the earlier years) at R.V.C., and in mixed classes in the McGill buildings. (N.B. During the early 1940's, due both to shortage of instructional staff and of R.V.C. space, the few remaining separate classes were given up, and from then onward all classes were at McGill.)

(3) Scholarships

The Faculty requested that the Scholarships of the third year be thrown open to both men and women (Appendix 2, pg.6). As early as 1885, all scholarships in the Faculty of Arts except for the Macdonald Scholarships, had been open to women (B. of G., April 25, 1885).

(4) "Miss Hilda D. Oakeley, Warden of the Royal Victoria College, given a seat on the Faculty of Arts" (B. of G., Mar. 11, 1904, pg. 276).

(5) The Annual Calendar of McGill College and University for 1899-1900 contains the first announcement of classes and courses for the Royal Victoria College (pgs. 91-93). This practice of a separate listing of the offerings of the College was continued up to and through 1910-1911.

b) Music

There does not appear to be any official statement as to the relationship of the College and the Faculty of Music. It should be remembered however, that in the absence in the University of formal instruction in Music, Strathcona provided for this in the Royal Victoria College as from its beginning, and he himself chose Miss Lichtenstein as Instructor in Music. Miss Lichtenstein's outstanding success in this area led directly to the formation of the Faculty of Music, of which she became Vice-Director\*.

\* "Another direction in which the University may well be desirous of breaking new ground is in connection with the study of Music. At the Royal Victoria College the demand for teaching is greater than the staff can undertake; and there is no good reason why the benefits of high-class instruction in this subject should be confined to women ... and the growing popularity of the scheme under which local examinations in Music are now held by McGill University in conjunction with the Associated Board in London ... suggests that the time may soon come when the University should set itself the task of organizing a well-equipped School of Music of its own." (A.R. 1902-03, pg. 8).

"The anticipation expressed in our last Report that the University would do well to consider the advisability of breaking new ground in connection with the study of Music has been realized under what seem to be highly promising conditions ... It was resolved to institute a Conservatorium of Music in connection with the University, and also to frame curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music and Doctor of Music. (A.R. 1903-04, pg. 6).

"In the course of the Session 1903-04, the suggestion was made to the Corporation of McGill University that the time had come for the University to offer systematic instruction in its curriculum the important branches of singing, piano-fort, history, form and theory, under Miss Lichtenstein; and an additional pledge of interest in the whole subject was given, when the university undertook to share with the Associated Board the responsibility of conducting throughout

VI. Original Building Canada the various examinations of the Royal College and the Royal Academy of Music of London, England.

1. Site, After careful consideration, it was resolved to extend the teaching given in the Royal Victoria College by instituting a Conservatorium of Music, the aim of which should be to offer thorough instruction in all branches, and so to encourage the development of local and native talent. The project was greatly aided by the Chancellor of the University, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., whose interest in music had already been signified in various ways, and who now most generously placed at the disposal of the University for the purposes of the Conservatorium, the house No. 799, Sherbrooke Street, hitherto known as the Workman House ...." (A.R. 1904-05, pgs. 50-51).

Accordingly, the College has always felt that the "spirit of the law" meant it had responsibilities at least to provide for residential accommodation for students in degree courses in Music even though there was no Faculty of Music (and hence no degree courses) when the College was set up.

c) Engineering (Appendix 1).

As from the beginning, Royal Victoria College students were admitted to certain courses in Applied Science (Announcement of the Royal Victoria College, 1902-03, pg. 8). However, it was to be many years before women students took their degrees in Engineering and/or Architecture. Because of their admissibility to "certain courses in Applied Science", residence for such students was provided (by the College).

8. The Board of Governors, President, Warden and Staff

The responsibilities of the Board of Governors, President of the Royal Victoria College and "the Warden or Head of the said College" are delineated in the Charter. (Appendix 1, pg. 8-9).

## VI. Original Building

### 1. Site, Building and Furnishing by Strathcona

The property, on which the Royal Victoria College was built was that known as the Mr. Henry Tiffin house and was purchased by Lord Strathcona (as was also the William Learmont House, corner of Sherbrooke and University Streets, purchased by him in 1909 at a cost of \$18,000, with repairs of \$700 - a total of \$18,700.) These are together described in his will as "that tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of Montreal, Canada, fronting on Sherbrooke Street facing Union Avenue and extending westward to the east side of University Street, and now belonging to me, having been purchased from the executors of the last will and testament of Alexander Buntin, deceased, and from Walter Paul and ----- Sprague together with all the buildings situated thereon and the appurtenances" (Appendix 1).

The original building was built, furnished and paid for by Lord Strathcona.

The stone building has a steel frame, soft wood floors (except the Dining Room, and Assembly Hall, which had hardwood flooring) and terracotta partitions, the roof being of steel and terracotta block. (N.B. - In 1932, for this building, copper roofing was added). The building contained 385 windows - 67 not darkened (attics and basements).

The date of beginning of construction does not appear in the records, but in an article by Mr. L. H. D. Sutherland in the "Gazette"\*

\* This article, quoted by Mr. Collard in "All Our Yesterdays" some few years ago.

reference is made to piling commenced in 1896 (the wooden piles later disintegrated and it was necessary to replace the foundations for the whole building (1945-1951) .

With its high standard of comfort and decoration the Royal Victoria College, when it opened, had no equal among Canadian Colleges. The furnishings and the decor were in superior taste and the whole building was "a palatial-like residence, supplied with every modern convenience."

The following are excerpts from an article in the Montreal Gazette, Thursday, September 14, 1899: "The Lady Warden's business apartment with a Walter Crane designed carpet in poppies and corn, the wallpaper showing bluebells and daffodils - the whole in shades of blue." "The dining room is a huge room in oak and red, with polished floors, containing 12 tables, with a private dining room and a pantry to either side." "Whether as regards the design for carpets and wallpaper or the design of bureaus, his (i.e. Mr. P. A. Peterson, chief engineer of the C.P.R., who directed the furnishing as well as the construction of the College) taste has never been at fault". "Three new Steinway pianos are a substantial part of the furniture". "The common room in Flemish and rattan furnishing is a charming room." "Every bedroom has its stained and polished floor, square of carpet, oak bureau, washstand and bed ----- . The oak bureaus with their oval looking-glasses, are all after one pattern specially designed for the Royal Victoria." "The carpets ----- have been especially woven in Scotland, and have been supplied through

Henry Morgan & Co., and through Greenshields and Co."

It may be added that the table line, woven in Ireland, carried the College crest, as did all the silver, china, glassware, and even the bedroom crockery. (N.B. Photographs of typical bedrooms and of the Parlour and Assembly Hall may be seen in the wall cases at Royal Victoria College).

## 2. The Architect and Architectural Plan

Mr. Frederick Bullock Marvin, in charge of the Canadian office in Montreal of the American architect's firm of Bruce Price, was the architect (he also worked on the Place Viger Hotel and the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec). Mr. P. A. Peterson (see above) was in charge of construction and of having the building furnished and made ready for occupancy.

No comment needs to be made concerning the exterior of this stone building, with its heraldic and symbolic ornamentation, as it is still unchanged.

Plans of the interior, as it then was, may be seen in wall cases in the Royal Victoria College. This interior was of relatively simple design, and contained eight Classrooms, Administrative Offices, Faculty-Room, Gymnasium, Library, Reading Room, Music Room, Assembly Hall and Common Room, as well as the residential area, viz. Dining Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, Bedrooms and Sitting rooms for the students, resident staff and domestic staff (see VI. 3).

Despite the all-over size of the building, the number of bedrooms and/or sitting rooms for students and staff was relatively small. Lord Strathcona had expected there to be accommodation for approximately one hundred students. Reference is made to the capacity in letters from Principal Peterson to Strathcona as follows: "23rd December, 1902. As to the accommodation available -----, I fear your architect must have led you to believe that the building is more elastic than actually appears to be the case"; only 1 room vacant at present: top floor occupied by servants. A slight possibility of converting some of the sitting rooms into bedrooms, but few would be accessible from the corridor. Another alternative would be to build over the Assembly Hall, to give 10-12 bedrooms (2 P/4/2/4 ff/ 233-234); "20 January, 1903. I know I told Mr. P. A. Peterson more than once when the building was going up that he seemed to be over-estimating the number it would accommodate" (ib. fo. 288).

An analysis of the building plans shows that the residence areas, viz. the second and third floors, contained bedrooms and sitting rooms in various combinations, with no space specifically set aside for staff. The total number of rooms was 37 bedrooms related in various ways to 17 sitting rooms. Allocation of 5 bedrooms and 5 sitting rooms for staff (Warden, Tutors and Housekeeper) meant in fact that there remained available for students a total of only 32 bedrooms along with 12 sitting rooms.



In 1906, the Principal reported the desire of Strathcona that there be additional accommodation at R.V.C. Alterations by Professor Nobbs to provide 10 new bedrooms and the conversion of several sitting rooms at a cost of \$10,000 were approved (B. of G., May 25, 1906). In fact, the total residence accommodation for students was increased to approximately 50.

### 3. Functions to be Served

#### a) Classrooms

##### (1) Numbers and use

There were some 8 classrooms on the Ground and First Floors - designated as classrooms for English, French, German, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Science, and Logic and Philosophy. This made provision for nearly all the classes. However as stated in the early Royal Victoria College Announcements, the "lectures are given by the Professors and Lecturers of the University, either in the College or in the University buildings". It should be noted that as from the first (indeed it had been true also of the classes under the Donaldda Endowment) the students attended "the University Laboratories for practical instruction".

##### (2) Prohibition of Mixed Classes

As stated in the Charter, "no portion of the endowment hereby granted shall at any time be applied either directly or indirectly to sustain mixed classes of the two sexes". (Appendix 1, pgs. 11-12).

b) Library and Reading Room (Rooms 109 and 107)

The Library and Reading Room were on the first floor.

Their use is indicated as follows:-

"The privileges of non-resident students of the College include the use of the Library and Reading rooms between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday". (1904-05 R.V.C. Announcement).

Students of the Royal Victoria College, as students of McGill University were also entitled to use the University Library. (1902-03 R.V.C. Announcement).

c) Assembly Hall(see also XXVIII, 6

The Assembly Hall was the "piece de resistance" of the College as it afforded the facilities for concerts, lectures, debates, and various social functions - all considered necessary by Strathcona in developing a liberal education for the students. In the early days this Hall was the scene of many elaborate social functions. For many years, it served the University as a place for guest-lectures and for Convocations. For students and for the Alumnae Society, it was the locus of plays, musical offerings and meetings of many kinds.

d) Gymnasium

"The Gymnasium, fully equipped, in accordance with the requirements of the Swedish system, is in the basement. In connection with the Gymnasium are bathrooms and dressing rooms" (1902-03 R.V.C. Announcement).

- e) Residence (bedrooms, sitting rooms, music room, common room, parlour, quarters for staff).

The rooms of the resident students were on the second and third floors. "Each student has a separate bedroom, and as a rule, one sitting room is shared by the occupants of the two or three bedrooms immediately adjoining. The entire use of a sitting room can be obtained, and there are some rooms which may be used as study bedrooms" (1902-03 R.V.C. Announcement). (see pg. 62).

The Music Room (Room 103) was used as a practice room as well as for instruction in music.

Non-resident students, as well as resident ones, used the dining room (In 1920, "40 seats being required for non-residents"). Room 8, the Housekeeper's room in the south-west corner of the dining room provided additionally for over 40 non-resident students, bringing their lunch. This room earlier was a private dining room and later became the dietician's office.

The Serving Pantry occupied the south-east corner of the dining room. Room 6 was an "ante-room" for the dining room, but served also as the reception room for guests calling at the College.\*

\* Due to its dim lighting, it was christened "The Morgue" by the students, a name which continued in use for the reception room when it was moved to the West Wing (1931) and later (1942) to the present location in the Main Building.

The Parlour (Room 105) was an attractive room with two fire-places, opposite the Entrance to the Assembly Hall.

The Students' Common Room (Room 101) was originally on the first floor, but by 1904-05 was moved to the ground floor, its present location.

Rooms and sitting rooms for the Administrative Staff (Warden, resident tutors and housekeeper) were not specifically located, except those for the Warden (Room 201, 201A, 203) and the housekeeper (Room 202 and 202A). The Maids' bedrooms were on the top floor and without the benefit of the use of the elevator. While they had a sitting room on this same floor, their dining room was in the basement, opposite the kitchen.

f) Administrative and Faculty Rooms

Immediately to the right of the Main Entrance was the Secretary's office, and the large room just beyond it was the Warden's Room (office).

The other administrative work of the College was carried on in the office at the left of the Main Entrance - and the adjacent large room was the Professors Common Room.

VII. Deed of Transfer

"Oct. 7, 1912. The Principal reported that he had received a communication from the Chancellor stating that he had signed and was sending forward a deed transferring the property of the Royal Victoria College to the legal ownership of the Royal Institution". (Appendix 2, pg. 7).

VIII. Opening of the College - "Informal" and "Formal"

Many McGill Calendars through the years have carried the statement that the Royal Victoria College was opened on September 4, 1899. In point of fact this statement is incorrect. The Family Herald and Weekly Star (Sept. 27, 1899) in an article on the College stated "Without any flourish of trumpets, the first session was opened on September 14th".

The admission of students on this date was referred to in various other press reports. "Towards nine o'clock this morning a group of young ladies gathered in the secretary's office of the institution, where ----- they filled up the forms of application for matriculation. Sharp at nine they proceeded to the examination room". ----- "The lady warden, Miss Oakeley, is expected to arrive in this city next Sunday morning". (The Montreal Daily Witness, Thursday, September 14, 1899).

Although the College was in operation as from September 14, 1899, the "official opening" was not to take place until later. A telegram from the Principal in London, addressed to the Secretary (in the Archives, 4/6/1/53/2), under date of 8th September, 1899, was as follows: "Montreal paper states public opening Victoria College 14th September by Governor General and others. No public function or opening at present intended or desired." This apparently, reflected Lord Strathcona's wishes as he looked forward to having the College opened officially when he himself could be present.

Various press announcements with regard to a forthcoming official opening of the College appeared from time to time. Apart from the reference to September 14th (see page 67) the press referred to an official opening as being planned for January 24, 1900. However, as Lord Strathcona's presence was necessary, and he was not here, the function had to be postponed. It should be remembered that Lord Strathcona was High Commissioner for Canada and his duties kept him in London. In any case, his visit to Montreal did not take place until the autumn of 1900.

It is probable that the brilliant ceremonies, which took place on the evening of November first, 1900, constituted a "formal opening" of the College. The Gazette of Nov. 2, 1900 refers to it as follows:- "The formal opening of the Royal Victoria College and the unveiling of the statue of Her Majesty was one of the most brilliant social functions that has taken place in Montreal in late years". It may be noted, however, that there is no mention in the program for the evening of an "opening of the College".

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, were present on this occasion, when Lord Strathcona provided a wonderful reception, with a large dinner at his Dorchester residence preceding it. The College was brilliantly illuminated and Lady Minto unveiled the statue of Queen Victoria. An account of this evening as given in "Old McGill, 1930, reprinted from The McGill Annual of 1902" is quoted in full, and the writer of that article certainly considered the function as an "official opening".

"Opening Ceremonies at the R.V.C.

"Opposite the date of November 1st, in McGill Calendars of the future will be found doubtless the note: Royal Victoria College, opened, 1900. To future students and to other interested persons searching the Calendar for light on the history of McGill the date will be an important and significant one, marking the beginning of a new era in the University. To those who were students at the time, however, to whom the College was already a familiar centre of intellectual life, "the opening" must always mean - not the beginning of years at the Royal Victoria, but the most brilliant social event they have known at McGill.

"Its brilliancy was apparent to a far wider circle than that of the invited guests, and a full tribute of admiration was paid by the gazing crowd to the beautifully lighted building. Every gable and arch, as well as the lines of balcony and window glittered with an outline of electric lights - white and red, alternately. In the mouths of grinning stone lions they gleamed, and above their heads, high on the topmost pinnacles. Above the doorway a huge transparency of red glass showed the familiar shield and birds. Above this the Union Jack shone gloriously in lights of three colours, and higher still the crown gleamed out clear and white. Within this palace of light two thousand or more guests gathered and in a remarkably short time dispersed themselves through the spacious building. At no time was there any serious crowding, and the very careful arrangements which had been made were in all points successful.

"At some time or other most of the guests found their way to the great Assembly Hall, which was throughout the evening a scene of the greatest interest and beauty. The stage was elaborately decorated with bay trees, palms and ferns, but for the rest the beautiful room depended for its effect upon its own permanent decorations and the ever-moving throng of finely arrayed people who filled it. A very large company had already assembled when the Vice-Regal party with Lord Strathcona, the Principal, Miss Oakeley, and others took their places on the platform, which had been erected at one side, and made a focus for the crowd. While the official hand-shaking went on, music was discoursed from the gallery by the R.V.C. choir, and from the stage by Earl Gulick, Miss Rankin and other artists.

"Eleven o'clock brought the most significant part of the whole programme - the unveiling of the Queen's statue. Unfortunately many of the guests had by that time scattered through the building, so that a comparatively small number followed Their Excellencies and Lord Strathcona to the front door. The ceremony was very short, but exceedingly impressive. Her Excellency Lady Minto pulled the cord which was put into her hand, immediately the white draping slid off and the statue of her Majesty was revealed. At the same moment new lights, forming the letters V.R. flashed out on the front of the building; the rifles, who lined the street, marched up and saluted; and there arose a sound of many voices singing "God Save the Queen". The last touch of colour was given to the already gorgeous tableau in the beautiful bouquet of red and white roses presented by Miss Oakeley to Lady Minto.



"A few minutes later the dense black crowd had broken up and disappeared, while the guests had vanished also from steps and balconies, some to have supper, some to the allurements of the now half empty Assembly Hall. The light-footed and tireless members of the company continued to enjoy themselves long after the staid portion had withdrawn, and perhaps these giddy members are the loudest in their praise of the whole affair. Certainly they had good cause to exult with such a floor and such music. In the earlier part of the evening when dancing went on in hall and gymnasium simultaneously, there was inevitably some confusion, partners were lost and numbers mistaken, but all such defects disappeared later on and the general verdict was emphatically favourable.

"The dancers were not alone in their enthusiasm. Those who promenaded the long corridors or wandered through the rooms, those who merely stood or sat listening to the music and regarding the spectacle - all alike declared the reception a great success and testified to their enjoyment. Town and gown alike had long looked forward to some such demonstration, but it can hardly be imagined that anyone had anticipated so elaborate an affair. To the students of the Royal Victoria it brought a peculiar gratification as one evidence more of the magnificent spirit of their beloved founder."

2. PIANOFORTE SOLO, Etude No. 7 ..

Paganini-Liszt

Miss Eugenia Lewis

3. SOLO, "Sogno"

Schira

Miss Jeanie Backin

The program for the evening is interesting and follows:

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

Reception

by

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

On The Evening of .....  
THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1900  
At Nine o'clock .....

RECEPTION by Lord Strathcona at a quarter  
past nine o'clock, in the Drawing Room on the First Floor.

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC in the  
Assembly Hall, from 9.45 to 10.45.

REFRESHMENTS will be served in the  
Dining Hall, at eleven o'clock.

DANCING in the Gymnasium on the Basement Floor.

.....

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC

(Assembly Hall, 9.45 to 10.45)

1. (a) GREETING  
(b) O, wert thou in the cauld blast . Mendelssohn  
R.V.C. Choir
2. PIANOFORTE SOLO, Etude No. V .. . Paganini-Liszt  
Miss Eugenie Lewis
3. SONG, "Sognai" . Schira  
Miss Jeanie Rankin

4. DUO, Pianoforte and Violoncello Sonata, Op. 183  
Miss Lichtenstein, Monsieur Dubois Raff
5. SONG, Ronde de Capulet  
from Romeo and Juliet . Gounod  
Mons. Saucier, accompanied by Madame Saucier
6. PIANOFORTE SOLO, Mazourka . Zarzycki  
Miss Eugenie Lewis
7. SONGS, (a) A Barque at Midnight . Lambert  
(b) Love Me if I Live . Cowen  
Miss Jeanie Rankin
8. VIOLONCELLO SOLO, O cara memoria . Servais  
Monsieur Dubois
9. SONG, L'Improvisateur . Massenet  
Mons. Saucier, accompanied by Madame Saucier
10. (a) Ye banks and Braes . Scotch  
Where the Bee Sucks . Arne  
R.V.C. Choir

.....

A picture of R.V.C. illuminated for this occasion accompanies the above article, and is reproduced in a Wall Case in The "Historical Corridor" of R.V.C.

Another outstanding date in the history of the College was the visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on Thursday, September 19, 1901. It has been thought by some that this visit was associated with the formal opening of the College. Indeed the following statement is found in the Annual Calendar for the session 1921-22 (pg. 285). The College was "formally inaugurated by

their Majesties, the king and Queen (then Duke and Duckess of York)". This is erroneous, but because of frequent references to the visit as being in connection with an official opening of the College, a brief account is included here.

In reality, it was the occasion of a Special Convocation in the R.V.C. Assembly Hall when honorary degrees were conferred on Their Royal Highnesses. The Duke and Duchess were received at the main entrance of the College by the Chancellor, Members of the Board of Governors and the Vice-Chancellor and Principal. The Convocation took place at 10:30 a.m. and the program consisted of the singing of one verse of "God Save the King", an address of welcome by the Chancellor, the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) on each of their Highnesses, and the Benediction.

Concerning it, the following are quotations from the Gazette of September 20, 1901:- "Altogether it was a notable day for McGill, and it was interesting to note how continually one man's name occurred throughout the proceedings. Lord Strathcona presided; Lord Strathcona had built the Royal Victoria College", etc. ---- "it was a great day for him, too, and their Royal Highnesses accorded him the praise which is his due".

In his address of welcome, Strathcona said in part: "That your Royal Highness is accompanied by your illustrious consort is an additional source of gratification to a university whose work for the higher education of women will always be associated with the memory of our late Queen Victoria in the college which, by her most gracious permission, bears her own royal name".

In referring to the degree conferred on the Duchess of Cornwall and York, Strathcona said that the Royal Victoria College was "devoted to the higher education of women, and it, therefore was most fitting that here the first Lady Doctor of Laws should receive her diploma" (Gazette, Sept. 20, 1901).

Also from the same issue of the Gazette: "In consequence of the proclamation of yesterday as a national day of mourning for the late President McKinley, the state dinner had to be abandoned and their Royal Highnesses dined quietly in their suite at Lord Strathcona's residence".

## IX. Growth

### 1. Admissions

There is little if anything in the records to indicate the nature of the Admissions policy during the Earlier Period. Students were admitted on the basis of Entrance Examinations. However, any candidate failing in one subject in the September examinations might pass an equivalent examination at Christmas, or at the following Sessional Examinations. (Appendix 3, pg. 1).

Students were either "Undergraduates" (proceeding to the degree of B.A. or B.Sc.) or "Partial Students".

The "modus operandi" of admissions was admission to and by the College, but also "must register as students of McGill University", (i.e. the Faculty of Arts and Science (Appendix 3, pg. 1, items 1, 3)).

Students were admissable also to certain courses in Applied Science (Appendix 3, pg. 2).

## 2. Enrolment

While the enrolment of women students had increased considerably throughout the years of the Donalda Endowment, many of these were "Occasionals" and "Partials", the regular "Undergraduates" being some 47 in number in 1898-99.

The first year of the operation of the College (1899-1900) saw an enrolment of 110 students, of whom 43 were regular undergraduates, 51 were "partial students" and 10 were graduate students. Of these, some 8 to 10 were resident students.

The numbers did not increase appreciably for some years and the number of "partial students" remained large. It should be noted that women graduate students were students of the College.

It is noteworthy that in 1900-1901, the second year of its operation, out of a total of 110 students, 80 were from the Montreal area and 30 from outside, viz. the Province of Quebec, Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere.

For the session 1919-20, the undergraduate enrolment figures were as follows:- B.A. - 190 students; B.Comm. - 2 students; B.Music - 28 students; - or a total of 220 students. Thus, excluding "Partials", the enrolment at the end of the "earlier period" was approximately  $4\frac{1}{3}$  times that of the first year of the College.

A complete analysis of enrolment is contained in Appendix 6.

### 3. Residence

The Principal "also reported that, owing to the increased number of resident students in the Royal Victoria College, it had been found necessary to open the Learmont House with Miss Cameron in charge" (B. of G., Oct. 7, 1912, p. 133) (The Learmont House, located at the corner of Sherbrooke and University Streets had been purchased by Lord Strathcona in 1909).

### 4. Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries

The Scholarships in the Faculty of Arts, except for the Macdonald Scholarships, had been open to women since 1885 (page 56). Under the terms of the Charter, the students of the College were eligible "to compete for classing, honours, prizes, and medals" (Appendix 1, pg. 8).

### X. Warden and Staffs of the Earlier Period

The relatively (as compared with the present time) small number of students in the total - and the very small number in residence gave the staff the opportunity to develop the type of college life which the Founder had envisaged.

The following were the first members of the Royal Victoria College staff:-

"In connection with the Faculty of Arts, but for the special purposes of the Royal Victoria College, the following have been appointed:-

\* While Miss Cokley was appointed as Lady Principal, at her request the title was changed to Warden.

1. As Warden (or Lady Principal), Miss Hilda Diana Oakeley,  
of Somerville College, Oxford.\*
2. As Resident Tutor in English, Miss Susan E. Cameron, B.A.,  
McGill.
3. As Resident Tutor in Economics and History, Miss Annie N.  
McLean, Ph.D. (Acadia and Chicago).
4. As Resident Instructor in Music (Instrumental and Vocal)  
Miss Clara Lichtenstein, of Charlotte Square Institution,  
Edinburgh.
5. As Non-resident Tutor in Mathematics, Miss Harriet Brooks,  
B.A. McGill.
6. As Non-resident Instructor in Gymnastics, Miss Vendla M.  
Holmstrom, formerly of Boston and Halifax." (A.R. 1898-1899, pg.12).

Also:-

7. Miss Helen C. Gairdner - Secretary.
8. Mrs. A. L. Jarvis - Housekeeper.
9. A staff of 11 servants, 8 women and 3 men.

It will be evident that, academically this staff was of very high calibre. It was also a staff whose members had special personal qualifications for the work which was being undertaken - a fact which is recorded in various references to the early days of the College.

Miss Oakeley remained as Warden until 1905, and Miss Cameron served as Acting Warden for a year until Miss Hurlbatt arrived to take over the Wardenship in 1906, a post she held until 1931.

\* While Miss Oakeley was appointed as Lady Principal, at her request the title was changed to Warden.



Miss Lichtenstein (Instructor in Music) was a member of the College Staff from the beginning until 1930 (B. of G. Nov. 23, 1928).

Miss Ethel Cartwright who began her work at R.V.C. in 1906 as Instructor in Gymnastics remained until 1927, meanwhile her work having led to the establishment of the School of Physical Education. Her resignation as Physical Director for Women in 1927 severed a 21-year college tie with the College, of which she had been a resident member from 1906 to 1917.

While obviously there were various staff changes during the earlier period (1899-1920) special mention should be made of the policy inaugurated in 1902 of having a woman Lecturer in the French Department serving also as a Resident Tutor in the College. Mlle. Milhau's tenancy of this post from 1902-1908 was an excellent example of what could be accomplished by such an appointment. She was followed by several of her compatriots of whom mention must be made of Mlle. L. Touren (later Mme. Furness) who made an outstanding contribution.

## XI. Administration

### 1. General Administration

The nature of the over-all administration of the College was specifically set forth in the Charter, Sections II to IX, and entitled: "A College of McGill University", "The objects of the Corporation", "The Visitor", "The Board of Governors", "The President of the Royal Victoria College", "The Warden and Staff", "Meetings of the Governors", "Audit of College Accounts".

(Appendix 1).

This is further elaborated in the Statutes of the University under Article XIII as follows:

Section 1. "The Royal Victoria College is a college of McGill University, and, except when otherwise specially provided by the terms of the College charter and its endowments, or where inapplicable to conditions in fact, all statutes, rules regulations and by-laws of the University and of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning shall apply to the government and administration of the College, except when altered from time to time by the Board of Governors of the College in special relation to its separate interests.

"The property, assets and endowments of the College shall be administered by its Board of Governors separately and apart from the property, assets and endowments of the University, and shall be applied by the said Board so far as the revenues of the said endowments will permit for the sole purpose of maintaining education and training of women separate and apart from men, and for residential, classroom and other accommodation and facilities as may be required. Nothing, however, in this Article or Section shall preclude the said Board from acting in concert with the proper authorities of the University for the purpose of effecting economies in the employment of services, the purchase of supplies and in all other matters of internal economy which in the opinion of the said Board are likely to promote the best interests of the College and the objects of its incorporation.

"All officers, employees and servants of the College, including all officers of instruction and research, shall be appointed or employed by the Board of Governors of the College or by some person acting under the authority of the Board, and the said Board shall also exercise all powers of dismissal.

Section 2. "All academic and education work and exercises carried on in the College, including courses of study, correlation of studies, the grading and classification of students, attendance at classes, the conduct of classes and examinations, the awarding of prizes and medals, and the granting and conferring of degrees, shall be subject to the provisions of these Statutes, and all rules and regulations of the Senate in force from time to time in relation to the aforesaid matters shall apply to the College, except when altered in accordance with the provisions in these Statutes in special relation to the affairs of the College.

Section 3. "The Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be a member of the Board of Governors of the College, and he shall, ex-officio, and as near as the nature and objects of the College will permit, possess the like powers, and perform the like duties in relation to the government and administration of the College as he ordinarily possesses and performs in relation to the University as a whole, together with such other and further duties and powers as may be specially assigned to or conferred upon him from time to time by the Board in relation to the separate interests of the College.

Section 4. "The Secretary and the Registrar of the University shall be the Secretary and the Registrar of the College, respectively, and they shall each of them possess the like powers and perform the like duties in relation to the affairs of the College as they ordinarily possess and perform in relation to the affairs of the University and its various constituent bodies.

Section 5. "The Warden of the College shall be appointed by the Board of Governors of the College, upon the recommendation of the Principal of the University, and the Warden, subject always, however, to the supervision and authority of the Principal and to the provisions of these Statutes, shall have and possess all powers and perform all duties necessary and incidental to the following purposes:

- (1) To advise and assist all students of the College on all matters affecting the progress of their education and training.
- (2) To make and administer all rules and regulations for the proper discipline, deportment and orderly conduct, comfort and good health of students resident in the College, and also for the preservation everywhere of the good character and good name of the College.
- (3) To order or superintend the ordering of all provisions, supplies and necessary articles of comfort for the maintenance, the College cuisine, dining halls, apartments and other premises.

- (4) To employ and dismiss all women employees and servants of the College not being officers of instruction or administration.
- (5) To report promptly to the Principal of the University, or to such person as he may designate, all necessary repairs and additions to the College property and general equipment.
- (6) To keep full, accurate and detailed records of all business and other transactions of the College covered by the powers and duties specified in this Article, and to report the same from time to time as may be required to the Principal of the University or to such person as he may designate.
- (7) And generally to act as the chief superintending resident head of the College on all matters affecting its internal government and discipline."

(Statutes of McGill University and Royal Victoria College, amended to April 30th, 1960 - pgs. 21-24).

While the College did not receive its incorporation until 1922, it should be remembered that the terms had been drawn long before and were contained in Lord Strathcona's will. Also, it should be recalled that both as Chancellor of the University and Founder of the College he played a significant role in developing the plan of administration of the College.

## 2. Internal Administration

### (a) Warden and Residential Staff

The Administrative responsibilities vested in the Warden are as contained in Section 5 of the Statutes (see above).

Apart from her general responsibilities for "household management and maintenance of the College", and keeping records, etc.,

her salient responsibilities are quoted again as follows:

"to advise and assist all students of the College on all matters affecting the progress of their education and training". "to make and administer all rules and regulations for the proper discipline, deportment and orderly conduct, comfort and good health of student residents in the College, and also for the preservation everywhere of the good character and good name of the College", "and generally to act as the chief superintending resident head of the College on all matters affecting its internal government and discipline".

(d) In the earlier period of the College, the Warden or Lady Principal, as she was then called, had a staff of three resident Tutors, and a housekeeper for some 100 to 150 students, resident and non-resident (approximately 10 to 30 were resident; not until after 1925 were there more than 52 in residence.)

Of interest today, are the following items from the 1902-03 Announcement of the College:- "The Warden's business hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; at other times by special appointment".

"The Warden will be glad to meet all students at the beginning of the session, and to discuss their plan of work then or at any time during the session". "Arrangements will be made by the Resident Tutors to give assistance to students in certain subjects."

(b) Non-residential Staff

The non-residential staff consisted of a Tutor in Mathematics, an Instructor in Gymnastics and a Secretary.

(c) Librarian, Library and Reading Room

There was no regular librarian previous to 1926.

As noted under VI. 3(b), the Library (Room 109) and the adjacent Reading Room (Room 107) functioned from the very beginning of the College. It is obvious, however, that in the early days the number of volumes must have been small. However, the students were entitled to the use of the University Library as well.

(d) Medical and Nursing

"The health of the students is under the charge of a competent physician, practising in Montreal (1902-03 R.V.C. Announcement). There was no professional nursing.

(e) Housekeeping and Catering

There are almost no official references to the nature of the housekeeping and catering services of the early period.

The 1902-03 R.V.C. Announcement contained the following statement: "no part need be taken by the students in the care of their rooms" (pg. 4).

The housekeeper had charge of the food services as well as the housekeeping. Concerning this post, the Star (July 6, 1899) had said "As a matter of fact the successful management of servants requires a most unusual union of tact, force and a knowledge of household affairs." There must be a "well prepared and sensibly chosen diet: Spotless cleanliness throughout the building; irreproachable laundry; young ladies in good humour". "The home atmosphere of the College is not that of a boarding house, but of a cultivated and an affluent home".

Mrs. A. L. Jarvis, formerly connected with the city hospital, Wilkesbarre, Pa., and "more recently with the Ladies' Benevolent Association in this city" (Gazette, July 20, 1899), was the first appointee as Housekeeper. Under her was a staff of eleven servants - eight women and three men.

(f) Maintenance

There are no references to the responsibility for building maintenance.

## XII. Life of the College

### 1. College Life and Student Organizations

#### a) General College Life

The records disclose very little as to the nature of the College life of the earlier period, but it was in general the life of a small residential college where students and staff lived closely together. There is no doubt that the chief diversions were those of music (under the influence of Miss Lichtenstein), athletics (under the direction



of the instructors of athletics, notably Miss Cartwright), debating, and other clubs.

Resident students had the use of the Drawing Room for entertaining as follows:- Fridays, 8-10 p.m.; Sundays, 4-6 p.m. and 6:30-8 p.m. (Hurlbatt, MSS).

b) Student Organizations

The most outstanding of the Student Organizations was the Delta Sigma Society. Bearing the initials of the Founder (Donald Smith), this Society was formed in 1884 (Donalda period) and functioned as a literary and debating society throughout the "Earlier period" and into the "Middle period" of the College.

It sponsored outstanding speakers and notable among these were Sir William Dawson who in December, 1894 before the founding of the College addressed the Society (Dawson, "Thoughts on an Ideal College for women", 1884, pgs. 1-16). Lord Strathcona himself, along with Principal Peterson and Sir William McDonald, attended a meeting of the Society in R.V.C. on October 28, 1901 and addressed the students (Gazette, Oct. 29, 1901).

The Theodora Society, afterwards the Y.W.C.A., was formed in 1887, one year after the Y.M.C.A. The R.V.C. Historical Club came into being in 1919. Important also were The Society Francaisé and The R.V.C. Athletic Association.

## 2. Assembly Hall: Visitors

The Assembly Hall was in the first years of the College the locus of many concerts, lectures and other entertainments. The musical programs, under Miss Lichtenstein were outstanding and these concerts were both professional and student. It was in this Hall that Mme. Donaldda, Edmond Burke and later Ellen Ballou performed, with the former two giving their farewell recitals there.

After the formation of the Conservatorium, concerts of the Faculty of Music were regularly held here.

For many years, McGill Convocations took place in the R.V.C. Assembly Hall. Reference has been made in Section VIII to the Convocation in this Hall when Their Excellencies, The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York received honorary degrees.

It was here too that an honorary degree was given to Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1919.

Rudyard Kipling on October 23, 1907 was only one of a long series of outstanding speakers in this Hall.

As recorded elsewhere in this report, the ever-increasing use of the Assembly Hall as a gymnasium curtailed, and eventually eliminated, the use of this Hall for musical, ceremonial, lecture, and other purposes.

The names of many visitors, whose names are outstanding are recorded in the Visitors Book of the College (Photostats of some of these are shown in Wall cases at the R.V.C.) Among these were the various Governors General, including Earl Grey, The Duke of Connaught, The Duke of Devonshire, and such personages as Nellie Melba, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, and many others.

### XIII. Personalities

In any attempt to write a report on the College, one must either omit entirely, or at best consider very superficially, the most significant factor in all its history, namely the personalities concerned. Because of the importance of individuals in this history, it is considered necessary to make reference here, albeit inadequate, to at least some of those who initiated the idea of the College and brought it into being, and to those who through the years contributed significantly to its development.

However it must be remembered that the most important contributions to these individuals cannot be chronicled, namely the impact of their personalities on thousands of students - an impact which meant the challenging of goals, stretching of minds and stimulating to greater effort, and accordingly the directing and redirecting countless lives.

It is a sad fact that personalities can be truly alive only in the minds of associates, and personalities can live on only in the memories of these associates. It is impossible even for such to portray the sum total of the qualities, characteristics and/or physical, mental and spiritual attributes which go to make up the person concerned.

Where there is a record of factual accomplishments, something additional may be deduced concerning the mentality, attitudes and motivation of the individual, but little beyond this. If present-day techniques in terms of modern photography (especially colour movies) and tape recordings of formal speeches or informal conversation can be employed, the record is amplified considerably and even though the personality does not emerge totally, it is somewhat clearer.

Unfortunately, for many if not most of the people we find would depict in this account, records are relatively sparse, memories do not stretch back, sound and movie projections cannot be invoked. We know little of the total personalities of these important people.

But since the history of any institution in reality is the story of its personnel, brief reference is made here to some of these of the "Earlier period" whose shadows were cast most strongly on the College, even though it is not possible to recapture their personalities or assess their all-over contribution.

It is obviously impossible to make a complete listing of all those who have contributed to the history of the Royal Victoria College, but one must recall Lord Strathcona and Sir William Dawson and the successive Wardens, Miss Oakeley, Miss Hurlbatt, Mrs. Vaughan and Mrs. Grant (Please see XVIII). Less frequently does one hear the names of teaching members of McGill who at the same time were tutors in the College, such as Miss Clara Lichtenstein, Mlle. Milhau and Mlle. L. Turen (now Madame Furness), or of other early tutors such as Miss Annie MacLean and Miss Harriet Brooks. Nor is it possible to appreciate such

personalities as those of Miss Helen Gairdner, Mrs. Gladys Murray (please see XXIX) or Miss Maud Paterson who filled non-academic posts for long periods and whose contributions were both valuable and lasting.

Mention should be made of Miss Isabella McLennan, not because of any formal connection, but because of her deep interest in the College and her moral as well as financial support as from the beginning of the College until her death in 1960. Not only did Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, Miss Georgina Hunter and others shed lustre on their College - their careers provided stimulation for many generations of its students.

For obvious reasons only brief notes can be included here concerning a few of these people.

1. Donald Alexander Smith - later Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (August 6, 1818 - January 21, 1914)

Reference has been made earlier (Sections III 2, IV and V) to Donald Smith, the sentiments which moved him to provide for the education of women at McGill and the nature of his benefactions - first for the Donalda Endowment and later for the Royal Victoria College, its endowment, and the Charter - and also his concern for and oversight of the College in its early days.

It is not easy to make an appraisal of the personality of the Founder of the College, and the writer heartily concurs with Beckles Willson who wrote in the preface of his biography of Strathcona as follows:-

"My narrative will, I trust, dispel a little of that web of mystery which has so long enveloped Lord Strathcona's personal antecedents and many of his most notable actions.

For something of this mystery he himself, it must be admitted, was whether involuntarily or by design, responsible. Years ago Lord Aberdeen remarked that he has always shown a reticence regarding his personal experiences and a dislike to recording his own performances. His was not a nature to shun the light when it was honest daylight: but when the vulgar bull's-eye of publicity sought out his private life, he withdrew into deeper obscurity. Self-revelation was not one of his talents: he did not wear his heart upon his sleeve. If he permitted legends to accumulate which a timely disavowal would have shattered, it may be that their currency appealed to his sense of humour." (Willson, : The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Preface, pgs. vii-viii).

Mystery there is about the personality of Lord Strathcona, but there is no mystery about his accomplishments. These are well documented as shown in Beckles Willson's *Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal*", published in 1915. No attempt is made to review them here, but one needs to be aware that this was a man who left his Scottish home when still a youth of nineteen and was to spend most of the next thirty years with the Hudson's Bay Company in the wildernesses of Labrador and Ungava where he acquired first hand knowledge of the country, of the fur trade, of the Indians and the Esquimaux and where he developed too his habits of long and hard work and also his personal philosophies.

He left Labrador in 1868 to be the chief executive officer of the Hudson's Bay Company in Montreal, but in 1869 he was sent to the Canadian Northwest to deal with the dangerous and difficult situations evoked by the Riel rebellion. This next period of his life was concerned with the opening up of the Canadian North West while he remained Chief Commissioner for the Hudson's Bay Company. When he resigned the post of superintendent of the Fur-trade in 1874 after an association of 36 years, he continued as Land Commissioner in the Company [later (1889) he became "titular Governor

of this Company (Willson, - Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal)). In the development of the West, he played a significant role in railway building, both for the American St. Paul and Pacific Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate. It was the successful building of the C.P.R. that not only brought settlers to the West, but it also ended a movement that had indicated a trend to the Americanization of the North West. British Columbia and the intervening provinces were linked with the rest of Canada.

His career covered activities of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Presidency of the Bank of Montreal and railway financing and he served as a member of the Canadian Parliament both as a Liberal and a Conservative. From 1889 until his death in 1914 he was Chancellor of McGill University.\*

In 1896 at the age of 77, he was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to London, a post which he held until his death in his ninety-sixth year. This later period was filled with as great activity as the earlier ones, and continued his role of phenomenal service to Canada. It was during this time that he raised, equipped and paid for the "Strathcona Horse" which served in the South African War.

In 1886 his accomplishment had been recognized by the Queen when he was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. In 1897, the year of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, Sir Donald was raised to the peerage and took the title of "Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Glencoe, in the County of Argyll, and of Mount Royal, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada".

\* He became Chancellor also of the University of Aberdeen.

Such is the factual record - but in broad outline only. There is no mention here of the man as such or his personal characteristics. There is no mention of the fortune which he accumulated. "He left at his death - a fortune of several millions, the bulk of which, after payment of many legacies amounting to nearly a million sterling, was left in trust to his daughter, who succeeded him in the title" (Willson, Vol. II, pg. 498).

There is no mention either of his benefactions, the principal public ones being as follows:

"King Edward's Hospital Fund -----	£ 200,000
Cost of raising Strathcona's Horse -----	200,000
Royal Victoria College for Women, Montreal -	200,000
*Victoria Hospital, Montreal (with Lord Mount Stephen)---	200,000
*Victoria Hospital endowment -----	200,000
McGill University, Montreal -----	410,000
Yale University -----	100,000
*Victoria Hospital (restoring after fire) --	50,000
Aberdeen University -----	35,000
Queen's University, Kingston -----	20,000"

In addition, his private charities were many and incessant.

(Willson, Vol. II., pg. 499).

The list as given by Beckles Willson includes only the endowment of the R.V.C. and does not contain the cost of acquiring the site and erecting the College. The gift of \$400,000 to McGill was largely for the Medical Building.

\* Victoria Hospital should be Royal Victoria Hospital



As to the man himself, Edgar A. Collard has written "In his old age Lord Strathcona had a hoary lock, with his long white beard and his bristling, tangled eyebrows. It gave him an immense dignity ----- His manner, often full of courtesies, was simple and direct, without pretense or affectation. Yet even in this venerable last period of his life, there was shrewdness to his mind, a hard resolution, a way of coming to the point, of insisting upon realities. In the passing of the years he had mellowed rather than softened" (Collard, Edgar A. - Canadian Yesterdays, pg. 183).

His lifetime was marked by work - hard work - through long hours, even up to the end of his life. An austere man, he expected much of others but **also** of himself. Certain it is that the word which headed his coat of arms, viz. "Perseverance", was the motto of his life.

Despite his devotion to work, Strathcona could not in anyway be considered a-social. He was given to hospitality and received many guests at his homes, whether these were in Montreal, Fort Garry, Nova Scotia (where he had his summer home at Norfolk House in Pictou) or London. His Montreal home,\* 1157 Dorchester St. was a magnificent house

\* Pictures of this Residence and of his birthplace in Forres are contained in a wall-case in the R.V.C. historical corridor.

(Morrison, Memories of Lord Strathcona, Dec. 1929).

His public benefactions were chiefly for education and the care at the north-east corner of Fort and Dorchester Streets\* and here Strathcona entertained on a lavish scale many great personages, including the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in 1901.

His interest in art was represented by a very fine collection of paintings in his Dorchester Street home. His interest in music meant the appointment of an instructor in music in the Royal Victoria College as from its beginning and later he was instrumental in providing for the McGill Conservatorium.

Church, January 25, 1914).

These are only a few side-lights on Lord Strathcona, the man who did not wear his heart on his sleeve, but who founded the Royal Victoria College as a memorial to his sister, and who at the same time gave no publicity to the fact that it was a memorial. Rather it was to provide for young women in the land of his adoption the type of high-

\* The historical stained glass windows from the dining room of this house were salvaged and acquired by the College when the residence was demolished in 1941 and later were installed in the south wall of the R.V.C. Swimming Pool. These windows have looked down on many a dinner party - where representatives of all Canada's life might be gathered together. "It might be the Governor General, or a diplomat from Washington, a railway magnate from the United States, or another who had made the C.P.R., a banker, who had the finest collection of French Masters on this Continent, a man who carried on the organization of the Hudson's Bay Company, a man of science, an artist, or a woman leader in philanthropy" (Hurlbatt, Memories of Lord Strathcona, Dec. 1929).

Although of the College His part was resistance ing to shape the academic program for students under the Donalds Endowment; at the same time with Strathcona, he was working for the institution of the Royal Victoria College.

His public benefactions were chiefly for education and the care of the sick and these were generous benefactions. Both the nature of these donations and the manner in which he made them indicate more than a little of the spirit of the man. "This man known to all of us is of that great succession. What he did, he did in virtue of what he was ----- . By infinite patience, by sheer hard work, by indomitable will, by integrity, by largeness of view, by unselfishness, by thoughtfulness for others, by an almost unique sense of his stewardship of his wealth, he made himself one of the greatest and most honored figures of his time." (Memorial Service address, St. Paul's Church, January 26, 1914).

These are only a few side-lights on Lord Strathcona, the man who did not wear his heart on his sleeve, but who founded the Royal Victoria College as a memorial to his sister, and who at the same time gave no publicity to the fact that it was a memorial. Rather it was to provide for young women in the land of his adoption the type of higher education which was yearned for but not available to that beloved sister.

## 2. Sir William Dawson (1820-1899)

Although Sir William Dawson had retired (1893) before the opening of the College, he played a significant role in bringing it into being. His part was that of association with Donald Smith in over-coming the resistance to providing education at McGill for women, and later helping to shape the academic program for students under the Donalda Endowment; at the same time with Strathcona, he was working for the institution of the Royal Victoria College.

Fairly full reference has been made in Sections II. 4 and III. 1 to Dawson's activities with regard to the formation of the Ladies' Educational Association and later to the admission of women. In his book "Fifty Years of Work in Canada" in Chapter XIII entitled "The Higher Education of Women" and in his reports to Senate, addresses to students and in the Minutes of the Board of Governors, he set forth for all time the record of his attitudes and his work.

The personality of this great educator is so well known at McGill that it is not necessary to further elaborate on it in this report.

3. Hilda Diana Oakeley (1867-1951 )  
Warden 1899-1905

Hilda Diana Oakeley (M.A. Oxon., M.A. McGill, D. Litt. London) was R.V.C.'s first warden, a post which she held for six years before returning to England.

Born into a family where things of the mind were of first importance\* and whose members were associated with many of the great intellects of the day, Hilda Oakeley early showed her inclination toward a scholar's life. It is true that she did not enter University on completing her Higher

\* Her grandfather, Sir Herbert Oakeley was an outstanding student at Oxford. Her uncles also were Oxford men. Her father, Sir Henry Evelyn Oakeley, a graduate of Cambridge, distinguished himself there both in Mathematics and Athletics and was appointed Fellow and Lecturer at Jesus College. Later he was an inspector of schools in Northern England, a Governor of Owens College and of the University College of Liverpool as well as of the High School for Girls (Cambridge). Her Mother "was no ordinary woman" and Miss Oakeley has written of her as being "intellectual, highly imaginative, upright almost to sternness in her youth and maturity, and possessed of a strong will (Oakeley: My Adventures in Education, pgs. 21-22). She was deeply interested in history and human life, and had studied anthropology as well as history.

Local Examinations, although her father had offered to send her to Cambridge. Instead she followed for some time a literary career in London. Only later (1894) at the age of twenty-seven did she enrol at University and her choice was Oxford. Oxford had been open to women only since 1878, and Hilda Oakeley was one of the fairly early group to profit by the opportunities this presented.

A student of Somerville College, she took "the Greats", a field of study well suited to her mind and earlier preparation. Although Oxford did not at that time grant degrees to women\*, her work there was brilliant. She had expressed her personal pleasure in it all: "To be admitted to a share in the intellectual discipline, and the atmosphere which hung about those enchanted towers, spires and halls! To wander along Queen's Walk, The High, The Turle, or enter Oriel and Christ Church Halls, not as a stranger, but as an Oxford student". The influence of Oxford, perhaps especially that of her tutors and the professors, but also that of the Warden, The Dons, special guests at Oxford, her friends - all this was written deeply into her being and was reflected in her subsequent life. Certain it is that no one could recall Hilda Oakeley without at the same time recalling Hilda Oakeley the philosopher. In addition to being an outstanding scholar, she had a strong and upright character, and was a fine, gentle and cultured woman.

Small wonder is it that when Lord Strathcona was seeking the first principal for the Royal Victoria College, Hilda Oakeley was

\*Later, she received her M.A. degree from Oxford.

recommended for the post and that he chose this outstanding person.

Apart from her other qualifications, she had an asset in having had the experience of residence life at Lady Margaret Hall.

Appointed the first Principal of the Royal Victoria College - i.e. from 1899 - Miss Oakeley later requested that the title be changed to Warden (Oakeley, pg. 75).

It was Miss Oakeley's view that the College should have a life of its own in contrast to being a "dormitory" and she applied some of her Oxford experience to that end. She speaks of there being five students in residence at first and later in that year of there being eleven; she considered that she "had been sent there to give them an ideal for their college life."

Apart from her work in the College, Miss Oakeley through her scholarship, speeches and teaching soon came to be well and favourably known on the Campus. The Gazette of Dec. 5, 1899 refers to her delivering an "inspiring address" the day before on "Conditions of Genius" at a meeting of the Delta Sigma Society. On January 24, 1900 she gave McGill's Annual University Lecture in Molson Hall on "History and Progress", a lecture which was reported almost in full by the Gazette (Jan. 25, 1900).

Listed as lecturer under the Department of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the McGill Calendars of 1900-01 through 1905-06, she gave courses in Ancient Philosophy and Ethics at McGill and Elementary Logic in the College, teaching some six hours a week. She also taught a course in Ancient History in the History Department. (Oakeley, pgs. 86-87).

In her book (pg. 88) she quotes Dean Johnson: "Ladies could not lecture at the University and he had no official knowledge of their existence" [ The classes apparently had been inaugurated "with the approval of the Philosophy Department, but without sufficient attention to the regulations" (Oakeley, pg. 88). Nonetheless, the official calendar had listed her as a lecturer].

The University early set its formal and official seal on her scholarship and academic attainments since the meeting of the Corporation on February 14, 1900 resolved that she be admitted to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. of McGill University at the next Convocation (Gazette, Feb. 15, 1900).

When she left R.V.C. in 1905, to go to Manchester University as Tutor and Warden of the Hall of Residence, she was not then 38 years of age. She had been happy here and later referred to having been "amongst a people with whom I had at moments all but identified myself" (Oakeley, pg. 129).

When in 1907, after two years at Manchester (where she had no definite place in the Philosophy Department as she had had at McGill) she went to King's College for Women as Vice-Principal\* of King's College, Women's Department, it fell to her to think out the place of King's College for Women in the University of London. Here she missed "all those opportunities, small in themselves, but mounting

\* As at McGill, she requested and received a change of title to "Warden".

up to strong forces, which the continual contact with students in their daily unconstrained life in a residential community affords and which I had sacrificed in leaving Montreal and Manchester" (Oakeley: pg. 138).

At the close of the 1914-15 session she became Warden of Passmore Edwards Settlement and remained until 1920-21, not however relinquishing her lecturing at King's College. She gave up the settlement work in 1921, and spent three and a half years with her mother in London, before going in 1925 to a fulltime post teaching Philosophy at King's College. She stayed on several years beyond retirement age in this position, where she had served a part of the time as Acting Head of the Department.

Almost without a break since Oxford days she had been a lecturer but this activity inevitably took second place when she had administrative posts. Now in the latter part of her life she achieved her desire, viz. to give more time to Philosophy. Nonetheless, always she had felt "that Philosophy in my case needed as a background at least some experience of a practical life" (Oakeley, pg. 127). This she had at McGill, and not only did she profit from it - so did the students of the College.

Her resignation of the Wardenship of R.V.C. (B. of G., Sept. 22, 1905) was a matter of regret. A scholar who was ahead of her times - a quiet, shy, cultured and courageous gentlewoman had left the College.

4. Ethel Hurlbatt, LL.D.\* (1866-1934) - Warden 1907-1929

The second Warden of the College, Ethel Hurlbatt, was born on July 1st, 1866 in Kent, and entered Oxford, as a Somerville student in 1888, where she read for Honours in History.

\* She received an honorary M.A. from Oxford in 1925



In an article in The McGill News, June, 1934, Mrs. Vaughan has written as follows: - "Miss Hurlbatt's first opportunity came immediately after leaving Oxford, when in 1892 she was appointed Warden of Aberdare Hall, Cardiff, the newly founded Women's Residence of the University of Wales. There she remained for six years, doing pioneer work at first, seeing the new college firmly established, and, incidentally forming a strong bond with Wales and its people which was to be a permanent one.

"In 1898 came a larger opportunity, the Wardenship of Bedford College for Women, one of the many units of the University of London\*. For another eight years this was to be the scene of Miss Hurlbatt's life and labour. Before that period closed, the College had moved into its present splendid quarters in Regent's Park. The negotiations involved in this forward step and the many incidental changes meant a laborious succession of committee meetings, and a prolonged strain which told severely on the Warden. Probably the years at Bedford College were among the most taxing in Miss Hurlbatt's life. They also added greatly to her reputation, so that when Lord Strathcona and Sir William Peterson were looking for a successor to Miss Oakeley, she was the most distinguished woman in the field.

"The appointment was made in the summer of 1906, but it was January 1907 before she was free to come to Montreal. As it happened, she sailed on the same ship which was bringing Lord Strathcona on one

\* Opened in 1849, Bedford College for Women was also one of the two oldest colleges for women in Britain.

of his many trips, and she has put on record some of her impressions of conversations during the voyage with the Founder of the College which was to be her home for the next twenty years ' (Vaughan, McGill News, June 1934).

Not only was the College her home - it was for Miss Hurlbatt an active working place, and the College was to profit by her previous administrative experience, by her scholarship and by her character and personality.

Designated in the McGill Calendar as "Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A., T.C.D. (Somerville College, Oxford) Officer de l'Instruction Publique, Warden of the Royal Victoria College and Resident Tutor in History", Miss Hurlbatt was listed under the Department of History as "Tutor" from 1907-08 through 1915-16.

In her leadership, she held scholarship up as the motivating "raison d'etre" of the College and its students. For these students her "intellectual and moral forcefulness, her unwavering justice, and the strenuousness of her ideals commanded attention and respect" (Vaughan. The McGill News 1934).

Her sound common sense, her judgment, her concern for the rightful position of the College in the University and her concern for the development of that College along proper lines are all reflected in various reports, including annual reports, manuscripts, speeches and publications.

She gave fully of herself to the Wardenship and it was sound. "Miss Hurlbatt's mind worked slowly and cautiously. It insisted upon making sure of each fact and principle in turn, and it refused to be stampeded" (Vaughan. The McGill News 1934). Neither was there any turning away from any matter that concerned the welfare of the College.

While she furthered the interests of women at McGill she was also deeply concerned for and with individual students, and perhaps especially in opening up opportunities for many for advanced studies abroad.

She had the respect of her students. This respect which she commanded was not from students alone - it was from all who knew her both within and without the University - and with respect and admiration went friendship - deep friendship with Principals Peterson and Currie, her staff, her students, and a wide circle beyond the boundaries of the College and University.

Large of frame, but not a strong woman physically, Miss Hurlbatt was ill for several months in 1918 and when she became ill again at the opening of the 1924-25 session, she was granted a year's leave of absence for rest and recuperation. She spent the winter in Italy and returned to her work for the next two and a half years; in March of 1928 she was stricken with serious illness and was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital where she spent over a year. This marked the end of her activity at and for the College, although her resignation was not accepted until 1929.

At the Convocation of May 29, 1930 after a restorative winter in Bermuda, she received the LL.D. degree, from McGill. She was presented for this by Mrs. Walter Vaughan who said in part:

"In her professional policy two aims have always been clear, that of revealing and sustaining the important place of the Women's College in the university and the community, and that of maintaining cordial human relations with her students. It is, therefore, in special recognition of the wise and beneficent government of the Royal Victoria College throughout a period of twenty-one years, that I ask you, sir, to confer upon Miss Hurlbatt the degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa." (Gazette, May 30, 1930).

The next three years were spent mainly in Britain, but with trips to Paris, Geneva and other places, including two return summer visits to Canada. As Mrs. Vaughan has said "Never was anyone less of a recluse". In the summer of 1933 she settled in Tours, France where she sketched and studied French. Early in the New Year she was again stricken with illness and she died there on March 22, 1934.

Perhaps the best summary of this wonderful personality is contained in a tribute to Miss Hurlbatt from one of her students, A.V. Douglas, which occurs at the end of Mrs. Vaughan's article and is as follows:-

(To Miss Hurlbatt, a friend during 22 years, with respect, admiration and affection. - A.V.D.)

## IN MEMORIAM

ETHEL HURLBATT

1866-1934

The Gods were very generous to her from the beginning.

she justified their bounty by assiduously cultivating

her talents and by using her endowments of physical

strength and forcefulness of personality in the

unselfish service of Education and in the high

exercise of friendship.

In appearance and poise she carried dignity and

authority above the average.

By intellectual strength and grasp of many things,

she commanded attention and respect.

By untiring labour, perseverance and understanding,

she achieved success in her chosen sphere.

By breadth of human sympathy, kindness and wisdom,

she exercised a beneficent influence on those

around her.

By dauntless adherence to high ideals, by nobility

of mind and heart and spirit, she set an high

example which stands as a challenge and as an

inspiration to many.

The portals of the unseen world have opened and a

noble spirit has passed through.

(To Miss Hurlbatt, a friend during 22 years, with respect,  
admiration and affection. - A.V.D.)

5. Clara Lichtenstein (1863-1946)  
Resident Instructor and Lecturer in Music 1899-1929

Music was a subject for instruction at the R.V.C. as from its very beginning and Miss Clara Lichtenstein was personally chosen for the post of Resident Instructor and Lecturer in Music by Lord Strathcona himself. She taught singing, pianoforte, history, form and theory (Dean H. C. Perrin, McGill News, Dec. 1922, pg. 6).

A brilliant musician, her R.V.C. success in the realm of music led to the establishment of the Conservatorium in 1904, of which she was Vice-Director as from the beginning. She became Associate Professor of Music and a Fellow of McGill with the opening of the Faculty of Music in 1920. At the time of her retirement in 1929 from R.V.C. and the Faculty she had given thirty years of uninterrupted service and was granted a year's leave of absence with her resignation officially taking place at the end of that year, i.e. 1930 (McGill News, 1929, pgs. 18-19).

Miss Lichtenstein was an outstanding teacher (Mme. Donald and Ellen Ballon were two of her pupils); she was also a brilliant performer. She organized many student and professional recitals both at the College and at Lord Strathcona's residence (McGill News, 1929, pgs. 18-19). The brilliant musical program given at the "Official Opening" of the College is contained in Section VIII.

Concerning Miss Lichtenstein, Mrs. Vaughan wrote as follows:  
 "In September, 1929, Miss Lichtenstein left the College where she

had resided continuously for thirty years. The blank left by her departure can hardly be overstated. Unique in her custom of spending the Summer as well as the Winter months in the College Miss Lichtenstein had a place in its history peculiarly her own, and for many years to come it will be hard for graduates to imagine the rooms and corridors without her presence. Great as was her contribution to the artistic education of students through her own subject, Music, she gave perhaps even more through her personality. A great artist, a strong and original character, she had left to the College memories which time cannot destroy" (A.R.C. 1929-30).

It is unfortunate that the written record of Miss Lichtenstein's years in the College is comparatively sparse. Certain it is, however, that her contribution to students was of the first order of merit.

6. Helen I. Gairdner

1871-1884, Secretary of the Ladies' Education

Association of Montreal

1884-1899, "Lady Superintendent of the Women's Classes"

(A.R., 1887, pg. 12); referred to also as

Secretary of the 'Donalda Department' or of  
the Women's Classes".

1899-1914, Secretary of the Royal Victoria College

From these dates, it can be seen that not only was Miss Gairdner actively and continuously associated with the higher education of women at McGill as from its beginning to 1914 but also with the classes

of the entire period of the Ladies Educational Association which preceded it - some forty-three years in all.

As "Lady Superintendent" it was her duty to attend the Donaldda classes, somewhat in the capacity of a chaperone. Her alternate title of "Secretary to the Women's Classes" suggests some secretarial duties as well.

Certain it is that she was appointed Secretary to Principal Dawson, as well, in Sept., 1877 - at a salary of \$150 per annum (B. of G., - Sept. 24, 1877, pg. 276).

With the opening of R.V.C. she became the first secretary there.

The records suggest little concerning this woman whose whole life was spent with the first women students. However, evidence of the affection in which she was held was given at the time of her retirement when at a reception at R.V.C. held in her honour (November, 1914) she received a presentation handbag and a cheque for \$1200 from the students and ex-students, including those from the Ladies' Educational Association and the Donaldda Classes.

Another significant item was the addition of the West Wing in 1931.

These two events contributed to the consolidation of the College and laid the foundation for future development.



D. CONSOLIDATION OR MIDDLE PERIOD (1920-1940)XIV. The General Situation

In thinking about the 1920-40 period of the R.V.C. one must reflect on the general conditions which obtained at that time both within and without the University as a whole. One should recall that in the early part of the period there were the effects of the First World War. Later in the thirties the economic and other effects of The Depression were serious indeed. The thirties also were a time of changing principals and inter-regna. It was not a progressive period in the University as a whole.

At the College Miss Hurlbatt's leave of absence (1924-25), illness and retirement (in 1929) all meant a great loss to the College, even though the post was filled by the Acting-Wardens, Mrs. Garside (for 1924-25) and Mrs. Vaughan (for 1928-31).

Despite these factors within the University and R.V.C. there was one outstandingly constructive occurrence - at long last, in 1922 the College received its Royal Charter. Following the Incorporation of the College, the properties (identified as the Tiffin and Learmont properties) which had been held in trust by the University were deeded to R.V.C. (B. of G., Jan. 28, 1924).

Another significant item was the addition of the West Wing in 1931.

These two events contributed to the consolidation of the College and laid the foundation for future development.

The decision of the Board of Governors on December 1, 1930 for the University to "take all the tuition fees being paid by the students of the College on the understanding that the University pay the teaching salaries including those at present being paid by the College (B. of G., Dec. 1, 1930, pg. 582) was a far-reaching one. (Previously the R.V.C. received the tuition fees and was charged annually for the tuition of its students).

XV. Wardens and Staff of the Middle Period: Administration

As noted in XIV, Miss Hurlbatt's Wardenship continued through the first part of the "Middle Period" until illness forced her to retire in 1929. She had been on leave of absence for 1924-25 when Mrs. C. G. Garside, a graduate of Newnham College, Cambridge, was Acting-Warden. Mrs. Susan Vaughan was Acting-Warden of the College from 1928 to 1930\* and Warden from 1931 to 1937.

Mrs. W. S. Grant succeeded Mrs. Vaughan and was Warden from 1937 to 1940 (see XVIII).

The staff pattern was much the same as that of the "Earlier Period", with naturally the changing of junior personnel. It should be pointed out that the tutors in the College regularly were teaching members (i.e. in some capacity) in the Faculty of Arts, e.g. in English, History, Psychology, Classics and French. Only in the latter part of the "Middle Period" were there any staff who were not engaged in academic teaching.

\*Miss Hurlbatt was ill and away from the College during the 1928-29 session.

Miss Lichtenstein remained until 1929. Always there was a distinguished French woman serving as Tutor in R.V.C. and at the same time as a member of the French Department of the University. Mlle. Touren (later Mme. Furness) held this appointment for many years.

From 1926 to 1929 there was a half-time library assistant and in 1929-30 came the appointment of R.V.C.'s first full time librarian (This post was held by Miss Muirhead until her death in 1934-35).

In the area of Nursing Service, the first graduate nurse in residence was Miss Miller in 1930-31. This and subsequent appointments through the Middle Period were on a part-time basis, the appointee being at the same time a student either in the School of Graduate Nurses or in the Faculty of Arts.

As to administration of the College, there is not a great deal in the records. The pattern of general and Internal administration of the "Earlier Period" (Section XI) was continued. However, the areas of responsibilities, particularly those of the Warden were crystallized in the Charter (1922) and later in the Statutes.

There is no official record of the type of housekeeping carried on but it is assumed that a high standard of housekeeping was in order as from the earliest days.\*

\*The first housekeeper was Mrs. A. L. Jarvis who was appointed at a salary of \$35 a month as from September 1899 and remained only until June 30, 1900. She and subsequent housekeepers were also in charge of the catering until 1928.

Miss Maud Paterson, who had been appointed housekeeper in 1919 and carried also the responsibilities of dietitian, remained in this post till 1928. In that year the posts were separated and from then onward there was a dietitian as well as a housekeeper. Miss Mollie Halligan was appointed housekeeper with Miss Winnifred Laws as dietitian. When Miss Halligan resigned this post in 1935, Miss Paterson returned and remained until the time of her retirement, viz. May 31, 1943.

While there is no record of the quality or nature of the catering in the very early days of the College, by 1919 it appeared to be unsatisfactory and Miss Brown, an outside authority, prepared a report with recommendations both as to the preparation and variety of the food itself and as to the necessity for employing a dietitian as well as altering the equipment to make it more efficient. Concerning the dual role of the Housekeeper, she commented: "It would be quite unreasonable to expect that the College Housekeeper, whose duties in the care of some hundred rooms, the supervision of a staff of more than 20 people, the keeping spotlessly clean and in order of a building that is semi-public in character, and planned with a magnificent disregard of human limitations, could further extend her activities" (Brown, Mona. Report on Catering, Service and Equipment in the Royal Victoria College. June 1919).

Despite this report, the combined posts of housekeeper and dietitian as noted above, were not separated until 1928. From

1928 to 1939 Miss Winnifred Laws was the dietitian, and was followed by Miss Frances James who left in November 1940.

Apart from the general catering, afternoon tea was served in the dining room every afternoon and milk and biscuits were placed upstairs by the porters for the students for their evening "break". Afternoon tea was fairly elaborate and it came to be the only time when cake was served in the College. This whole custom of having tea came to be abused since students brought in their friends from outside for tea, which was from 3.30 to 4.30 every afternoon, without benefit of extra payment.

## XVI. Growth

### 1. Enrolment

The undergraduate enrolment, including Music and Physical Education and Partials, numbered 253 students in 1920-21. By 1939 the corresponding enrolment was 541. (see Appendix 6), or slightly more than double.

The addition of the West Wing allowed for a total of 62 + 52 or 114 students to be accommodated in residence as from 1931.

### 2. Extension - West Wing

a. Site: This wing, built during 1930-31 and formally opened in October 1931, was erected on the site of the Learmont House purchased by Lord Strathcona in 1909, i.e. at the corner of University and Sherbrooke Sts.

b. Architect; Nature of Extension: The architect was Mr. Percy Nobbs. Built of reinforced concrete frame and floors, terra cotta partitions with the roof a combination of slate and tile and gravel, it was faced with grey-stone to match the main building. It was essentially a residence wing with a sitting room, a laundry and a kitchenette on each floor. A large drawing room with smaller reception rooms, a small infirmary and nurses' quarters, common room, two studies, and a suite for the Warden occupied the ground floor. In all, it provided accommodation for 62 students, the Warden and four resident tutors. It also contained a guest suite.\*

c. Furnishings: The furniture and furnishings of the wing were excellent, both in the student rooms and in the public rooms. The drawing room was especially well furnished, with hand-made furniture, oriental rugs and pleasant pictures, the latter donated by the Alumnae Association. The Strathcona grand piano was transferred from the parlour in the Main Building to this drawing room.

d. Costs: The total cost of the building fully equipped and furnished was \$390,000. "This money was available in a building fund accumulated from annual surpluses arising during the past thirty-two years, because of the generous

\* From 1931 to 1941, the side door of this extension, 641 Sherbrooke St. was regularly used as the main entrance to the College.

grants for maintenance provided by the late Strathcona, former Chancellor of the University". (A.R. 1930-31, pg.129)

### 3. Annexes

The need for increased space for residents led to the opening in 1925-26 of a College Annex at 708 University Street. This Annex provided accommodation for eleven additional students and a resident tutor in charge. (A.R. 1925-26).

By 1928-29 it was necessary to find still more space for residence, and a second Annex was opened in September, 1929 on the corner of Sherbrooke and Shuter Streets (A.R.C. 1928-29).

These Annexes were discontinued with the opening of the West Wing in 1931.

## XVII. College Life and Student Organizations

By the "Middle Period", the extra-curricular activities of the women students were not confined as closely to the College as they had been in the "Earlier Period". Indeed during this time the R.V.C. students made a place for themselves on the Campus at large and became active co-educationally. This was a logical development in terms of the times; also as most of the classes moved from the College to McGill there was a natural fusion of interests.

Nonetheless, various organizations of the women students were strong and active. The social, literary, debating, musical and athletic societies continued.

The "Royal Victoria College Undergraduate Society" of the "Earlier Period" was reorganized in 1924-25 as "The McGill Women Students' Society" and later, in 1931-32, it became "The Women's Union". As from the beginning its membership embraced all the women students on the campus. Its function was, as it has continued to be, the maintenance of student government on behalf of and for the women students at large, and to this end the President and Executive worked very closely with the Warden, with its activities centering in the college. These activities included the sponsoring of many clubs such as the Historical, Science, Literary, Debating and French Clubs. Mention should be made of the "New Music Society" which added considerably to the amenities of college life" (A.R.C. 1924-25).

There should be special reference to the Delta Sigma Society, which has been in existence and played an active role since the very early days (see XII, 4b). The Delta Sigma Society stressed debating and mention of this Society as participating in inter-collegiate debating continued in the Annual Reports of the College through 1926-27. Intercollegiate debates were reported by the College through 1933-34 (A.R.C. 1933-34), but it is not apparent either as to when or why The Delta Sigma Society ceased to exist.



It is not known when the Women's Athletic Association was formed. It functioned relatively early in the history of the College, and by 1924-25 it was sending a basketball team, and possibly other teams to compete with Toronto and Queens. It was later reorganized to become the McGill Women Students' Athletic Association (M.W.S.A.A.) and functioned under this name throughout the "Middle Period". The members of the M.W.S.A.A. were drawn from all the women students of the Campus, and its Athletics Activities expanded during "The Thirties" to provide a very broad program, both on an inter-mural and an inter-collegiate basis.

The Red Wing Society, formed in October, 1938, was destined to play a very significant role on the Campus at large. Of limited and highly selected membership, it was representative of various parts of the women student body, resident and non-resident. The function of the Red Wing Society was, at it is today, that of acting as guides and hostesses for the University, and ushering at various official University functions, often in conjunction with members of the Scarlet Key.

Student Government in the Residence was slow in developing. Mention is made of a "House President" in the first Annual Report of the College available, viz. 1924-25. It is assumed that she was president of the "Resident Students' Society", the official name of the body today. Little is on record of its activities through the "Middle Period", but it is certain that even at the

end of the period there was little government by the students. A liberal system of "leaves" had been developed over the years, but checking on these, penalties invoked, etc. were in the hands of the Warden and staff. Very often the principal activity of the officers of the Society was to ask for student privilege. Certain it was that the students were on the receiving end of many "privileges" - e.g. having their rooms cared for and beds made, being called in the morning and having their windows closed by the maids, having maids on telephone duty, being served at coffee by waitresses, having milk and biscuits in the evening as well as tea in the afternoon, having trays taken to their rooms at a charge of 25 cents per tray, etc. It appears probably that many of these amenities had been provided from the beginning of the College.

The penalty for over-staying an evening "leave" was payment of 25 cents for each 15 minutes late. All in all, R.V.C. came to be widely known as "the best down-town club in Montreal".

#### XVIII. Personalities

1. Ethel Hurlbatt (Please see XIII, 4)
2. Susan Cameron Vaughan, M.A., LL.D. (Nov. 26, 1871 - Nov. 5, 1961).  
Vice-Warden 1907-1918;  
Acting Warden 1905-1906; 1928-1931;  
Warden 1931-1937

Mrs. Vaughan had a long association with the Royal Victoria College. As Susan Elizabeth Cameron, she was Resident Tutor in English from 1899 to 1905 and 1906 to 1907. She was Acting Warden for 1906 to 1907 and Vice-Warden from 1907 to 1918. In the Faculty of Arts and Science, she was Lecturer in English for the period 1902-1912 and Assistant Professor from 1912-1918.

She resigned both the R.V.C. and Faculty positions when she married Mr. Walter Vaughan, Bursar of the University in 1918. Mrs. Vaughan returned to the College as Acting-Warden for the period 1928 to 1931 and was Warden from 1931 to 1937.

Mrs. Vaughan's association with the College was not only long but intimate. No one was more familiar with the development of education for women at McGill; no one knew the first two Wardens and the staff as she did; and no one was a greater friend to the women students.

An article in The Star, May 27, 1930 said in part: "Under her wise guidance and sympathetic inspiration, students at Royal Victoria College have worked their way through the courses and emerged from their years of University study with broader views and a higher conception of womanhood, its responsibility, its privileges and its capacity for service than they otherwise might have had ----- (she) has won for herself the deep respect of a wide public and the affection of a large number of

friends who have learned to admire her for her devotion to duty and for the inspirational character of her guidance to the student body".

It was while she was Assistant Warden that the West Wing was erected and she was Warden during the dark days of the Depression of the Thirties.

Serving for a term as President of the Canadian Federation of University Women she was known and respected far beyond McGill. But at McGill she was known and honored by all.

At the time of her retirement, the Alumnae Association commissioned Kenneth Forbes to paint Mrs. Vaughan's portrait, a portrait which Mrs. Vaughan presented to the College and which hangs in the Drawing Room of R.V.C.

As tribute to her contribution to the College and to McGill, the University, at the time of her retirement in 1937, conferred on her the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In his presentation of her for this degree Dean Woodhead said in part: "A loyal and devoted servant of the University, who combined in rare measure the gifts of scholar and administrator, fulfilling her difficult and important office with an unaffected dignity, a natural understanding, a wise tolerance, a kindly sense of humour, which won the respect and affection of all who know her, Susan Cameron Vaughan receives today in this distinction a tribute of sincere appreciation from a grateful University".

3. Maude Parkin Grant, B.A. (1880-1963)  
Warden 1937-1940

XVIX. Mrs. Grant was a member of the first class of the Royal Victoria College and graduated in 1903. Later (1906), she went to Ashburne Hall, the women's residence of Manchester University, first as Assistant to Miss Oakeley and later as Warden, until her marriage in 1911.

Although Mrs. Grant was Warden of R.V.C. for a relatively brief period, the force of her personality, her energy, independence of mind and forthrightness made their mark. She had known the College in its early days and was deeply concerned in the welfare of its students. Always will she be remembered by these students and by a wide circle of friends in Montreal.

Along with the veterans were the constantly increasing numbers of women students. Following this was the period of the later fifties and early sixties during which numbers expanded still further, and in addition there were certain new degree and diploma offerings, e.g. Physio- and Occupational Therapy, Nursing, Teaching.

Other factors influencing enrolment were the enhanced prestige of McGill as a place for women, and the good reputation abroad, particularly the West Indies and the United States.

Not only variety of course offerings, scholarships and bursaries (both within and without the University including Government bursaries and the McConnell, Wilson, and National

E. TRANSITION AND MASSIVE GROWTH - OR  
LATER PERIOD (1940-1962)

XVIX. General Remarks

One cannot appreciate in retrospect the period between 1940 and 1962 without being cognizant first of the great changes in the world at large and then the manner in which these were reflected in dramatic changes within Universities in general and, for purposes of this report, McGill in particular.

The first of these was World War II with reduced numbers of men in universities, but at the same time of increased numbers of women taking up university studies. The second was the post-war era with its government-aided veteran enrolment. Along with the veterans were the constantly increasing numbers of women students. Following this was the period of the later fifties and early sixties during which numbers expanded still further, and in addition there were certain new degree and diploma offerings, e.g. Physio- and Occupational Therapy, Nursing, Teaching.

Other factors influencing enrolment were the enhanced prestige of McGill as a place for women, and the good reputation abroad, particularly the West Indies and the United States.

Not only variety of course offerings, scholarships and bursaries (both within and without the University including Government bursaries and the McConnell, Wilson, and National

Scholarships), but those aspects of life developed by and within the Royal Victoria College were reasons for the greatly increased applications and enrolment, particularly from outside the local area.

Apart from the student situation, the years following the war and up to 1962 saw a large number of summer conferences at McGill, which affected residences and staff. Special mention should be made of the International Botanical Congress in 1959 of which the Warden was a member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee. This Congress was a particularly large one with over 3000 botanists in attendance.

## XX. Warden and Staff

The Warden - Muriel V. Roscoe (1940-1962), B.A. (Acadia) 1918; A.M. (Radcliffe) 1925; Ph.D. (Radcliffe) 1926; D.Sc. (Acadia) 1948; LL.D. (Queens) 1952; Radcliffe Graduate Chapter Medal, 1959. In the McGill Botany Department, she held at the same time as Warden, the following posts:- Assistant Professor (1940-43), Associate Professor (1943-1948), Professor (1948-55), Macdonald Professor (1955 -) and was Chairman of the Department (1945-62).

The Staff in the first part of the period consisted of three resident assistants, a housekeeper, dietitian, nurse, librarian and secretary.

In 1945, an Assistant Warden was added, and in 1951 a second Assistant Warden. Until 1960 these two Assistant Wardenships with areas of responsibility for resident and non-resident students, respectively, were held by younger women who served for relatively short periods before leaving for a more lucrative position or for marriage. The appointments of Mrs. Marjorie Petitclair in 1960 as Assistant Warden (for resident students) and Miss Margaret Masten in 1961 (for non-resident students) represented a change-over from the previous policy of having fairly recent graduates serve in these capacities.

The change in design was to provide more experienced and mature Assistants who would relieve the Warden to a greater extent than had been the case previously.

Personnel and changes of personnel are further elaborated under XXVII.

## XXI. Properties Acquired

The properties acquired during this period were as follows:

Oct. 5, 1942 - The McLennan House and property, later called McLennan Hall, 3480 Ontario Ave., given to the University by Miss Isabella C. McLennan.

1944 - 1. 3415, 3417, 3419 University Street property purchased.



2. Macfarlan property, 527 Sherbrooke St. (i.e. the corner of Sherbrooke and Shuter Sts.) which originally was the Walter Benny property, purchased (price \$92,500).

June 1, 1955 - 3425 University Street property purchased.

## XXII. Extensions to and Rehabilitation of the College

### 1. East Wing - Opened 1949

a. Site and Building Period; Architect. This five-story wing occupies the east portion of the original Royal Victoria College property and the west portion of the Macfarlan property. Built during 1948-49, it was ready for occupancy in September 1949, and officially opened on October 26, 1949. It brought the total College accommodation to 301. Along with the Wing, there were alterations in the Main Building to make it a workable whole, e.g. infirmary, buzzer system, post office unit, information office, acoustic ceiling in the Dining Room, etc.

Architect - The architect was Mr. Ernest Barott.

b. Nature of this Extension; Furnishings: Essentially a residence addition, it provided for 163 students (151 single rooms and 6 double rooms), six staff members (housekeepers and resident assistants) and contained an additional lounge, club room, staff sitting room, a small private dining room, small sitting rooms, games

and recreation room, ski storage, trunk storage, linen room, maids' sitting room, garage, and offices and washrooms for the dietitian and catering staff.

The student rooms, while small, were well equipped with modern built-in furniture, excellent beds and comfortable chairs. The public rooms were pleasantly appointed as to furniture, rugs and drapes.

2. a. Swimming Pool

An anonymous (see C below) gift of \$250,000 was made in 1956 to provide a swimming pool, chiefly for recreational purposes. This pool was built during 1958-59 and was officially opened on November 27, 1959.

b. Architect and Nature of Building

The architect was Mr. Galt Durnford, with Mr. Brian Perry as consulting engineer. The pool, built on the south-east corner of the former Macfarlan property, was planned in such a way that a gymnasium could later be built over the pool and foundations made accordingly. Included with the pool, which is of regulation length and five lanes wide, were locker and shower rooms, and offices for the Director and for the Women's Athletics Association.

A special ornamental feature is the set of three, large historic, stained-glass windows formerly in the dining room of Lord Strathcona's house on Dorchester St.

c. The total costs were \$265,767 (B. of G., Feb. 18, 1960). (Note:- As of January, 1964, with the donor's permission, this pool was named the Garfield Weston Pool).

### 3. Rehabilitation

#### a. Replacement of Foundations of Original Building:

As recorded in VII, 1., the original piling was of wood. Due to drying out, the tops of these cedar piles disintegrated and January 1945 saw the beginning of an extensive program of underpinning the whole of the original building. This major job was carried on through 1948, the work in the interior of the building being done in the summers. Finally in 1950-51, the job was completed by underpinning the Main Front porch and steps and the statue of Queen Victoria.

#### b. Structural Alterations, Rearrangements, etc.

(Note: Photostat copies of the plans of the main building are contained in a wall case in the office corridor of the West Wing and are also on file with the Department of Buildings and Grounds).

Originally R.V.C. contained 8 lecture rooms, an Assembly Hall, Music Room, Students' Common Room, Library, Reading Room, Parlour, Dining Room, 37 Bedrooms, 17 Sitting Rooms, Kitchen and Maids' Dining Room, Maids' Rooms (top floor), along with the Warden's and Secretary's office, Administration Office,

Housekeepers' Room, Professors' Common Room, Professors' Cloak Room, service and washrooms. (It would appear that this gave a capacity of 32 bedrooms and 12 sitting rooms for students (see also VI., 2). The 1904-05 R.V.C. Announcement shows student accommodations as follows: 32 bedrooms, each with a share of adjoining private sitting room, 4 bedrooms, each with the whole of a private sitting and 8 study bedrooms. A number of combinations of bedrooms and sitting rooms were however for staff. Subsequently, there was a conversion of all sitting rooms to bedrooms, providing for some 52 students. Later, i.e. in the 1940-62 period, there were other room conversions. The total changes being reflected in the listing below:-

	<u>Lecture Rooms:</u>		<u>Later Converted to:</u>
	#1 - English	-	Students Common Room
<u>Ground Floor</u>	#2 - Mathematics	-	Serving Pantry (1946-47)
	#11- French	-	Physical Education offices
	#12- German	-	Lecture Room (Physical Education)
<u>1st Floor</u>	#100 - Latin	-	Nurse's suite and Hallway (1946-47)
	#102 - Greek	-	Student Bedrooms
	#106 - Logic and Philosophy	-	Student Bedrooms
	#108 - Science	-	Student Bedrooms

Miscellaneous Rooms as follows:

<u>Ground Floor</u>	#9	- Professors' Common Room	Leaves Room (1946-47)
	#7	- Administration	Mail Room (1949-50)
	#5	- Secretary	Information Office (1949-50)
	#3	- Warden's Office	Reception Room (1942-43)
<u>1st Floor</u>	#101	- Students' Common Room	First to a lecture room and later to an Infirmary (1946-47)
	#103	- Music Room	First to a French lecture room and later to a doctor's and nurse's offices (1946-47).
	#107	- Reading Room	Added to library
	#105	- Parlour	Reading Room (1931)
<u>Basement</u>	Gymnasium	-	Cafeteria (1946-47)
	Furnace Room	-	Locker Room (1947-48)
	Locker Room	-	Womens' Union Lounge and offices (1946-47)

A summary of the main alterations in and additions to the original building, and alterations in subsequent additions, (i.e. apart from routine building repairs, painting and general refurbishing) is as follows:-

1906 - A completely new electric lighting system - i.e., a re-installation in the whole building; alterations to provide 10 additional bedrooms.

- 1930 - Heating source changed to McGill Power House instead of from R.V.C. furnace. (B. of G., June 23, 1930, pg.568).
- 1931 - West Wing completed and furnished.
- 1932 - Copper roof laid on Main Building.
- 1940-41 - Grills installed on all basement windows in whole building.
- 1941-44 - Linoleum laid in all bedrooms of the main building.
- 1941-42 - a) Reconversion of space providing 8 extra bedrooms.  
b) Installation of air-conditioning in Warden's suite.
- 1942-43 - Warden's and Secretary's offices moved to West Wing (conversion of Reception room and Switchboard to offices).
- 1943-44 - Switchboard moved to office by Front Door (west of).
- 1944-45 - Foundation repairs started (January). Work done by Mr. Albert Deschamps of Albert Deschamps, Ltee.
- 1945-46 - a) Foundation repairs continued.  
b) Conversion of space, providing bedrooms for 11 more students (to a total capacity of 135 students).
- 1946-47 - a) Foundation repairs continued.  
b) Old gymnasium converted to cafeteria.  
c) Dining Room enlarged.  
d) Kitchen increased in size and modernized.  
e) Conversion of classroom and women's washroom to new serving pantry.
- 1950-51 - f) Food storage and food preparation area developed, along with the installation of 3 large refrigeration units by conversion of maids' dining room.
- 1953-54 - g) Lecture Room #101 converted to 12-bed Infirmary and Lecture Room #103 to offices for doctor and nurses.
- 1958-59 - h) Locker room converted to lounge and offices for Women's Union and M.W.S.A.A.  
i) Former nurse's room added to Warden's apartment for maid's room and maid's bath installed.

- 1959-61 j) Former Infirmary rooms (West Wing) converted to 2 offices, and Secretary's office to waiting room.
- 1947-48 - a) Foundation repairs continued.
- b) Replastering of rooms (about 75) required as a result of foundation repairs.
- c) Old boiler room converted to Locker room.
- d) Basement storage space converted to Ski Room.
- e) (1) Lecture room 105 converted to 3-ward Infirmary and furnished.
- (2) Food lift from kitchen to Infirmary floor installed.
- 1948-49 - a) East Wing built - Architect - Mr. Ernest Barott.
- b) Old Infirmary kitchen and nurse's bathroom combined to give third office.
- 1949-50 - a) East Wing completed and furnished.
- b) Buzzer system installed in Main Building and West Wing.
- c) Post Office unit installed and Information Office moved across the front hall.
- d) Infirmary Isolation Rooms and Nurse's quarters made by conversion of student rooms.
- e) Alterations to air-conditioning in Warden's suite with inlet from the roof, additional filtering and humidity control.
- f) Acoustic ceiling put in Dining Room.
- 1950-51 - a) Front steps and statue - underpinned.
- b) Front steps rebuilt and porch resurfaced.
- 1953-54 - Screens on windows of East Wing (1st floor) and other windows of Main Building and West Wing.
- 1958-59 - Swimming Pool under construction - Architect - Mr. Galt Durnford.

- 1959-60 - a) Swimming Pool completed (officially opened on Nov. 27, 1959). (The historic stained glass windows of the pool were from Lord Strathcona's former Montreal residence).
- b) New dry garbage room made by cutting off a portion of maid's sitting room (former garbage room required for entrance to swimming pool).
- c) New tile flooring in the Common Room.
- d) West basement Locker Room converted to a room for meetings (lockers transferred to Swimming Pool).

- 1960-61 - a) Reconstruction of pantry area with repairs to drains, elimination of partitions.
- b) Completion of program of laying linoleum on all stairways, begun in 1944.

- 1961-62 - a) Queen Victoria statue cleaned.
- b) Front Hall - terazzo floor laid and area redecorated; new mahogany doors to dining room and modern glass partitions and doors replacing former ones at the Main entrance.
- c) Tile flooring in the Leaves Room and Mens' Wash Room.
- d) Tile flooring, redecoration and new lighting in Room 12 (Class room).

### c. Grounds and Garden

Prior to the acquisition of the Macfarlan property and the demolition of the garage of 3415 University St. in 1953, the grounds at the rear of the College consisted of the area immediately north of the main building only, as marked by the present line of poplars on the West and North. The Coach House ("Stable") an attractive and picturesque building abutted on the High School on the north and its east wall was adjacent to the Macfarlan property. The driveway from Sherbrooke St. was straight



north to this Coach House with deliveries made to the delivery entrance end of the College. Thus, the "garden area" as such was relatively small, and occupied chiefly by tennis courts, used for tennis in the summer periods, and flooded to serve as a skating rink in the winter.

By 1940, the tennis courts had fallen into acute disrepair, and in the summer of 1942, the fencing was removed and the tennis courts converted to lawn.

After the completion of the East Wing, the area was properly fenced and then developed as to lawns, rockery, perennial gardens and shrubbery, both at the rear of the College, and east of the East Wing.

When demolishing the stable at the north-east of the Macfarlan property, the floor was left and surrounded by a garden border. Shrubs were planted to make this a secluded sitting out area.

Additional lawn was created at the west side following the demolition of the garage of 3415 University Street in 1953. Also, the portion of the lawn on the Shuter St. side adjacent to the Swimming Pool was returfed in 1960 following the completion of the Swimming Pool construction, and too in 1960-61, shrubs were planted at the rear and in front of the Pool.

2. Demolition of Macfarlan house and stable (1949).

1950-51: 1. Grounds fenced on north, east and south of new east wing.

2. Lawns made at rear of N.V.C. and east of east wing.

The remainder of the grounds in front of the College have remained more or less unaltered as from the beginning, except for the planting of shrubbery at different intervals and routine care of trees and lawns.

It scarcely needs to be stated that the development of the lawns and garden was to provide a pleasant place for the recreation of both students and staff. They also meant a pleasant amenity for Congress and other groups living in the College during the summer months. As a matter of record it may be added that much of this work was done during a time of great financial stringency. The Warden herself laid out the gardens and did all the gardening from 1951 to 1958. Subsequently a part-time gardener was employed for this work.

Much attention of necessity was given to the matter of protection of the residents. This meant high fencing, extra lighting and in 1960-61 the installation of an Electrical Protection Service Beam Ray.

d. Summary of alterations, etc.

- 1942-43 - 1. Old tennis court converted to lawn
- 2. Shrubs planted.
- 1948-49 - 1. Demolition of old Coach House (summer of 1948).
- 2. Demolition of Macfarlan house and stable (1949).
- 1950-51 - 1. Grounds fenced on north, east and south of new east wing.
- 2. Lawns made at rear of R.V.C. and east of east wing.

3. Shrubs planted (Hedge, etc.).
  4. Rockery built.
- 1951-52 - 1. Rockery planted, herbaceous border started, and whole garden area developed.
2. University Street gates installed.
- 1953-54 - 1. Floodlights installed at rear and east of the building.
2. Demolition of garage at 3415 University Street.
  3. Grading, seeding and shrubs planted on this area.
- 1956-57 - Expropriation by the City of Montreal of a small triangle of R.V.C. at the corner of Sherbrooke and Shuter Sts. to widen Sherbrooke St.
- 1960-61 - 1. Electrical Protection Service Beam Ray installed.
2. Portion of lawn at rear of Swimming Pool returfed, and shrubs planted.
  3. Asphalt resurfacing and new curbing of area in front of Goods Entrance.

### XXIII. Various Annexes

Pressures for more residence space than could be given by the College began to be felt early in this "Later Period". These pressures were temporarily relieved by the operating of additional units at various times. While they were of assistance in accommodating students, they also constituted problems, requiring as they did, extra staff for student supervision, for housekeeping, and in the case of Strathcona Hall and McLennan Hall (breakfast only), for catering as well. Moreover, the operation of these constituted a drain on R.V.C. finances.

Annexes operated were as follows:-

1. Strathcona Hall - 772 Sherbrooke St. W.  
From 1944 to 1949 for 34 to 71 students and 2 resident assistants, plus kitchen and dining room operation until 1946. (This Hall was in operation for the School for Teachers as from Feb., 1942 to 1945, with the residence area under R.V.C.).  
For the 1946-49 session all meals at R.V.C.  
(Note: With the return of Macdonald College students in Education to Ste. Anne's, all the student rooms became available for R.V.C. undergraduates).
2. McLennan Hall - 3480 Ontario Ave.  
From 1944 to the present for 25 to 27 students and 2 resident assistants. (Breakfast only).
3. A.N.A. House - Ontario Ave.  
From 1946 to 1948 for 41 students, and 1 matron.
4. Donalds House - 527 Sherbrooke St. W.  
From 1948 to 1949, for 33 students and 1 staff.  
(Meals at R.V.C.).
5. 1009 Sherbrooke St. W.  
From 1959. For 19 students and 2 resident assistants.  
(Meals at R.V.C.).
6. Julia Drummond Residence for Business Girls - 1208 St. Mark St. For the 1961-62 session, 24 students and 1 resident assistant.
7. Young Women's Christian Association - 1355 Dorchester St. W. The 1961-62 session, 10 students and 1 resident assistant.
8. 1001 Sherbrooke St. W. (in preparation for 1962-63 session). To be operated along with 1009 Sherbrooke St. W. Combined with 1009, to house 50 students and 3 resident assistants. (Meals at R.V.C.).

#### XXIV. Growth in Numbers

1. Enrolment (see also Appendix 6)
  - a) Total Undergraduate Numbers; Course Enrolment; Residents vs. Non-residents

As shown in Section IX, 2, the total enrolment of the College in 1899-1900, its first year of operation,

was 110 students of whom 43 were regular undergraduates, 51 were "partial" students and 10 were graduate students (8-10 of the total were residents).

By the beginning of the "Middle Period" (1920-1921) the undergraduate enrolment, including Music, Physical Education and "Partial" students was 253 (Section XVI, 1), with 52 students in residence.

At the beginning of the "Later Period" (1940-1941) there were 574 students enrolled, including 52 "Partials". 119 students were in residence. At the end of this period (1961-1962) the number of women students of the College had reached 1833, with 393 in residence, (Note: The number of "Partial" students had declined to be negligible in the records; the number of diploma students had also lessened (Appendix 6). These later figures include students in Physio- and Occupational Therapy, Engineering and Architecture, Physical Education, Education and Bachelor of Science in Nursing. They do not include women in the graduate and professional schools, exclusive of the foregoing. However it may well be noted that for the 1961-62 session some 544 women were in degree courses in Medicine, Library School, School of Social Work, Divinity, Nursing and the Faculty of Graduate Studies. 38 women students were enrolled in diploma courses in Medicine and Music. Thus the facilities of the College were available to some 2415 women students in courses at McGill.

Year	B.A.	B.Sc.	B.Com.	B.F.A.	1st year Common	P.Ed.	P.&O.T.	Eng. & Arch.	Music	B.Sc.N.	B. Ed.	Partials	TOTAL DEGREE STUDENTS	DIPLOMAS		TOTAL DIPLOMA STUDENTS (ex. Music)	GRAND TOTAL	Residents	Non-residents
														P.Ed.	P. & O.T.				
1940-41	382	98	15					6	2			52	555	19		19	574	119	455
1941-42	400	126	21					8	2			44	601	19		19	620	126	494
1942-43	389	172	20					14	4			53	652	22		22	674	123	551
1943-44	405	229	23					17	6			51	731	22	7	29	760	125	635
1944-45	421	296	24					20	7			61	829	21	30	51	880	187	693
1945-46	530	270	26			45		20	3			45	939	6	58	64	1003	227	726
1946-47	589	256	33			57		18	5			43	1001		80	80	1081	277	804
1947-48	611	273	35			61		15	4			23	1022		77	77	1099	278	821
1948-49	640	260	30		4	79		9	6			12	1040		63	63	1103	266	837
1949-50	707	245	28	41	6	76		7	5			22	1137		50	50	1187	287	900
1950-51	659	231	36	57	5	71		11	5			35	1110		59	59	1169	299	870
1951-52	627	219	51	39		51		14	4			50	1055		72	72	1127	283	844

TABLE I - Undergraduate Enrolment

Year	B.A.	B.Sc.	B. Comm.	B.F.A.	1st Year Common	P. Ed.	P. & O.T.	Eng. & Arch.	Music	B.Sc.N.	B.Ed.	Partials	TOTAL DEGREE STUDENTS	DIPLOMAS		TOTAL DIPLOMA STUDENTS (ex. Music)	GRAND TOTAL	Residents	Non-residents
														P.Ed.	P. & O.T.				
1952-53	552	214	49	17	1	48		16	4			21	922		92	92	1014	281	733
1953-54	532	205	49	9	4	42		16	2			23	882		95	95	977	279	698
1954-55	513	188	50	1	2	41	144	17	6			25	987				987	301	686
1955-56	511	220	32		3	49	163	20	3		4	*	1005				1005	311	694
1956-57	545	243	30			33	156	23	16		11	25	1082				1082	328	754
1957-58	581	258	36		1	14	134	29	22	24	9	26	1134	20		20	1154	338	816
1958-59	620	266	26		1	34	114	23	15	23	55	*	1177	26		26	1203	330	873
1959-60	671	281	24	B.Sc. M.D.C.M.	3	24	118	23	12	34	109	*	1299	15		15	1314	354	960
1960-61	782	331	22	1	1	38	139	14	15	46	163		1552	25		25	1577	357	1220
1961-62	964	391	23	7	-	50	142	16	25	48	151		1801	32		32	1833	393	1440

\* Partials disregarded

TABLE I (cont'd.)- Undergraduate Enrolment

The record of the undergraduate enrolment by years of the period 1940-1962 is given in Table I both in terms of residents and non-residents and the registration in the different degree and diploma courses.

It will be clear from the foregoing that at the end of the 22 year period, the College enrolment was over three times as large as at its beginning, its residents (although restricted by available space) were more than three times as numerous and the College facilities were available to more than four times as many as in 1940-41.

b. Residents: Numbers, Course Enrolments, Geographical Distribution

Pressures for additional residence space at different times through the period brought about the use of Strathcona Hall, McLennan Hall, A.N.A. House and Donalds House until the East Wing was available in 1949. In addition, 1009 Sherbrooke St. has been used as an R.V.C. Annex since 1959 for 19 students, and for the 1961-62 session, 24 students were in residence at Julia Drummond Residence and 10 at the Y.W.C.A. Thus some 77 students were living in various annexes during the 1961-62 session.

An analysis of Residence Enrolment is given in Table II. This record of 1940 onward shows not only that for R.V.C. itself, numbers accommodated were increased



<u>Year</u>	<u>R.V.C.</u>	<u>McLennan</u>	<u>Strathcona</u>	<u>ANA</u>	<u>Donalda</u>	<u>R.V.C. Annex</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1940-41	119						119
1941-42	126						126
1942-43	123						123
1943-44	125						125
1944-45	126	27	34				187
1945-46	137	28	62				227
1946-47	137	28	71	41			277
1947-48	137	28	71	42			278
1948-49	138	28	67		33		266
1949-50	287	<u>Grad. (as a Grad. Res.)</u> 30					287 & 30
1950-51	299	28					299 & 28
1951-52	283	30					283 & 30

TABLE II

- Residence Enrolment

<u>Year</u>	<u>R.V.C.</u>	<u>McLennan</u>	<u>Strathcona</u>	<u>ANA</u>	<u>Donalda</u>	<u>R.V.C. Annex</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1952-53	281	<u>Grad. (as a Grad. Res.)</u> 27					281 & 27
1953-54	279	30					279 & 30
1954-55	301	23					301 & 23
1955-56	301	15 grads. 10 undergrads.					326
1956-57	302	<u>Undergraduates</u> 26					328
1957-58	313	25					338
1958-59	305	25					330
1959-60	310	24				20	354
1960-61	314	24	Julia Drummond	Y.W.C.A.		19	357
1961-62-	316	24	24	10		19	393

TABLE II (cont'd.) -Residence Enrolment

TABLE III - Analysis of Residence Enrolment

Year	B.A. & B.Sc.	B. Com.	B. Ed.	P. Ed.	Music	Library	Arch. & Eng.	Grad.	Miscellaneous (Partial, Law Med.Dent. Etc.)	Grad. Nurses (Vets)	Social Work	Physio.	B.Sc. (N)	TOTAL
1940-41	104		7	4	2	2								119
1941-42	114		3	4		2	2	1						126
1942-43	103		4	1	3	4	3	5						123
1943-44	108		6	2	1	2	4	2						125
1944-45	163		8	2	1	1	3	2				7		187
1945-46	188		14	2	2	2	5					14		227
1946-47	214		21	8	2	1	4		8			19		277
1947-48	212		26	9	1	1	2	3		2		22		278
1948-49	205		25	7	5	1	4	4	5	1		9		266
1949-50	242		24	4		2	2	3				10		287
1950-51	249		25	6		2	1	3				13		299
1951-52	231		18	4		5	3	4				18		283

TABLE III - Analysis of Residence Enrolment

Year	B.A. B.Sc. B. Comm.	B. Ed.	P. Ed.	Music	Library	Arch. & Eng.	Grad.	Miscellaneous (Partial, Law Med. Dent. etc.)	Grad. Nurses (Vets)	Social Work	Physio.	B.Sc.N.	TOTAL
1952-53	218		18	4	1	6		5			29		281
1953-54	210		16	2		3	6	4			38		279
1954-55	224		17	2		4			1		53		301
1955-56	224		20	2		5					60		311
1956-57	242	2	14	3		5					62		328
1957-58	258	3	4	3	1	5					57	7	338
1958-59	247	9	4	2		3	1	1	1		51	11	330
1959-60	268	7	7	1		6	2				51	12	354
1960-61	279	11	3	3		4	2				48	13	363
1961-62	320	10	6	3		4	1				45	13	402

TABLE III - (cont'd.) - Analysis of  
Residence Enrolment

Year	Canadian			Non-Canadian			GRAND TOTAL
	Prov. Quebec	Other Prov.	TOTAL	U.S.A.	Other Countries	TOTAL	
1940-41	26	56	82	29	9	38	119
1941-42	20	64	84	24	18	42	126
1942-43	23	61	84	19	20	39	123
1943-44	28	57	85	19	21	40	125
1944-45	40	84	124	33	30	63	187
1945-46	57	102	159	36	32	68	227
1946-47	56	147	203	35	41	74	277
1947-48	64	150	214	31	33	64	278
1948-49	43	146	189	47	30	77	266
1949-50	33	158	191	62	34	96	287
1950-51	43	153	196	73	30	103	299

Year	Canadian			Non-Canadian			GRAND TOTAL
	Prov. Quebec	Other Prov.	TOTAL	U.S.A.	Other Countries	TOTAL	
1951-52	36	145	181	72	30	102	283
1952-53	41	139	180	69	32	101	281
1953-54	34	150	184	62	33	95	279
1954-55	35	162	197	66	38	104	301
1955-56	43	165	208	68	35	103	311
1956-57	49	158	207	76	45	121	328
1957-58	50	168	218	76	44	120	338
1958-59	68	159	227	56	57	113	330
1959-60	78	164	242	59	53	112	354
1960-61	84	175	259	52	52	104	363
1961-62	90	174	284	66	52	118	402

TABLE IV - Geographical Distribution of Resident Students.

Year	Canadian			Non-Canadian			GRAND TOTAL	Year	Canadian			Non-Canadian			GRAND TOTAL
	Prov. Quebec	Other Prov.	TOTAL	U.S.A.	Other Countries	TOTAL			Prov. Quebec	Other Prov.	TOTAL	U.S.A.	Other Countries	TOTAL	
1940-41	26	56	82	29	9	38	119	1951-52	36	145	181	72	30	102	283
1941-42	20	64	84	24	18	42	126	1952-53	41	139	180	69	32	101	281
1942-43	23	61	84	19	20	39	123	1953-54	34	150	184	62	33	95	279
1943-44	28	57	85	19	21	40	125	1954-55	35	162	197	66	38	104	301
1944-45	40	84	124	33	30	63	187	1955-56	43	165	208	68	35	103	311
1945-46	57	102	159	36	32	68	227	1956-57	49	158	207	76	45	121	328
1946-47	56	147	203	35	41	74	277	1957-58	50	168	218	76	44	120	338
1947-48	64	150	214	31	33	64	278	1958-59	68	159	227	56	57	113	330
1948-49	43	146	189	47	30	77	266	1959-60	78	164	242	59	53	112	354
1949-50	33	158	191	62	34	96	287	1960-61	84	175	259	52	52	104	363
1950-51	43	153	196	73	30	103	299	1961-62	90	174	284	66	52	118	402

TABLE IV - Geographical Distribution of Resident Students.

by 163 in 1949 by the addition of the East Wing, but also that subsequently still more students were crowded in, this by converting various single rooms to double rooms. Although Strathcona Hall, A.N.A. House and Donalds House were given up in the fall of 1949, McLennan Hall was retained as a Residence for Graduate Students, and reclaimed for the use of undergraduates for the 1956-57 session.

Table III. provides an analysis of residence enrolment from 1940-1962 in terms of courses, in which residents were enrolled. It indicates that the number and types of courses available to women have expanded greatly since the opening of the College when the programs were chiefly in Arts.

Table IV. shows the geographical distribution of Resident Students. It will be seen there is no percentage increase in American students, but it should be stated that in admissions it has been necessary to severely restrict the intake of American applicants to allow space for Canadian students.

The foregoing does not give a complete or fair picture of residence. While all out-of-town students were required to live in residence, except with the warden's permission, this permission to live outside the College, was given in increasing numbers to older

students and in 1961-62 there were some 51 of these. This situation proved to be anything but satisfactory, even for the older students.

Reference to admissions figures shows that it was necessary by 1961-62 to refuse some 76 students who were academically qualified.

From the foregoing, and from the Annual Reports of the College from 1957-58 onward, it was very clear that planning for an additional residence unit was necessary. Actual building plans for this extra wing were far advanced by the end of the 1961-62 session.

A listing of residences operated as annexes at different periods is given under XXIII., "Various Annexes".

c. Courses

The introduction of a diploma course in Physical- and Occupational Therapy in 1945-46 proved to be significant for the College which was then called upon to provide residence. When this was followed by the introduction of a degree course in 1954-55, the demand was even greater. By 1961-62 the College was providing space for 45 such residents (Table III).

The B.Sc. degree course in Nursing, inaugurated in 1957-58, has added to the claims on residence (Table III).



The changes in the B.Ed. and B.P.Ed. courses in 1956-57 whereby students take their third and fourth years on the McGill campus also affected the residence. (While there was a falling off of B.P.Ed. numbers the B.Ed. requirements were additional ones). (Table III.).

In all four of these cases, viz. Physio- and Occupational Therapy, Nursing, Education and Physical Education, the length of term differs from that for Arts and Science, and residence needs are from early September to the end of May, thus making corresponding demands on both staff and facilities.

## 2. Applications

While in general applications and admissions constitute one topic, different problems arise in dealing with applications from non-residents as against those requiring residence. Section XXIV (Enrolment) includes tables showing total undergraduate numbers, the numbers of residents vs. non-residents, etc., but these are statistics regarding students who have been admitted. Section XXIV, 3 (Admissions) is concerned largely with policies and techniques of admissions.

The really major problem of R.V.C. applications has been in terms of residents and the amount of residential space available. Thus, the history has

been one of setting up temporary annexes (see XXIII) until it became possible to extend the college by the addition of the West Wing in 1931 and the East Wing in 1949. The intensified pressures of more recent years led to the decision to add still another wing for 160 students, later called the "Muriel V. Roscoe Wing". (Plans were developed for this wing during 1961-62 and it is in process of building as of this date).

Increases in recent years in the number of applications for residence are shown as follows:

1951	192
1955-56	236
1961-62	510

These figures have included markedly increased numbers from the U.S. and abroad. (For 1961-62, there were 198 American and 59 foreign applicants).

With the above numbers for 1961-62, the nature of the problem appears when it is realized that out of a total residence capacity of 393 (including McLennan Hall, the Annex, the Julia Drummond Residence and the Y.W.C.A.) the number of places available for new students was only 221. Out of 510 applicants a fair number were refused on academic grounds or withdrew their applications. However, it was still necessary

not only to give "special permission" for some 55 students to live out of residence but for lack of space to refuse some 76 others who were academically qualified. (A.R.C. 1961-62, pg. 4).

Apart from the general trend of increased applications for a University education, the following factors have operated to increase residence applications for R.V.C.

For all: The enhanced prestige both of McGill and the Royal Victoria College.

For Canadians:

- (1) The scholarships policy
- (2) The courses in Physio- and Occupational Therapy, in Nursing and in Education and Physical Education (3rd and 4th years).

For the U.S. and abroad: Increased numbers of students of Canadian and/or McGill parentage.

### 3. Admissions (see also IX, 1)

#### a. Introduction

With the object of the College "to promote the higher education of women in Canada, and to enable women students to obtain a collegiate education in the Faculty of Arts in McGill University, and to compete for classing, honours, prizes, and medals, and to take degrees of B.A., M.A., and any other degree or degrees in the Faculty of Arts of the said university" (Appendix 1, page 8), admissions were at first largely related to the Faculty of Arts. However, provision for studies

in music by the organization of a Musical Department was in effect by the 1902-03 session. The object of the College was also "to provide them with instruction in those branches of a liberal education necessary thereto and in such other subjects as may, from time to time, be determined" (Appendix 3, page 2). The 1902-03 Announcement stated as well that students of the R.V.C. are admitted to certain classes in Applied Science (Appendix 3, page 2). Thus, it would appear that the intention from the beginning was to promote the education of women at the University level, regardless of field of study, or rather in whatever fields the university might "from time to time" make available.

The whole question of admissions of women students came into focus when admissions were undertaken by the University Admissions Committee in 1960. From the outset the Warden pointed out that admissions in terms of women students of the College presented many problems and procedures might require to be different. In order to proceed with admissions as a whole, the Sub-Committee of the Admissions Policy Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. D. L. Thomson, in its study of "A Centralized Admissions System" noted in its minutes of the meeting of April 7, 1960 the following as Item VII. "The Committee realizes that the problem of qualified women

applicants who seek residence accommodation in the Royal Victoria College is a very complex matter, requiring further study and decision".

### INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Vice-Principal, D. L. Thomson, Chairman of this Committee, the Warden prepared in the early spring of 1961 an historical report for the use of this Committee, to serve as a guide for developing admissions policies for R.V.C. students. This report was submitted to Dr. Thomson on April 11, 1961.\*

Accordingly, for the information of the Committee, the following items are - This report, since it gives the historical perspective, follows. (Note:- To save duplication and effect clarity, the original numberings of the appendices, A to C, have been altered to conform with those of the present over-all report while Appendix D has been included as an Addendum.).

### EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

At least as early as 1878 the subject of the admission of women to McGill was under discussion (Appendix 2, pages 1-2).

The reluctance\* It is believed that due to Dr. Thomson's serious and untimely illness, this report has never been presented.

in 1884 and 1886 in terms of the Donalds Endowment (Appendix 2, pages 2-4). Subsequently, Smith (later Lord Strathcona) purchased the present site, built and

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

Historical Report to the University Admissions  
Policy Committee

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to resolve any admissions policies as they apply to women at McGill University, it is necessary:

- 1) To be familiar with the history of the admission of women to the University in terms first of the Donalda Endowment and later the Royal Victoria College. (Appendices 1, 2, 3).
- 2) To appreciate the official position of the College within the University.

Accordingly, for the information of the Committee, the following items are attached

Addendum - Miscellaneous Information.

Appendix 1 - The Charter of the Royal Victoria College.

Appendix 2 - Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Governors of the University and of The Royal Victoria College, and of the Corporation; also from Annual Reports.

Appendix 3 - Extracts from the Announcements of the Royal Victoria College and the General Announcements.

2. EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

At least as early as 1872 the subject of the admission of women to McGill was under discussion (Appendix 2, pages 1-2). The reluctance of the University to resolve this positively was overcome by the donations of Donald Smith in 1884 and 1886 in terms of the Donalda Endowment (Appendix 2, pages 2-4). Subsequently, Smith (later Lord Strathcona) purchased the present site, built and

furnished the Royal Victoria College, and increased the endowment to \$1,000,000. From 1889 to 1914 the annual contributions to its operation by Strathcona and from 1914 to the date of Incorporation (1922) by his Trustees aggregated a sum of over \$800,000. (Appendix 1, page 3). The provisions and conditions of these benefactions are implicit in the official correspondence (Minutes of Board of Governors) and in the Trust Disposition and Settlement (January 17, 1914) and the Royal Charter (granted 1922).

All these appear to have been gladly accepted by the University as they made it possible to provide for the education of women students without encroaching on University funds (Appendix 2, page 5).

### 3. STATUS OF THE COLLEGE AND STUDENTS

The academic responsibilities of the Faculty vis-a-vis the College were set forth as from the beginning and later contained in the Charter. The status of the College itself is inherent in the provisions of its Charter.

The early announcements make it very clear that (1) the Royal Victoria College was a residential college, but also (2) non-resident students were students of this College. (Appendix 3).

From the beginning (1899) women students (and this meant all women students in the Faculty of Arts and Science) first were students of the College, but also "must register as students of McGill University". (Appendix 3, page. 1).

Royal Victoria College students were admitted also to certain courses in Applied Science. (Appendix 3, page 2).

In the early days of the College, neither its status nor its responsibility was nebulous. Today, however, there are both an over-all lack of knowledge and indeed misconceptions as to these among the students and staff, and possibly among some members of the Administration as well. While it is not the business of the Committee to clarify prevailing misconceptions, it is pertinent to point out that any change in admissions policies and procedures directly affect the College and its position within and without the University.\*

#### 4. ADMISSIONS: POLICY AND PROCEDURES

As to admissions: "Applications for admission should be addressed to the Warden". (Appendix 3, page 3; Calendar 1923).

\*The following is cited as an illustration of the effect of one major administrative change:

Up until 1930 the Royal Victoria College received the tuition fees of the women students and in turn remunerated the University by lump sums, which increased as numbers of students and courses increased. On December 1, 1930, the Board of Governors adopted the proposal "that the University take all tuition fees paid by the students of the College and in return pay all the teaching salaries including those at present paid by the College". This decision to have tuitional fees paid directly into general funds was useful and efficient both for the University and the Royal Victoria College. Nonetheless, it is considered that this direct method of payment has proved a contributing factor to obscuring in the minds of the students their real relationship to the College, as well as the relationships between the College and the University.



The records do not indicate when or how admissions procedures were changed. Certainly, for a period of years prior to 1940, admissions were made by the Registrar (acting as the Registrar of the Royal Victoria College). As a result of this change, the College received no information as to the qualifications of the applicants or of those accepted as its students. Further, out-of-town students received notice of an academic acceptance and then applied for residence; the application for residence provided almost no information, academic or otherwise, which could be used as a basis for selection. At registration time, registration forms showed Montreal addresses of students, but these might or might not be home addresses. The results were somewhat chaotic, both as to the total make-up of the College and as to the residence. Perhaps inevitably, both the academic standards and the general morale were impaired and internal working relationships became somewhat strained.

In 1943, a more realistic and clear-cut method of procedure was effected by the co-operation of the Principal, Registrar, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Warden. The procedure and new acceptance form are contained in the Addenda to this report.

This revised procedure marked the beginning of some selection of candidates for residence.

In 1945 the above procedures and the use of the Royal

6. Victoria admission form were extended to include all women students in the Faculty of Arts and Science. (Addenda).

It should be noted that always students were approved as having met the requirements of the Faculty before being accepted by the Royal Victoria College.

Minor procedural changes in recent years have been in conformity with the above principle and the policies of the Faculty.

An extract from a letter to the Principal commenting on the Chipman Committee Report on Admissions (1956) is contained in the Addendum.

The various recommendations of sub-committees in 1958 and thereafter on the subject of admissions have been before this present Policy Committee, which has reported to Senate that it recognized that "The problem of qualified women applicants who seek residence in the Royal Victoria College is a complex matter, requiring further study and decision".

## 5. CONCLUSION

It is hoped that the data contained in this report will help the Committee to make satisfactory decisions in regard both to the acceptance of women students in general and residence students in particular.

April 11, 1961

Muriel V. Roscoe  
Warden

## 6. Addenda - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

From letters from the Principal to the Dean of Arts and Science:

Dec. 29, 1943:

"In the first place the decision regarding the eligibility of any student on academic grounds is made by the Registrar as the executive agent of the Faculty under whose instructions he is operating. In the second place, the Warden of the Royal Victoria College has the final decision as to the eligibility of students, who are academically qualified, as residents within the College, and she is also charged with general responsibility for the welfare of all women students in the University, a responsibility which is re-enforced by the specific fact that all out-of-town students live in residences that she has approved".

Feb. 3, 1944:

"Methods of Dealing with Applications of Women outside Montreal for Entry into the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Faculty of Engineering:

1. "All preliminary correspondence leading to the actual application to be conducted by the Registrar's office. This would include advice to school principals concerning subjects of study, examinations to be written, courses that might be taken at the University, and so on, but will not involve any promise of ultimate admission.
2. "When the application with the necessary certificates and letters arrives, the Registrar's office will decide whether the applicant is qualified academically to enter.
3. "If the girl is not qualified, a refusal will be sent by the Registrar's Office.
4. "If the girl is qualified, the Registrar will write a letter to her saying that her application has been received and is being placed before the proper authorities and that she will receive the final decision from the Warden of the Royal Victoria College.

THIS ACCEPTANCE MUST BE PRESENTED

AT TIME OF REGISTRATION

MURIEL V. ROSCOE,  
Warden

- 5. "A copy of the letter with the application forms and available relevant information will then be sent to Dr. Roscoe who will make the final decision and inform the girl. Dr. Roscoe will initial the application forms and return them to the Registrar's Office with the other documents and a copy of her letter of acceptance.
- 6. "All enquiries concerning residence will, as heretofore, be referred to the Royal Victoria College."
- 7. "The Registrar's Office does not at present accept women for the School of Physical Education and for the School of Physiotherapy, although we are often consulted about the academic qualifications of applicants. Dr. Roscoe should, therefore, make her own arrangements with these two schools concerning their admission which should, I think, be on the same basis as that of girls in Arts and Engineering.
- 8. "Applications for admission to the school of Graduate Nurses, and the Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry and Graduate Studies will not come under the new scheme."

Mar. 28, 1944:

"Modification of acceptance form (for Women Students) approved by the Dean and the Registrar.

McGILL UNIVERSITY  
Montreal

..... Royal Victoria College  
 ..... 19 .....

Dear Miss .....

I beg herewith to inform you that your application for entrance to the ..... year of the ..... course of the Faculty of Arts and Science has been accepted for the session ..... Registration in The Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium .....

All first year students are required to be present at a meeting in The Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium on .....

THIS ACCEPTANCE MUST BE PRESENTED

AT TIME OF REGISTRATION

.....  
MURIEL V. ROSCOE,  
Warden

June 27, 1945. From a letter to the Principal from the Warden:-

"As you know, my formal responsibilities to date apply to out-of-town applications. I assume the bulk of these are already in hand. They have been studied and I think the final acceptances are a small problem and can quite easily be made when the final marks are available.

With regard to in-town students, Dr. Hatcher has told me in conversation that he considers these should be treated in a similar fashion to those from out-of-town, and should have the approval of this office. I should like your instructions on this point".

July 4, 1945. Reply from the Principal to the Warden:-

"In response to your letter of June 27th, the procedure regarding the admission of women students that has been worked out between yourself and Dr. Hatcher seems to me entirely appropriate, since in a very real sense the Warden of the Royal Victoria College, being responsible for all women students after they are admitted to undergraduate courses, must have a voice regarding the development of admissions" policy in the case of girls who come from Montreal as well as in the case of those who come from out of town".

Jan. 17, 1956. From a letter from the Warden to the Principal re the report of Professor Chipman's Special Committee:-

"In the case of women students it would be necessary to retain something akin to the present arrangements. The women students are the responsibility of the Royal Victoria College and of the Warden. Since there is this responsibility, the College must be responsible for final acceptance of its students, and, therefore, the acceptance should go out over the Warden's signature as at present. To this end, the Warden and Assistant Wardens (for both residents and non-residents) are the appropriate people to handle the interviews of women students and to make final decisions as to their acceptability.

"It is important for women Physios, etc., to be regularized as members of the Royal Victoria College (please see the 1954-55 Annual Report).

"It is also very important for everyone on the Campus to appreciate the responsibility and the role of the R.V.C. in the University set-up."

#### 4. Residence Space and Admissions Problems

Problems encountered in terms of admissions were not only in accepting the appropriate number of students to fill the available spaces. In the first place the number of these spaces could never be fixed until midsummer or later - when those who had failed their year became known. There was the further element of belated withdrawals of non-returning students.

The difficulties incident upon lateness of examination returns, while not peculiar to the College, were very significant as to residential applicants.

The necessity of accepting American and foreign applicants ahead of Canadians - and before the number of room vacancies was known-meant artificial and strict limitation of these two categories.

However the greatest difficulty lay in equating acceptances of students from the different faculties and schools.

There were no special problems incident upon restricting the intake of transfer students. Nor were there real problems in selecting the best of the applicants for B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com. as long as the Warden and the Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science worked closely together. Refusals were then on grounds of space or minimal academic qualifications. The number of students in Music, Engineering

5. and Architecture was too small to constitute a serious problem.

The Schools of Physical-and Occupational Therapy and Nursing located in the Faculty of Medicine presented a different kind of situation. In the first place there was the recurrent question as to the extent and nature of R.V.C.'s responsibility for them - since they were not in the Faculty of Arts - and also the matter of parental expectation that their daughters be provided with residence. There was a serious matter of public relations.

Within the University a promise of acceptance by the School of Physical-and Occupational Therapy prior to passing Examinations (and including Supplemental Examinations in September) provided embarrassment. Frequently students were accepted without the College being aware of them. Also the numbers were relatively large.

The situation as to Nursing was easier, both because of the smaller numbers and also because of a closer working relationship.

Education and Physical Education students coming to the McGill campus for their third and fourth years had an automatic right to residence (since they were students of the Faculty of Arts and Science) - and yet meeting their needs often prejudiced the case of entering students.

5. Special Permission to Live Out of Residence

Reference has been made above (XXIV, 2) to students granted "Special Permission" to live out of residence. Such permission was given automatically for students desiring to live with near relatives. In other cases, each application was considered very carefully on its merits, and in general permission was given in the case of older students or those who had special requirements.

The 1940's saw a fair number of students living out, particularly the years 1943-49 with the women veteran students constituting a large proportion of these. With the opening of the East Wing, the numbers dropped from some 45 to 29 and for 1950-51 and 1951-52 to 13 and 14, respectively.

By the later 1950's and early 1960's residence space was at a premium. In the spring of 1961 the question was raised with resident students as to whether older and/or upper year students would with their parents' permission live out of residence to ease the all-over residence situation. While a few such students - some 15 - elected to do this, there was a strong reaction against the suggestion. The following excerpts from letters express sentiments characteristic of the group.

- CUBA - "Parents would not be satisfied knowing I was on my own in Montreal .... cannot afford expenses ... My family is undergoing quite an uproar." E \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_
- EGYPT - "My parents permitted me to study in Canada because of facilities of R.V.C." N \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_



- MALAYA - also "Consider living in R.V.C. most conducive to studies... I feel it educating living with other students ... Further, I have been very happy ...." C \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_
- JAMAICA- "Pressure of work in Architecture ... Very demanding ... Require all the time I can put on it ... Remain in residence thus eliminating any excess work that living out would demand." V \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_
- BARBADOS- "4th year critical period for me. I have often needed the help of the nurse and the Doctor during the night. Financial state precarious ... Setting up housekeeping for seven months more than I could afford ... Also, find a suitable place to live at a reasonable cost is more difficult by my being colored, as many houses are restricted." M \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_
- AMERICAN- "The months I have lived in R.V.C. have been the happiest in my school life, and no small part of it is due to the feeling of security and confidence that R.V.C. gives ... Surely this sense of security could not be maintained in a place of this size without a great deal of time and effort ..." H \_\_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_\_

XXV. Relationship of the College to Faculties and Schools

The relationship of the College to Faculties and the responsibilities of each as from the beginning of the College have been set out in Section V, item 7. As noted there, the main faculty was that of Arts, but students were admitted to certain courses in Applied Sciences. Also from the beginning there were courses in Music within the College and the success of Music there led to the formation of the Faculty of Music. Accordingly, students of the Faculties of Engineering and Music along with those in the Faculty of Arts and Science have always been considered students of the College, at least for residential purposes.

Also as noted in V, 7, one of the "provisos" laid down by the Founder was that teaching members in the College should be those of the Faculty, but that the teaching should be essentially separate education "with certain reservations and modifications". The latter referred to advanced and honour courses and courses in science, where R.V.C. students were regularly members of mixed classes in the McGill buildings.

Pressure of numbers and lack of College space, led to the gradual diminution of separate classes in the College. At the beginning of the "Later Period", there were College classes only in first year English, French and Physical Education. In 1941-42 classes in English were amalgamated with the regular McGill classes with the last group, viz. French, leaving in 1946-47. (Note:- The Class-room space released was used immediately for the War Service Program for Women and for the School for Teachers) and later altered to meet other requirements.

Relationships with the Faculty of Arts and Science thus became primarily those concerned with Admissions, Promotion and Standing, and the Award of Faculty Scholarships and Prizes. Incidental relationships were maintained by virtue of the membership of the Warden in the Faculty of Arts, Senate and the University Scholarships Committee.

Any changes of relationship between the College and the Faculty of Arts and Science during the "Later Period" were chiefly quantitative ones. The massive expansion in terms of enrolment meant greatly increased committee work in the realm of admissions, scholarships, promotions and standing, prizes and bursaries, as well as in the number of individual consultations with the Dean and later the Assistant Dean of the Faculty.

The institution of a diploma (1945-46) and later a degree (1954-55) course in Physio-and Occupational Therapy in the School of Physio-and Occupational Therapy under the Faculty of Medicine were made without reference to the College. Theoretically, the College had no responsibility for students in this school. In fact, however, both students and their parents expected the College to provide residence, and acceptance by the School without any acceptance for residence became a serious matter of Public Relations. Accordingly the College did all possible to provide residence for this ever-increasing number of students, despite irregularities of notification by the School to the College of those being accepted. By 1962, it was tacitly assumed by the University Admissions Committee that the College had a residence responsibility and the matter of Physio-and Occupational admissions was handled by the Admissions Committee.

The Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing in the School of Nursing, also under the Faculty of Medicine, dates from 1957-58. While in theory the same situation existed with regard to residence requirements, the School and the College worked closely together, and the matter never developed to be a problem.

#### XXVI. Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries

As heretofore, Scholarships and Prizes in the Faculty of Arts and Science were open to women students on equal terms with men. So too were the Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries awarded by the University Scholarships Committee.

The large increase in funds available for scholarships and bursaries in the University as a whole was of direct importance to the College. Of outstanding significance to the general academic atmosphere were the awards to many women students of the McConnell Memorial, the Morris Wilson Memorial and the National Scholarships, as well as the McConnell Science and Engineering Scholarships and the University Scholarships. The increased monetary value of the latter and the number and value of University bursaries emanating from the altered Scholarships policy of October, 1958, with its increase in funds for such, were truly significant for the College.

With more ample scholarship aid in general for entering students the two R.V.C. entrance scholarships for resident

Victoria College. (see Section XI, 1).

students which had been provided from the annual budget of the College were discontinued in 1958-59. These scholarships appear to have been an outgrowth of the First Year Exhibitions. A notice concerning these in the 1902-3 R.V.C. Announcement is as follows:

"Besides other Exhibitions and Scholarships open to students of the College during the four years undergraduate course, a number of First Year Exhibitions are open to candidates for entrance who take the First Year Exhibitions Examination of McGill University. In 1902, one Exhibition of \$200, and three Exhibitions of \$100 each, will be offered to candidates conditional on residence in the Royal Victoria College only, and eight Exhibitions, ranging from \$100 to \$125, will also be offered by McGill University, which are open to Royal Victoria College candidates".

Also an amount of \$800 was available from the annual budget to be used for "Wardens bursaries". With the increased aid for University bursaries in general, these also were discontinued.

In 1932, an R.V.C. Loan Fund of \$1700 and an R.V.C. Bursary Fund of \$800 were set up by taking \$2500 from an accumulated surplus which existed at that time in the R.V.C. accounts. With the more generous University aid, small use was made of this fund, and in 1960 it was decided to return the amount of \$3,820.16 to R.V.C. General Funds.

## XVII. Administration

### 1. General Administration

The over-all administration continued along the lines laid down in the Charter and the Statutes for the Royal Victoria College. (see Section XI, 1).

2. Internal Administration\*

a) Warden and residential staff.

The nature of the internal administration and the Warden's responsibilities were set out for the Principal at his request in an "Outline Report as to the Administration of the Royal Victoria College and the Responsibilities of the Warden" under date of January 23, 1962. This report was included in the Annual Report of the College for 1961-62; and is quoted in full in Appendix 5 of the present report (pgs. 6-13).

It will be obvious to the reader that the Warden's responsibilities as shown on pages 7 to 12 of this Appendix had become toward the end of the "Later Period" with its massive growth both extensive and time-demanding. Until 1960, and 1961 when more senior and experienced personnel were appointed as Assistant Wardens, the day-to-day work of the Warden was arduous indeed. When one considers the extent of academic and personal advising and counselling and realizes the time involved in this work alone for nearly 400 resident students not to mention the large number of non-residents, some clue is gained

\* The responsibilities and duties of each department head were elaborated in Appendix 4 of the 1960-62 Annual Report of the College.

to the demanding nature of the post, as it had come to be by the 1950's.

Undoubtedly, the most important part of the internal administration was in terms of the resident student group, and this meant personal contacts all of the time, particularly at meal hours, in the evenings and on Sundays. The "coffee hour" after dinner at night and lunch on Sundays was a time for discussions, and whether significant or insignificant in themselves these discussions and periods contributed greatly toward building up an "esprit de corps" for the College. Indeed the basic conclusion one inevitably reaches in considering the internal administration of the "Later Period" is that the time spent with students informally and formally was great, but that it was a fundamental and necessary investment.

Nonetheless, "internal administration" through the period meant also the oversight of and working with the rest of the staff - Assistant Wardens and Resident Assistants, and those responsible for the Library, Medical and Nursing services, Housekeeping, Catering, and Maintenance. During the war years, it included oversight of the War Service Program for Women (XXVIII,3). During the war too, there were summer sessions and women students in residence. It involved too the setting up

of McLennan Hall, Strathcona Hall, Ana House and Donalds House as residences, and overseeing their physical operation as well as the groups of students contained therein.

In the early years of the period in addition to "institution management" in the main and outlying residences, there was the assessment of physical needs of the College itself and the presentation of these needs. These led to acquiring adjacent properties (Macfarlan and University St.), internal structural renovations within the Main Building (including catering and infirmary areas, and alterations to give extra bedroom space) and in 1949 the East Wing.

In the later part of the period, there was the working with the officials and architects in the building of the Swimming Pool. There was also the presentation first of the need for a further residence wing and then the early stages of planning of this structure. Throughout the period attention was given to protection, to the grounds, and to various physical renovations within R.V.C. All of the foregoing alterations, additions, etc. are listed under XXII, 3 - Rehabilitation.

The residential staff, apart from those for house-keeping and catering, was as follows:

Assistant Wardens with responsibilities for resident



students:- Greta Zinck, 1944-49; Marie Mottola  
 1949-53; Jill Hutchinson 1953-55; Margaret Philip  
 1955-59; Astrid Evans 1959-60; Mrs. J. Petitchair 1960-;  
 Assistant Wardens with responsibilities for non-resid-  
 ents:- Nancy Weston, 1951-52; Sarah Snell 1954-57; Mrs.  
 P. McCullagh 1959-60; Margaret Masten 1961- . (The gaps  
 in this last group were because of the impossibility  
 of securing appointees).

The term "tutor" was discontinued in 1941 when  
 Miss Mary MacKenzie retired from the College. She was  
 the last to carry this title, as the personnel no longer  
 were qualified for tutorial responsibilities. In the  
 place of tutors, Resident Assistants who were students  
 in the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Dentistry or Medicine,  
 were appointed to have first-hand contact with groups of  
 resident students. By virtue of their being graduate or  
 professional students themselves, their appointments  
 carried over relatively short periods, usually one or  
 two or at the most four years. Despite the fact that  
 this was a small group (usually some three or four), these  
 Resident Assistants were of the greatest assistance both  
 to the College in general and the Warden in particular in  
 maintaining a pleasantly disciplined and coherent residence  
 group. Their formal responsibilities were working with  
 student government, in terms of "the leave system", being  
 present for meals, coffee hour, etc. Their informal

responsibilities were for student welfare in general, and with emphasis on those students on their floors and very particularly for "Freshies" and "Freshie Sophomores".

b) Non-residential staff

The non-residential staff consisted of a Secretary and a Librarian. From 1961 there was a part-time Office-Assistant.

Mrs. Gladys Murray who was secretary from 1922- to 1957 gave outstanding service for these 35 years (please see XXIX). After a period of interim appointments, Miss Dorothy Brooks became secretary in 1960.

c) Library, Reading Room and Librarians

The Library has a collection of approximately 11,000 volumes. Administration of the Library and Reading Room was under the direct control of the Librarian. (From 1960 to 1962, there were two part-time librarians). Valuable assistance in staffing the Library in the evenings, the lunch hour and on Sundays has been given by students whose time has been paid for by the Women's Union and the Resident Students' Society.

Both the Library and the Reading Room served non-residents as well as residents, and the attendance in 1961-62 of approximately 20,000 with a circulation of

over 10,000 books indicates the nature of its service to a large number of students. It is particularly useful to students of the earlier years. (See also Appendix 4, pg. 21).

d) Medical and Nursing Services

(Note: As from 1945-46 - the Health Service has functioned under the Department of Health and Social Medicine). Dr. W.F. Hamilton, a very eminent Montreal physician who began his period of service to the College in 1932 and was "Medical Officer" from 1932 to 1940 became "Consultant Physician" for 1940 to 1941.

Dr. Lyla Brown was "Medical Officer for Women" from 1941 to March 1946 when she was succeeded by Dr. Dorothea Mellor (1946 to 1961). Dr. Richard H. M. Hardisty was the "Attending Physician" and later the "Consultant Physician" for 1945 to 1954 and was followed by Dr. Arthur T. Henderson as "Consultant Physician" from 1954 to 1959.

With Dr. Mellor's retirement due to illness, in 1961, Dr. Stewart R. Cooper was appointed Medical Officer for women.

An important step was taken in 1941-42 when the Medical service was extended to include non-residents as well as residential students.

In the preceding period, Nursing had been carried out on a part-time basis by a student in the School of Graduate Nursing and this continued until 1941 when Miss Kathleen Bliss was appointed as the first full-time Resident Nurse. Miss Bliss was a valuable member of the College staff from 1941 until her retirement in 1956. Due to the large numbers, an assistant nurse was appointed to assist and relieve Miss Bliss as from about 1950.

Building alterations were made in 1946-47 to provide a 12-bed Infirmary and suitable offices for the doctors and nurses.

A more complete account of services as of 1961-62 is contained in Appendix 4, pages 19-20.

e) Housekeeping and Catering (see also Appendix 4)

Housekeeping at the Royal Victoria College was regarded throughout the "Later Period" as an extremely important aspect of the College Administration, and accordingly the Warden was at all times aware of the housekeeping itself and the operation of the department.

The position of Housekeeper was as important as it was onerous. She it was who had the usual administrative function in terms of staff including maids, housemen, porters and also the supervision of ordering

of materials and supplies. She also was on duty over a large portion both of the day and evening - this because such people as are working at night are very often those concerned with the security as well as with cleaning operations.

Important areas under her direction were the Information Desk and the mail - the sorting and arranging of this twice a day.

It was considered that the Housekeeper's first qualification must be that she is able to manage men as well as women staff and do the general administrative work. Also her function brought her into contact with a great many personnel in the various McGill Departments including Buildings and Grounds. It was important for her to work pleasantly, effectively and yet firmly with students. It was necessary for her to be competent in many business matters.

At the time of operation of the Annexes - McLennan Hall, Strathcona Hall, Ana House, and Donalds House - the housekeeping of these also came under the general supervision of the Housekeeper. (The housekeeping at 1009 Sherbrooke St. (1960-62) was the responsibility of Mrs. Prengle who operated the house and not that of the R.V.C. housekeeper. However, McLennan Hall all through the years did come directly under the R.V.C. Housekeeper).

From the early days of the College, there had been rather lavish maid service, with students taking no care of their rooms. In addition, various other services were rendered such as maids calling students in the mornings, and in cold weather closing their windows, and being on telephone duty in the evenings and calling students to the phone. This was changed as of 1941, from which time students were required to make their own beds and care for their rooms - and a drastic cut was made in the number of maids with a corresponding marked improvement in the budget.

Miss Maud Paterson retired as Housekeeper in 1942. Mrs. Frances Hendry was appointed Assistant Housekeeper in November 1942, and took over the post of Housekeeper in 1943. She continued in this capacity until 1961 when she retired.

With the opening of the East Wing in 1949, it was necessary to add to the housekeeping staff, and Mrs. Grayce Munro became Assistant Housekeeper, a post which she filled until her retirement in 1960. She was succeeded by Miss Ina Ellis who then was promoted to Housekeeper at the time of Mrs. Hendry's retirement in 1961.

One cannot write of this period without paying tribute to the effectiveness of Mrs. Hendry as Head of the Housekeeping Department and to her loyalty and devotion to the College over the long period of 1943-1961.

The quality of the Catering in the College was considered to be of utmost importance - this on account first of the health and physical welfare of the students and second because of its relation to their mental satisfaction in general and to all phases of discipline in particular.

In 1940, and lasting through until 1946, the food service came directly under the College. In 1940 the food was definitely inferior both as to cooking and variety and dissatisfaction was great. Steps were taken almost immediately to correct this serious situation and to establish a good standard of cooking and serving the three meals a day. One can say without fear of contradiction that the quality of the catering from then onward (even during the war period) through to the present time, came to be of a high order.

Economies were effected in 1941 by eliminating afternoon tea and shortly after that the evening milk and biscuits disappeared from the program.

Another change was in terms of having the students serve coffee at after dinner coffee instead of having waitresses kept on duty for that purpose. Perhaps equally important was the change that waitresses were not allowed to carry dinner trays to students' rooms at a charge of 25 cents per tray.

Mention should be made of Miss Sylvia Kirkpatrick, College dietitian from 1941 to 1946, who did an excellent job in handling the food services even during the war period.

From the time Strathcona Hall was opened until 1946 meals were served there with Miss Ruth MacKenzie as dietitian. (From 1946 to 1949, Strathcona Hall residents had their meals in R.V.C.).

In 1946 there were extensive alterations in the kitchen area and very importantly, the conversion of "the lower gymnasium" to an attractive and efficient cafeteria. At the same time a pantry and supply rooms were created by eliminating the maids' dining room. The creation of a cafeteria was a notable step forward for the whole College, as at long last it became possible to cater for and to the non-resident students; incidentally, it allowed for serving breakfast there for residents, making a further staff economy.

It was at this time that the catering was taken over by a food service, viz. Industrial Foods - later Vendomatic Services. This was a notable step as the service offered by this organization has been of a particularly high order.

Miss Ruth Sinclair, the dietitian under Industrial Foods since 1953-54 has shown an understanding of the food needs of students, and her psychological approach to student catering



has made for a good spirit with regard to all food matters. Apart from responsibility for meals, Vendomatic Services catered for the fairly numerous parties - small and large.

At McLennan Hall, the practise was to serve only breakfast. Fees were arranged so students of this Hall were free to eat elsewhere. In most cases, they chose to eat at R.V.C. usually in the cafeteria.

It should be borne in mind that at all times both before and since the arrival of Vendomatic Services, the dietitian worked very closely with the Warden to bring about the best possible result. There is no question that there was a very close correlation between the quality of the catering and student vigor and health; as catering improved, student illnesses declined.

#### f) Maintenance

The general maintenance of the College came under the Department of Buildings and Grounds, with the maintenance items carried on a separate budget arranged by the Head of that Department, usually in consultation with the Warden.

Apart from this however, items under Housekeeping and Catering called for frequent assistance from Buildings and Grounds; indeed until 1961, the numerous calls for emergency and day-to-day repairs and renovations were a costly item.

This was alleviated by the appointment in 1961, with the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, of a Swimming Pool Technician with the additional mechanical abilities to effect many routine repairs in the College. Costs of such maintenance as is furnished by Buildings and Grounds are carried either on the budget of the Housekeeping or of the Catering Department.

## XXVIII. Life of the College

### 1. General Life

It is extraordinarily difficult to sum up the life of the College in words. Life there, as elsewhere, had to be experienced in order to be comprehended. Its character derived from the constant inter-working of many factors along with the nature of the intangible relationships between all those who formed the group - the members of the administrative and household staffs and the students themselves. It was a warm communal life, rich in variety, and gaiety, and characterized at the same time by a deep sense of underlying and abiding values - academic, philosophical and spiritual.

Superficially, the students gave the impression of constant hurry - so much to do, so little time in which to do it. Underneath, there was the developing and maturing of each individual. The sum total of these gave the group its character.

## 2. Student Government Organizations

The student organizations as such were essentially all those of the "Middle Period".

### (a) Royal Victoria College Resident Students Society

Almost non-existent prior to 1940, student government within the residence group developed quickly during that early part of the "Later Period" to become a strong life, and was fundamental in the operation of the resident group along with the maintenance of standards and a good communal life.

### (b) Women's Union

A House Committee consisting of representatives, elected by the students themselves, took its responsibilities very seriously and was one which, although it functioned with the Warden and Assistant Warden, was considered by students and staff alike, as having far-reaching responsibilities. These responsibilities are set out in the "General Announcement and Residence Rules", usually known as "The Red Book". (Appendix 4).

The Residence Student Government is vested in its House Committee consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Social Convenor and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year representatives, and the House Council with elected representatives from the various floors of the Royal Victoria College and from the Annexes. "The Leaves Committee" is an important sub-committee which functions very largely in terms of "Permissions and Leaves".

The House Committee is alike responsible to the Warden and resident staff of the College and to the students for all matters pertaining to the welfare of the group. It is responsible also for the routine administration of the rules as laid down in the "Red Book", and the staff and House Committee function jointly in the consideration of special cases. (Appendix 4, page 22).

One of the very useful activities of the House Committee was the annual publication of the "R.V.C. Yearbook".

(b) Women's Union

As mentioned in XVII the Women's Union, whose membership includes all the women students on the Campus, was formed in 1931-32 from the earlier "McGill Women Students Society". The function of the Women's Union has always been the maintaining of student government on behalf of and for all the women students. Its activities' centre in the offices of the Women's Union located in the basement of the Royal Victoria College, and its facilities include the Women's Union Lounge which is adjacent. The Common Room and various other areas of the College are also available to the Women's Union for meetings, etc., and the Cafeteria to meet the needs of non-resident students was developed with the urging of the Women's Union.

In 1944, the Women's Union took over the War Service Program for Women, previously a requirement by Senate for

all women students, and conducted it with notable success on a voluntary basis. Out of this grew later the Women's Union emphasis which has continued until today, on Social Service activities, e.g. voluntary service in hospitals, day nurseries, University Settlement, etc. (See also XXVIII, 3).

Until about 1950, there were several clubs sponsored by the Women's Union, e.g. The Women's Debating Union, The Music Programme, Art Club, English Literature Society, Philosophical Society, Women's Science Club, Women's Medical Society. In the 1950's, with closer integration with the Students' Society and its campus activities, most of these clubs gradually disappeared.

The emphasis came to be primarily on the Freshie Reception, Class dinners, the Social Service program, and raising funds for its Women Union Scholarship (see below).

It should be mentioned that it has greatly expanded its Freshie Reception activities, and made this a splendid thing for all incoming women students.

In 1956-57, the Women's Union started to raise funds to endow a Women's Union Scholarship and made its first award of scholarship (with the assistance of the University Scholarships Committee) to Miss Gail Fry, B.Ed. 4 in November, 1957. There has been an award each year since then,

and at the same time several annual fund-raising activities have meant an increase in its endowment. In the Spring of 1962, the Women's Union changed the name of its award to the "Muriel V. Roscoe Scholarship".

Over and above these other activities, the Women's Union has furnished and maintains Common Rooms for Women in the Arts Building, Medical Building and the Chemistry Building, as well as its own Lounge in the Royal Victoria College.

It will be obvious that the Women's Union through its President and Executive worked very closely with the College and its Warden - and toward the same ends.

(c) Women's Athletic Association

The McGill Women Students' Athletic Association (M.W.S.A.A.) was renamed the "Women's Athletic Association" (W.A.A.) in March, 1958.

Functioning originally under the Students' Athletics Board, it has had its own Womens' Athletics Board under Senate since 1948-49 with the Warden as Chairman and its direct representative to Senate.

The W.A.A.'s broad and diversified program in Athletics throughout the period was excellent on both the inter-collegiate and intra-mural levels.

An office for this organization was included in the R.V.C. Swimming Pool, opened in 1959, replacing a smaller unit in the basement of the main building.

(d) Red Wing Society

As mentioned in XVII, the Red Wing Society, representative of various parts of the women student body, has been active since 1938. This Society has been outstanding both as to code and performance, and played a role deemed important to the whole university.

3. War Service Programme for Women

The 1940-41 Annual Report of the University carried the following statement:- "The Senate also decided to require all women students to participate in a special programme of training that would prepare them for national service in time of war. Emphasis was placed upon the basic need for health and physical fitness, so that two hours a week were devoted to gymnastic training and a further two hours were made available for voluntary sports and athletic competition. In addition to this\*, all women students during the first half of the year received instruction in First Aid sufficient to enable them to obtain the elementary certificate of the St. John's Ambulance Association, while during the remainder of the session lectures were given on such subjects as air raid

\* This was a 2-hour per week requirement.

precautions, nutrition, housing and other war-time problems. This latter portion of the work was intended to provide everyone with a general introduction to the subject but many of the students volunteered for membership in smaller groups that explored particular segments of the field more deeply and the plans for the coming session are being developed on the assumption that further specialized training in several alternative fields should be offered so that individual students may select the one that appeals to them strongly" (A.R. 1940-41).

This programme in which some 800 women were enrolled (600 at the Royal Victoria College and 200 at Macdonald College) developed a very active Red Cross Corps and many students were enlisted in hospital work, and in social and community services of various kinds. In addition, students were enrolled in a selection from a wide variety of some sixteen courses, such as Home Nursing and Child Care, Air Raid Precaution, Motor Mechanics, Fire Fighting, Signalling and Telegraphy, Community care, Nutrition and Volunteer Service along with following the "Keep Fit" physical program.

The Programme was developed under a Senate Committee, with the Warden as Chairman. Mrs. Joyce Tyrrell was Commandant of the Red Cross Corps and during 1942-43 was Executive Director of the programme. She was followed as Executive Director for 1943-44 by Mrs. Marjorie Mitchell.



When the War Service Programme ceased to be a Senate requirement in 1944, much of it continued on a voluntary basis under the Women's Union, and was termed the McGill Voluntary Services. The Social Service and Hospital Service aspects have continued to this day as an important phase of the Women's Union program.

As part of the all-over War Service Program, R.V.C. served as a Depot for children from Britain in the summer of 1940, as a residence for some 550 men of the R.C.A.F. taking a Radio Mechanics Course at McGill in the summer of 1941 and providing a work room for the Canadian Red Cross from 1939 to 1941.

4. Residence Life, Atmosphere, Traditions, etc.

It is difficult to conceive of a more pleasant group life than that which came to characterize the resident life of R.V.C. during the "Later Period". Through various and continuous contacts between staff and students there was a relationship which made for a happy "home life" in a group whose very size would seem to preclude this. At the same time there was a respect for authority, and too a quiet discipline which was as real as it was unobtrusive. The writer can and does look back in a daily life with these R.V.C. residents with only fond memories.

The character of the life would seem to have derived in very large part from the facts that there was a pattern

for this home life, that there was an abundance of liberty - but not license - , that the traditions were special to R.V.C., and that the Warden and staff were concerned not only with the group as a whole but with all its individual members.

Some reference therefore should be made to what may appear to be trivial items, but which in reality added up to be of outstanding significance and which made a contribution to this happy residential life.

Dignity with regard to meals featured the every-day life, and certain traditions were soon built up. These included for dinner a lining-up by classes in the main hall, having grace (said on week nights in Latin by the Warden, on Saturdays in English by Seniors, and sung on Sundays), and having guests. There were also language tables (French, Italian, Spanish and German).

Coffee hour at night and on Sunday afternoons was a very special time. After-dinner coffee was served and cleared away by the Freshies\* in the Drawing Room and as from 1949 in the East Lounge as well. The Warden and Assistant Wardens were rarely absent, guests were presented to them, and conversation with students sitting all over the floor as well as on chairs and chesterfields, was animated;

\*In previous periods this was done by waitresses.

Ordinarily the Coffee Period terminated by eight o'clock, but frequently lasted much longer.

Music was a regular feature of the Sunday coffee hour with first-class concerts given by the students themselves. For a period of years there was an R.V.C. choir, whose theme song was "Bless This House".

Altogether the coffee hours resulted in a subtle amalgamation of the group, the development of an esprit de corps, the maturing of the students socially, and stimulating them mentally. They never failed to impress faculty members who were invited for "Professors' Dinners".

There was a constant emphasis on dress. Students were expected to be neatly dressed for dinner. At no time were they allowed to appear on the ground floor or in public rooms in slacks or shorts.

Such courtesies as standing up at the entrance of the Warden or for older people were automatic and part of the general code of behavior.

The function of the Resident Assistants was clear in coffee hour discussions and also on their floors, where they very frequently had tea at 10 p.m. for their own group.

Much use was made of the common and drawing rooms in terms of debates within the House and for music, apart from group meetings and parties.

Apart from the more formal parties (annual House Dance, entertaining at Sunday teas, etc., teas at McLennan Hall and the Annex), there were many informal parties on the floors and in the Common Rooms, Freshman and Senior skits, splash parties (after the building of the Swimming Pool), - pyjama parties, and international parties were regular features of living.

In all this the Seniors gave leadership and their place in the group was a special one, with the Senior Members of the House Committee and the "Donaldas" <sup>\*</sup> setting the tone. Integration of overseas students was part and parcel of all the effort.

The outstanding formal event of the year was the House Dance. One must always remember that residence life meant making provision for entertaining men - not only at parties, but at Sunday lunch, dinner, etc. This was no convent atmosphere and Sunday lunch invariably saw many men as guests.

Then there were the welcoming functions for incoming students in the fall. There were the second, third and fourth year banquets (given by the Women's Union but involving all the College and its facilities).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Beginning in 1951, each year a small group of resident seniors on the nomination of the Warden became "Donaldas". These were students who had a high academic standing and at the same time had made a conspicuous contribution in their earlier years to the life of the College. The Donaldas crest, presented to them by the Warden, featured Lord Strathcona's coat of arms, and this coveted possession was worn with special pride.

There was too the Big Sister program in the Residence for both Freshies and Freshie Sophs.

There was too as Christmas approached the omnipresent caroling, with the touching ceremony of Freshies singing carols through the residence in the very early morning, and ending their procession and carols in the Warden's apartment.

Important to the students themselves was a less glamorous "phone duty" where this was taken care of by students on the floors.

Certainly without glamour were the monthly fire drills, as important as they were unwelcome in the middle of the night.

For the Warden, the major annual social functions given by her were the receptions for new students and their parents, the Christmas dinner, (and before 1950 when the group became too large, the Christmas tea for students and guests), and her dinner near the end of term for the House Committee, Donaldas and Staff.

Apart from the opening of the East Wing and the Swimming Pool, three very special parties were given by her during the period. One was the Sunday Open House Luncheon party for all members of the D.U. Fraternity (three members of the Fraternity had entered R.V.C. after hours one evening and the Fraternity's prompt action in disciplining itself by

cancelling its Christmas formal - and their apologizing to the Warden were much appreciated. The Open House invitation met enthusiastic response and the "entente cordiale" was restored).

The second occasion was in September, 1956, when she had a large party for R.V.C., married graduates and their children. This was out of term, and all the public rooms and the garden were in use for games, nursery, etc. for the children. Tea was in the dining room for mothers and the Cafeteria reserved exclusively for children. Wide coverage was given in the Press to this function and all in all it evoked much enthusiasm from Alumnae and friends.

The third occasion was in April, 1962, when the Warden, Staff and students invited the members of the Board of Governors, Senate and their wives and others for dinner and an "Open House". This was a time when the University officials were able to see the College, observe some of the traditions and experience some of the atmosphere of the resident group.

Finally, mention must be made of the Surprise Farewell party tendered to the Warden on April 1st, 1962. This was given by the resident student group - as a buffet supper party and presentation and was undoubtedly one of the most successful and fascinating functions ever held inside the College walls.

Looking back the all-over impression is of a happy residence life where some of the hopes of the Founder were realized in enriching students' lives, and amplifying their class-room education.

6. The Assembly Hall and Distribution of College Activities  
 Meanwhile worth-while traditions have grown up within the College, such as those surrounding the meal and coffee hours, welcoming and integrating of over-seas members, development of the arts of conversing and entertaining and carrying out an annual program of events.

#### 5. Non-Residents

Limitation of space and staff have made it difficult for the College to develop its role in terms of non-residents. However various functions, particularly those of the Women's Union, such as debating, concerts, class dinners and similar projects have contributed to the group life. The many functions of the Women's Athletics Association (social as well as Athletic) and those of the Red Wing Society have added greatly to the over-all picture.

Perhaps the greatest contributors to the life of the non-residents are the Cafeteria, and since 1959 the Swimming Pool. Apart from making meals available at a nominal price, the Cafeteria provides a meeting ground for non-residents. Also the fact that non-residents come to R.V.C. for meals, swimming, the College Library and Health offices,

Women's Union and Athletics offices as well as for Class dinners, teas and similar functions means it is much easier for contacts to be developed between them and the residents.

6. The Assembly Hall and Limitation of College Activities

Reference has been made elsewhere (VI, 3,c) to the Assembly Hall and its earlier uses. Given over to classes in Physical Education early in the history of the College, the ever increasing demands during the "Later Period" for its use as a Gymnasium for required classes in Physical Education meant its complete loss by the end of the period for any use by the College itself.

This Assembly Hall including the Balcony had a seating capacity of 700 and also possessed excellent acoustics. Through the years of use as a gymnasium, nothing was done in the way of repainting and refurbishing and it was in a sad state of deterioration.

Much more of integration of the residents and non-residents would have been possible had this Hall been available for general administrative purposes, lectures, dramatics, music and forums in general, apart from functions for incoming students and class, Women's Union and other social functions during the year.



In brief, the all-over life of the College and the fuller integration of all the women students left a good deal to be desired. While there were various reasons for this, lack of the Assembly Hall must be considered the chief disabling factor.

XXIX. Personalities

Mrs. Gladys Murray, nee Woodlands (1897-1957) Secretary to the Warden 1922-1957.

A wall-case in the R.V.C. contains a photograph of Mrs. Gladys Murray who for thirty-five years was secretary to the Warden of R.V.C. For all that length of time she gave loyal and devoted service to the College. She not only served four Wardens, Miss Hurlbatt, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Grant and Dr. Roscoe, she served the College as a whole.

Interested in all that pertained to the College - its administration, its growth and development - she was at the same time interested in and helpful to all the students, as well as to the staff. Her conscientious performance of her duties, her fine character and warm and friendly personality won for her a special place both in the College and in the affections of countless undergraduates and graduates spread across this and other countries.

As noted in an editorial in the Montreal Star of October 3, 1957, : "Mrs. Murray was much more than a secretary. Anything that was to be known about McGill or R.V.C.



ROYAL CHARTER

of the

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE  
(Granted 1922)

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George, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas Our right trusty and well-beloved Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal of 46 Green Street, Park Lane, London, W., Widow, and James Garson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Writer to the Signet, in their quality of Trustees of the late Right Honourable Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glencoe in the County of Argyll, and of Mount Royal in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, hereinafter styled the Petitioners, lately presented to Us in Our Council a Humble Petition representing to Us that they are desirous of obtaining the Incorporation of a College for the Higher Education of Women in the City of Montreal in Our Dominion of Canada; that on the 16th day of October, 1886, the said the Right Honourable Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal (then the Honourable Sir Donald A. Smith) and the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, hereinafter styled the Royal Institution, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated and having its chief seat in the said City of Montreal, and acting as Trustee of the property of McGill College, Montreal, represented by its President, the Honourable James Ferrier, of Montreal, Senator of the Dominion of Canada and President of the Royal Institution, did sign and execute before W. de M. Marler, Notary Public, an authentic Instrument in writing, hereinafter called the Deed of Donation, in which the said parties duly declared before the said Notary Public that the said Sir Donald A. Smith had given and granted unto the Royal Institution as an endowment for the Higher Education of Women the sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which sum the Royal Institution acknowledged to have received in cash from the said Sir Donald A. Smith prior to the execution of the said Instrument; that the said Donation was made upon certain conditions which were declared to be of the essence thereof and without which the same would not have been made; that among the express conditions it was

stipulated that the said amount should be invested by the Royal Institution and the income thereof should be used in providing a Collegiate Education for Women, and that such education should for the present be conducted in the buildings of McGill College itself as a distinct special course in the Faculty of Arts, but that as soon as practicable the classes should be erected into a separate College of McGill University for the Higher Education of Women with a separate building from that of McGill College; that effectual provision should be made by the means of the appointment of a Principal or other local Head for the management of the internal economy and discipline of the said College; that it was further expressly provided in the said Deed of Donation that in the said special course due provision should be made by the Governors and Corporation of McGill University for the conduct and management of classes for women entirely separate from the classes for men, and that no portion of the endowment thereby granted should at any time be applied either directly or indirectly to sustain mixed classes of the two sexes; that the standard of education of women in said course should be the same as that for men for the ordinary degrees of the said University in Arts, as already arranged by the authorities of the said McGill College, and as announced in the Calendar for 1886 and 1887, but such modifications might be made in the course of study from time to time as the Corporation of McGill University might deem expedient in the interest of the women pupils, but without reducing the standard of education; that the degrees to be granted to women should be those of B.A., M.A., LL.D., which should be so granted to them on the same conditions as to men, except as to their eligibility as Fellows, and the examinations for such degrees and for classing, honours, prizes, and medals should be identical with those for men; that the women undergraduates should have the right at their option to enter the honour classes in the third and fourth years on the same terms and conditions upon which men might do so; that in the event of the Donor by himself or in conjunction with others erecting a suitable building for a College for women and providing further funds for the maintenance of the same, and an act of incorporation for such College for women as a permanent affiliated College of McGill University being obtained, the endowment already given should be by the Donees transferred in its then investments to the said College, it being provided in said Act that the Trustees of said College should be Protestants and not persons deriving emolument from said College or holding appointments therein: And Whereas the said Petition further represents that the said Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal erected on lands owned by him in the said

City of Montreal, adjacent to the land and buildings of the said McGill University, a suitable building for a College for women and equipped and furnished the same, the cost of which land and building was about Four hundred thousand dollars; that the said College under the name of the Royal Victoria College has been in operation since the year 1898, and was formally opened, in 1901, during the presence of Ourselves and Her Majesty the present Queen, in Canada; that the said Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal died on the 21st January 1914 without having obtained an Act of Incorporation for the said College up to the time of his death, though the operations of the said College had been carried on continuously from 1898 until 1914; that in addition to the revenues from the said sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars the said Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, during the period from 1898 to 1914, supplied the funds necessary to provide for the establishment, housing, equipment, and maintenance of the said Royal Victoria College, and since the last-named date his Trustees, have continued to provide a like sum therefor, to wit, an annual contribution of not less than 42,000 dollars, which annual contributions by the said Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal and his Trustees aggregate a sum of over 800,000 dollars; that the said Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal on the 17th January 1914, executed his Trust Disposition and Settlement, by which he appointed his daughter, the said Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal (then the Honourable Margaret Charlotte Howard), and the said James Garson, and John William Sterling, of 55 Wall Street, New York, Counsellor-at-Law, and William Garson of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet (both since deceased), his Executors and Trustees; that in and by his said Trust Disposition and Settlement his Lordship declared that on the 16th day of October 1886 he had provisionally and conditionally given to the Royal Institution, acting as Trustee of the property of McGill College, the sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars upon certain conditions expressed in a Notarial Deed, to wit, the aforesaid Deed of Donation executed before Mtre. W. de M. Marler; that he had been advised and believed that he had the right to rescind the amount so given, and had since caused to be constructed upon land belonging to him in the City of Montreal a building intended for the purposes of the said Royal Victoria College, the cost of which land and building was about 400,000 dollars; that he desired to make a further endowment for the benefit of the said College; that he directed his Trustees to reclaim the foresaid sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars from the Royal Institution; that his Lordship then proceeded to make the following express bequests to his Trustees:-

I give and bequeath to my Trustees the said sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars, if the same is

within my power so to bequeath, and I further give and bequeath to my Trustees the sum of One hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds (being approximately the sterling equivalent of such a sum as with the foresaid donation of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars will make a total of One million dollars), and I direct my Trustees to invest the whole of said sums as an Endowment Fund, the net income of which shall, until the creation of the Corporation hereinafter mentioned, be applied by them to the education of women exclusively and separately from men in the building so erected by me, or in any other building or buildings belonging to or controlled by the Governors of McGill College: And without prejudice to the foregoing general conveyance in their favour, I give and devise to my Trustees, their heirs and assigns for ever, all that tract piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Montreal, Canada, fronting on Sherbrooke Street, facing Union Avenue, and extending westward to the east side of University Street, and now belonging to me, having been purchased by me from the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Alexander Buntin deceased, and from Walter Paul and Sprague, together with all the buildings situated thereon and the appurtenances, in trust to use said buildings for the higher education of women exclusively and separately from men, under the name of the Royal Victoria College: I direct that, in case the Royal Victoria College is duly incorporated before my decease, my Trustees shall convey the said land and buildings and the appurtenances aforesaid and pay and make over the said two funds of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars and One hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds or the investments representing the same to the Corporation so created, and, in case such College is not incorporated before my decease, I provide and direct that my Trustees shall procure the incorporation of a College for the purpose of the higher education of women exclusively and separately from men, under the name of the Royal Victoria College, and that upon such incorporation being complete my Trustees shall forthwith convey the said land and buildings and the appurtenances aforesaid, and pay or make over the said two funds of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars and One hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds, or the investments representing the same, to the Corporation so created: I direct my Trustees in procuring such incorporation to proceed under the Constitution and Statutes of the said Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, my desire being that the said College shall be conducted either under the direct administration of the said Institution or in association therewith as an affiliated College: I give full power to my Trustees in the exercise of their uncontrolled discretion to adjust in such way and manner as they think fit the Constitution, including Schemes,

Rules and Regulations of the said College, and the authorities of the said College shall be bound as a condition of receiving this bequest to comply with the wishes of my Trustees: I provide that all expenses relative to such incorporation shall be defrayed, either out of the foresaid two funds or out of my general estate as my Trustees shall, in their uncontrolled discretion, decide: I further declare and direct that all bequests contained in this Article shall be subject to the same conditions as are expressed in the said Notarial Deed executed by me on the sixteenth day of October eighteen hundred and eight-six;

that the said sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or the investments represented thereby, are now in the hands of the said Royal Institution, subject to the foregoing conditions and provisions; that the said lands, College buildings, and appurtenances are now vested in the Petitioners, and the said sum of One hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds, or investments representing the same, are also now vested in the Petitioners; that it is now necessary to obtain an Act of Incorporation by Royal Charter in order to give full effect to the provisions and conditions of the said Deed of Donation and to the bequests and directions contained in his Lordship's said Trust Disposition and Settlement, as well as to provide for the conveyance and transference of the said lands, College buildings, appurtenances, and monies, or the investments thereof, to the Corporation which his Lordship directed his Trustees to create for the express purpose of giving effect to the provisions of his Trust Disposition and Settlement and the conditions of the Deed of Donation; that the said Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal did by his said Trust Disposition and Settlement, and the directions therein contained, give full power to his Trustees, in the exercise of their uncontrolled discretion, to adjust in such way and manner as they should think fit the Constitution, including Schemes, Rules and Regulations of the said Royal Victoria College, and provided that the Authorities of the said College should be bound as a condition of receiving his bequests to comply with the wishes of his Trustees; and that the members of the Royal Institution are the Governors of McGill College and University, and the President of the Royal Institution is the Chancellor of the said University.

WHEREUPON the Petitioners most humbly prayed that We might be graciously pleased to grant a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the intended College by the name of the ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE or by such other name, and with such advantages, and subject to such conditions as to Us in Our Council might seem fit:

NOW KNOW YE that We having taken into Our Royal Consideration

in our Council the said Humble Petition, Do by Our Prerogative Royal and of Our Special Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will and ordain as follows:-

1. Foundation of the Royal Victoria College

There shall be and there is hereby constituted and founded a College in Our said City of Montreal with the name of the ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, by which name the President and the Board of Governors of the said College, for the time being, shall be and are hereby constituted and incorporated into one body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, with full authority and free licence to have, take, accept, purchase, and hold to and for the use of the said College any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and also by the name aforesaid to be able and capable in law, notwithstanding any Statutes or Statute of Mortmain, law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary, to have, take, accept, purchase, acquire and hold to and for the use of the said College, the said land and buildings comprised in the bequest of the late Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal and any other lands, or immoveable property, to and for the use of the said College, not exceeding in the whole (exclusive of the land and buildings comprised in the said bequest) the annual value of Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of respectively acquiring such additional lands or property; and also with power, for the use and purposes of the said College only, to grant, lease, sell, alienate, mortgage, hypothecate, exchange, develop or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part or parts of the said properties; provided, however, that the exercise of all or any of the said powers shall not be repugnant to the laws of Our Province of Quebec or Our Dominion of Canada, or contrary to the objects and provisions of this Our Charter. The said Corporation shall have power to do all matters and things incidental to the exercise of said powers as a body corporate, including the power to sue and be sued, to implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto in every Court in Our Dominions, and shall have the constitution and powers and be subject to the regulations in this Our Charter prescribed and contained; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing powers, the said Corporation shall have full power and authority to invest its funds, whether capital sums or revenues, in the bonds, stocks, or other securities of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Government of any of the Provinces of Canada, as well as to invest the same or any part thereof in the stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks, or other obligations of any Railway, Railroad, Canal,



Tramway, Banking, Insurance, Land, Investment, Trust, Financial, Industrial or other Company, Corporation, or undertaking carrying on business in Great Britain, or Canada, or the United States of America, or in obligations of municipalities, public authorities, corporations, or trusts, within the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, or the United States of America, or in such other security or securities, investment or investments, as the Governors of the said College shall think proper, even when such securities are not legally Trust securities, and to lend money upon the security of mortgages on real estate in Canada. All deeds and documents affecting property, real and personal, to be granted to or by the said College shall be taken and granted in the corporate name and title of the said Royal Victoria College without specifying the names of any Governors or office bearers of the College, and all conveyances, transfers, contracts, discharges, and other deeds and documents whatsoever, touching the real and personal estate of the said College, shall be subscribed on behalf of the College by two of the Governors, and by the Treasurer or Secretary thereof for the time being, and all such deeds and documents shall be equally valid and effectual as if the same had been signed by all the Governors of the College; and the said College is empowered to have and use a Common Seal, and to change, alter, break, and make new the same from time to time as to the Governors of the College may seem expedient.

## II. A College of McGill University

The Royal Victoria College shall be a College of McGill University, but shall retain its own corporate identity and separate administration and government, in order to conserve and develop its own resources and accomplish the intentions of the Founder on the lines indicated by him.

## III. The Objects of the Corporation

The objects of the Corporation shall be:-

- (a) To take over, acquire, hold, and administer the said endowments and the said lands and College buildings, premises, and equipment, and such other property or properties as it may lawfully acquire and hold; and to grant receipts and discharges therefor to the Petitioners and to all others entitled thereto:
- (b) To administer the business and financial affairs of the Corporation, and to provide for its government and management in accordance with the will of the Founder:

- (c) To promote the higher education of women in Canada, and to enable women students to obtain a collegiate education in the Faculty of Arts in McGill University, and to compete for classing, honours, prizes, and medals, and to take the degrees of B.A., M.A., and any other degree or degrees in the Faculty of Arts of the said University (as well as the honorary degree of LL.D., when conferred), in accordance, so far as the revenues of the said endowments will permit, with the provisions of the Deed of Donation of the 16th October 1886, and the provisions and directions contained in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement of the late Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, dated the 17th January 1914, a copy of which Deed of Donation, and an extract from which Trust Disposition and Settlement, are hereto attached to form part hereof; and to apply the revenues of the said endowments, accrued and to accrue, to the maintenance of the said Royal Victoria College, and the promotion of such higher education of women:
- (d) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects, and, in addition, to have and exercise all powers which the University may confer from time to time on the said College:
- (e) To have and exercise the general powers appurtenant to Corporations in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

#### IV. The Visitor

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada or other administrator of the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the time being shall be the Visitor of the College.

#### V. The Board of Governors

The corporate powers of the said College shall be administered by a Board of Governors consisting of Edward W. Beatty Esq., K.C., Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., Hon. John S. Archibald, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Charles J. Fleet, Esq., B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Richard B. Angus, Esq., Sir Thomas Roddick, Kt., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., William M. Birks, Esq., John W. Ross, Esq., F. Howard Wilson, Esq., Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E., Sir H. Vincent Meredith, Bart., Sir Herbert S. Holt, Kt., J.K.L. Ross, Esq., B.Sc., Albert J. Brown, Esq., B.A., B.C.L., K.C., William R. Miller, Esq., Francis McLennan, Esq., B.A., LL.D., B.C.L., K.C., Fred. W. Molson, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., B.Sc., LL.D., Huntly R.

Drummond, Esq., C.E. Neill, Esq., P.P. Cowans, Esq., and the Right Hon. Lord Atholstan, LL.D., being the present members of the Royal Institution and their successors as members of the Royal Institution. The Governors of the Royal Victoria College so constituted and their successors shall exercise all the powers of the Corporation appertaining to them by law and by this Charter, and shall manage all the financial and business affairs of the College, including the investment of monies. All investments of the funds of the Royal Victoria College shall be made in its own name, and all sums of money uninvested, whether in bank or elsewhere, shall stand in its own name, in order that its right to sue, defend, or prosecute in any Court of Justice may not be prejudiced. The Royal Victoria College and the Royal Institution may, where deemed beneficial in the opinion of the Governors of both Institutions, act in concert in effecting economies in the employment of services, purchase of supplies, and other like matters, but not so as to impair or lessen the corporate powers of the Royal Victoria College. The Board of Governors shall have full power, but subject always to the provisions of this Charter, to make, and when made to alter or repeal Statutes, Regulations and Ordinances touching the government of the College, the appointment and the removal of the Warden, the teaching staff, and all other persons employed in connection with the College, and in respect of any other matters relating to the administration and management of the College, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Corporation and achieving the purposes of the Founder in accordance with his express conditions and directions contained in the said Deed of Donation and the said Trust Disposition and Settlement.

#### VI. The President of the Royal Victoria College

The President for the time being of the Royal Institution shall be the President of the Royal Victoria College.

#### VII. The Warden and Staff

The Board of Governors shall select and appoint the Warden or Head of the said College and the Members of the College staff, and shall engage all necessary employees. They shall be responsible that the standards of education maintained in the College shall be the same as the standards maintained in McGill University in the like subjects.

#### VIII. Meetings of the Governors

The Board of Governors may meet for the dispatch of business, and adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings, according to such rules as they may from time to time make for this purpose. The quorum to be present at any meeting of the Governors shall be fixed from time to time by the Board.

All questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman of the Meeting, in addition to his original vote, shall have a casting vote. Meetings shall be convened by the Secretary of the College for the time being, and three Governors may at any time require the Secretary to summon a meeting of the Governors.

The President of the College for the time being shall preside at all meetings of the Governors, and in his absence the Governors present at any meeting may choose some one of their number to be the Chairman of that Meeting.

A General Meeting of the Governors shall be held at least once in every year, at such suitable time and place as they may appoint, and other meetings shall be held as often as may be necessary. A full Report of each Annual Meeting shall be duly transmitted to the Visitor, and to the holder for the time of the Peerage of Strathcona and Mount Royal.

#### IX. Audit of College Accounts

There shall be an Audit of all the Accounts of the College, with a Report as to its financial position made every year by a professional Auditor to be appointed by the Governors at their Annual General Meeting each year, and copies of such Report shall forthwith be delivered annually to the Visitor, and to the holder for the time of the Peerage of Strathcona and Mount Royal.

And We do further by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things valid and effectual in the Law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said College, and of the said Governors and Students thereof, as well as in Our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers, and other subjects whomsoever of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, any misrecital, nonrecital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves at Our Palace at Westminster, this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of Our  
Reign.

Deed of Donation, Dated 16th October 1886, forming  
part of the Royal Charter

Before Mtre. William de M. Marler, the undersigned Public Notary for the Province of Quebec, residing at the City of Montreal.

Appeared The Honourable Sir Donald A. Smith of Montreal aforesaid and Silver Heights in the Province of Manitoba, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, hereinafter called the "Donor"; And the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a Body Politic and Corporate, duly incorporated, having its chief seat in the said City of Montreal and acting as Trustee of the property of McGill College, Montreal, the said Royal Institution, hereinafter called the "Donee," and herein acting and accepting by the Honourable James Ferrier, of Montreal aforesaid, Senator, the President of the said Royal Institution, who declared unto me, the said Notary, and these presents witness.

That the said Donor has given and granted unto the said Donee, as an endowment for the higher education of women, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which sum the said Donee doth hereby acknowledge to have received in cash from the said Donor prior to the execution of these presents.

This donation is hereby made upon the following conditions which are of the essence thereof and without which the same would not have been made, namely,

1. That the said Donation shall be known and designated as "The Donalda Endowment for the Higher Education of Women," and that the amount thereof shall be invested by the Donee, and the income thereof shall be used in providing a Collegiate education for women; such education shall for the present be conducted in the buildings of the McGill College itself, as a distinct special course in the Faculty of Arts; but as soon as practicable the classes shall be erected into a separate College of McGill University for the higher education of women, with a separate building from that of McGill College: And it is the desire of the Donor that effectual provision be made by means of the appointment of a Principal, or other local Head, for the management of the internal economy and discipline of the said College:

2. That in the said special course due provision shall be made by the Governors and Corporation of McGill University for the conduct and management of classes for women, entirely separate from the classes for men, and that no portion of

the endowment hereby granted shall at any time be applied either directly or indirectly to sustain mixed classes of the two sexes;

3. That the standard of education of women in said course shall be the same as that for men for the ordinary degrees of the said University in Arts as already arranged by the authorities of the said McGill College, and as announced in the Calendar for 1886 and 1887: But such modifications may hereafter be made in the course of study from time to time as the Corporation of McGill University may deem expedient in the interest of the women pupils, but without reducing the standard of education hereby fixed: And the degrees to be granted to women shall be those of B.A., M.A., LL.D., which shall be so granted to them on the same conditions as to men, except as to their eligibility as Fellows: And the examinations for such degrees and for classing, honours, prizes, and medals shall be identical with those for men:

4. That the women undergraduates shall have the right at their option to enter the honour classes in the third and fourth years on the same terms and conditions upon which men may do so:

5. That in the event of failure of the said Donee to carry out in any material degree any one of the conditions of this Donation the same shall lapse and be extinguished and shall revert to the Donor, his heirs or representatives, and shall be repaid to him or them as the case may be with interest from the date of the violation of such conditions, and may be recovered in default of repayment by means of the legal remedies, subject, however, to the provisions of the following clause:

6. His Excellency the Governor-General or other administrator of the Government of the Dominion for the time being shall be the Visitor of the special course for women, with power to delegate his authority in that behalf, and it is the desire of the Donor that he shall visit the same, either personally or by such delegates, at least once in every year, and he and such delegates shall have the power vested by the law of England in visitors of eleemosynary corporations; and it is also the desire of the Donor that the internal arrangements and domestic management of such special course be inspected at least once in each year by a lady inspector to be appointed annually by His Excellency, who shall be allowed full and free access to every part of any building used in connection with such special course, and full information as to all the rules and regulations respecting the management of the female pupils, whether resident or not: And such inspector shall also report to His Excellency the result of the inspection made by her from time

to time: And if in His Excellency's opinion any of the foregoing conditions are materially and continuously violated, it shall be his duty to report the same to the Donee and to the Donor or his heirs or representatives, and if such violations be thereafter continued during the next following collegiate session, then and thereupon, upon a subsequent report forthwith to be made by His Excellency to the Donee and to the Donor, or his heirs or representatives, that in his opinion such violation has been so continued, but not before, the Donor, his heirs or representatives, may demand and enforce the repayment of the said Endowment as above provided for:

7. In the event of the Donor by himself or in conjunction with others erecting a suitable building for a College for women and providing further funds for the maintenance of the same, and an act of incorporation for such College for women as a permanent affiliated College of McGill University being obtained, the endowment hereby given shall be by the present Donee transferred in its then investments to the said College: It being provided in said act that the Trustees of said College shall be Protestants and not persons deriving emolument from said College or holding appointments therein.

WHEREOF ACTE

Done and passed in the said City of Montreal on this sixteenth day of October One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of record in the office of said Mtre. William de M. Marler under No. Twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-eight: And after due reading hereof the parties signed in presence of said Notary.

(Signed) Donald A. Smith,  
J. Ferrier, President,  
W. de M. Marler, N.P.

A true copy of the original hereof of record in my office.

(Signed) W. de M. Marler, N.P.

EXTRACT FROM THE TRUST DISPOSITION AND  
SETTLEMENT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
DONALD ALEXANDER, BARON STRATHCONA AND  
MOUNT ROYAL, DATED 17th JANUARY 1914,  
FORMING PART OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

Royal Victoria College, Montreal. - Whereas on the sixteenth day of October Eighteen hundred and eight-six, I provisionally and conditionally gave to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated, having its chief seat in the City of Montreal, Canada, and acting as Trustee of the property of McGill College, in the said City, the sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars upon certain conditions expressed in a notarial deed executed in the said City of Montreal on the sixteenth day of October Eighteen hundred and eight-six, and of record in the office of Mtre. William de M. Marler, under No. 12,438, which donation is known as "the Donalds Endowment for the Higher Education of Women": And I have been advised and believe that I have the right to rescind the amount so given: And Whereas I have since caused to be constructed upon land belonging to me in the City of Montreal a building intended for the purposes of the said Royal Victoria College, the cost of which land and building was about four hundred thousand dollars: And Whereas I desire to make a further endowment for the benefit of said College: I direct that my Trustees reclaim the foresaid sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars from the said Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and I give and bequeath to my Trustees the said sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, if the same is within my power so to bequeath, and I



further give and bequeath to my Trustees the sum of one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds (being approximately the sterling equivalent of such a sum as with the fore-said donation of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars will make a total of one million dollars), and I direct my Trustees to invest the whole of said sums as an Endowment Fund, the net income of which shall, until the creation of the Corporation hereinafter mentioned, be applied by them to the education of women exclusively and separately from men in the building so erected by me, or in any other building or buildings belonging to or controlled by the Governors of McGill College: And without prejudice to the foregoing general conveyance in their favour I give and devise to my Trustees, their heirs and assigns for ever, all that tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of Montreal, Canada, fronting on Sherbrooke Street, facing Union Avenue, and extending westward to the east side of University Street, and now belonging to me, having been purchased by me from the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Alexander Buntin, deceased, and from Walter Paul and Sprague, together with all the buildings situated thereon and the appurtenances, in trust to use said buildings for the higher education of women, exclusively and separately from men, under the name of the Royal Victoria College: I direct that in case the Royal Victoria College is duly incorporated before my decease, my Trustees shall convey the said land and buildings and the appurtenances aforesaid and pay and make over the said two funds of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds, or the investments representing the same, to the Corporation so created, and in case such College is not incorporated before my decease, I provide and direct that my Trustees shall procure the incorporation of a College for the purpose of the higher education of women, exclusively and separately from men, under the name of the Royal Victoria College, and that upon such incorporation being complete my Trustees shall forthwith convey the said land and buildings and the appurtenances aforesaid and pay or make over the said two funds of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds, or the investments representing the same, to the Corporation so created: I direct my Trustees in procuring such incorporation to proceed under the Constitution and Statutes of the said Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, my desire being that the said College shall be conducted either under the direct administration of the said Institution or in association therewith as an affiliated College: I give full power to my Trustees in the exercise of their uncontrolled discretion to adjust in such way and manner as they think fit the Constitution, including Schemes, Rules and Regulations of the said College, and the authorities of the said College shall be bound as a condition of receiving this bequest to comply with

the wishes of my Trustees: I provide that all expenses relative to such incorporation shall be defrayed either out of the fore-said two funds or out of my general estate as my Trustees shall in their uncontrolled discretion decide: I further declare and direct that all bequests contained in this Article shall be subject to the same conditions as are expressed in the said Notarial Deed executed by me on the sixteenth day of October, Eighteen hundred and eighty-six: I direct that in the event of my making any further payment or gift to or for the benefit of the said Royal Victoria College, the amount or value of such payment or gift shall be deducted from the sum of one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds bequeathed by this Article: I explain, however, that it has been my practice to make an annual donation to the funds of the said College, and that it is not my intention that any part of this annual donation should be deducted from the Capital sum hereinbefore bequeathed.



ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, AND OF THE CORPORATION; ALSO FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

Note: The information contained herein is from the Minutes of the Board of Governors except as otherwise specified. "(Corp.)" refers to Minutes of the Corporation; "A.R." to Annual Reports.

Date of Meeting  
1872

"The subject of the Higher Education of Women has often presented itself to the authorities of this University, but want of adequate means has hitherto prevented any practical steps from being taken in this important matter. It has, however, afforded the Corporation much pleasure to learn that the Ladies Educational Association recently established in Montreal, has organized with much success courses of lectures for young women, in which several of the Professors of the University have been able to take part. Another and important movement in this direction has been the subscription of the Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund, on the part of the former pupils of that eminent and lamented teacher. This fund has been placed in the hands of the Board of Governors, its income to be applied to the encouragement of students in a College for Women, should such be established, and in the meantime, in classes such as those of the Ladies Association. The sum of \$940 has already been paid on account of this fund, which is memorable as the first endowment for the education of women ever entrusted to the Board of the Royal Institution. It is to be hoped that it may be followed by others in sufficient amount to realize at length the idea of a College for Women affiliated to the University."

A.R. 1872

Corporation Minute Book No. 3 (Jan. 24, 1883, to Oct. 24, 1888)

1883  
June 6

Special Meeting of the Corporation of McGill University held to consider Dr. Murray's motion for the admission of women and to receive the Report of the Committee thereon.

(The report contains the findings of the Committee from replies to their inquiries as to the situation in institutions where there is separate instruction for women, the so-called Annex of Harvard, and in the Ladies' Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge; and also in the following co-educational institutions.--Dalhousie College, Queens College, Victoria College, Cobourg, Cornell University, Boston University, University of Michigan, Oberlin College, University College (London).

It was noted also that there are several important colleges, like Vassar and Wellesley, in the United States which give education to women alone.

The resolution that "as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, this University should admit women to the educational advantages of the Faculty of Arts on substantially the same terms as men" was amended to:-

"Resolved:- That this Corporation approves of the admission of women to all the examinations in Arts, and will hail with

pleasure the establishment of a separate woman's College, to be affiliated to the University for the purpose of specially preparing female students for the examinations." (Corp.) p.205

1883 At the adjourned meeting (on June 13th) it was resolved that  
June 13 further consideration and decision be postponed until the regular meeting of the Corporation to be held in October, 1884. (Corp.)

1884 Dr. Dawson reported orally on inquiries he had made in Great  
June 25 Britain respecting the Higher Education of Women, and that he had visited many Colleges and conferred with the leading promoters on the work there. He was requested to prepare a report for the Committee, to be presented to the October meeting. (Corp.)

Board of Governors Minutes 31st May 1884 to 31st January 1891

1884 1157 Dorchester Street,  
Sept. 13 Montreal 11th September 1884

My dear Sir William Dawson,

In carrying out the intention given expression to, when I had the pleasure of speaking to you on the subject of a College for the education of Women, a few days back, I beg to hand you herewith my cheque No. 0456 of this date on the Bank of Montreal for Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) to your own order.

This sum of Fifty thousand dollars to be invested by the Board of Royal Institution Governors of McGill College and the income thereof to be employed in sustaining a College for Women, with Classes for their education in Collegiate Studies; the same to be wholly under the management and control of the Corporation of McGill University.

(Signed) Donald A. Smith p. 24

1884 "Whereupon, It was Resolved:-  
Oct. 4 That the donation of \$50,000 by the Honorable Donald A. Smith for the foundation of a College and Classes for Women be accepted in the terms of his letter of September 11th, 1884, and be invested and the income applied in accordance therewith.

That the endowment be named the Donald A. Smith Endowment for the Higher Education of Women and that any chairs or Classes sustained by it bear the same name.

That immediate steps be taken to give effect to the wise and generous intentions of the Donor.

That the thanks of this Board be conveyed to the Hon. Donald A. Smith on behalf of the University and of all interested in the higher education of Women, with reference to which this endowment is the first large benefaction given to the University.

p.22-24

"The Principal informed the Board that lectures under the Donald A. Smith Endowment would commence on Monday the 6th Instant, That there appeared at present 12 candidates for entrance, and that the class rooms in the Peter Redpath Museum would accommodate them for the present."

p. 35

- 1884  
Oct. 22 Motion carried "That the Corporation is desirous to continue the Education of the women who have entered its classes to the final examinations, and that the Faculty of Arts be requested as soon as possible, to report on the best methods of effecting this either in separate or mixed classes for the third and fourth year." (Corp.)
- 1884  
Oct. 25 The secretary read the following letters from the Hon. Donald A. Smith
- 1157 Dorchester Street  
Montreal 19th October, 1884
- Dear Sir,
- I regret that owing to my absence from Town it was not possible for me at an earlier date to acknowledge your communication of the 14th Ultimo. May I ask that you will be good enough to convey to the Governors of McGill University how greatly I appreciate the very kind manner in which they are pleased to intimate their acceptance of the donation of Fifty thousand dollars for the foundation of a College and Classes for Women in terms of my letter to Principal Sir Wm. Dawson of the 11th September last.
- It gives me much pleasure to know that steps are being taken to carry out the intention of the Endowment.
- (signed) Donald A. Smith
- 1884  
Oct. 25 A listing of professors engaged to deliver First Year lectures to women. p. 45
- 1885  
Jan. 28 The Corporation received and adopted a report from the Faculty of Arts on arrangements for "ordinary subjects" for women for the third and fourth years in (a) separate classes and (b) mixed classes, and for "Honour and additional subjects". (Corp.)
- 1885  
Apr. 22 Announcement of classes in the special course for Women ordered to be printed in the Calendar for the next session. (Corp.) p. 205
- 1885  
May 23 Miss Helen I. Gairdner appointed "Lady Superintendent of the Classes for Women" for the 1885-86 session. p. 98
- 1885  
Nov. 28 Provision for the Ladies' classes (in terms of the course of study for all four years of the Course in Arts, payments of salaries and wages, fuel and light for 1886-87 and 1887-1888). pp.131-134
- 1885  
Dec. 19 Appointment of the several Professors and Lecturers in the Ladies' Classes. pp. 140-143
- 1886  
Jan. 27 Resolution that Women in Arts be admissible to degrees. (Discussion in this and subsequent meetings as to the designations to be given to degrees granted to women.) (Corp.) pp.254-256
- 1886  
Oct. 9 Special meeting to receive the Deed for the Donalda Endowment. pp. 204-205
- 1886  
Oct. 16 Deed of the Donalda Endowment for the higher Education of Women read.

Moved, seconded and resolved, "That this Board gratefully accepts the liberal endowment in terms offered by Sir Donald A. Smith and records its best thanks for this munificent provision for the Higher Education of Women, and authorises the President to sign the said Deed accepting on behalf of the Board.

Mr. Marler, N.P., was then called in, and the Deed executed by Sir Donald A. Smith and the Hon. James Ferrier in his presence and before the Board, Sir Donald A. Smith at the same time handing in the letter of which the following is a copy:-

1886  
Oct.16

Dear Sir,

In terms of the Notarial Instrument to be this day executed by the Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Governors of McGill University, and myself conveying to said Board One hundred and twenty thousand dollars as the Donalda Endowments for the Higher Education of Women. I have pleasure in handing to you herewith my Cheque No. 200, of this date, on the Bank of Montreal for Seventy thousand dollars, making together with Fifty thousand dollars paid by me on the 11th day of September One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, for the same purpose, the sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars as above.

In addition I now hand you further cheque No. 201, also of this date, for Sixteen hundred and eleven dollars, being Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per Annum, on Seventy thousand dollars from the 1st of May last, to meet the current expenses of the Special Classes for Women until further revenue is derived from the principal sum.

I have the honour to be  
Dear Sir  
Faithfully yours  
Donald A. Smith

Whereupon, it was Resolved that Sir Donald A. Smith is entitled to the further thanks of the Board for the thoughtful addition of interest to his donation, so that the current session will receive the greater benefit.

The President expressed personally his congratulations to Sir Donald Smith in witnessing the auspicious commencement of the Classes for the Higher Education for Women which he had now so liberally endowed, and trusted that he might long be spared to see the beneficial results of his liberality.

Sir Donald Smith thanked the President for his remarks and assured the Board that it gave him the greatest pleasure to this day have executed a Deed that was only the commencement of this important work, and which he trusted might grow, at an early date into a College for Women."

pp.206-  
212

1886  
Nov. 27

The Principal drew the attention of the Board to the proposal of fixing upon a site on Sherbrooke Street suitable for the building of a Ladies' College as marked on a plan of the College grounds submitted.

p.219

1887  
Oct.22

104 students now registered in the Donalda Special Course for Women.

p.283

1887  
Oct.26

"Undergraduates in the Donalda Special Course for Women shall be entitled to wear the academic dress."

(Corp.)  
p. 386

1889  
June 15

Sir Donald A. Smith elected Chancellor of the University

p.420

Board of Governors Minutes 18th December 1897 to 4th April 1910

1898  
July 28 Correspondence between Lord Strathcona and Principal Peterson -  
"from which it appeared that in view of the impossibility of opening the Royal Victoria College in time for the coming session, Lord Strathcona was willing to make an additional contribution for the session of \$4000 towards the expenditure necessitated by the new curriculum, and that Dr. Peterson proposed to spend that amount for additional assistance in connection with the subjects of the first year". So authorized.

p.751

1898  
Dec.13 "Mr. McDonald pointed out that notwithstanding the relief which would be afforded by the above subscriptions, the revenue of the University would still fall short of the present expenditure by some \$10,000 per annum.

Whereupon the Chancellor intimated that the announcement he was about to make in connection with the Royal Victoria College would perhaps relieve the minds of the Board upon that point.

The Chancellor then stated that the Royal Victoria College would be open for the reception of students next September, and that the endowment with which it would begin work would, including the present Donaldda Endowment of \$120,000 amount to \$1,000,000. He thought that the income of this sum should prove sufficient to maintain the College and to relieve the University finances to such an extent as would materially assist in reducing the deficit pointed out by Mr. W. McDonald.

The Chancellor intimated his wish that the teaching in the Royal Victoria College should be undertaken by the present Professors and Lecturers of the University, with such additions to their number as the circumstances may require; with the condition that the main feature of the existing Donaldda Endowment, viz. that the teaching given to women in the lecture classes should be essentially separate education, not co-education, should be maintained in the new College with certain reservations and modifications.

Mr. McLennan and Mr. Hague expressed the acknowledgments of the Board to the Chancellor for his magnificent announcement, as also did the Principal, speaking on behalf of the Professorial staff".

p.77

1899  
Jan.21 "The Chairman suggested that, in view of the great importance of the announcement made by the Chancellor of the University as to the Royal Victoria College, the Board should place on record an expression of its high appreciation of Lord Strathcona's munificent benefactions to the cause of the higher education of women, and of its readiness to cooperate with His Lordship in every way to promote the object which he has at heart.

Whereupon it was RESOLVED that this meeting of the Board considering the far-reaching importance of the announcement made by the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Chancellor of the University, to the effect that he intended to endow with the sum



of One million dollars the College for Women which he has lately built and equipped in the neighbourhood of the University, desires to place on permanent record an expression of its admiration of such munificence, displayed in a cause which he has already so greatly benefited from the same source, and wishes at the same time to convey to His Lordship the assurance of this Board's readiness to cooperate with him to the full extent of its ability in accomplishing the objects which he desires to promote."

p.97

1899  
May 27 "The Principal explained that the Chancellor had not yet communicated his wishes as to the arrangements for the opening of the Royal Victoria College or the terms upon which that College should be conducted as a college of McGill University, and that in view of the nearness of the next session the delay was most serious and embarrassing."

p.114

Decision was made to cable the Chancellor re the Charter, opening and fees.

p.114

1899  
June 1 Strathcona's approval (except for slight alterations in Charter) enables "the University now to include a short notice of the Royal Victoria College in the announcement of the Faculty of Arts, and also to proceed with all the necessary arrangements in connection with the opening of that institution."

pp.115-116

1899  
Sept.23 Final draft submitted of proposed Charter of the Royal Victoria College.

Selection by Lord Strathcona and the Principal of Miss Hilda Diana Oakeley of Somerville College, Oxford, as Warden as from September 23rd.

Other appointments:-

Miss Susan Cameron, B.A., Resident Tutor in English

Miss Annie N. MacLean, Ph.D., " " " Philosophy and Political Science with History.

Miss Harriet Brooks, Non-resident Tutor in Mathematics.

Mrs. A. L. Jarvis, Housekeeper.

(Teaching duties of the Warden and Resident Tutors in connection with the Faculty of Arts to be arranged by the Principal.)

The Principal reported that Lord Strathcona desired to institute in the Royal Victoria College a department of Music, and with the Principal had appointed as head of that department Miss Clara Lichtenstein, of Edinburgh.

pp.122-123

1899  
Dec.15 The Principal stated he had received a letter from the Chancellor, explaining that the Charter of the Royal Victoria College could not be issued for some time.

p.139

1901  
Mar. 15 "Upon the request of the Faculty of Arts, it was resolved that the Scholarships of the Third Year be thrown open to both men and women without restriction of sex, except in cases where the deeds of gift or the ascertained wishes of the donor expressly preclude such a course; it being understood that in the event of the establishment of any large number of Exhibitions and Scholarships specially appropriated to either of

- the sexes by the terms of the foundation, the Board may again restrict some of those now existing in favour of the other sex. The Principal was authorized to consult the donors." pp.178-179
- 1902  
Mar.21 Appointments in the Royal Victoria College of:-  
Miss S. E. Cameron as Tutor and Lecturer in English  
Miss L. M. Milhau " " " " " French  
Miss C. Lichtenstein, Instructor and Lecturer in Music p.217
- 1902  
April 17 Appointment in the Royal Victoria College of Miss Brooks as non-resident Tutor in Mathematics and Physics. p.245
- 1903  
Oct.9 Appointment of Mrs. Richardson as Assistant Instructress in Music. p.260
- 1904  
Mar.11 Miss Hilda D. Oakeley, Warden of the Royal Victoria College, given a seat on the Faculty of Arts. p.276
- 1905  
Sept.22 Resignation of Miss Oakeley as Warden. p.330
- 1905  
June 16 The Board resolved to ask Miss S. E. Cameron to assume the duties of the Wardenship during the interval between Miss Oakeley's departure and the appointment of her successor. p.331
- 1906  
May 25 Alterations approved to provide additional accommodation in the Royal Victoria College (10 new bedrooms and conversion of several sitting rooms) at cost of \$10,000. p.361
- 1906  
Oct.19 Confirmed selection and appointment of Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A. to the wardenship of the Royal Victoria College. Miss S. E. Cameron, acting-warden, appointed as vice-warden as soon as Miss Hurlbatt assumed the duties of the wardenship. p.375
- 1909  
July 18 Desirability of securing the Learmont House on Sherbrooke St. mentioned. p.527
- 1909  
Dec.13 Purchase of Learmont House arranged at price of \$18,000. Lord Strathcona assumed the cost of purchase and repairs (\$18,700) of the Learmont House. p.535 (A.R.1910-11 p.1)

Board of Governors Minutes 2nd May 1910 to 19th May 1919

- 1912  
Oct.7 "The Principal reported that he had received a communication from the Chancellor stating that he had signed and was sending forward a deed transferring the property of the Royal Victoria College to the legal ownership of the Royal Institution." He also reported that, owing to the increased number of resident students in the Royal Victoria College, it had been found necessary to open the Learmont House with Miss Cameron in charge. p.133
- 1914  
Jan.26 Resolution on the death of Lord Strathcona. pp.165-166

- 1914  
Feb.23 "The Principal reported the nature of a bequest to the Royal Victoria College of the late Lord Strathcona providing for the incorporation of the College, the transfer of the land and building, and the payment of an endowment of one million dollars, including the sum of \$120,000 already given by him for the Donalda Department." p.172
- 1916  
Oct.30 "The Principal made a report concerning various conferences he had had in England with the executors of the late Lord Strathcona, when they had intimated that it was their intention to proceed with the incorporation of the Royal Victoria College by means of a Royal charter, and had undertaken to forward papers in due course. While recognizing that this course was open to certain objections, on the grounds of constitutionality and expediency, the Board was desirous of acquiescing in every possible way in the wishes of the trustees, but decided to take no action until the university had received from England, as promised, the draft petition to the Privy Council for the issue of the charter." pp.229-230
- 1916  
Nov.9 "The members of the Board having received from Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson a copy of the petition by Lord Strathcona's trustees D.H.M. the King-in-Council, praying for a charter for the Royal Victoria College, preliminary consideration was given to the effect and substance of the petition, and the Principal and Secretary were requested to proceed to New York to confer with Mr. J. W. Sterling, one of the trustees, and to report at a future meeting to be called for the purpose." pp.231-232
- 1917  
Feb.5 Report of communications between the Chairman and Mr. Vaughan (in London) re notarial deed, and charter.  
"The important modification secured by Mr. Vaughan guaranteed the Board against any expenditure on separate education that might go beyond the revenues of the endowment. But this might operate, he pointed out, to the prejudice of women students if in any of the years they should be confined to such options as could be provided in separate classes -- a limitation which would result, he thought, in restricting rather than promoting the higher education of women. After discussion it was agreed to cable Mr. Vaughan as under:-  
February 5th, 1917  
Board satisfied except that notarial deed should be read as modified by testator in draft charter approved by him and by continuous practice of eighteen years. Board reserves further comment till shown final draft." pp.235-236
- 1917  
Mar.1 "The Secretary submitted the printed draft of the Charter of the Royal Victoria College as approved by him on behalf of the University and by Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., Counsel for Lord Strathcona's Trustees, and he explained the effect of the several provisions thereof. After discussion the Board expressed its satisfaction, under all the circumstances, with the document and requested the Secretary to compile for future reference a **statement of his negotiations with Lord Strathcona's Trustees and their counsel**, so that the Charter and the transaction might be made clear to future officers of the University. The Secretary was thanked for his services in going to England and

effecting the modifications reported by him in the proposed Charter of the College."

p.238

1917  
Sept.24

"The Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson, stating that a communication had been received from the Clerk of the Privy Council intimating that the Council had reached the conclusion that it was inexpedient to advise His Majesty to grant a charter to the Royal Victoria College. The Secretary directed to acknowledge receipt of the communication and to ask Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson to convey to Lady Strathcona the Board's regret that the Privy Council had found it inexpedient to grant a charter in accordance with her wishes. The Secretary was also directed to state that the Board would be glad to cooperate in furthering any new procedure for procuring a charter, and to point out that if the trustees desired to apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, it would be necessary to take prompt action in view of the probable early meeting of Legislature."

pp.254-255

Board of Governors Minutes 24th July, 1919, to 7th June, 1935.

1919  
July 24

"Mr. Birks and Mr. Brown made statements regarding the present status of the application for a charter for the Royal Victoria College, which, briefly, were to the effect that Mr. Donald Macmaster, in recent conversations with some of the Governors, had stated that notwithstanding the recent failure to obtain a Royal Charter he was still of the opinion that this might be obtained, and that it was desirable inasmuch as it would be more stable than one obtained from the Provincial Legislature. On Mr. Brown's suggestion, it was agreed that it would be desirable to have a representative in England to see that, if another application for a Royal Charter were made, it should be done in the terms as agreed to by Mr. Macmaster and Mr. Vaughan. The Finance Committee were authorized to take the necessary action to effect this."

p.78

1919  
Sept.29

"It was agreed to refer the question of the Royal Victoria College Charter to the Finance Committee."

p.81

1919  
Dec.10

"It was moved by Mr. Birks, seconded by Mr. Brown, and unanimously RESOLVED:-

That in view of the report made by Mr. R. B. Angus of his interviews in London last summer with Lady Strathcona and with Sir Auckland Geddes as to the advisability of renewing the application for a royal charter of incorporation for the Royal Victoria College of Montreal, the Governors of McGill University desire to express their readiness to cooperate with the trustees of the late Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal in renewing the application for such Royal Charter of Incorporation and hereby authorize, if deemed necessary or advisable by the said trustees, the appointment of counsel to represent the Governors of McGill University before the Privy Council in order to support such application for a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the Royal Victoria College and to express the concurrence of the Governors

in the steps to be taken by the Trustees in that respect.

p.85

1920  
April 25 "The Secretary read a letter which he had received from Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson outlining the history of the Royal Victoria College Charter matter, and stating that Lord Strathcona's Trustees now proposed to apply again for a Royal Charter. Mr. Angus emphasized the importance of having this matter determined as soon as possible. The Meeting referred this question to the Committee already appointed to deal with the matter."

p.107

1920  
May 31 "In regard to the Royal Victoria College Charter, Mr. Brown stated on behalf of the Committee appointed to deal with this matter, that he had received reports from Mr. Donald Macmaster, Mr. Fleet and the Secretary of the interviews of these parties with the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of Justice in Ottawa. On Mr. Brown's suggestion, the Meeting authorized the Secretary to forward copies of these reports to Mr. Donald Macmaster in order that the Trustees of Lord Strathcona's Estate might be fully informed in this matter."

p.113

1920  
Dec.20 "The Principal stated that the University was in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson enclosing a statement giving a brief history of the Royal Victoria College Endowment by Lord Strathcona and a copy of the application that had been made to the Privy Council for incorporation of this College by royal Charter. The Trustees of the Estate of Lord Strathcona now proposed that this statement should be submitted to the Right-Honourable Mr. Meighen and requested that, if the Governors approved of the terms of the statement that they should make a statement to that effect under the seal of the University and associate themselves in the application for a Royal Charter for this College. Mr. Brown stated that the Board had already given the Trustees every assurance that the University would do everything in its power to further any efforts that they might make to secure a Royal Charter. The Meeting appointed Mr. Brown, Mr. Beatty and the Principal a Committee to take this matter up with Mr. Meighen and the Department of Justice at Ottawa."

pp.134-135

1921  
Feb.28 "Mr. A. J. Brown stated that a Meeting in Ottawa in the evening of this day had been arranged between the Prime Minister and the Committee which had been appointed to deal with the question of the Royal Victoria College Charter, namely, Mr. Brown, Mr. Beatty and the Principal."

p.138

1921  
June 9 "In connection with the Royal Victoria College Charter, the Secretary laid before the Meeting a copy of an Order-in-Council signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec to the effect that the Provincial Government would not oppose the request for the incorporation of the Royal Victoria College by Royal Charter provided such Charter did not authorize the doing of anything which cannot be done under the laws of the Province. Mr. Beatty stated that he and Mr. Brown had approached the Right-Honourable Mr. Meighen with a view to having a similar Order-in-Council passed by the Federal Government, and although

they had not as yet succeeded in having this done, they hoped by pressing the matter still further to obtain this object." pp.143-144

1921  
Oct.3

"The Principal read a letter from Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson stating that the Trustees of Lord Strathcona's estate were now applying to the Privy Council for a Royal Charter for the Royal Victoria College, and that they wish at this time to be able to satisfy that Body that the University authorities were acting with them in the matter. The letter then referred to a statement which had been prepared and forwarded to the University by the Trustees to be considered in connection with Petition for the Royal Charter and the draft Charter, stating the terms of Lord Strathcona's bequest and setting forth the history of the negotiations between the Trustees, the University and the Privy Council in connection with the application already made for a Royal Charter. This statement the Trustees now asked the University authorities to approve, and also to submit any alterations which they thought should be made in the Petition and draft Charter which had been forwarded with the aforesaid statement. On the recommendation of the Principal a committee composed of Messrs. A.J. Brown, Eugene Lafleur and the Principal, was appointed to deal with this matter and report their decision to the Finance Committee, who in turn were given authority to act for the University in this matter. This action to be confirmed by the Board of Governors." pp.155-156

1921  
Oct.24

"Mr. A. J. Brown stated that the Committee composed of the Principal, Mr. Lafleur and himself, which had been appointed to deal with the question of the new application for Royal Charter for the Royal Victoria College had examined the drafts, as submitted by Lord Strathcona's trustees of a petition for Royal Charter and the Charter itself, and that inasmuch as these documents appeared to be in accordance with the drafts originally approved by Mr. Vaughan, Secretary and Special representative of the University, in January 1917, the Committee now recommended that the Board of Governors approve of these documents. The Secretary was instructed to enter the following as a Minute of this meeting:--

The Draft Petition for the incorporation of the Royal Victoria College by Royal Charter, and the draft of the proposed Charter were submitted to the Governors.

WHEREUPON IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:

1. That the said draft Petition and draft Charter which have been initialled for identification by the Secretary, be and the same are hereby approved.
2. That the said application has the full concurrence and cordial support of this Board of Governors.

In regard to the Statement of Facts as set forth by the Trustees of Lord Strathcona's estate in a document dated September 1920 and which the Governors had been asked to approve, the Secretary was instructed to write Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson in the following terms:

"The Governors, however, desire me to point out that, as to the Statement of Facts dated September, 1920, which they are requested to approve, there are several allegations in it in which they can hardly concur.

For example, in the latter part of Paragraph 11, they are not prepared to make any statement as to Lord Strathcona's

intention to incorporate the Royal Victoria College by an Imperial Charter, inasmuch as they have no personal knowledge on the subject, and as Lord Strathcona's Will gives no indication of such intention. Again a similar statement is contained in paragraph 15, to which, for the reason just given, the Governors would hardly feel justified in assenting.

"Then in Paragraph 14, the Governors can hardly be expected to consent to the suggestion that if the application for a Royal Charter were refused by the Privy Council, the endowment might fail.

On the whole, the Governors are of opinion that the requirements of the Trustees would be better met by the passing of a resolution of the Governors supporting the draft Petition and Charter, rather than by subscribing to the Statement of Facts as submitted, or in any modified form, and I am accordingly directed to forward you the enclosed Resolution, which, in the opinion of the Governors, will convince the Privy Council of their hearty cooperation with the Trustees in the application for a Charter." pp.160-161

1921  
Dec.19 "The Secretary read an extract from a letter from Sir Donald MacMaster to Mr. A. J. Brown dated November 3rd, 1921, to the effect that, in his opinion, the resolution regarding a Royal Charter passed by the Board at its last meeting was all that could be asked for or required by the Trustees of Lord Strathcona's estate." p.163

1922  
Feb.27 "In connection with the Royal Charter being applied for for the Royal Victoria College, Mr. Brown stated that on learning through Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson that the Secretary of State for Great Britain was communicating with the Canadian Government regarding the Draft Charter that he and Mr. Beatty had taken this matter up with Sir Lomer Gouin with a view to ensuring that no unfavourable action would be taken by the new Government in regard to the granting of this Charter. Continuing, Mr. Brown said that he had received a letter from Sir Lomer stating that the Government acquiesced in the proposed grant of a Royal Charter for this College, and that the Governor General had been requested by the Secretary of State for External Affairs to so inform Mr. Winston Churchill." p.174

1922  
May 1 "The Secretary read a letter which he had received from Messrs. Skene, Edwards and Garson notifying the University that the King had been pleased to approve the grant of a Royal Charter for the Royal Victoria College and that the Clerk of the Crown would be requested to proceed with the passing of Letters Patent under the Great Seal granting the Charter." p.181

Minutes of the Board of Governors of the Royal Victoria College  
August 10, 1922, to January 31, 1938

1922  
Aug.10 Royal Charter:-

The Secretary presented a copy of the Royal Charter under which the College had been incorporated. This was adopted by the Meeting. The Secretary was instructed to draft rules and regulations on the same lines as those that would be provided under the revised Statutes of the University.

Other matters dealt with were appointments, Statute re duties of the Principal, Deed of Discharge, signing cheques, appointment of Finance Committee.

1923 Statutes of the College to form Chapter XIV of the Statutes of  
Apr.23 the University. The wording of the Secretary's submission amended.

1924 Miss Hurlbatt, the Warden of the College, granted a year's  
Dec.10 leave of absence re health. Mrs. C. E. Garside appointed Acting  
Warden.

"For several years, we have been unable to place in residence in the College all those students wishing such accommodation". Miss Hurlbatt believed she could fill twenty-five more rooms, if they were available.

1926 The Meeting accepted the proposal from McGill University that  
July 19 the annual charge to the College for tuition of its students in the Faculty of Arts should be increased from \$37,000 to \$45,000.

1927 405 students for current year as against 370 for previous  
Dec.19 session.

1928 Mrs. Walter Vaughan engaged as Acting-Warden of the College  
Dec.20 (for the rest of the year).

1929 Mrs. Vaughan had agreed to remain another year.  
June 24 Miss Hurlbatt's resignation accepted as of Sept. 1, 1929.  
(Life pension of \$1,500.)

Idea of extending College building to accommodate about fifty additional students in residence was approved.

1929 Mr. P. E. Nobbs, Architect, authorized to prepare sketch plans  
Dec.23 for seventy-five more students "and a well equipped gymnasium adequate to the needs of all the women students in the University". (A building fund of \$350,000 available for this undertaking).

1930 Having examined the sketch plans of Mr. Nobbs for the ex-  
Feb.6 tension, the Meeting recommended to the Board of Governors that the following two items be proceeded with:-

- (1) "A residence-wing providing bedrooms, common rooms, et cetera, for sixty-one students and four members of the administrative staff";
- (2) "Certain alterations to the present building to provide better dining, sleeping and rest room accommodation for the service staff".

The Committee recommended that the third item (since estimated cost for this is \$100,000) be not proceeded with at this time. This item reads: "(3) Greatly increased gymnasium facilities including a swimming pool".

1930 \$390,000 approved to cover cost and equipping of the new  
June 23 Residence wing.

1930 The meeting adopted the proposal "that the University take  
Dec. 1 all the tuition fees paid by the students of the College and in return pay all the teaching salaries including those at present



paid by the College".

1931 Mrs. Vaughan appointed as Warden.  
Aug.3

All contracts for the new wing completed and the building has been taken over by the College.

1932  
April 4 Final figure covering cost of the Extension, including all equipment and furniture was \$389,931.45, as against the original estimate of \$390,000.00.

1933 "In regard to the business management of the College the Sec-  
April 19 retary made the following statement: "That generally speaking, the business management of the College is the same as that for the University, the control of investments, revenue and expenditure being subject to the same regulations as set forth in a memorandum to be submitted to the Governors of the University on this day. Under the Charter of the College the Governor General is the Visitor, the President of the Royal Institution is the President of the College and the Governors of the University are the Governors of the College. The Warden of the College is responsible for the discipline of the students and interior economy of the running of the College and reports to the Principal of the University. The maintenance of the buildings is under the supervision of the University's Engineer. The Charter gives to the Governors unrestricted rights in regard to Investment of the College funds".

1934 Resolution on the death of Miss Hurlbatt, for twenty-two years  
Aug.9 Warden of the College.

1936 Present Statutes repealed, and Statute XVI of the Revised  
Nov.3 Statutes of McGill University ratified as Statutes of the Royal Victoria College. Quotation of the Statute follows:

(a) The Royal Victoria College is a college of McGill University, and except when otherwise specially provided by the terms of the College charter and its endowments, or where inapplicable to conditions in fact, all statutes, rules, regulations, and by-laws of the University and of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning shall apply to the government and administration of the College, except when altered from time to time by the Board of Governors of the College in special relation to its separate interests.

(b) The property, assets and endowments of the College shall be administered by its Board of Governors separately and apart from the property, assets and endowments of the University, and shall be applied by the said Board so far as the revenues of the said endowments will permit for the sole purpose of maintaining education and training of women separate and apart from men, and for residential, classroom and other accommodation and facilities as may be required. Nothing, however, in this section or chapter shall preclude the said Board from acting in concert with the proper authorities of the University for the purpose of effecting economies in the employment of services, the purchase of supplies and in all other matters of internal economy which in the opinion of the said Board are likely to promote the best interests of the College and the objects of its incorporation.

(c) All officers, employees and servants of the College, including all officers of instruction and research, shall be appointed or employed by the Board of Governors of the College or by some person acting under the authority of the Board, and the said Board shall also exercise all powers of dismissal.

(d) All academic and educational work and exercises carried on in the College, including courses of study, correlation of studies, the grading and classification of students, attendance at classes, the conduct of classes and examinations, the awarding of prizes and medals and the granting and conferring of degrees shall be under the control of the Senate of the University and all rules and regulations of the Senate in force from time to time in relation to the aforesaid matters shall apply to the College, except when altered by the Senate in special relation to the affairs of the College.

(e) The Principal of the University shall be a member of the Board of Governors of the College, and he shall, ex-officio, and as near as the nature and objects of the College will permit, perform the like powers, offices and duties in relation to the government and administration of the College as he ordinarily performs in relation to the University as a whole, together with such other and further duties and powers as may be specially assigned to or conferred upon him from time to time by the Board in relation to the separate interests of the College.

(f) The Bursar and the Registrar of the University shall be the Bursar and the Registrar of the College, respectively, and they shall each of them perform the like powers and duties in relation to the affairs of the College as they ordinarily perform in relation to the affairs of the University and its various constituent bodies.

(g) The Warden of the College shall be appointed in the manner provided in Section 10 of these Statutes for the appointment of Deans, and the Warden, subject always, however, to the supervision and authority of the Principal and to the provisions of these Statutes, shall have and perform all powers and duties necessary and incidental to the following purposes:

(1) To advise and assist all students of the College on all matters affecting the progress of their education and training.

(2) To make and administer all rules and regulations for the proper discipline, deportment and orderly conduct, comfort and good health of students resident in the College, and also for the preservation everywhere of the good character and good name of the College.

(3) To make and administer all rules, regulations and orders for the efficient household management and maintenance of the College residence and of all other premises and places occupied by the College.

(4) To order or superintend the ordering of all provisions, supplies and necessary articles of comfort for the maintenance of the College cuisine, dining halls, apartments and other premises.

- (5) To employ and dismiss all women employees and servants of the College not being officers of instruction or administration.
- (6) To report promptly to the Bursar all necessary repairs and additions to the College property and general equipment.
- (7) To keep full, accurate and detailed records of all business and other transactions of the College covered by the powers and duties specified in this section, and to report the same from time to time as may be required to the Principal, Bursar or other proper officer of the University.
- (8) And generally to act as the chief superintending resident head of the College on all matters affecting its internal government and discipline.

Board of Governors Minutes 24 July, 1919, to 7 June, 1935

1924  
Jan.28

"The Secretary stated that under a Trust Disposition and Statement executed by Lord Strathcona on January 17th, 1914, all the land and buildings thereon facing on Sherbrooke Street and lying between the Royal Victoria College property and University Street and known as the Learmont and Tiffin Properties were given by him to the University for the benefit of the Royal Victoria College. The Secretary added that now that the Royal Victoria College had been incorporated it was desirable that these two properties should be deeded by the University to it. The meeting approved this suggestion and passed the following Resolution:

INASMUCH as this Institution although vested with what are known as the Tiffin and Learmont properties on Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, immediately to the East of University Street under their title deeds, in reality has held them In Trust for the Royal Victoria College, the money with which they were bought having been provided by the late Lord Strathcona with the intention that they form part of the Royal Victoria College property and accrue to its benefit sooner or later.

AND INASMUCH as the said college is now incorporated as a separate corporation it is advisable and proper that The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning should divest itself of the apparent ownership of these properties in favour of the Royal Victoria College.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:--

That Charles James Fleet and John Wardrop Ross, Members of this Institution and Governors of McGill University be and they are hereby authorized and each of them is authorized with power to act jointly or separately to convey the said properties to said Royal Victoria College without consideration in money or for one dollar or other nominal sum, the properties being adjacent and bounded on the north east side by that already vested in said College, the Tiffin property being known as subdivisions A. and B., and the Learmont Property being known as subdivisions C and D of lot. no. 1836 on the Official Plan of the St. Antoine Ward, Montreal, the conveyance to include all rights in a lane and other appurtenances."

- 1924  
April 14 "The Secretary reported that the Learmont and Tiffin Properties had been deeded over by the University to the Royal Victoria College in accordance with the Resolution of the last meeting of the Board." p.268
- 1926  
July 19 "The Meeting agreed that it would be proper to increase the annual charge to the Royal Victoria College for tuition of its students in the Faculty of Arts from \$37,000.00 to \$45,000.00. The Secretary was authorized to do this." p.372
- 1929  
Dec.23 "The following figures compare the Investment Account of the College as it was on May 31st, 1924, (when the investments were taken over from Lord Strathcona's Trustees) and as it is now:--
- |           | May 31, 1924          | %   | December 11, 1929     | %   |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| Bonds     | \$658,080.57          | 55  | \$906,892.46          | 61  |
| Stocks    | 544,470.00            | 45  | 572,429.51            | 38  |
| Mortgages |                       |     | 10,500.00             | 1   |
|           | <u>\$1,202,550.57</u> | 100 | <u>\$1,489,821.97</u> | 100 |
- p.526
- 1930  
Dec.1 "The Meeting approved the following arrangement with the Royal Victoria College,-  
That the University should take all the tuition fees being paid by the students of the College on the understanding that the University pay the teaching salaries including those at present being paid by the College." p.582
- 1935  
Jan.30 Statute XVI quoted (see under Minutes of Board of Governors of the Royal Victoria College, Nov. 3, 1936). pp.757-759
- Board of Governors Minutes, Aug. 22, 1935, to Dec. 13, 1944
- 1936  
July 22 Notice of retirement on Aug. 31, 1937, of Mrs. Vaughan as Warden. p.881
- 1939  
May 9, Joint committee of the Board of Governors and Senate to make a study of the Royal Victoria College p.1027  
Nov.14 p.1055  
and p.1061  
1940 p.1117  
Jan.30
- 1940  
June 11 Report received from the Executive and Finance Committee.  
"Approval of the recommendation of the Royal Victoria College Survey Committee that extensive reconstruction of the College be undertaken, in order to improve its usefulness as a women's residence. The Executive and Finance Committee authorized the Principal to proceed with this reconstruction on the understanding that the aggregate costs would not exceed the estimate of \$88,000 submitted by the architect, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh." p.1123
- 1940  
June 11 Dr. Muriel V. Roscoe appointed as Warden of the Royal Victoria College and Assistant Professor of Botany. pp.1139-1146
- 1941  
Jan.28 Recommendation to postpone reconstruction of the old part of the Royal Victoria College until conditions were more settled. p.1159

- 1941  
Jan.28 The City Authorities and the University's solicitor both contend that the Royal Victoria College as a separate corporation and property owner is not covered by the Act re tax exemption. Representations to be made to the Legislature. p.1162
- 1941  
May 19 "The Principal reported that the Provincial Government had amended Chapter 75 of the Section 55 of the Act 4, Geo. VI, to provide that the Royal Victoria College shall enjoy tax exemptions and privileges identical to those granted the previous year to McGill University and explained that the exemption for the Royal Victoria College would commence with the taxes for year commencing May 1, 1941. p.1173
- 1941  
May 19 Change in policy re resident tutors to include women actively pursuing research studies and scholarship. p.1174 and 1176
- 1942  
May 20 "The Board retroactively approved the policy carried out between June 1, 1936, and May 31, 1942, of charging to the funds of the Royal Victoria College scholarships, bursaries and other financial assistance granted to women students.  
The Principal pointed out that Senate made this recommendation in 1936, but it was never transmitted to the Board. He also stated that the practice was not entirely satisfactory, and he hoped at a later date to present to the Board a more appropriate policy for the future." p.1226
- 1943  
Oct.13 Report from the Committee on University Needs:-  
"Careful consideration was given to the need for expanding the facilities of the Royal Victoria College, in order to provide accommodation for a larger number of women students, and your Committee recommends:  
i That the University endeavour to obtain the Macfarlane property at the corner of Shuter St. and Sherbrooke St.  
ii That sketch plans of the whole area from University St. to Shuter St., as a unit be prepared, so that early construction will not preclude optimum utilisation of the area at a later stage."  
The matter of acquisition of the Macfarlane property was then referred to the Real Estate and Investment Committee for consideration and report and request for sketch or block plans of the proposed expansion to be prepared. p.1334
- 1944  
Feb.9 "The following report of the Real Estate Investment Committee was presented by Dr. J. W. Ross and after some discussion it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the property at 527 Sherbrooke St. W. be purchased by the Royal Victoria College for the requested sum of \$92,500.  
Two meetings were held by the Real Estate Investment Committee, one on November 24th and the other on January 14th, to consider the purchase of the property at 527 Sherbrooke St. West by the Royal Victoria College. The matter had been referred to the committee by the Board of Governors which had received the recommendation from the Needs Committee that the property be purchased.  
At the first meeting the Committee authorized the Principal and the Bursar to negotiate with the owners and as a result an offer was submitted to the last meeting from Mr. James R. Beattie to sell the property to the Royal Victoria College for \$92,500. The assessed

value of the property was stated to be \$92,000 and the area of the land 32,073 square feet.

The Committee discussed this offer at considerable length and it was moved, seconded and unanimously resolved to recommend to the Board of Governors that the property be purchased by the Royal Victoria College for the requested sum of \$92,500.

The Committee is of the opinion that the University should not risk losing the property by holding out for a lower price and that the offered price compares very favourably with the price recently paid for 3415-19 University Street." p.1373

"Needs Committee Report

To permit the long-range development of the Royal Victoria College the University must acquire the adjoining property at the corner of Sherbrooke and Shuter Streets, and the Real Estate Investment Committee recommends that this be done immediately at a cost of \$92,500.00". p.1376

1944 Approval of McLennan Hall as an annex of Royal Victoria College  
April 26 i.e. to house women students. p.1392

Governors Minutes - Royal Institution for the  
Advancement of Learning and Royal Victoria College  
January 10, 1945, to June 16, 1948

1945 Approval of alterations to provide residential accommodation for  
Feb.14 eleven extra students (\$2,207.) p.1506

1945 Decision to operate Strathcona Hall as an annex to the Royal  
May 9 Victoria College until the end of the war with Japan. p.1524

1945 With the acute shortage of residential accommodation for women  
Sept.12 students at the Royal Victoria College the Board "recommended that  
Mr. E. I. Barott, Architect, be appointed to explore the area sur-  
rounding the College with a view to submitting a plan for the com-  
prehensive development of the site". p.1584

1945 Decided to recommend to the Board (1) "That Mr. E. I. Barott  
Nov.14 be asked to expedite his plans for the expansion of the Royal Victoria  
College" and (2) "That the Real Estate Investment Committee be in-  
structed to explore the possibility of acquiring suitable houses  
which may be rented for the purpose of student residences". p.1612

1946 Decided by the Committee that the plans for an extension of the  
Feb.13 College need further study. p.1665

1946 Revised estimates considered. - First stage (137 students'  
Mar.13 and 35 maids' rooms) to cost \$584,000; second stage to include  
swimming pool, gymnasium and an additional 65 students' rooms to cost  
\$330,050; - Total costs \$914,050. Committee considered it should be  
possible to work out a return of 4% on the scheme. Requested auth-  
ority for the Architect to prepare working drawings and call for  
tenders. pp.1678-1679

1946 A. N. A. House to be used as an Annex of the Royal Victoria  
Sept.11 College (to house 40 women veterans). p.1729  
Industrial Food Services to operate kitchen and dining rooms. p.1730  
Alterations to kitchen and dining room accommodation.  
Estimate of \$124,700. p.1732

- 1947 R. V. C. residences, gymnasium and pool (estimated \$863,000)  
 Oct.8 deferred for reason of costs.  
 R. V. C. Infirmary (estimate \$5,340) Funds authorized; in progress.  
 R. V. C. kitchens (estimate \$124,700) Funds authorized; in progress. p.1927
- 1948 Estimates for R. V. C. Extension referred back to Principal and  
 Feb.11 Architect for further study. p.2038
- 1948 Revised plans for R. V. C. Extension to house 161 students.  
 April 14 Were accepted (capital costs, \$449,350; furnishings, \$114,740;  
 fees \$29,208; linen, etc., \$13,823 - Total \$607,121. Strathcona Hall  
 and A. N. A. House not to be available after 1948-1949 session. Thus  
 space for 70 students from Strathcona Hall and 40 from A. N. A. House  
 would be needed. Mr. Barott, the Architect, authorized to prepare  
 working plans and specifications, and tenders to be called. p.2065
- 1948 House at 527 Sherbrooke St. W. to be called Donalda House.  
 May 12 Approval given for this house to be converted at cost of \$4,300  
 to house 42 to 45 women veteran students as a temporary measure  
 until the new R. V. C. extension is ready. p.2081

Governors Minutes - Royal Institution for the  
 Advancement of Learning and Royal Victoria College  
 September 29, 1948, to June 21, 1950

- 1948 Immediate construction of the extension of the Royal Victoria  
 Oct.13 College approved at an estimated overall cost of \$700,000. The gym-  
 nasium and swimming pool section not being built now because of  
 high costs. p.2140
- 1949 Residence for women in the Graduate and Professional Faculties  
 April 13 and Schools at McLennan Hall approved. pp.2245-2246
- 1949 527 Sherbrooke St. W. (Donalda House) demolished. Alterations  
 Sept.14 in Main Hall (Old Building). p.2318
- 1949 Inspection of Extension by Board of Governors, Alumnae and  
 Nov.9 University Staff on Oct. 26. p.2355
- 1950 "The Committee approved an arrangement whereby the construction  
 April 12 costs of the Royal Victoria College residence extension will be  
 charged to capital accounts as follows: first to the net profits  
 realized from the sale of R. V. C. investments, second to the Re-  
 serve for Depreciation on Building and Equipment, and the remainder  
 to the General Endowment Funds of the College. Interest at 4%  
 per annum on the whole cost of the extension would be charged against  
 residence operations and credited to endowment income of the College.  
 Depreciation of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum would also continue to be charged." p.2438

Governors Minutes - Royal Institution for the  
 Advancement of Learning and Royal Victoria College  
 June 7, 1955, to December 12, 1957

- 1956 City of Montreal's decision to expropriate a small triangle of  
 April 11 R. V. C. land to widen Sherbrooke St. p.3546
- 1956 Royal Trust Co. authorized to represent the University re the  
 Sept.12 foregoing. p.3617

- 1956  
Nov.21 Anonymous donor promised a swimming pool to the R. V. C.,  
cost not to exceed \$250,000 (gymnasium not included). Mr. Galt  
Durnford appointed architect and Mr. Brian Perry as consulting  
engineer. p.3658
- 1957 Discussion re nature of the pool. p.3716  
Feb.3 and  
and p.3772  
June 19
- 1957 R. V. C. Swimming Pool - authority to order working drawings  
Dec.12 and call for tenders. p.3858

Governors Minutes - Royal Institution for the Advance-  
ment of Learning and Royal Victoria College  
January 13, 1958, to

- 1958 Contract for swimming pool awarded J. S. Hewson Co. for \$260,000.  
Oct.8
- 1960 Total donations for swimming pool from all sources \$271,859.38.  
Feb.18 (Authorized expenditure \$265,767.00).





ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE  
AND THE GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Royal Victoria College - Special Announcement for 1899-1900

"Under reference to the Announcement of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University (copies of which may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University), the regulations for Entrance Examinations, etc., may be summarized as follows:-

1. All students of the Royal Victoria College must register as students of McGill University.
2. Students of the Royal Victoria College are classified as Undergraduates (proceeding to the degree of B.A. or of B.Sc.), and Partial Students. The former follow the full curriculum and wear the academic dress. The latter take what classes they may select, subject to the approval of the Professors, and do not wear the academic dress.
3. Students in attendance on what has hitherto been known as the Donaldda Special Course for Women" will hereafter be received as students of the Royal Victoria College, whether resident or non-resident.
4. Candidates for admission to the First Year as Undergraduates are required, unless otherwise qualified, to pass the First Year Entrance Examination of the University.
  - (a) Except in special cases, no candidate will be admitted to the First Year Entrance Examination unless she is at least sixteen years of age, and produces a certificate to that effect, if deemed necessary.
  - (b) Any candidate who fails in one and not more than one subject at the September Entrance Examination may pass an equivalent examination at Christmas, or at the following Sessional Examinations, in the precise part of the subject in which she failed.
5. The First Year Examination (for candidates taking the B.A. or B.Sc. course) will be held for women students in the Royal Victoria College on 14th September, 1899. The subjects of the Entrance Examination for the B.A. course are:- "

The Royal Victoria College for Women - 1902-1903 Announcement

"By the opening of this Institution (in 1899) the opportunity of residence and college life was given to women students of McGill University, working in accordance with the system previously organized in the Special Course in Arts, but under greatly improved conditions. A share in the advantages of college life is now offered also to the non-resident women-students of the University, who are students of the Royal Victoria College. Fresh elements have been added in the organization of a Musical Department, under the direction of Miss Clara Lichtenstein, and in the institution of Resident Lady Tutors. These additions are in accordance with the general aim of the College, viz., the higher education of women, and mainly to qualify them to take degrees in Arts (including Pure Science), and to provide them with instruction in those branches of a liberal education necessary thereto and in such other subjects as may from time to time be determined.

The College being a residential College for the Women-Students of McGill University, its students, both Undergraduates and Partial, follow the courses in Arts and Pure Science offered by the University. Lectures are given by the Professors and Lecturers of the University, either in the College or in the University buildings, and students attend the University Laboratories for practical instruction. In addition to the instruction given in lectures and laboratory practice, the students of the Royal Victoria College are assisted in their studies by the Resident Tutors."

Pages 5-6

"Students of the Royal Victoria College are admitted to the courses in Arts of the McGill University (on identical terms with men, but mainly in separate classes), and also to the Architectural, Freehand Drawing, and Modelling Classes in Applied Science (See the University Calendar). Students are classified as Undergraduates, Conditioned Students, or Partial Students. Undergraduates are required to pass the Matriculation Examination of the University; can proceed to the degree of B.A. or B.Sc.; and wear academic dress. Partial students are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination; may take, subject to the approval of the Professors, what classes they choose; and do not wear academic dress. Partial students cannot proceed to a degree.

Attendance at lectures is obligatory on all students". Page 8.

"All students are required to register as students of McGill University.

All students, as students of McGill University and of the Royal Victoria College, observe the regulations laid down by the Faculty of Arts, and such as may be from time to time added by the Council of the College.

Students are required to enter on the Roll Book at the College their names, home addresses, and addresses in Montreal.

- The privileges of non-resident students of the College include the use of the Library and Reading-rooms between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday.

The Warden's business hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; at other times by special appointment.

The Warden will be glad to meet all students at the beginning of the session, and to discuss their plan of work then and at any time during the session.

Arrangements will be made by the Resident Tutors to give assistance to students requiring it in certain subjects.

The Household Order will be communicated to those making enquiries as to the conditions of residence." Page 9.

Up to 1916, the Calendars stated:-  
"A share in the advantages of College life is now offered also to the non-resident women-students of the University, who are students of the Royal Victoria College."

The Calendar - 1923

"Admission and Instruction - The College, being a College of McGill University, and its students being registered in the Faculty of Arts, they are required to comply with the regulations concerning discipline and instruction, made by the University and Faculty, and, in addition, with such regulations as may be made for the Royal Victoria College" ..... "Applications for admission should be addressed to the Warden, Royal Victoria College, Montreal". Pages 179-181.

Until 1924, the General Announcement stated: "Residence in the (Royal Victoria) College is open to graduate students, undergraduates, conditioned undergraduates and, in exceptional circumstances, to partial students." In 1925, the words "conditioned undergraduates" were omitted. From 1924 to 1947 the General Announcement further stated "Rooms are not reserved for students whose standing at the end of the session does not entitle them to proceed to the next year."

General Announcement - 1927

"Students not residing with their parents or guardians in Montreal and who do not apply for residence in the College are required to submit

their plans for residence in writing to the Warden and to obtain written approval.

Following this, there were several requests for the Warden to approve residence in apartments. Correspondence with the Principal and the Dean (acting for the Principal) emphasized that no such approval could be granted, and the clarification of the position was contained in the next year's announcement.

#### General Announcement - 1928

"Students are required to enter on the roll book of the College, their names, home addresses, and addresses in Montreal. Students not residing with their parents or guardians in Montreal are expected to apply for residence at the College. Those who do not so apply are required to submit their plans for residence to the Warden and to obtain written approval. No sanction can be given to establishment of students in apartments or elsewhere unless such households are presided over by a parent or other responsible person approved by the University."

Subsequent alterations in the text referring to residence are as follows:-

#### General Announcements: 1942-1947

"Rooms are not reserved for students whose standing at the end of the session does not entitle them to proceed to the next year."

#### General Announcement - 1943

"Students not residing with their parents or guardians should apply for residence in the Royal Victoria College ..... or consult with the Warden with regard to living outside. A list of approved boarding houses with details of rooms, prices, etc., may be consulted at the Royal Victoria College. All women students living out of residence must obtain the Warden's written approval of their living arrangements and no student may change her lodging without the written consent of the Warden.

No sanction can be given to establishments of students in apartments or elsewhere unless such households are presided over by a parent or other responsible person approved by the Warden."

#### General Announcements: 1949 to the present

"The Royal Victoria College has the responsibility for residence for all women undergraduates whose homes are not in Montreal. Only in exceptional cases may an undergraduate who is not residing with her parents or guardian live out of residence, and then only with the Warden's written approval.

All women students whose homes are not in Montreal must make application for residence in the College, as well as for a Faculty or School,

before their academic applications can be considered."

"Before a student can be officially accepted for residence, she must fulfil all the entrance requirements of McGill University, be acceptable for a full course leading to a degree or diploma, and comply with the health regulations."

"Admission is based on scholarship, character, health and general promise."



# ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL



## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT AND RESIDENCE RULES

1961-62



# ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL



## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT AND RESIDENCE RULES

1961-62

Here is your copy of the Royal Victoria College Rule Book. We expect you to have studied it thoroughly *before* your arrival here. Any questions you may have will be answered at that time.

### INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

In case of family illness or an emergency, parents are advised to contact:

Mrs. Petitclair, the Assistant Warden, between 8.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. at VI. 4-6311, local 425.

or

Dr. Roscoe, the Warden, between 10.30 p.m. and 8.30 a.m. at VI. 4-7115.

In case either Dr. Roscoe or Mrs. Petitclair cannot be reached directly, it is advisable to telephone the Information Desk, VI. 4-6311, local 236, between 8.30 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. or the night Porter at VI. 4-6762 between 10.30 p.m. and 8.30 a.m. and ask to have one of the above persons located.

All mail should be addressed as follows:

Royal Victoria College,  
555 Sherbrooke St. W.,  
Montreal 2, P.Q.

Delivery of any mail sent to McGill University (even with the inclusion of Royal Victoria College in the address) is delayed by one to two days.

Please note the Weekend Permission Slip on the last page of the Rule Book which must be signed by parents or guardians before students will be granted weekend leaves.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

The College Staff .....	5
The House Committee and Donaldas .....	6
Foreword .....	7
General Information .....	8
Housekeeping .....	9
Fire Regulations .....	16
Dining Room and Cafeteria .....	17
Medical and Nursing Services .....	19
The Library .....	21
Administration and House Government .....	22
Weekend Permission Slip (detachable) .....	...

# ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

## *Staff 1961-1962*

Warden	Muriel V. Roscoe, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Macdonald Professor of Botany, McGill University.
Assistant Warden	Mrs. Marjorie I. Petitchair, B.A. (Carleton, U.S.A.), A.M. (Radcliffe)
Assistant Warden	Margaret Masten, B.Sc.(Ed.) (Boston)
Secretary to the Warden	Dorothy Brooks
Assistant Secretary	Mrs. Mae Macmillan
Resident Assistants	Ellen FitzPatrick, A.B. (Radcliffe) Patricia Holt, B.Sc. (McGill) Vita Land, B.Sc. (McGill) Heather MacLeod Penelope Otton Heidi Rumscheidt, B.Sc. (Bishop's) Barbara Simons, B.A. (McGill) Eleanor Webster, B.Sc.N. (McGill) R.N. Mary Jane Whiting
Nurse	.....
Assistant Nurse	Jeannine Valdron, R.N.
Housekeeper	Ina S. Ellis
Assistant Housekeeper	Irene Wright
Dietitian	Ruth Sinclair, B.Sc. (Columbia)
Librarian	Helen Hague, B.A., B.L.S. (McGill)
Assistant Librarian	Mrs. Paola Tomaszuk, D.-es-L. (Turin), B.L.S. (McGill)

*House Committee*

President	Noel Thun
Vice-President	Anne Dawson
Secretary	Sheena Macpherson
Treasurer	(to be elected)
Social Convenor	Doreen Lebreton
4th Year Representative	Barbara Jack
3rd Year Representative	(to be elected)
2nd Year Representative	Betsy Rowzee
1st Year Representative	(to be elected)

*Yearbook Editor*

Isabel Pilkington

*Donalds*

Merirose Allen	Margaret MacLean
Mary Kate Green	Isabel Pilkington
Joan Henson	Donna Stevens
Barbara Jack	Stephanie Stevenson
	Ann Wilson

## YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STUDENT

From the time of your enrolment in the first year until graduation, you as a student of the Royal Victoria College enjoy marked privileges. You also accept certain responsibilities. These responsibilities include honest and consistent application to your academic work, the observance of all College and Student Government regulations, and the maintenance of high standards of personal conduct so as to uphold both your own good name and that of the College.

# THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

## Part 1

The main building of the Royal Victoria College was erected in 1899 under the terms of the endowment created by the late Rt. Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal for the education of women at McGill University. A west wing was added in 1930-31 and an east wing in 1948-49. In all, the College provides residence accommodation for 313 students.

McLennan Hall, 3480 Ontario Avenue, is also part of the College and provides residence for 24 students. The R.V.C. Annex, 1009 Sherbrooke Street West, was opened in September 1959, and provides additional accommodation for 20 students.

All women undergraduates registered at McGill University are automatically members of the Royal Victoria College, whether in residence or not, and are required by the University to complete the supplementary registration forms of the Royal Victoria College.

The activities of all women students center in the College, which contains a separate library, gymnasium facilities, swimming pool, cafeteria, health offices and accommodation for the Women's Union, as well as residential quarters and the College Offices.

The Warden has general supervision over all the academic activities of the women students. Under the University statutes, she is responsible for "the preservation everywhere of the good character and good name of the College". To this end she has jurisdiction over all women's extracurricular activities.

### OPENING AND CLOSING OF RESIDENCE

- Sept. 5th — 3rd, 4th and 5th year Physical and Occupational Therapy students.
- Sept. 7th — 3rd and 4th year Physical Education students.
- Sept. 15th — All 1st year students.
- Sept. 19th — New upper year students.
- Sept. 20th — Upper year Arts and 4th year Education students.
- Sept. 21st — Upper year Science, Engineering, Architecture, Basic Nursing, and second year Physical and Occupational Therapy students.
- Sept. 22nd — Upper year Commerce students.

Students cannot enter residence before the dates specified.

All students other than Seniors are required by regulation of the Board of Governors to leave within 48 hours after their last

examination for the year. Only in very exceptional circumstances, and by written request to the Warden, can students have permission to stay after this time. Seniors are required to leave within 24 hours after Convocation.

Charges for board and residence cover the period of the University session (Arts and Science) exclusive of the Christmas holiday. In exceptional circumstances, students may be accommodated in residence during the Christmas holidays. Students who are in residence for any period additional to those listed above for purposes of instruction, practice teaching, examinations, etc. are charged at the rate of \$3.50 per day.

### **ROOM DEPOSITS**

A deposit of \$25.00 is required to reserve a room for the next session. Returning students must make this deposit not later than May 1st in order to hold their room. The deposit will be refunded to any student who withdraws before July 1st. Rooms are not reserved for students whose standing at the end of the session does not meet the standards of the College.

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## **Part 2**

### **HOUSEKEEPING**

#### **I. STUDENTS' ROOMS**

Students must at all times be aware of the fact that their bedrooms face city streets, and that even windows facing the courtyard may be seen by the general public. Accordingly, every student must be meticulous about closing her window blind at night. Failure to do this on the part of one student attracts undesirable attention to the College. Students are also reminded that they may not sit on window sills or lean out of windows to speak to passers by.

#### **ROOMS AND FURNISHINGS**

In the Royal Victoria College there are 279 single and 17 double rooms. They are furnished with the following: bed, pillow, bureau, desk, bookcase, desk chair, wastebasket, study lamp. Blankets (2), sheets, pillow cases and towels are provided. Students should supply their own bed-spread, bureau scarf and drapes.

Since it is very difficult for students to clean large rugs in bedrooms, it is suggested that they refrain from bringing these, or any additional furniture, from home.



## CARE OF ROOMS

Each student is responsible for making her bed and for the cleaning and care of her own room. It is expected that she will keep her room reasonably tidy and attractive and, in this respect each student is expected to cooperate fully with the housekeeping department.

### Please Note

1. Reasonable care of all College rooms and furnishings is expected of every student. No nails, tacks, screws or pins may be driven into the walls or woodwork. No glue, scotch tape or other adhesive material may be used for securing posters, pictures, etc., to the walls. Special adhesive discs and picture hooks may be obtained at the Housekeeper's Office for a small charge. A fine of \$5.00 will be collected for any single infringement of these rules.

2. College furniture may not be removed at any time from the students' rooms.

3. No articles or packages may be left on the sills outside the windows.

4. Pets are not allowed in students' rooms.

5. Animal specimens from the zoological labs. may not be brought into the College at any time for the purpose of dissection or study.

## MONEY

The College does not assume responsibility for money, jewellery or personal property in students' rooms. All students are especially requested to open a bank account immediately on arrival in Montreal. Money can then be deposited or transferred directly to the account. Doors must be kept locked at all times.

## KEYS

Every student is provided with a key for her room and her mail box, which are obtained on arrival. Since the room key serves for both room and cupboard, but the general pass-key used on the floors opens the room only, students are advised to keep valuables locked in cupboards.

The sum of \$2.00 is charged for room and mail box keys and is refunded at the end of the year when the keys are surrendered.

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Each room is provided with a study lamp and wall or overhead light. Room charges include light up to a maximum of 180 watts. Accordingly this amount cannot be exceeded. No students may

have a lamp of more than 100 watts, or a tri-lamp. The use of sun-ray lamp bulbs is forbidden for health reasons. Infringement of the above rules will incur a \$5.00 fine and confiscation of the lamp.

2. Radios must be kept turned low during quiet hours.

3. Television sets are not permitted in students' rooms.

4. Other electrical appliances (hot plates, waffle irons, kettles, percolators, toasters, irons, heaters, sun lamps, fans, hair driers and curlers, heating pads, electric blankets, etc.) **may not be used in the rooms.** Cords may never be placed under rugs. These rulings are demanded by fire regulations and must be rigidly adhered to.

5. Students must turn off all electric energy-consuming appliances, with special reference to room lights and electric-iron plugs, when not in use.

## HEATING

Students are not permitted to turn off radiators. Particular attention is drawn to this ruling which is made because of the danger of freezing the coils and subsequent damage by flooding as well as because of the difficulty in securing radiator replacements.

## II. COMMON ROOMS

Common rooms are for the use of *all* resident students. Students are expected to be considerate of others at all times and especially when entertaining. They are individually responsible for the behaviour of their guests and for care of the furnishings.

### 1. DRAWING ROOM

Situated at the west end of the main corridor in the West Wing. This room is for the exclusive use of resident students. Guests will be permitted here only when coffee is served (after dinner every night except Saturday and on Sunday after the noon meal).

### 2. LOUNGE

Situated on the south side of the main corridor in the East wing. This room is open after 4.00 p.m. and may be used by students for entertaining. Coffee is served here after dinner every night except Sunday. The Lounge is open until 1.00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday nights.

### 3. COMMON ROOM

Situated in the Main building opposite the elevator. This room is reserved for day students during the day and is used for meetings and other women's activities (resident and non-resident) during the evening. The Common Room is open until 1:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday nights.

House meetings are held here, and arrangements must be made in advance with the Office to reserve this room for other official meetings.

#### 4. NOOKS

Four small rooms on the East Wing corridor used for entertaining.

#### 5. CLUB ROOM

Situated at the end of the main corridor in the East Wing. This room is open all day for students to entertain friends.

#### 6. CARD ROOM

Situated in the East Wing next to the door leading to the first floor residence and elevator.

#### 7. MUSIC ROOM

Situated opposite the card room in the East Wing. There is a record player with a collection of records here which belongs to the R.V.C. Students' Society and may be used by the students at any time.

#### 8. PRACTICE ROOM

Situated on the ground floor in the West Wing, opposite the north end of the drawing room. The piano may be used for practicing by resident students.

#### 9. RECEPTION ROOM

Situated in the Main Building to the east of the entrance hall. This is a waiting room for callers and may *never* be used by students for entertaining.

#### 10. MEN'S CLOAKROOM

Situated in the Main Building on the corridor leading to the West Wing. Students are asked to see that men guests leave their overcoats here when visiting the College.

#### 11. PING-PONG ROOM

Located on the ground floor East Wing and open to resident students only. With special permission students may give private parties in this room, but arrangements must be made with the Office well in advance.

#### 12. SKI ROOMS

Located in the Main Building opposite the cafeteria and on the ground floor of the East Wing. These rooms are for storage of skis. Under no circumstances may skis be taken to students' rooms.

### 13. RADIOS, RECORD PLAYERS AND TELEVISION

Radios and record players are located in the drawing room, music room and common room. These may be played at any time but the volume must be controlled.

### 14. PIANOS

There are pianos in the following rooms which may be played by students at the times indicated.

Drawing room .....	8 - 9 a.m., 1 - 2 p.m., 5 - 8 p.m.
Lounge and common room ....	5 - 8 p.m.
Club room .....	8 - 9 a.m., 1 - 2 p.m., 5 - 8 p.m.
Ping-pong and practice rooms	at any time
Gym and Class room 12 .....	not for the use of students.

## III. ENTERTAINING

1. Gentlemen may be entertained *only* in the lounge, common room, club room, nooks, card room and music room.

2. All rooms for entertaining are closed at 10.30 p.m. except on Fridays and Saturdays when the Lounge and Common Room remain open until 1.00 a.m. and the other rooms until 11.30 p.m. Residents having guests must see that they leave the College by 10.30 p.m. (1.00 a.m. Fridays and Saturdays).

3. Guests may use the common rooms only when accompanied by a resident student.

## IV. SWIMMING POOL

The Royal Victoria College Swimming Pool, a very welcome gift to the College, was opened in 1959. Recreational swimming facilities are available to all women students at McGill, regardless of their swimming proficiency. Instruction is provided by the Department of Physical Education for beginners, synchronized swimmers and divers. It is hoped that all non-swimming students will take advantage of the instruction periods and learn to swim. Pool hours and regulations are posted.

## V. MISCELLANEOUS

### 1. INFORMATION DESK

This is a very busy area of the College and many students are inclined to expect too much of the receptionists. To make services more efficient, students are requested to cooperate in every way. They should never loiter at the desk or add unnecessarily to the work of the receptionist on duty.

Students are not permitted to leave messages at the desk, but must send them through the house mail.

The Information Desk looks after all deliveries (parcels, cleaning, telegrams, etc.) and during the day all telephone calls coming into the residence are intercepted at the desk by means of a multiple line key.

## 2. BUZZER SYSTEM

Each student has a buzzer in her room (located near the door) by which she is notified of callers or telephone calls. One buzz indicates a phone call; the student should answer by buzzing back *once* and then going to the nearest phone to receive her call. Two buzzes indicate a visitor, in which case the student should buzz back *twice* before going to the reception room. Under no circumstances should a student answer her own buzzer, or someone else's buzzer, without going to the telephone or the Reception Room.

## 3. DELIVERIES

All parcels are delivered to the information desk. Students should not have purchases sent C.O.D. For cleaning, laundry, etc., the exact amount of money should be left at the desk in a sealed envelope clearly marked with all particulars, including the student's name. The information desk is not allowed to handle money except under these circumstances. Messengers are not allowed to wait in the College.

## 4. OVERNIGHT GUESTS

Students are not allowed to have overnight guests in their rooms. However it is possible for students to reserve the guest suite for \$3.50 a night. Permission to have an overnight guest must be requested in writing at the Secretary's Office well in advance.

Meal tickets may be purchased for guests in the usual way. Guests should be advised that they must return to the College by 2.30 a.m. Monday-Saturday, and by midnight on Sunday, when the doors are locked.

## 5. MOTOR VEHICLES

No undergraduate living in residence may keep an automobile in Montreal.

## 6. TELEPHONES

The College is equipped with pay telephones. From 10.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m. no calls may be received on the floors. Emergency calls **ONLY** may be received through the porter at VIctor 4-6762, between 10.30 p.m. and 8.30 a.m.

**IN CASE OF FAMILY ILLNESS OR EMERGENCY, PARENTS ARE ADVISED TO CONTACT:**

a. THE ASSISTANT WARDEN BETWEEN 8.30 A.M. AND 10.30 P.M. AT VI. 4-6311, LOCAL 425.

b. DR. ROSCOE, THE WARDEN, BETWEEN 10.30 P.M. AND 8.30 A.M. AT VI. 4-7115.

In case either Dr. Roscoe or Mrs. Petitclair cannot be reached directly, it is advisable to phone the information desk, VI. 4-6311, local 236 between 8.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. or the night porter at VI. 4-6762 between 10.30 p.m. and 8.30 a.m. and ask to have one of them located.

#### 7. GARDEN

There is pleasant recreational space at the rear of the College. The use of the grounds is limited to this quadrangle. It is forbidden to take College blankets and pillows outside.

#### 8. STORAGE

The College will not accept for storage during the summer trunks, boxes, furniture or furnishings of students.

(Exceptions to this rule may be made for students from a distance who are not returning to their homes. Such students must have permission from the office to be allowed to leave a trunk or regulation storage boxes to the maximum number of three, suitably tagged with the owner's name and address. The College does not hold itself responsible for their safety.)

#### 9. SKIS

Skis must at all times be kept in the ski room. Students returning to the College after skiing must take their skis directly to the ski room and never to their own rooms.

The College accepts no responsibility for skis left during the summer vacation. If the student elects to leave skis, these must be tied together, tagged with the owner's name, and left in the ski room. Any skis not so tagged will be removed and disposed of.

#### 10. LAUNDRIES

Adequately equipped laundries are available in the College. They may not be used after 10.30 p.m., Monday through Saturday, nor after 7.00 p.m. Sunday.

Students are not permitted to employ laundresses in the residences. There are automatic washing machines in the laundry rooms on the first and second floors of the East Wing and the ground floor of the West Wing.

#### 11. MAIL

Students should make sure that their mail is addressed as follows:

Royal Victoria College,  
555 Sherbrooke St. W.,  
Montreal 2, Que.

Any mail sent to McGill University (even with the inclusion of Royal Victoria College in the address) is delayed by one to two days.

## 12. STORM WINDOWS

These are put on each fall in every student's room and they are *not* to be taken off during the year.

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## Part 3

### FIRE REGULATIONS

#### GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

1. Students are expected to exercise precaution in the disposal of lighted matches and cigarettes, and in the use of electrical equipment (see page 10).

2. Smoking in elevators is positively forbidden.

3. Waste paper baskets must not be used as ashtrays.

4. Doors of rooms leading to fire-escapes must remain unlocked at all times, and window-sills must be kept clear.

5. Students should familiarize themselves as to the location of fire alarms, extinguishers and exits.

#### SIGNAL

Continuous ringing of the fire-alarm bell.

#### PROCEDURE IN CASE OF FIRE

1. Close the windows and leave the doors open.

2. At night, leave on the lights.

3. Put on a coat and a sensible pair of shoes.

4. The building must be cleared. Residents in the three parts of the building should use the nearest stairs (NOT ELEVATORS) and proceed to the following exits as follows:

(a) Main Building—the main front entrance.

(b) West Wing—the door opposite the Administrative offices.

(c) East Wing—South half of building to goods entrance doors—North half of building to ground floor telephone.

5. Student fire-wardens are officially appointed, and their instructions must be obeyed.

## Part 4

### DINING ROOM AND CAFETERIA

#### BREAKFAST

Served in the cafeteria —

Monday - Saturday ..... 8 - 8.50 a.m.

Sunday ..... 9 - 9.50 a.m.

Students are reminded that they must be properly attired for breakfast and may not wear blue jeans or pyjamas under a coat, slippers, head scarves, or curlers in the cafeteria. This applies every day except Sunday, when slacks may be worn. Students are requested to be neatly dressed at all times.

Gentlemen may not be invited to breakfast.

#### LUNCH AND SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER

Served in the dining room —

Monday - Saturday ..... 1.00 p.m.

Sunday supper ..... 6.00 p.m.

Students may enter and leave the dining room as they wish.

#### DINNER

Served in the dining room —

Monday - Saturday ..... 6.30 p.m.

Sunday ..... 1.15 p.m.

Students may not enter the dining room until after the head table and may not be excused before the head table leaves, except by special permission. Students may ask the Warden's permission to leave by speaking to her in the Staff lounge (East Wing) at 6.25 p.m. Students will remain standing until grace has been said.

On Saturday nights students may leave when they wish. Grace will be said by a senior student.

Students are expected to be neatly dressed for dinner. Socks may not be worn in the dining room at night.

#### DINNER LINE-UP

In effect before dinner and on Sunday at noon. The four year representatives to the House Committee are officially responsible for looking after the line-up and their instructions are to be obeyed.

Seniors — line up inside the dining room door.

Juniors — line up on either side of the dining room door.

Sophomores — line up behind the Juniors.

Freshies — line up behind the Juniors and Sophomores.



## GUESTS

Students may have guests for lunch or dinner. Meal tickets **must** be purchased from the Head Waitress in the Dining Room ten minutes before the regular meal hour. Students must not seat their guests at a table until they have purchased a ticket.

## PLEASE NOTE

1. Students are reminded that since meal prices in the Dining Room and Cafeteria are subsidized by the College, it is not permissible for them to invite the same guest too frequently.
2. Students are reminded that it is forbidden to remove dishes or cutlery from the dining room, cafeteria, coffee rooms or lounges.
3. Students are responsible for the behaviour of their guests at all times.
4. Gentlemen may not enter the dining room unless they are suitably attired (jackets and ties).

## Part 5

### MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The Student Health Services of the Department of Health and Social Medicine, McGill University, is available to all students of the College. Details of this Service may be found in the General Announcement of the University.

Director.....	Dr. Percy Vivian
Medical Officer for Women.....	Dr. M. Dorothea Mellor
Resident Nurse .....	
Assistant Nurse.....	Miss Jeannine Valdron

#### MEDICAL SERVICES

The Student Health Service provides a consultative service throughout the session. Complete medical examinations are carried out on entrance, and on other occasions. Yearly chest X-rays are compulsory for every student attending the University.

Minor illnesses and accidents are treated by the College Medical Officer.

The more serious medical and all surgical conditions requiring hospital care will be referred to the physician or surgeon of the student's choice. In all such cases, the Health Service will be guided by the wishes of parents and family physicians.

Doctors other than those of the Student Health Service are not permitted to attend patients in the College.

Students must not consult private practitioners on their own initiative; permission to do so must first be obtained from the college Medical Officer.

Students under the care of a private practitioner who require hospitalization will report this fact to the College Medical Officer before entering hospital.

Only those students who have been referred to a hospital by the Student Health Service are entitled to hospital benefits as set forth in the General Announcement.

#### NURSING SERVICES

1. The Health Office is open Monday to Friday, 8.30 a.m. — 5.00 p.m. and Saturday, 8.30 a.m. — 12.30 p.m. All illness is to be reported in person when possible during these hours.

For cases of emergency only, after office hours, the name of the nurse "on call" and where she may be reached is posted on the Health Office door.

2. The Royal Victoria College Infirmary is located on the second floor of the Main Building. Infirmary services are provided for resident students who require bed care. Admission to the Infirmary is by the Nurse on duty on the advice of the College physician. Students will not be permitted to remain in their rooms when ill, nor will trays be sent to students' rooms.
3. With the permission of the nurse, students may visit friends in the Infirmary at the following hours:  
1.30 — 2.00 p.m.  
7.00 — 8.00 p.m.
4. No absence slips are issued to students unless illness has been reported to the Nurse. Any case of illness must be reported promptly.

#### ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Any student who has an infectious illness or who comes from a house in which there has been an infectious illness may not enter or return to the College unless the regulations of the Provincial Department of Health are observed. In all such cases the Warden must be notified and official consent secured.

All students entering the University for the first time are required according to Provincial regulations to present a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination within seven years, or of insusceptibility to vaccine within five years.

## Part 6

### THE LIBRARY

#### REGULATIONS

1. All students **must** register at the R.V.C. Library as well as at the Redpath Library.
2. Hours: Monday to Friday: 8.45 a.m. — 5.30 p.m.  
8.00 p.m. — 10.30 p.m.  
Saturday: 9.00 a.m. — 12 noon  
Sunday: 2.30 p.m. — 5.00 p.m.
3. Dictionaries, encyclopaedias and atlases are strictly reference books. Except by special arrangement with the librarian these and other reference books must not be taken from the library.
4. Other books are lent for different periods depending upon the demand. The date due is stamped on a slip at the back of the book.
  - (a) "Strict Reserve" are books in special demand and circulate overnight only or for the week-end. They must be returned by 1.00 p.m.
  - (b) One or two day books may be taken out anytime during the day but should be returned by 1.00 p.m. on the day they are due. There is a fine of ten cents for each day these books are overdue.
  - (c) Ordinary books circulate for a week with the privilege of renewal if not in demand. A fine of five cents a day is imposed for each overdue book.
5. Books may be taken from the library only after they have been charged at the delivery desk. This includes books taken out to the reading room.
6. Writing or making any mark upon the book belonging to the library is forbidden.
7. First year students are requested not to use the Redpath Library unless it is necessary. The Royal Victoria College Library is arranged to make it easy for first year students to obtain the books they require. The librarian is very willing to help them with any study problems they may have or to show them how to obtain material for essays, etc.

## Part 7

### ADMINISTRATION AND HOUSE GOVERNMENT

#### I. ADMINISTRATION

The residence operates under the direction of the Warden of the College.

**The Assistant Wardens** are available in their offices from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. on weekdays and until 12 noon on Saturday mornings, and with the Warden, are willing to discuss with the students matters pertaining to academic progress, or personal welfare.

**The Resident Assistants** are available in the evenings and on weekends and are always willing to discuss students' problems.

**The Donaldas** are a small group of Senior students chosen to hold an honorary position in the College. They are selected by the Warden on the basis of their academic standing and contribution to the life of the College. As a group the Donaldas function with the House Committee in maintaining the ideals, standards and prestige of the Royal Victoria College.

#### II. STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The Student Government, with the elected House Committee functioning as its executive body, functions with the Administration in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the students.

The Student Government consists of —

- (a) **The House Committee** — President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Social Convenor, and first, second, third and fourth year representatives.
- (b) **The House Council** — The House Committee and one floor representative elected from each of the eleven floors in the house, the representatives from McLennan Hall and the Annex, and the Yearbook Editor.
- (c) **The Leaves Committee** — The Vice-President (chairman) and the four year representatives.

#### MEETINGS

The House Committee meets once every two weeks, the House Council once a month, and the Leaves Committee once a week.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

The Committee is alike responsible to the Warden and Resident Staff of the College and to the Students for all matters pertaining to the welfare of the group.

It is responsible for the routine administration of the rules as laid down in the House Rules, and the Staff and House Committee function jointly in the consideration of special cases.

Election to membership on the House Committee and Council is a mark of trust, and its members are therefore especially responsible for upholding the name of the College both in and out of residence.

## MEMBERSHIP AND QUALIFICATIONS

The House Committee is elected in March by the resident students. The President must be from at least Fourth Year, the Vice-President from Third Year, the Treasurer from at least Fourth Year, the Secretary from at least Third Year and the Social Convener and the Yearbook Editor must have spent at least two years in residence.

Floor Representatives of the House Council are elected in the Fall by the students on each floor.

To hold office on either the House Committee or the House Council, students must be in good academic standing.

## III. PERMISSIONS AND LEAVES

It is essential that the College be kept informed of each student's plans for the evening and weekend engagements. All students going out in the evening, or out of the city for the day, or leaving the College for the weekend, must sign out when leaving.

All leaves as set up by the House Committee, and approved by the Warden and the students, have been designed with the idea of establishing the best standards of health and work, and are those which have been found best in the experience of the students themselves.

Leaves are granted on a weekly basis, according to a student's year, and are given for the six days, Monday to Saturday. Every student has a midnight leave on Sunday evening and no one may return to the College after that hour.

### CATEGORIES

1. Fourth and fifth year (an average of 75% or above)
2. Fourth and fifth year  
Third year (an average of 75% or above)
3. Third year  
Second year (an average of 75% or above)
4. Second year
5. First year

A student is entitled to the privileges of her year only if she is academically clear. Conditioned students (students who are carrying a course) have the weekly leaves of the category below their year, and weekend leaves according to their own year category.

### LEAVES

Category	Number given per school year				Number per week			
	Lg. Wkd.	Sh. Wkd.	Sr. L.*	Ext. 3:45	10:30	12:00	1:00	2:30
1.	6	u	1	u				6
2.	5	10	1	3			2	4
3.	4	9	—	2			3	3
4.	3	8	—	2		3	1	2
5.	2	6	—	1	3	1	1	1

u — unlimited      \*may be taken by Seniors only.

## **Holiday Leaves**

- (a) Christmas: Special leaves are arranged for students remaining in residence during this period.
- (b) All graduating students in residence after the final examination period have 2.30 leaves. Any other students given special permission to remain in residence are on regular leaves.

## **Free Weekends**

Canadian Thanksgiving, Winter Carnival and Easter are classified as free weekends.

## **PROCEDURE**

Each student has her own leave card, and it is her responsibility to see that it remains in the appropriate box in the Leaves Room. Under no circumstances may a leave card be destroyed, or removed from the Leaves Room.

Any student intending to be out of the College after 9.00 p.m. must sign out on her leave card when leaving, stating her specific destination and the leave taken. On returning, she must fill in the exact time of return and sign her card. All information must be written legibly in ink.

### **1. WEEKEND LEAVES**

NO WEEKEND LEAVE WILL BE GRANTED UNLESS THE STUDENT HAS SUBMITTED HER WEEKEND PERMISSION SLIP TO THE ASSISTANT WARDEN (see last page).

BEFORE LEAVING FOR A WEEKEND A STUDENT MUST SIGN OUT GIVING THE NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE SHE CAN BE REACHED DURING THE WEEKEND.

#### **(a) Short Weekends**

These may begin only after the student's last lecture Saturday morning (or any time Saturday after 6 a.m. if she has no lectures) and end not later than Sunday midnight. The student must give full information of her whereabouts on her card. Any infractions will incur penalties.

#### **(b) Long Weekends**

These may begin only at noon on Friday and end at 9.00 a.m. the following Monday. All long weekends must be applied for in writing to the Leaves Committee before the preceding Tuesday. Request forms may be obtained in the Leaves Room and the completed application is to be placed in the weekend request box. The Leaves Committee notifies students of decisions on the succeeding day — Wednesday.

## 2. 3.45 A.M. EXTENDED LEAVE

These are granted according to leave category and are extensions of regular evening leaves. For University dances, (Plumbers' Ball, Tri-Service Ball, Medical Ball, Dental Ball), students are entitled to a free 3.45 a.m. leave (i.e. a  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour allowance after the end of the dance). Leave cards must be initialled by the Assistant Warden.

## 3. SENIOR LEAVE

Permission to extend a 2.30 leave to a later hour. Students are reminded that they may not return to the College in evening dress after 6.00 a.m. Leave cards must be initialled.

## 4. OVERNIGHTS IN THE CITY

Such a leave may be taken by a student only when she is staying with her parent or legal guardian. Students may not stay in hotels unless with parents. Parents must write or phone to the Assistant Warden (or in her absence a resident assistant) before permission will be given. Leave cards must be initialled.

## IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Students who have not signed out for an evening leave must return to the College by 9.00 p.m. No student may sign out after midnight, except in the most exceptional emergency circumstances, and she must have the permission of the Assistant Warden.

2. In case of an accident or serious emergency which would prevent the student from reaching the College before her leave expired, she must phone the night porter at VI. 4-6762. This number is to be memorized by all students.

3. Students may not telephone to extend or change a leave.

4. Weekly leaves cannot be combined or saved from one week to another. In case of a penalty, a student who loses her week's leaves forfeits her Sunday leave as well.

5. Students may not return to the College after midnight Sunday. This includes those on weekend leaves.

6. Any requests for special leave privileges must be referred to the Assistant Warden.

THE R.V.C. LEAVES SYSTEM IS PARTICULARLY LIBERAL. STUDENTS SHOULD USE THE LEAVE PRIVILEGES WITH UTMOST DISCRETION.



#### IV. QUIET HOURS

Library silence is to be observed during Quiet Hours, which are as follows:

9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.

10.30 p.m. to 7.30 a.m. (extended to 9.30 a.m. Sunday).

Infractions of this rule incur loss of leaves.

#### V. ENTRANCE HALL

Students or their guests are asked not to loiter in the hall or about the Information Desk. Please ask your friends to go directly to the Reception Room to wait for you.

#### VI. SMOKING

Smoking is permitted in the drawing-room, lounges, common room, club room and students' rooms. It is not allowed in the library, assembly hall, dining-room, cafeteria, elevators, corridors, front hall or on the porch or steps of the College.

#### VII. DRESS

It is expected that students will be neatly and suitably dressed at all times, especially in the dining-room and cafeteria.

It is not permissible to wear slacks, shorts (other than the regulation gymnasium shorts, when necessary), bedroom slippers or head kerchiefs in any of the rooms or corridors used by the public, e.g., main and front halls, cafeteria, dining-room, drawing-room, lounges, sitting-rooms, swimming pool, etc.

Students must either be fully dressed or wear housecoats or dressing gowns when appearing in the upstairs corridors.

#### VIII. ENFORCEMENT OF RULES

Penalties for infringement of rules are imposed by House Government and are in accordance with the nature of the offense. In general, they are as follows:

1. Loss of leave privileges.

Penalties for violation of the rules concerning student conduct (including permissions, late return, noise, dress, decorum, etc.)

2. Summons before the House Committee with the following possible recommendations:

(a) that the student be placed "under observation" for a specified length of time.

(b) that the student be placed "on probation" for a specified length of time.

(c) that the student be excluded from the College, and thus from the University.

NOTE: Week-end leaves will not be granted to a student unless she has submitted this form to the Assistant Warden. This form is valid during the academic session of the student's full College course. Parents who wish to revoke this permission, or any part of it, should notify the Warden in writing.

---

I, the undersigned am willing to accept all responsibility for my daughter ..... while she is away from the residence for

(1) week-ends given for skiing or rockclimbing.

(2) any week-ends spent in or out of the city.

Please indicate if you do NOT wish your daughter to

Ski

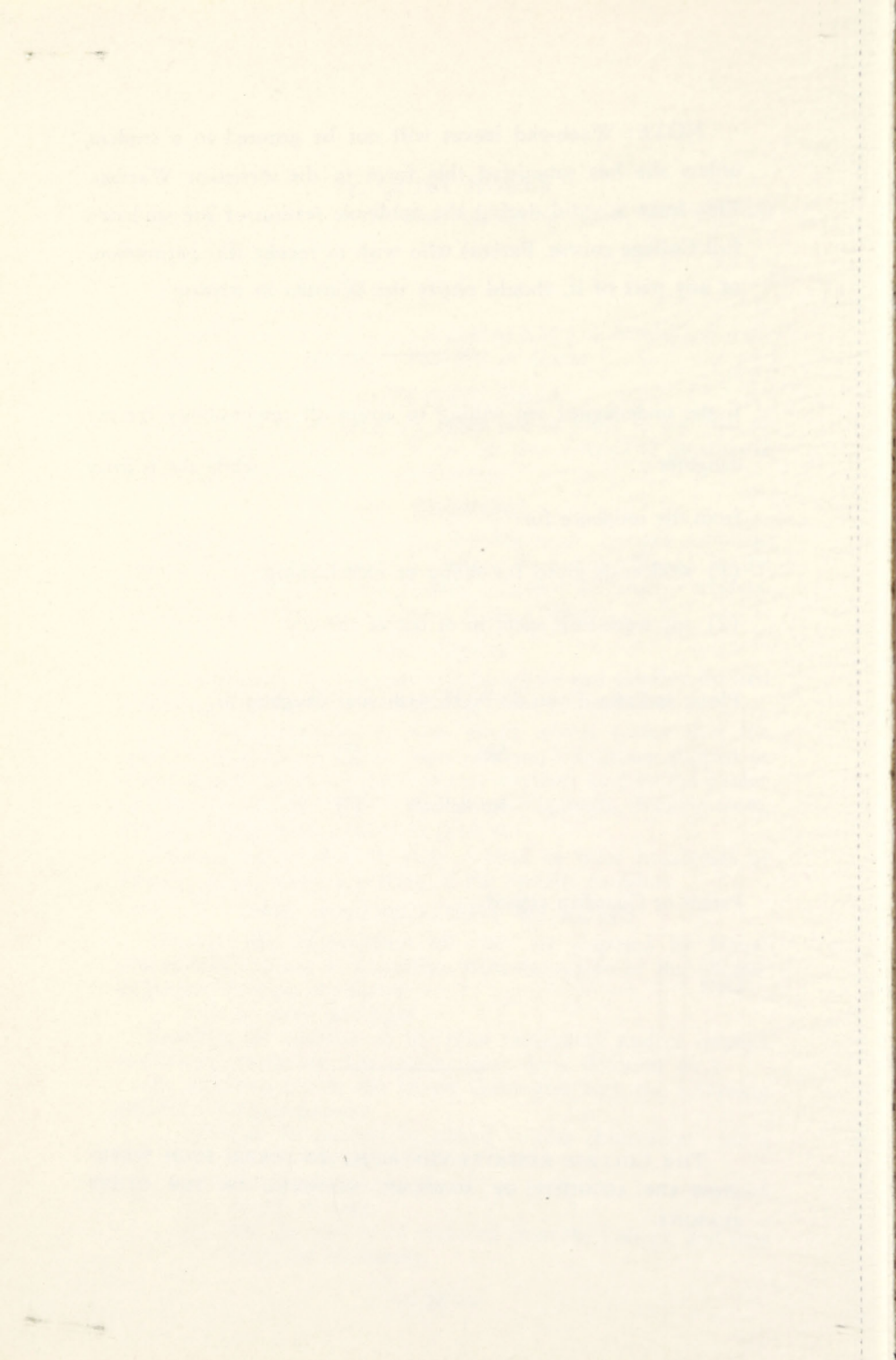
Rockclimb

Parent or Guardian signed.....

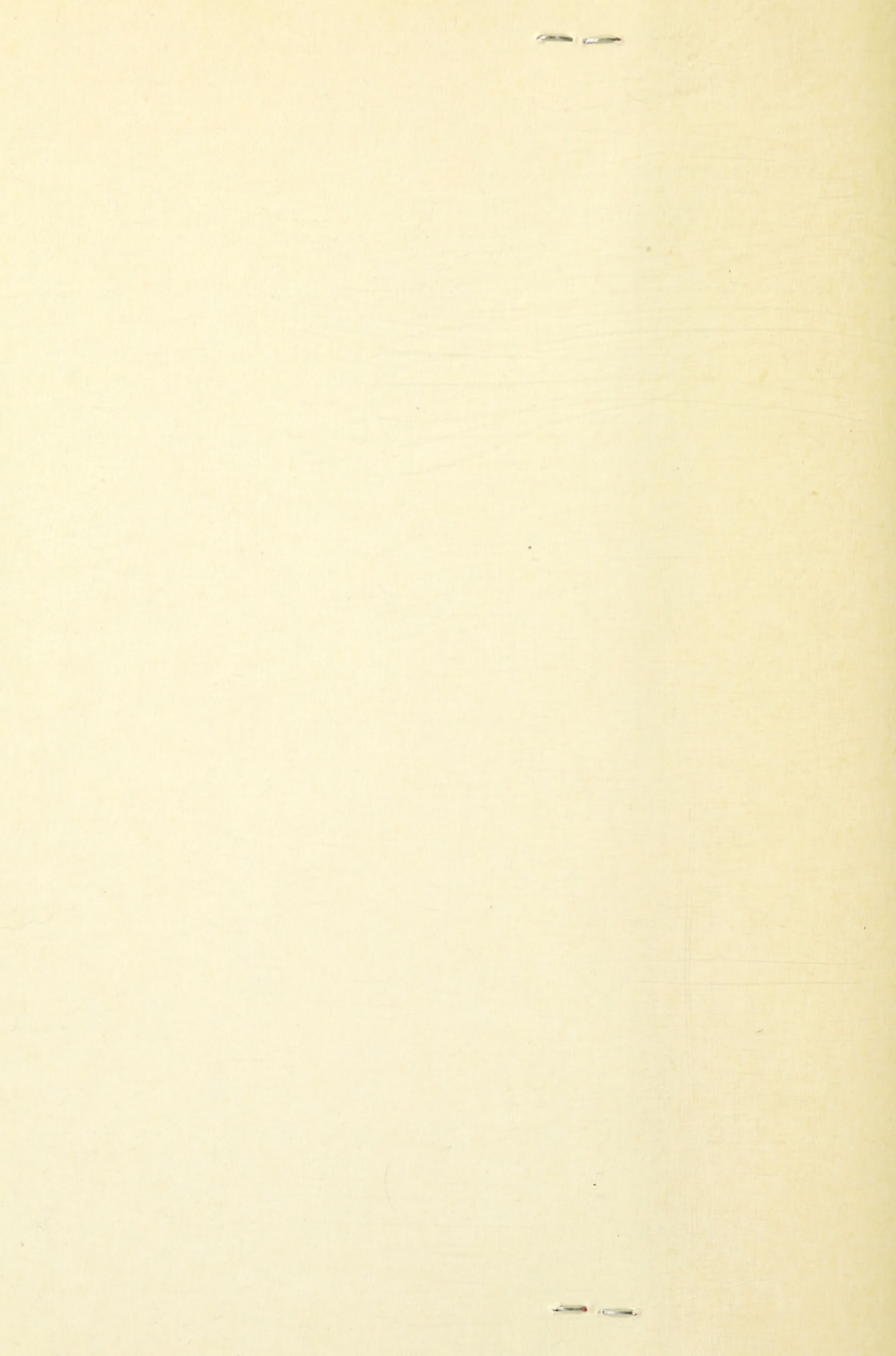
Date .....

---

THE COLLEGE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO FORBID SUCH WEEK-ENDS ON ACCOUNT OF ACADEMIC STANDING OR FOR OTHER REASONS.









## NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COLLEGE AND OTHER REPORTS,  
ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY. (Note: A.R.C. designates Annual Report  
of the College)

### Early and Middle Periods:-

Hurlbatt - Report on Accommodation, 1920, prepared for Dr. Adams,  
Acting-Principal.

"In one new Department, the School of Physical Education, a need for accommodation is already pressing, both for purposes of instruction and for residence. It may not be out of place to call attention to these needs and to offer a suggestion, namely, the possibility of erecting on the corner of University and Sherbrooke Streets on the Learmount House and adjacent sites a one story building of unpretentious and inexpensive type to provide a women's gymnasium with adjoining classrooms, offices, rest room, cloakrooms, etc.

"A women's gymnasium is badly needed for the various women student activities to be organized under the New Department of the School of Physical Education, including Royal Victoria College students who are already sometimes dependent upon the hospitality of the Montreal High School, the College gymnasium being very inadequate."

Garside - A.R.C. 1924-25 -

"Accommodation of the College is taxed to its utmost, the outstanding need being more study bedrooms for resident students - and better cloakroom accommodation for non-resident students."

"Lecture room, office, gymnasium and dining room accommodation have again been afforded throughout the Session to the Department of Physical Education. The latter also made use of the Hall for their public demonstration. The need of a proper gymnasium outside the College building for the School of Physical Education is very evident."

Hurlbatt, A.R.C. 1925-26 -

"The need for a Women's Gymnasium was again evident. The College suffered a double disadvantage apart from the relative unsuitability of the floor for the purposes of the game. First, damage to the Hall and the general disturbance inevitably caused by the introduction of games into the immediate neighborhood of Lecture Rooms, Reception Rooms and Study Bedrooms. Second, the Hall is an educational asset to students, and during the month when it was reserved for practises and matches it was not available for many very desirable purposes."

"Lecture Rooms, Offices, Gymnasium and Dining Room accommodation for Physical Education as in 1924-25."

Hurlbatt, A.R.C. 1926-27 -

"In consequence of its use by the Department of Physical Education and the consequent inconvenience and expense of re-arrangement, the lectures and other uses of the Hall were almost entirely suspended between the middle of October and the end of April. No music was heard. Lectures by Miss Drew, Lord Elgin, Dr. Collis, Madame Grinberg, and three on behalf of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild complete the record."

Vaughan - 1929. Letter to Dr. C. F. Martin, Acting Principal.

"As regards equipment, space, etc., there is much that might be done; in many details the College shows need of renovation. The Assembly Hall is in a bad state and requires both cleaning, redecorating and re-flooring. If, however, the present arrangement is to be continued of allowing this Hall to be used as a gymnasium by the Department of Physical Education, it would not be advisable to spend money on its restoration. At present, not only the Hall but several rooms which might be otherwise used with advantage by the College itself, are monopolized by the School, and it should be recognized that however useful the work of the School may be, it is at present being done to a great extent at the expense of the efficiency and comfort of the College."

Later Period:

Roscoe, Reports to the University Needs Committee:-  
1943-44:

"A summary of outstanding needs presented as follows:

1. Increase of residence space
2. Kitchen alterations
3. Gymnasium-Swimming Pool
4. Acquisition of Macfarlan property
5. Internal re-organization to provide Infirmary, Doctors' and Nurses' Offices, Quarters for Womens Union, Library Enlargement, Offices."

1951:

"Included recommendations to acquire the final lot on University Street adjacent to the High School, and demolition of garages at rear of 3415, 3417, 3419 University Street to allow extension of lawn and garden."



Roscoe, A.R.C. 1954-55

(a) "First Needs:

1. The most important of these is a Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.

The best location for this is on the east of the R.V.C. and connected with it. Architect's planning for the East Wing took into consideration the eventual building of the Gymnasium on this site fronting on Sherbrooke Street and extending backward along Shuter Street. There is space for it and it should also be tied in with R.V.C. facilities, e.g. Women's Union, Cafeteria, etc., as well as residence.

Such Gymnasium should be planned to give first consideration to the athletic and recreational needs of the women students. The need for this in terms of student health and welfare is indeed great, and will be much greater with increased numbers of men students. Offices for the staff and the M.W.S. A.A. would be included.

This Gymnasium should not necessarily meet all the needs of the School of Physical Education, although it is envisaged that some of these could be cared for.

2. Conversion of Released Space for Women's Union, etc.

The office and lecture room space released by the Physical Education Department, the north locker room and wash room in the basement, can be converted to meet the requirements of the Women's Union, various clubs, etc.

3. Redecorating, etc., of Assembly Hall

Similarly, the release of the Assembly Hall (in constant use as a gymnasium) is most desirable. Redecorated, it would offer a wide variety of uses.

(b) Second Need - Additional Residence.

1. Type: This should be a unit similar in nature to the East Wing.

2. Possible Locations: The preferred location is an extension northward along University Street. A second, and much less desirable possibility is the eastward extension of the L of the East Wing."

Roscoe: A.R.C. 1957-58

"In conclusion, I would like to again recommend as I have in the last three years:-

1. An early clarification of the function and responsibilities of the College.\*
2. The preparation of a report by buildings and Grounds on the condition of the plumbing in the Main Building and the recommendation of suitable action.

To these I now add:-

3. Preparation of building plans for a residence extension on the University Street section.
4. Careful consideration of plans for the administration of the College in the future."

Roscoe: 1960. Report to the Development Committee:

"Consideration should be given by some one to the needs of women students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Medicine, etc."

Roscoe, A.R.C. 1959-60: and Nov. 15, 1960 Report to the Development Committee:-

"An important lack which has grown much greater over the years has been in terms of our own Assembly Hall. Given over to classes in Physical Education early in the history of the College, the increased demands for its use as a Gymnasium have meant its complete loss for any purposes and desires whatever for the College itself. There is no doubt that from the beginning its value as an assembling place for all the students - resident and non-resident - was envisaged, and that it would be an asset in developing a cohesive body and a rounding out of the curricular offerings. Along with this, it was expected it would provide for cultural aspects such as concerts and other functions. There is today an urgent need indeed for reclaiming this Hall for the use of the College along these lines, and in the developing of an idealism and an outlook appropriate to College Women, and, too, a sense of unity. These are all too lacking in this large and conglomerate group. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Swimming Pool-Gymnasium unit be completed and thus free the Assembly Hall for eminently desirable College purposes."

\* This referred particularly to responsibilities for students in Physio-and-Occupational Therapy, Nursing, etc.

"Recommendations:

1. Immediate plans for an additional residence wing.
2. Building of a Gymnasium over the Swimming Pool, both to provide better facilities for Physical Education and to free the Assembly Hall.
3. Reclaiming and reconditioning of the Assembly Hall for College purposes."

Also from A.R.C. 1959-60:-

- "1. Consideration be given to the role of the College and plans for its administration in the future.
2. Development of an appropriate policy re the admission to residence of various groups of students, including those in the School of Physio-and-Occupational Therapy."

Roscoe, A.R.C. 1960-61

"The requirements of the Department of Physical Education for Women need to be assessed and facilities provided for them outside the area used by the Department at present, and thus allow the R.V.C. to reclaim its own space (offices, Assembly Hall, Lecture room, etc.) very urgently needed for College purposes.

Finally, the matter of obtaining suitable administrative staff (additional and replacement) is one of vital concern.

It is recommended that:-

1. Steps be taken toward the immediate extension of the R.V.C. on the present site and at the same time the first stage of a building on a second site (McLennan Hall Property?).
2. Although the screening of academic qualifications to meet the requirements of the Faculty concerned may be done by the bodies concerned, the final selection of students for residence remain in the hands of the College, whose students they are.
3. That a gymnasium be built on top of the R.V.C. Pool with the provision there of office space for the Department of Physical Education.
4. The R.V.C. space released be converted for College uses, including:
  - a. Provision of offices for R.V.C. administration.
  - b. Assembly Hall for cultural purposes.
  - c. Locker rooms for extension of catering."

Roscoe, A.R.V. 1961-62

"While not elaborated in the current report, over and above all is the underlying concern for the quality of education and training provided to our women students, and all aspects of administration and service are developed for this purpose alone.

"It is recommended that:-

1. While planning is already in progress for residence extension of the Royal Victoria College, attention be given almost immediately to planning for further residence expansion on the site of the McLennan Hall and Scott properties.
2. Early consideration be given to an increase in administrative staff, both in terms of (1) the over-all increase in numbers of women students and (2) the anticipated new residence wing."

Roscoe: January 23, 1962. Outline Report, prepared at the Request of the Principal, and Appendix G of 1961-62 A.R.

OUTLINE REPORT AS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WARDEN

1. Introduction

Recall:-

1. The purpose in establishing first the Donalda Endowment, and later the College.
2. The Gifts, Will and Charter - all in terms of this purpose; Gifts and Charter definitely conditional in intent and expression.
3. Obligations inherent in the acceptance of Gifts and Charter.

11. The Royal Victoria College as a College of McGill University

Established Responsibilities:-

1. Board of Governors
  - a) Re property, assets, endowments and revenues in relation to:
    1. Maintaining education and training of women (separate and apart from men).

- 2) Providing residential accommodation.
  - 3) Providing other accommodation and facilities, as required.
- b) Appointments, etc.
2. Statutes and Senate.

Academic and educational work, as per provisions of the Statutes and regulations of Senate.

3. The Principal and Vice-Chancellor.
4. The Secretary and the Registrar.
5. The Warden

"The Warden of the College, subject always, however, to the supervision and authority of the Principal and to the provisions of these Statutes, shall have and possess all powers and perform all duties necessary and incidental to the following purposes:

- (1) To advise and assist all students of the College on all matters affecting the progress of their education and training."

COMMENT:- "All students" - Undergraduates in Faculty of Arts and Science, Engineering and Architecture. Query as to those in P.O.T. and Nursing.

Involves: - (a) Responsibilities re admissions (residents and non-residents), probations, etc., working with assistant deans, etc.

(b) Progress and welfare after admission --- conferring, counselling - academic and personal, referring special cases to appropriate chairmen, etc.

With present numbers this is a large item.

Involves knowing the students, keeping their personal files, records, etc.

- (2) To make and administer all rules and regulations for the proper discipline, deportment and orderly conduct, comfort and good health of students resident in the College, and also for the preservation everywhere of the good character and good name of the College."

COMMENT:- (a) This is a very large and significant requirement and involves daily responsibility and actions in terms of discipline and deportment. It means constant supervision of Student House Government, Housekeeping, catering and Health areas and their personnel. Applies to the Annex, McLennan Hall, Julia Drummond Residence and Y.W.C.A. groups as well as R.V.C. proper.

(b) Good name of College everywhere. Involves all sorts of awareness and appropriate actions.

(3) "To make and administer all rules, regulations and orders for the efficient household maintenance of the College residence and of all other premises and places occupied by the College."

COMMENT:- Inter-related with (2) and at present covers R.V. C. proper, the Annex and McLennan Hall.

(4) "To order or superintend the ordering of all provisions, supplies and necessary articles of comfort for the maintenance of the College cuisine, dining halls, apartments and other premises."

COMMENT:- Self-explanatory; Budgets, etc.

(5) "To employ and dismiss all women employees and servants of the College not being officers of instruction or administration."

COMMENT:- Self-explanatory.

(6) "To report promptly to the Principal of the University, or to such person as he may designate, all necessary repairs and additions to the College property and general equipment."

COMMENT:- Re repairs. Reporting to Maintenance Department plus, obviously, a fair amount of conferring, etc.

Re additions: Self-explanatory

(7) "To keep full, accurate and detailed records of all business and other transactions of the College covered by the powers and duties specified in this Article, and to report the same from time to time as may be required to the Principal of the University or to such person as he may designate."

COMMENT:- Self-explanatory as to keeping of records and reporting. This is, however, not a small item.

(8) "And generally to act as the chief superintending resident head of the College on all matters affecting its internal government and discipline."

COMMENT:- This covers everything not listed in 1 - 7 !

111. Amplification and Further Comments:-

While the areas and the nature of the responsibilities of the Warden (and staff working under her) are for the most part clearly delineated in the articles quoted above, the extent of the demands made upon the Warden (and assistants) in attempting to carry out these responsibilities are perhaps not easily appreciated.

Numbers have changed since the early days of the College, and indeed they have changed greatly since the appointment of the present Warden in 1940. (At that date there were approximately 475 undergraduate women in all, with 115 in residence.) Not only have numbers increased (in and out of residence), but academic courses and programmes have become extended and/or more complicated. Very significantly, the world has changed and this means society, the parents and the homes. The effect of all this on college students (in this case women students) must never be underestimated.

Thus, the operation of the College as a whole must not be considered merely in terms of multiples of students. It does mean giving much more attention to the selection of students and much more attention to the students themselves, and their welfare, after they have been admitted. This is not in the area of academics alone. If the quality of our women graduates is to be what it should be, it means much greater attention, than is now possible, to all those factors which are embodied in the "training" (see Article 1 of the Statutes) of these women as undergraduates.

We could and indeed should go much farther in our thinking about the university education of and for women than we have been able to up to this time. This means:

- (1) Considering ways and means of improving the quality of academics and training at the undergraduate level.
- (2) Providing the stimulation and encouragement of many more women at McGill to enter the field of graduate and professional study.
- (3) A plan and programme for academic and professional women in Canada along the lines of the Radcliffe Institute for Independent Study.

Anything less than these means non-acceptance of responsibility.

However, the accomplishment of these three objectives will require vision, dedication and work. It will require a "new look" at the Wardenship, as it in effect is at present. It must be realized that no woman with the desired and indeed requisite academic qualifications, experience and common sense will accept the post, if she has a full realization of the daily demands on her time, strength, mind and emotions. Such an appointee at the moment even as a "holding operation" (i.e. not making allowance for any development of the College) must:-

1. Arrange for programmes of advising and counselling at all levels up to and including procedures toward graduate and professional school applications.
2. Be in a position to provide recommendations for these students.
3. Know the group and individuals well.

4. Be able to cope with mass psychology of the group and/or groups.
5. Develop a group life within the College and good group attitudes.
6. Develop good attitudes (academic, social and personal) in individuals. This involves:
  - a) Knowing the students - no small accomplishment.
  - b) Being "on the job" in the building, days, evenings, weekends in terms of availability to students, individually, for discussions, meals, coffee hour, etc. and re calls from parents. Personal problems are urgent problems and must be considered at once, without any waiting whatever. These, not infrequently, may be of the greatest urgency - indeed matters of life and death.
7. Work with Student Government (House Government, Women's Union, Women's Athletic Association, etc.)
8. Work with a) Faculties and schools re academics.  
b) R.V.C. staff re many other aspects.
9. Serve on many committees.
10. Provide leadership for staff as well as students.
11. Preserve and foster an atmosphere of dignity and, at the same time, of warmth in the College. This means attention to manners, traditions, etc.
12. Do everything possible re the good name of the College and its students.
13. In the office area carry out responsibilities for:-
  - 1) Mail
  - 2) Inter-office work - Comptroller, Maintenance, Registrar, Admissions, Scholarships, Student Aid, Cashier, etc.
  - 3) Keeping records and files -a) business  
b) students
  - 4) Writing of recommendations, etc.
  - 5) Reports



- 6) Budgets
- 7) Supervision of departments and meet problems in Housekeeping, Catering, Health, Library, Athletics, etc.
- 8) Student and other interviews and appointments.
14. Have appropriate time for her own academic development.
15. Be strong physically and emotionally.
16. In terms of the College itself, have time and opportunity for reflection, for "breaks" away from the College and for appropriate summer holidays.

It must be believed that the foregoing is not an attempt to indicate what a "busy" person the Warden is. It is meant only to point out the all-over nature of the post. It must be realized too that there is no "breakdown" in the listing to show the portion which at the present time is carried by other staff members. Particularly, this is true of the Assistant Wardens to whom many aspects of the work are delegated.

The office staff consists of the Warden (part time), two Assistant Wardens, Secretary and Typist. In the residences much first hand work is done by the resident assistants but these are full time students in Medicine or Graduate School and thus, by definition their time for R.V.C. contacts is very restricted. In addition, there are the heads of the departments of housekeeping, Catering, Health, Library, etc.

In the last analysis, however, the Warden, and the Warden alone, carries the ultimate responsibility. Nor probably can it be otherwise. However, there can be some relief and some reorganization which it is believed would make it possible for the College not only to operate more efficiently and successfully, but also play a more vital and helpful role both within and without the University.

It is believed that the College can and should be developed consonant with the original purpose and with the terms of the Gifts and Charter. To do so there should be a clarification in the minds of all concerned - members of the Board of Governors, Administration, Faculty, Students and the public - as to the responsibility and role of the College.

Some enlargement of the administrative staff, and at the same time, some rearrangements of responsibilities must be envisaged in terms of the present (and projected) size of the College and its proper development in the future if it is to meet both the present and future needs of its women students. To this end, I am attaching a suggested scheme of reorganization.

Muriel V. Roscoe  
Warden.

January 23, 1962.

WARDEN (Name of Post?)

DEAN OF RESIDENCE

ASSISTANT DEAN OF RESIDENCE

JUNIOR DEAN OF WOMEN

OFFICE STAFF

DEPARTMENTAL  
STAFF

RESPONSIBILITIES:-

Warden - (Not necessarily living in residence)  
General R.V.C. policy (under the Principal and Vice-Chancellor)  
University Senate, Faculty and Committees  
Administration of College as a whole  
Residence Policies (see below \*).  
Dean of Seniors (resident and non-resident).

Dean of Residence )

Live in residence

Execution of residence policies

Assistant Dean of Residence - )

Deans of Juniors and Sophmores (resident and non-resident)

Junior Dean of Women -

Not necessarily living in residence

Committee consisting of Warden,  
Dean of Residence, Assistant Dean  
of Residence and Junior Dean

Formulation and execution of policies re  
selection and counselling of students, etc.,  
residence policies, student activities, etc.

January 23, 1962

Muriel V. Roscoe  
Warden



## ENROLMENT IN ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

	B.A.	B.Sc.	Grad.	Med.	Law	Music	Comm.	Phys. Ed.	Dent- istry	Library	Grad. Nurses
1900-01	51		10								
1901-2	62		8								
1902-03	61		5								
1903-04	73		1								
1904-05	68		4								
1905-06	81		1								
1906-07	83		5								
1907-08	91		6								
1908-09	88		7								
1909-10	99		10								
1910-11	101		9								
1911-12	95		14			14					
1912-13	128		19			21					
1913-14	106		17			32					
1914-15	116		-			20					
1915-16	123					22					
1916-17	145		9			-					
1917-18	149		5			15					
1918-19	145		4	1	3	19+6	1				
1919-20	190		8	5	3	20+8	2		1		
1920-21	203		14	4	6	19+6	3	22			37
1921-22	185		17	2	5	21+7	1	32			36
1922-23	264		16	2	4	103					56
1923-24	277		19	2	2	69	3	34	1		46
1924-25	253		15		2	80	9	50	1		25
1925-26	311		23		2	94	14	53	1		23
1926-27	370		28		2	138	11	58			24
1927-28	376		45		3	154	10				-

	B.A.	B.Sc.	Grad.	Med.	Law	Music	Comm.	Phys. Ed.	Dent-istry	Library	Grad. Nurses
1928-29	391	Partial +34	30	16	2	145+43	12	43			
1929-30	371	Partial +34	42	17	5	157+32 (Diploma)	17	35			
1930-31	326	47	57	13	4	146 (Dip.)	23	43	1	11	37
1931-32	354	32	69	13	5	156	27	35	1	16	38
1932-33	373	43	64	11	3	9	27	26	1		41
1933-34	375	45	52	8	5	12+6 (Dip. Degree)	24	16	1	15	23
1934-35	387	44	54	11	4	16+1	19	9	0	14	27
1935-36	372	42	39	17	3	17+6	17	15	1	16	21
1936-37	370	54	34	12	3	19+10	13	19	1	6	28
1937-38	385	63	38	19	2	27+3	16	19	1	21	22
1938-39	394	83	34	29	2	24+2	13	13	1	12	34
1939-40	403	82	39	26	0	25+2	12	15	2	11	32
1940-41	382	98	54	28	0	30+2	15	19	2	14	31
1941-42	400	126	54	25	0	33+2	21	19	1	6	34
1942-43	389 +43x	172 +15x	44	25	3	23+9	20+2	22	1	9	57
1943-44	405 +10x	229 +17x	50	32	3	17+6	23 9	22	1	6	50
1944-45	421 +9x	296 +20x	65	33	4	18+7	+1	21	1	16	45
1945-46	555	285	76	28	4	22+3	27	(Degree & Dip.) 49+5	1	20	76
1946-47	611	273	88	37	5	31+5	35	61	2	35	92
1947-48	640	260	143	33	12	18+4	30	79	2	28	69
1948-49	655	253	117	32	11	37+5	36	73	1	21	93
1949-50	707	245	156	31	12	32+6	28	76	2	33	56
1950-51	659	231	152	26	9	39+5	36	71	1	33	52
1951-52	627	219	135	28	16	35+4	51	51	0	23	44
1952-53	552	214	141	28	10	33+4	49	48	0	27	44
1953-54	532	205	109	25	8	21+2	49	42	0	28	32
1954-55	513	188	109	29	8	20+6	50	41	1	22	4
1955-56	511	220	108	26	5	21+3	32	49	2	22	59

Social Work	Arch.	Eng.	P.& O.T.	B.N.	B.Sc.N.	Divinity	B.F.A.	Dip.in Med.	B.Ed.	Partial Teacher	Pharm
29	0										
15	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	0										
0	2										
0	6										
0	8										
0	13										
0	16	1	7								
0	15	5x	30		3						
0	12	8	18		21						
0	11	8	36		38						
29	6	9	63		47						
64	6	3 (All Bran.)	31			1	40				
37	4	3	50		24	1	41	10			
32	7	4	59		23	1	57	11			
19	6	8	72		15	1	39	15			
43	10	6	92		11	0	17	12			
51	7	9	95		6	0	9	15			
56	7	12	144		7	1	1	2			
64	15	5	163		14	1	0	16	4		

4.

	B.A.	B.Sc.	Grad.	Med.	Law	Music	Comm.	Phys. Ed.	Dent-istry	Library	Grad. Nurses
1956-57	545	243	112	25	12	8+16	30	33	2	24	67
1957-58	581	258	134	31	11	4+22	36	47	4	28	51
1958-59	620	266	133	34	18	10+15	26	12	6	22	75
1959-60	671	281	154	37	15	12+9	24	24	7	29	24
1960-61	782	331	244	41	18	15	22	38	7	38	
1961-62	964	391	272	41	20	25	23	50	3	44	

Note: Figures from 1900-1920 are approximate

x Accelerated course

# B.N. and B.Sc.N.

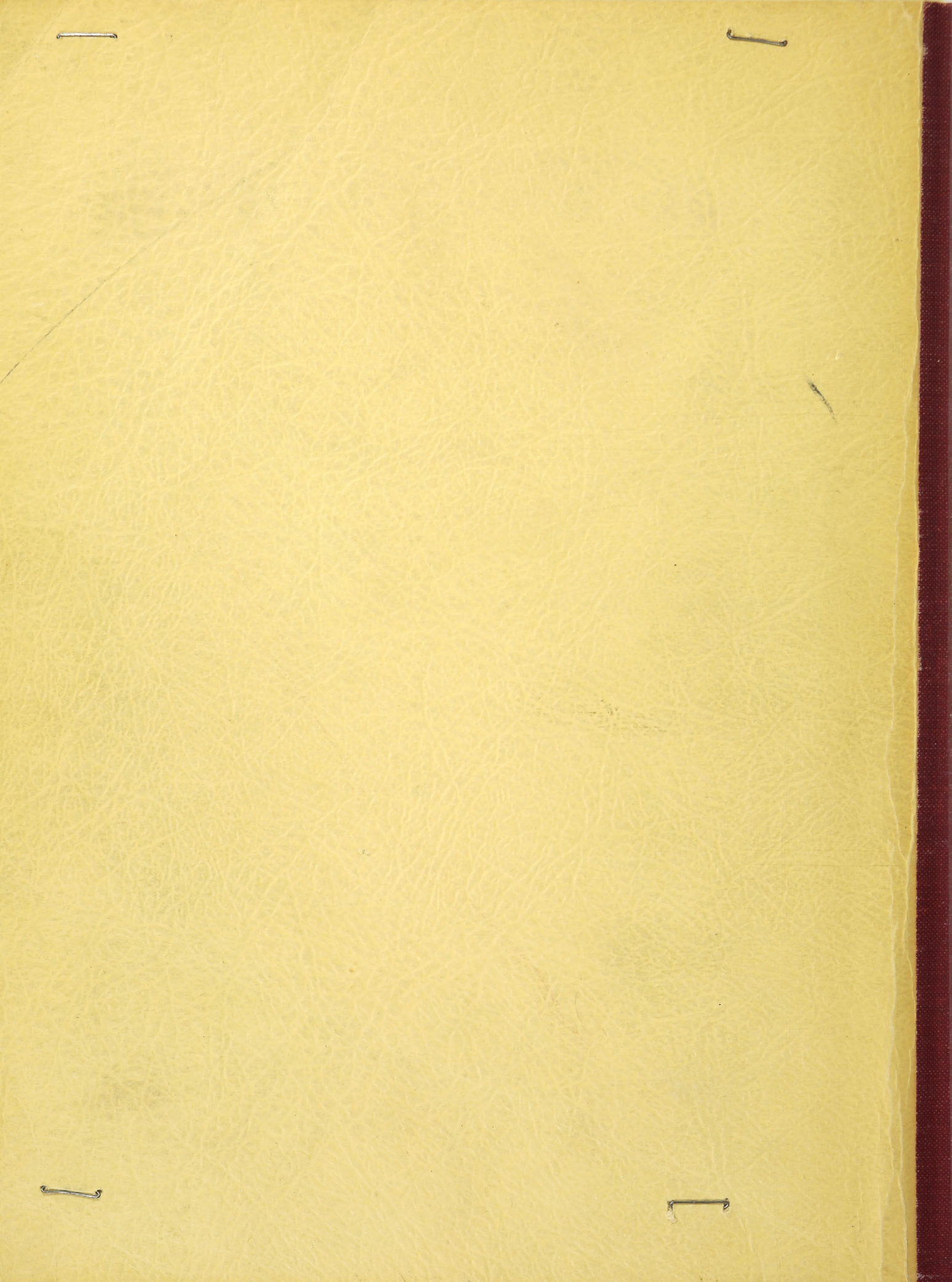
Social	(All Bran.)							Dip. in					
Work	Arch.	Eng.	P.&O.T.	B.N.	B.Sc.N.	Divinity	B.F.A.	Med.	B.Ed.	Partial	Teacher	Pharm.	
57	13	10	156	24		1	0	19	11				
48	13	16	134	48#		1		21	9				
44	10	13	114	28		3		19	20				
68	13	10	118	66	34	2			109			B.Sc. M.D.C.M.	
69	4	10	139	107	46	2		20	163			1	
77	6	10	142	161	48	4		22	151			7	

Social (All Bran.) Dip. in  
 Work Arch. Eng. P.&O.T. B.N. B.Sc.N. Divinity B.F.A. Med. B.Ed. Partial Teacher Pharm.

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Social (All Bran.) Dip. in  
 Work Arch. Eng. P.&O.T. B.N. B.Sc.N. Divinity B.F.A. Med. B.Ed. Partial Teacher Pharm.





INDEX

To The Royal Victoria College, 1899 - 1962

by Dr. Muriel V. Roscoe 1964,

prepared in the University Archives 1966.

Brown, Dr. 1924  
Brown, Miss Mona  
Bryn Mawr

Acadia University 9  
Accommodation 51, 54, 55, 105,  
116, 118-120, 127  
Administration 68-76, 152-165,  
182-183  
Admission of Women  
to McGill 19, 20, 21, 22  
Admissions 134-141  
Alexandra, Queen 185  
Alumnae Society 207  
American Students 130  
A.N.A. House 129-130, 160  
Annexes 126-127  
Announcements, R.V.C.  
and General App. 3-4  
Annual Reports, (1956)  
extracts from App. 2  
Applications 132-134, 142-144  
Architects 50, 105, 116, 117  
Architectural Plan 50, 51, 52  
Architecture 47  
Arts Building 29  
Arts Faculty Exams 19, 27  
Assembly Hall 33, 53, 77, 179  
Assistant Wardens 115, 155-156

Corporation, extracts App. 2  
Courses 27, 28, 42, 113,  
128, 131-132

Associate in Arts  
Certificate 12  
Curriculum 118-150  
Associate in Arts  
Exams 5, 16  
Athletic Association 76, 108  
Athletics 195, 202, 203  
Atholstan, Lady 185  
Ballou, Ellen 76  
Barnard College 8  
Barnjum, Miss 31  
Barrott, Ernest 116  
Bedford College,  
London 6  
Belmont Hall 12  
Benny, Walter,  
property 116  
Bibliography 211-212  
Bishop's College 20  
Bliss, Kathleen 159  
Board of Governors,  
extracts from minutes App. 2  
Botterell, Edmund  
Henry, prize 190  
Bristol University 7  
Brooks, Miss Dorothy 157  
Brooks, Miss Harriet 67

Brown, Dr. Lyla	158	Corporation, extracts from minutes	App. 2
Brown, Miss Mona	103	Courses	27, 28, 42, 113, 128, 131-132
Bryn Mawr	8	Cross, Eliza	28
Buildings and Grounds	36, 48, 49, 118, 120-126	Curriculum	148-150
Burke, Edmond	77	Currie, Sir Arthur	40
Bursaries	see Scholarships	Dalhousie University	9
Bursary fund	152	Davies, J. F.	185
Cafeteria	163, 178	Dawson, Sir Wm.	5, 11, 13, 15, 16, 86-87
Cambridge Lectures for Ladies	14	Deed of Transfer	55
Cambridge University	6	Degree examinations	28-30
Cameron, Miss Susan	see Vaughan	Degrees, admission to	29
Cartwright, Miss Ethel	68, 185	Delta Sigma Society	76, 107
Catering	74-75, 103-104, 159-164, App. 4	Dietitian	163
Charter	6, 38, 39, 40-42, 100, App. 1	Donalda House	31, 129-130, 160
Chipman report (1956)	141	Donalda, Mme.	77
Classes, separate <u>vs.</u> mixed	28, 44-45, 52, 149	Donalda Special Classes	5
Classrooms	52	Donaldas	31
Co-education	45	Drummond Residence, Julia	129
Commerce	65	Dublin, Alexandra College	14
Cooper, Dr. Stewart R.	158	Durnford, Galt	117
Cornell University	14	East Wing	116, 147
Cornwall & York, Duke & Duchess	62-64	Edinburgh, Ladies Association of	14, 18

Edinburgh University	7	Governors	see Board of
Ellis, Ina	161	Grant, Mrs. Maude Parkin	101, 112
Elmira College	8	Grounds and Garden	123-126
Endowment, Donald and R.V.C.	20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29-30, 36, 37, 39-41, 45, 187, App. 1	Gulick, Earl	59
Engineering	47	Gymnasium	53, 77
Enrolment	65, 104, 127-130, 181-182, App. 6	Gymnastics	31, 34
Entrance Exams	64	Hague, Mr.	38
Evans, Astrid	156	Halligan, Miss Mollie	103
Evans, Cora	28	Hamilton, Dr. W. F.	158
Exhibitions	see Scholarships	Hannah Willard Lyman Memorial Fund	5, 9, 10, 12, 186
Faculties, other than Arts (including schools)	46-47, 65, 145-146, 148, 150-151	Hardisty, Dr. Richard H.M.	158
Faculty of Arts and Science	37, 42-44, 141, 148-150	Harvard	8
Fees	191	Henderson, Dr. Arthur T.	158
French, Department of	68	Hendry, Mrs. Frances	161
Furness	see Touren	Historical Club	76
Furnishings	49, 50, 105, 117, 184-186	Holmstrom, Miss Vendla M.	67
Gairdner, Helen	27, 29, 67, 98-99, 185	House Committee	166-167
Garside, Mrs.	100	Housekeeping	159-164, App. 4
Gifts	185-190	Hunter, Georgina	28, 80
Girton College	6	Hurlbatt, Miss Ethel	5, 67, 91-96, 185, 186, 207
Glasgow University	7	Hutchison, Jill	156
		Industrial Foods	163

James, Miss Frances	104	Lyman, Hannah Willard, Memorial Fund	9, 10, 12, 5, 186
Jarvis, Mrs. A. L.	67, 75	McConnell, J. W.	189
Jewel (LeFebvre)	207	McCullagh, Mrs. P.	156
Julia Drummond Residence	129	MacDonald, W.	30
King's College, London	7	Macfarlan property	116, 125
Kipling, Rudyard	77	McFee, J. Donald	28
Kirkpatrick, Sylvia	163	McGill Alumnae Society	207
Kitchin College	14	McGill Normal School	15
Ladies' Educational Assoc. of Montreal	5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18	McGill Report on Higher Education of Women	19
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford	6	MacKenzie, Mary	156
Lady Principal	32, 67, 73, 89	MacKenzie, Ruth	163
Laws, Miss Winifred	103	McLean, Miss Annie N.	67
LeFebvre jewel, Madeleine Shaw	207	McLennan, Mr.	38
Learmont House	66, 100, 187	McLennan, Miss Alice	188-189
Learmont Property	36, 48	McLennan Hall	115, 130, 160, 164, 189
Leaves Committee	166, 167	McLennan, Miss Isabella	80, 188-189
Liberal Education	33	Maintenance	164-165
Library	53, 74, 157-158	Manchester University	7
Lichtenstein, Miss Clara	5, 33, 46, 67, 97-98	Marvin, Frederick Bullock	50
Liverpool University	7	Masten, Margaret	115, 156
Loan funds	see Scholarships	Medical services	158-159
London University	6	Melba, Nellie	78
Lyman, Miss Hannah Willard	8, 10	Mellor, Dr. Dorothea	158
		Michigan University	14

Milhau, Mlle	68	North of England Educational Council	14
Miller, Miss	102	Nursing services	102, 158-159
Minto, Lord and Lady	57, 59	Oakeley, Miss Hilda	5, 34, 35, 36, 45, 59, 67, 87-91, 186
Molson, Mrs. John	12	Oberlin College, U.S.	7
Montreal Gazette	48, 49	Opening of the College	56, 57, 58-62
Montreal High School for Girls	5, 15, 16	Organizations, student	75, 76, 107, 166-170
Mottola, Marie	156	Oxford University	6
'Morgue'	54	Paintings	184-185
Mount Allison	8, 9	Palmer, Jane	29
Mu Iota Society	207	Paterson, Maud	80, 103, 161
Muirhead, Miss	102	Peterson, Sir William	185
Munro, Mrs. Grayce	161	Petitclair, Mrs. J.	115, 156
Murphy, Martha	29	Philip, Margaret	156
Murray, Alice	29	Physical and Occupational Therapy, School of	146, 150
Murray, Mrs. Gladys	80, 157, 180-181, 186	Physical Education, Department of	195, 199-202, 203
Music	5, 33, 46, 65, 77	Physical Education, School of	68, 146, 195-199
Music, Conservatorium	33, 46, 77	Pool, Garfield Weston	117-118, 178, 188
Music, Royal Academy of, London	47	Prengle, Mrs.	160
Music, Royal College of	47	Prince of Wales	77
Natural History Society Building	12	Prizes	151-152, 190
Needs of the College	192-195, 208-210, App. 5	Protection Ray	125
Newnham College	6	Queen Margaret's College (Scotland)	7
Nobbs, Prof. Percy	52, 105	Queen Victoria	32, 57, 59, 185
Non-residence	147-148		

Queen's College (England)	6	Simpson, Mrs.	12
Queen's University	9	Sinclair, Ruth	163
Radcliffe College	8	Smith College	8
Rankin, Miss	59	Smith, Donald A.	see Strathcona, Lord
Red Cross Corps	171	Snell, Sarah	156
Red Wing Society	180, 170	Social activities	75-76, 172-178
Redpath, Florence	190	Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women	8
Redpath, Jane, Exhibition	27	Society Française [sic]	76
Redpath Museum	29	Somerville College, Oxford	6, 207
Redpath, W.	30	Staff	32, 47, 66-68, 101-104, 114-115, 157-159, App. 1
Reid, Miss Helen R. Y.	80, 186	Statutes	68-76
Residence	147-148	Strathcona endowment	see Endowment, Donalda and R.V.C.
Residence rules	App. 4	Strathcona Hall	129-130, 160, 163
Residences	66, 76, 106, 127, 129, 145-148	Strathcona, Lord	5, 20-25, 32, 34-38, 56, 80-86, 185-188, 209
Resident Assistants	156	Strathcona's Will	App. 1
Resident Students Society	166-167	Students, non-resident	43, 153
Ritchie, Victoria	29	Students, resident	147-148, 153-154
Roscoe, Muriel V.	114, 143, 169, 185	Summer use	204-206
St. Andrews University	7	Swimming pool	117-118, 178, 185, 188
Scholarships	30, 45, 66, 113-114, 151-152, 168, 169, 181, 186, 191-192	Synod Hall	12
Scott, Mrs.	15	Tea	104
Secretary	157		
Sherbrooke Street, 1009	160		

Theodora Society	76	War Service Program for Women	167-168, 170-172
Tiffin and Learmont property	66, 100, 187	Warden's Special Aid Fund	189-190
Toronto University	9	Warden's Trust Fund	188-189
Touren, Mlle L.	68	Wellesley College	8
Tutor	73, 74, 101, 156	West Wing	100, 105-106
Undergraduate Society	107	Weston, Garfield	117-118, 188
University College, London	7	Weston, Nancy	156
University Street Properties	115-116	Wilkes, Dr.	11, 12
Vassar College	8, 14	Women, admission to higher education	6 sqq.
Vaughan, Mrs. Susan (née Cameron)	36, 66, 67, 100, 110-111, 185, 186	Women Students' Society	107
Vendomatic Services	163, 164	Women's Athletic Association	169-170, 202-2
Victoria College, Toronto	9	Women's higher education in Europe	6, 7, 14, 15
Victoria, Queen (statue)	see Queen Victoria	Women's higher education in Wales	7
Visitors	78	Women's Union	107, 167-169
Warden	67, see also Administration and Lady Principal	Y. W. C. A.	76, 129
Wardens and Acting Wardens	facing 1, see also Oakeley, Hurlbatt, Vaughan, Grant, Roscoe	Zinck, Greta	156