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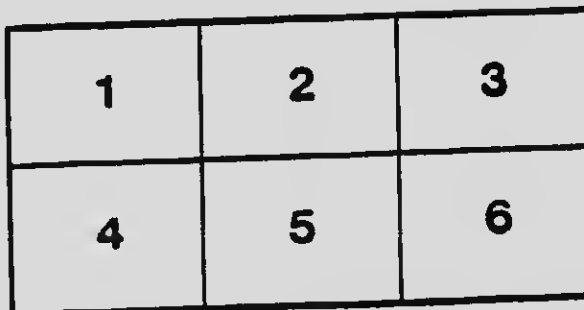
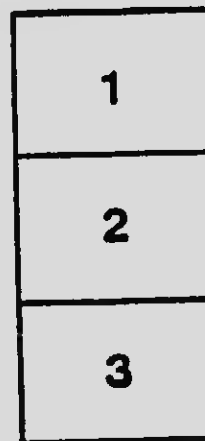
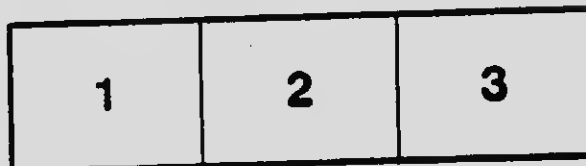
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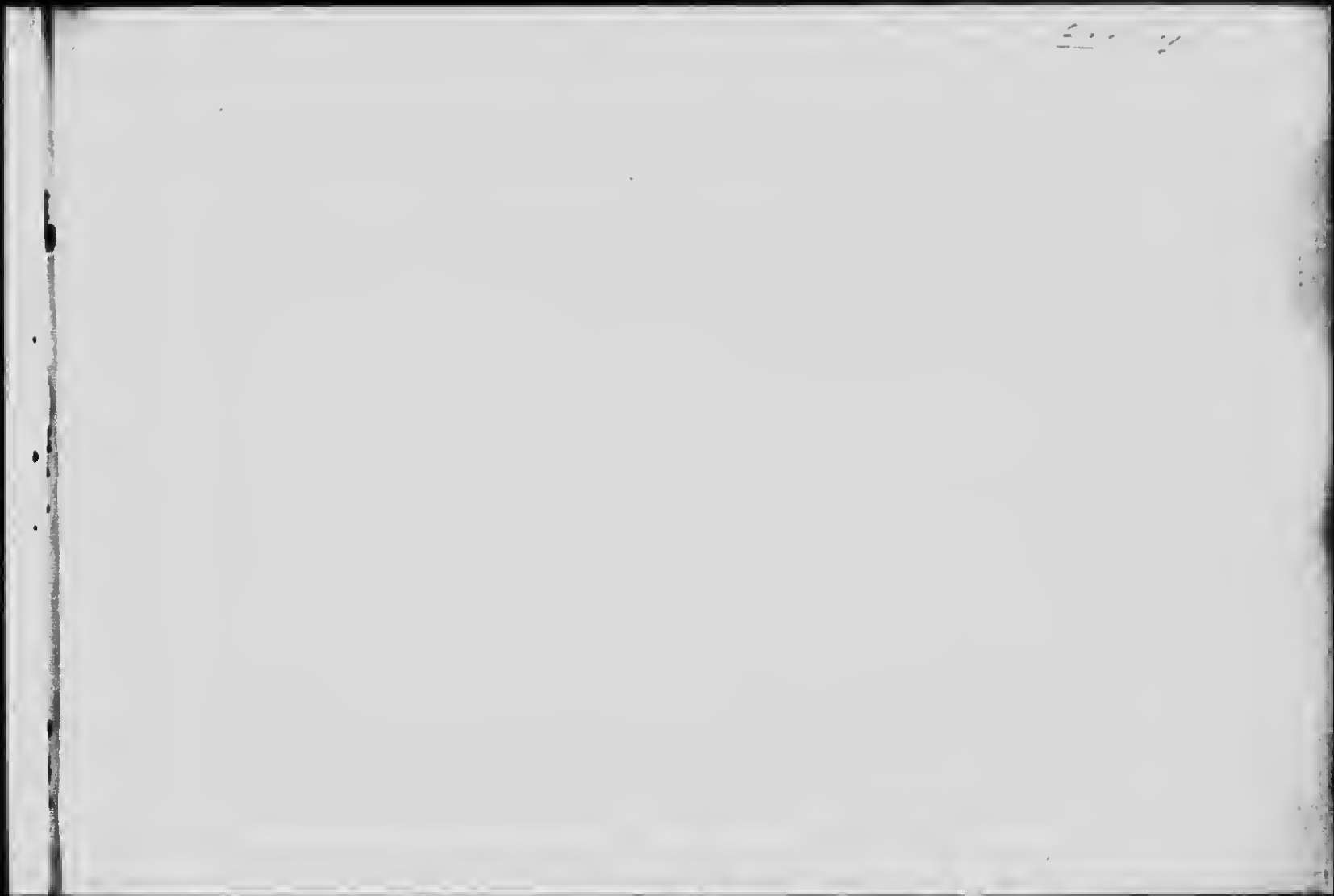
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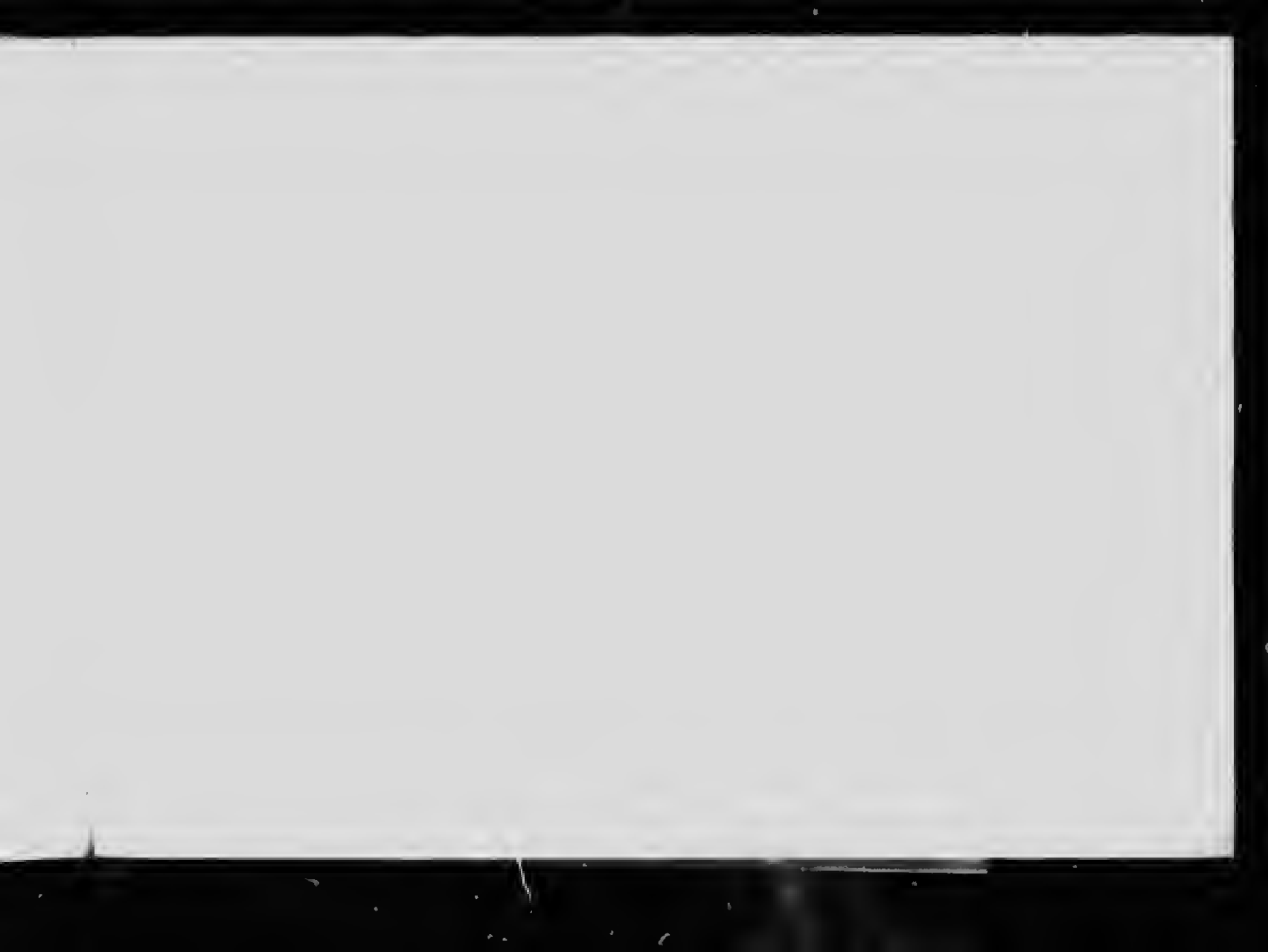
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Print 1200



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

AN ILLUSTRATED SKETCH

OF ITS

FOUNDATION, GROWTH AND PRESENT PROPORTIONS

PUBLISHED BY

QUEEN'S QUARTERLY

AS A

SOUVENIR

OF THE

INSTALLATION OF PRINCIPAL GORDON AND THE JUBILEE
OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY

OCTOBER 14th, 15th, 16th

1903

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PRINCIPAL GORDON.

Queen's University.



So early as 1832, the year after the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the first steps were taken towards the founding of a college at Kingston. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church drew up a minute stating the necessity for such an institution and urging the advisability of seeking aid from the Government for its establishment.

The population of Canada was at that time rapidly increasing, and only a very scanty supply of teachers and ministers were obtainable from the mother country. Every year the need of an institution for the training of Canadian youth became more pressing, and every year the subject was brought before the Synod down to 1838, when, it being evident that the Government could not be moved, it was determined to found a college within

the bounds of the Synod, but broad enough to meet the requirements of all classes of the community. In 1838 a commission was appointed to solicit subscriptions for its endowment, and to apply for an Act of Incorporation to the Provincial Legislature. The project met with hearty

support. Enthusiastic meetings were held in Toronto, where £600 was subscribed on the spot; in Kingston, where £1,500 was subscribed; in Montreal, Hamilton, Cobourg and other places, £1,500 was reached. This, which was really an astonishing subscription for those days, gave most encouraging evidence of the general in-

terest taken in the projected college. Much enthusiasm was shown both in the Mother Country and throughout Ontario in the scheme, and from this time, in the hands of a band of unwearied and devoted men, the work went



A PARTIAL VIEW OF PRESENT HOME OF QUEEN'S.



THE FATHERS OF QUEEN'S.

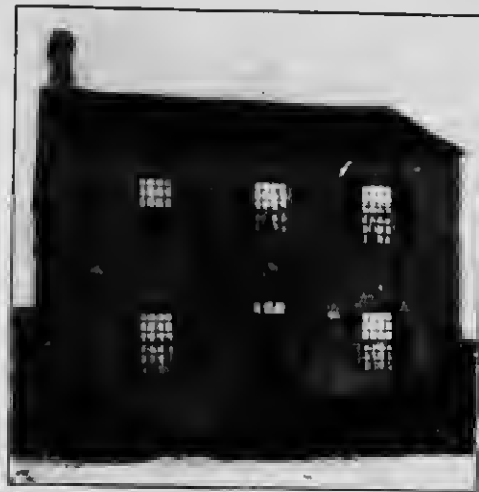
steadily on. Chief among the promoters of the scheme were the following distinguished men, whose unflinching zeal carried them safely through the grave financial and educational difficulties which beset the undertaking: The Hon. Wm. Morris, Rev. Robert McGill, Rev. Alex. Gale, Rev. Wm. Rintoul, Rev. John Macchar, Rev. John Cook, Hon. John Hamilton, and Mr. John A. Macdonald (afterwards Sir John A. Macdonald). They were men of great intellectual and moral force, and their support was no doubt a large factor in the success of Queen's.

The Church of Scotland had from the first strongly encouraged the scheme, and through the colonial committee promised pecuniary aid for a limited time. By the close of 1839 the necessary initial steps had been taken for the founding of the College. In 1840, under the auspices of the Hon. Wm. Morris, the Act

of Incorporation (which, however, never came into effect), passed under the name and title of the University of Kingston, it having been considered disconcerting to give

the College the desired name of Queen's College without the permission of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In May, 1840, it was resolved to petition Her Majesty to grant the College a Royal Charter, so that it might be known as the

Queen's College, Kingston. This was granted, and the Royal Charter passed the Great Seal on October 16th, 1841, an event which is annually brought to mind by the returning University Day, each 16th of October. The Provincial Charter previously granted was annulled. Queen's was thus fairly launched on her career, and the first lectures were begun on the 14th of March, 1842, with the Rev. Dr. Liddell as Principal. From the first the financial question was a pressing one, and small as were the expenses at first, there was great cause for anxiety to those faithful friends who were the chief support of Queen's through the early



FIRST HOME OF QUEEN'S.

days of the struggle.

As no suitable property could at first be obtained for the proposed college buildings, classes opened in 1842 in

a frame building on Princess Street. There were three students in attendance, a principal and two professors. Ten students soon passed the matriculation examination, the names of these pioneers being George Bell, John McKimor, Thomas Wardrope, Aeneas McGill, W. Aird



REV. DR. WILLIAMSON.



REV. DR. JOHN MOWAT.

Ross, Lachlan McPherson, Robert Wallace, John P. Mowat, John Bomer and H. R. E. Farnden, of whom Dr. Wardrope yet remains, and has long been a trustee of Queen's. It is interesting to turn from the voluminous calendar of 1903-1904 to the meagre record of the teaching staff,

preserved to us by the late Dr. Williamson, himself one of the first two professors. "The teaching in the subjects of study was conducted by Principal Liddell in Theology and Moral Philosophy, by Professor Campbell in Classics and Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, and by Professor Williamson in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The Elementary class was also taught by the latter in the College in connection with the preparatory school." A small beginning, indeed, but one with all the elements of growth, and looking back on the past sixty years



THE SECOND HOME OF QUEEN'S.

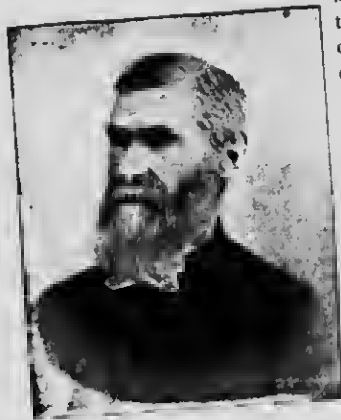
Queen's has no reason to feel discouraged when she compares her growth with that of other universities. With quiet strength and confidence the work in King-

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SOME OF THE FOUNDERS AND EARLY PROFESSORS OF QUEEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.



REV. DR. BELL.

ston went on. In 1814 the classes, consisting of twenty-one students, were removed to two stone houses on William Street. In 1854 the present site was purchased, and classes were held in the buildings then upon it. At this time there were thirty-one students. The year 1853-1854 saw the establishment of the Medical Faculty, with Dr. Sampson, and afterwards Dr. Dickson,



THE THIRD HOME OF QUEEN'S.

as President. In 1865 this faculty re-organized as the "Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons," in affiliation with Queen's. In 1891 the original status was resumed, additions were made to the staff, and an interchange of services arranged between Arts and Medical Faculties, which has proved of mutual benefit to both.

Dr. Liddell retired from the principalship in 1846. His successors have been as follows: Rev. John Machar, D.D., 1846-1852; Rev. Dr. George, Vice-Principal, 1852-1857; Rev. John Cook, D.D., LL.D., 1857-1860; Rev. Wm. Leitch, D.D., 1860-1864; Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, D.D., 1864-1877; Rev. G. M. Grant, 1877-1902; Rev. D. M. Gordon, 1903, the present Principal.

From the first the question of ways and means pressed heavily on Queen's. Beginning as she did with no settled endowments, dependent on grants from the Presbyterian



JOHN MACKERRAS.

Church and Government or on the subscriptions of generous friends, it is not surprising that she has passed through times of great difficulty. And how has her need been supplied? Where has this University, springing up among such difficult conditions, in a new country, without settled income of any kind, derived the means necessary for her present position and importance? Chiefly, we do not hesitate to say, by the enlightened generosity of her friends. Temporary grants from the Church and from



FOURTH DOME OF QUEEN'S.

the Government, have been given and withdrawn when it was judged that the time had come for Queen's to stand without them. And as each emergency arose, friends have arisen, too, to meet it and to do by united effort what in similar institutions has been done by gifts of millionaires or Government aid. Three times a special effort has been made in times of special need, since the first subscription list was opened in 1859, to form an endowment fund. In 1869 the Government grant had been withdrawn, while the greater part of the College revenues had ceased to the failure of the Commercial Bank, in which a large proportion of the available funds had been invested. Through the efforts chiefly of Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras contributions were collected to the amount of \$100,000, and thus the pressing emergency was met, while at the same time by the removal of the props on which she had learned to lean, Queen's was in the end



HON. ALEX. MORRIS,
Late Chairman of Board of Trustees,
University.

benefited, and progress was made towards her firmer establishment on an independent basis.

In 1877 Dr. Snodgrass resigned the principalship after a term of office extending over one of the most difficult periods of the existence of Queen's. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Monro Grant, D.D.



DR. EIFE FOWLER.
Late Dean of Medical College.

Dr. Grant's predecessors till a firm foundation had been completed, and now the time had come for growth and expansion. The time had come, and the right man for the

At the time of Dr. Grant's succeeding to the principalship in 1877, the number of students attending was 150 in all. From this time forward the growth of the University has been of astonishing rapidity. The first steps in the formation of a university are necessarily slow, and the work often apparently unfruitful and discouraging. But it had been faithfully and surely carried on by

junction had been provided. To those who look back on the career of Queen's through the past twenty-five years, it is beyond doubt that the present condition of Queen's is mainly what Principal Grant has made it, and that he has been allowed to carry to fulfil-



DR. J. NEISH.
(Kingston, J. C.) an early Professor.



DR. V. H. MOOSE.
Queen's Representative on the Ontario
Medical Council.

ment what those who had gone before had hoped and worked for. A crisis was at hand in the history of Queen's, and he was probably the only man in Canada who could have taken the reins of government and guided her safely through it.

A second appeal to the generosity of the friends of Queen's was one of the first things undertaken by Prin-



Principal, 1867-1890
Principal, 1864-1875.

Principal, 1846-1852. Principal, 1875-1892.
Principal, 1841-1846.

Principal, 1820-1864.
Principal, 1862-1867.

THE PAST PRINCIPALS OF QUEEN'S.

cial Grant. The absolute necessity for new College buildings and the equally pressing need of a substantial Endowment Fund were now self-evident. A year of ceaseless exertion and untiring effort on the part of the Principal and his faithful coadjutors resulted in the raising of a large sum, the immediate result of which was seen in the erection of the fine building completed in 1880, and known as the new Arts Building, and in the establishment of the University Endowment Fund. But satisfactory as were the results of this campaign, they were still insufficient for meeting the needs of the University, and in the winter of 1886-87 it was decided that the time had come to place her finances on a permanent basis and increase her work in different directions. Many of the previous subscriptions had been on a five years' plan, and these having now expired, there was a corresponding deficit in the income of the College. It was proposed that strenuous efforts should be made to raise the sum of \$250,000, to be called in honour of the Queen's Jubilee Year, the Queen's Jubilee Endowment Fund. This scheme, carried out at the cost of great labour, met with most encouraging success and opened the way to much expansion in University work, to new professorships and lectureships, and also to an important increase in the revenue of the University. Of this sum \$70,000 was contributed by the citizens of Kingston alone.

The proposed scheme of the Federation of Colleges at Toronto, which was in consideration during the years 1883-87, was one of much importance to Queen's and sis-

ter colleges. Each university was bound to consider the question from its own standpoint, and for Queen's it was settled with no uncertain voice. The scheme when submitted to her friends and graduates was vetoed by fully ninety-nine per cent., and Queen's remained at Kingston. Events have since fully justified the action of the trustees at this time.

From this date the record of each succeeding year tells of continued growth. It was in accordance with the policy of expansion, steadily followed by Queen's, that steps were now taken for the establishment of a School of Science at Kingston. The project, once launched, was warmly taken up, and the Government approached, with a view to obtaining aid, an appeal which has been generously responded to. A donation of \$10,000 from a generous friend of the College was followed by many other subscriptions, and in the autumn of 1891 the John Carruthers Hall was opened. This action was quickly followed by the opening of the School of Mines and Agriculture, while the establishment of new Chairs, such as those for Biology, and Practical and Applied Science, indicated the various sides on which Queen's was developing. The record of each succeeding year tells of continued growth. Facilities were given to non-resident students for extra-mural work leading to the same degrees as those obtained by students attending the regular College course. At the same time the Alumni Theological Conference, which has now been held annually for some years, was commenced, and kept many of her graduates in touch with Queen's, whose

professions prevented them from having frequent intercourse with their Alma Mater, and thus keeping step with her progress and development.

The century closed with a very important event in the life of Queen's. Sir Sandford Fleming, now in his seventh consecutive term of office as Chancellor of the University, had in the spring of 1900 appealed for a grant, for the purpose of erecting a new Arts building, pointing out that the increasing number of students made additional accommodation an absolute necessity, unless future applicants were to be turned away. This appeal, the first that had been made to the City of Kingston as a municipality, met with generous response. On the 16th of October, 1900, the city of Kingston passed a by-law voting \$50,000 to the University for another building, the only case on record where a Canadian city has granted a bonus for university purposes. This bonus was soon followed by a Government grant to the School of Mining, thus indirectly aiding Queen's by broadening the basis of the School of Mining, so that scientific departments at present connected with Queen's might be attached to the School. It was decided to build three buildings, one for Arts, one for Applied Science, and one for Mining.

The last of these buildings, that for Applied Science, is now completed, and will be this winter in use. Grant Hall, which is being erected by the graduates and students, in memory of their much-loved Principal, will shortly complete the group, until the generosity of some unknown friend or friends shall fill the vacant space left

for the purpose between the two Arts buildings with a new Library.

Nor is it only in the widening of her curriculum that the expansive power of Queen's has been shown. Owing her beginning, as she remembers with gratitude, in great part to the Presbyterian Church, she has never been in any sense sectarian, and has long ceased to deserve the title of a denominational university, except in her theological course. From the first her doors have been open to and freely entered by students of all denominations. She counts among her children Anglicans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists, coming from lands as widely separated as Japan, New Zealand, Persia, Jamaica, India and the Barbadoes, besides all parts of Canada and the United States.

The number of students attending classes is not an un-failing test of the worth and prosperity of a university, but the steady increase in past years is certainly an index to the public appreciation of the advantages that Queen's can offer for higher education. The number of undergraduates in attendance last year, after allowing for double registration in two faculties, was 853, as compared with 805 in 1901, and 727 in 1900. Of these no inconsiderable portion were women. The teaching staff at present consists of forty-five professors and lecturers, and upwards of twenty tutors. The following faculties are now included in the University: Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Applied Science, the studies in these classes

leading to the degrees of B.A., M.A., B.D., LL.B., M.D., and C.M., M.E., and B.Sc.

The Library has shared in the general expansion, the number of volumes contained in it now approaching 100,000, including many valuable gifts and donations. Of these the latest is the magnificent work lately published by the Italian Government, on Christopher Columbus, in fifteen folio volumes. The actual Library quarters are somewhat straitened, but ample accommodation has been provided for the necessities of the students in the spacious consulting libraries in the two Arts buildings.

Besides the ordinary classes, many extra-mural students, especially among school teachers, are following the prescribed course at their own homes, in connection with their own professional work, and this branch of University work, begun as an experiment, has proved so successful and so much appreciated, that the carrying it on forms an important part of the work of some of the professors and tutors, by whom the essays required from the students for the course are carefully corrected. In every case extra-mural students are compelled to take the same examinations as those required from resident students before receiving the degree. The number also of those students who, after graduating, take up post graduate work here is increasing year by year. No doubt the latitude allowed at Queen's even in the ordinary pass courses, and still more in the honours work, with regard both to the subjects of study chosen and the order in which they may be taken up, has done much to bring this about. The free-

dom of choice in their work enjoyed by students has had good results at Queen's, where the system of options is carried further than in any other Canadian University, to the great gain of students, as the authorities believe, in the development of individuality, and with no detriment to the quality of the work done. The system is in keeping with the general policy of Queen's towards her students, where the aim is to allow them as much liberty, both in the classes and out of them, as is compatible with the objects of University education, and with the general order and well-being of the institution. It is in accordance with this policy that the students are as a body almost entirely self-governing, having their own self-constituted society, which decides all questions pertaining to the welfare of the students, and their own court and officers to settle all lesser matters of discipline. It is a very rare occurrence for the Senate to interfere, the student societies being so thoroughly organized as to meet all the requirements of law and order.

We have said that Queen's draws her students from many countries, (we might have said from many races). So, too, when the College course is over, she sends them again to almost every part of the world, where in various ways they are found doing good work and filling responsible situations. The students who have left for a post-graduate course in Scotland, England and Germany, have almost without exception taken a good stand and reflected credit on their Alma Mater. The lessons of perseverance, of reverence for true learning, of self-reliance

and self-restraint, which are impressed upon them during their college life, stand them in good stead, when called to leave the University and begin their life-work.

Principal Grant died on May 10th, 1902, having just completed his twenty-fifth year at Queen's. His work only ended with his life. He watched the new buildings going up which he was not to see completed, and planned for the extension to come when they should be opened. His work has fallen into the hands of his old friend, Dr. D. M. Gordon, and those most deeply interested in the welfare of Queen's feel satisfied that the projects so dear to the heart of the late Principal, will be steadily furthered by his successor.

Such is in brief the past history of Queen's. On the 16th of October, 1901, the sixtieth year of the life of the University, since the passing of her Royal Charter, was completed. Only those who have borne the burden and heat of the day know what it has cost to place her where she stands now, the courage, the self-denial, the wisdom, above all, the faith, that was necessary to surmount all the difficulties in the way. These difficulties have to a large extent disappeared. Her financial condition, while still not adequate enough to meet all the requirements of the work that the University desires to do, is sufficient to ensure her permanent stability and to justify the desire for expansion which each year causes her to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. Her path, as in the early days, must still be compassed by anxiety. As the

University increases in size, in importance and in influence, each step taken towards fuller development assumes greater significance and demands the most careful consideration. Fresh needs and requirements are continually arising in the present, as they have done in the past, but these increasing needs are a sign of life and growth, the cessation of which in the present state of Canada would indicate a loss of vitality in the University. Queen's is not now, and probably never will be, in the position of the long-established and richly endowed Universities of the Mother Land. The country itself is young, with the growing and developing needs of youth, and a university that is doing its legitimate work will keep in touch with its demands, will develop and expand to supply them, and will seek to foster the intellectual life that is yearly becoming more essential, if Canada is to take her place among the older nations.

This is the work that Queen's is seeking to do, with what measure of success is best known by those who have passed through their college training within her walls, and who, one and all, leave them filled with a spirit of zeal and loyalty for their Alma Mater, which shows itself in after life in the strong esprit de corps for which Queen's is proverbial, and in self-denying and strenuous efforts on her behalf. It is difficult to estimate the amount of work that has been done and is still being done for her students. At the time of the special effort made in 1887 to establish the Queen's Jubilee Endowment Fund, \$6,000 were voluntarily contributed by the students, and at the

present time the class of 1901 has undertaken to raise the sum of \$5,000 for the founding of a Fellowship in English Literature, a striking testimony to the value they attach to the work of their University, and the affection with which they regard her, a proof, too, that the spirit of de-

vation and self-denial which laid her foundation is handed down through successive generations of students. On the continuance of this spirit Queen's feels she may safely depend, and as long as this continues her outlook for the future is secure.



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THE ARTS BUILDING.



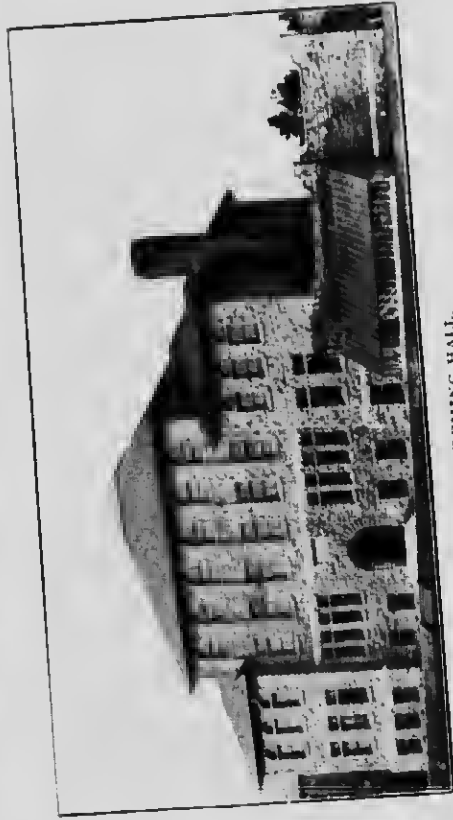
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THE ONTARIO HALL.



THE JOHN CARRUTHERS HALL.



THE FLEMING HALL.



THE MIXING HALL.



THE MEDICAL BUILDING.



THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.



THE HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL.



THE SKATING AND CURLING RINKS.



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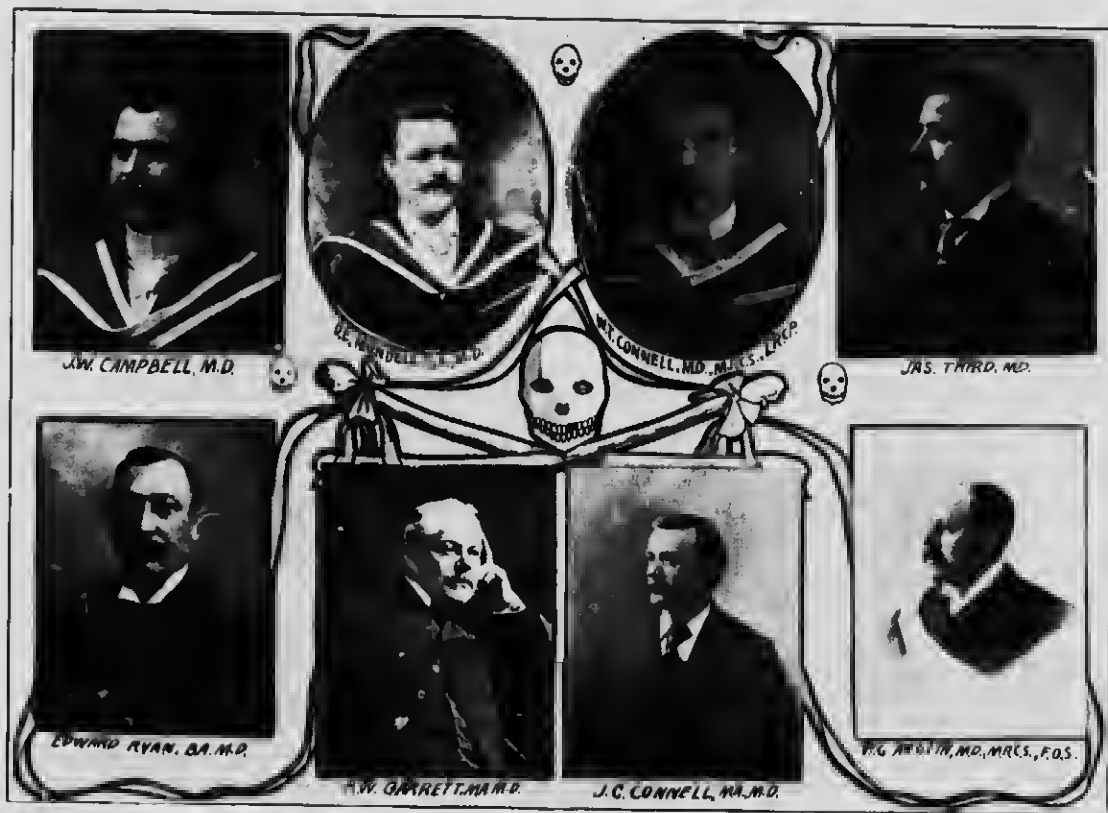
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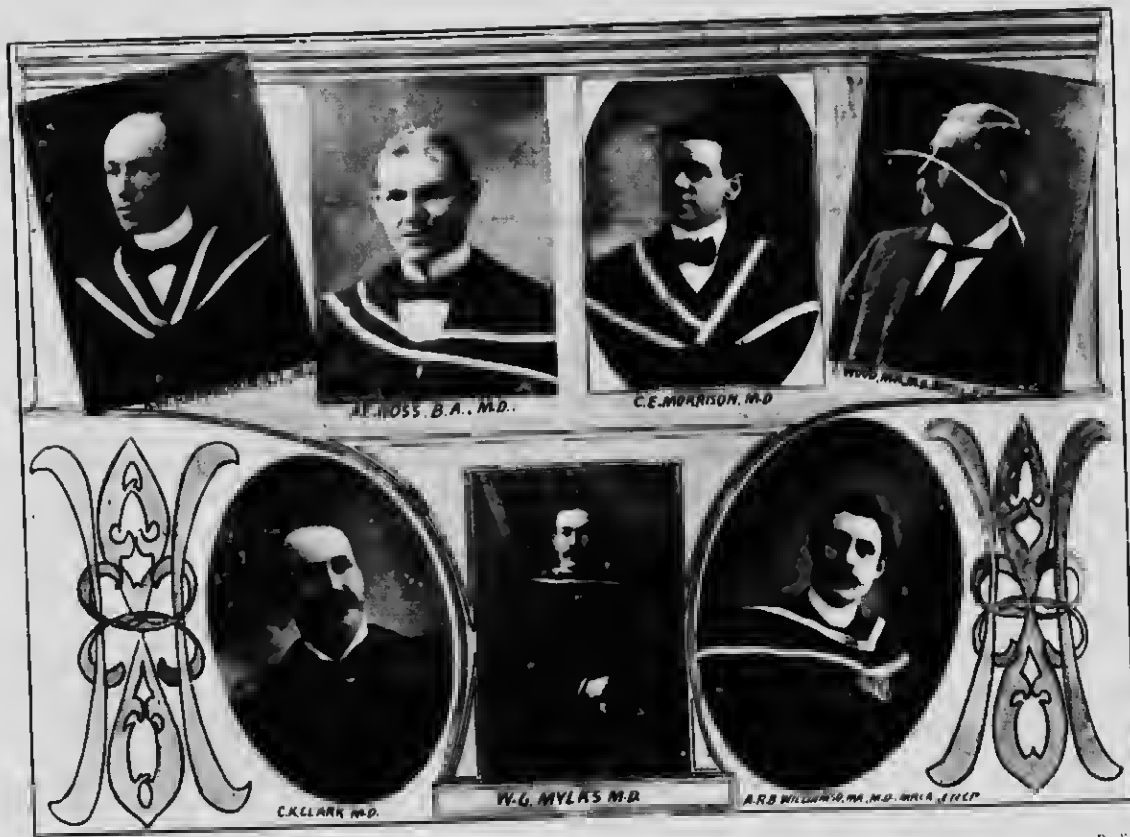


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