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# A Pictorial History

Most archivists restrict themselves to writing about their collected "treasures." This one suggests that those participating in an important activity have an obligation to document that activity in both written and pictorial form.

Given the assignment to prepare a brief pictorial history of McGill's efforts in teacher education, almost anyone (including the present University Archivist) would assume that the pictorial materials would be readily available in the eight year-old McGill University Archives. But readily available materials prove to be woefully inadequate for pictorial documentation of over 150 years of activity by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and McGill University. Over the years, a goodly number of dissertations, articles in periodicals and newspapers, speeches and addresses, and volumes have been written about, or touching upon, the contributions of the Royal Institution and McGill to teacher standards and training in Lower Canada and Quebec. Some have been illustrated with material from a variety of sources.

There are, of course, certain basic non-pictorial records in the University Archives, well described by my predecessor, Alan D. Ridge in *Archives*, Vol. VIII, no. 37, April 1967, the pertinent portion of which reads:

The extant records of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning have been inherited by McGill and comprise two volumes of minutes 1837-56, many packets of incoming correspondence from 1807 and a series of outgoing letter books starting in 1918 . . . The minutes of the Board of Governors start in 1829, those of Convocation in 1841, and those of Corporation (now known as Senate) in 1843. The registers of graduates date from 1833. The 1852 Charter survives in good shape but we do not have our original Charter of 1821. Journals and ledgers start in 1829

but other financial series do not appear until later in the century. Apart from these, we have runs of printed calendars from 1856 and the text of annual reports to the Visitor from 1860 onwards.

Some recent developments enhance our written documentation on teacher standards and training at McGill. Réal G. Boulianne's massive doctoral dissertation (1419 pp.) became available in 1970 and is a more detailed guide to the correspondence of the Royal Institution 1820-1829 than our available Accessions Record. My identification of the Official Correspondence of John William Dawson has made available papers which have not been used by anyone from sometime in the mid-1890s until the present day. Guides to the first seven of some fifty-four of these bundles, many of which relate to the McGill Normal School will be available early in 1971. Then, there are the Personal Papers of John William Dawson which we received in 1969 from his grand-daughter, Mrs. Lois Winslow-Spragge (Accession 909), for which a guide is available in manuscript form. Another body of material consists largely of the correspondence files of Deans of the Faculty of Education, or their equivalent, through 1938 (Accession 951) for which a published guide prepared by Davena Davis is available. This collection was received just prior to the move of the Faculty of Education to the downtown campus. The latest Accession (1054) consists of some 52 cu. ft. of non-current files of the Faculty, the School for Teachers and the Institute of Education. These materials are as yet somewhat inaccessible since "the janitor packed them." This last collection has however, been searched for pictorial materials. The glossy prints found are not identified by place, date, occasion, or individuals depicted.

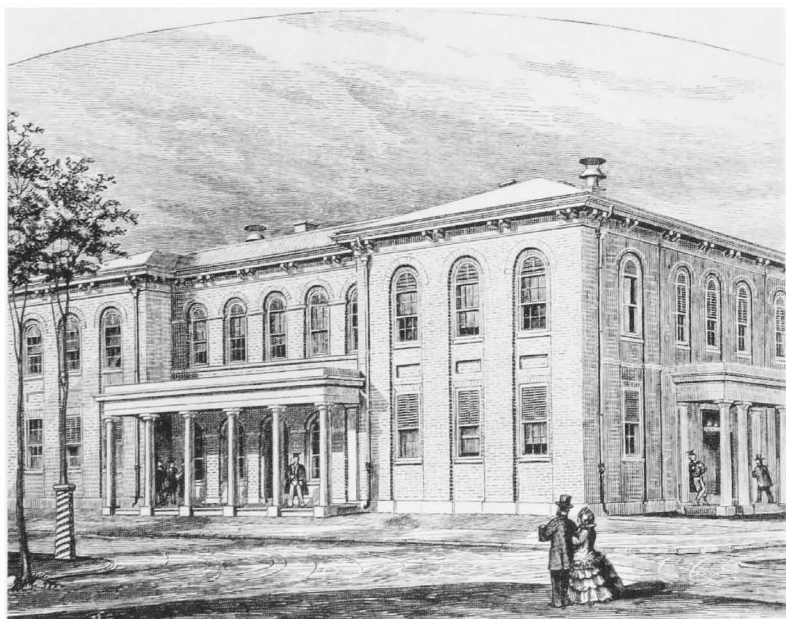
One of the first approaches to any pictorial history invariably involves the collection of view camera shots of the fronts of the buildings involved in carrying out the function. A second approach generally involves portraits, drawings or paintings of the key individuals involved in the establishment or carrying out of the function. A third approach involves collection of pictorial representations of the function being carried out. In the University Archives, we do have depictions of the buildings used by the teacher training group to 1970, and pictorial representations of a few of the key men. We have practically nothing depicting teacher training in action.

Gaps in the University Archives collections have been filled

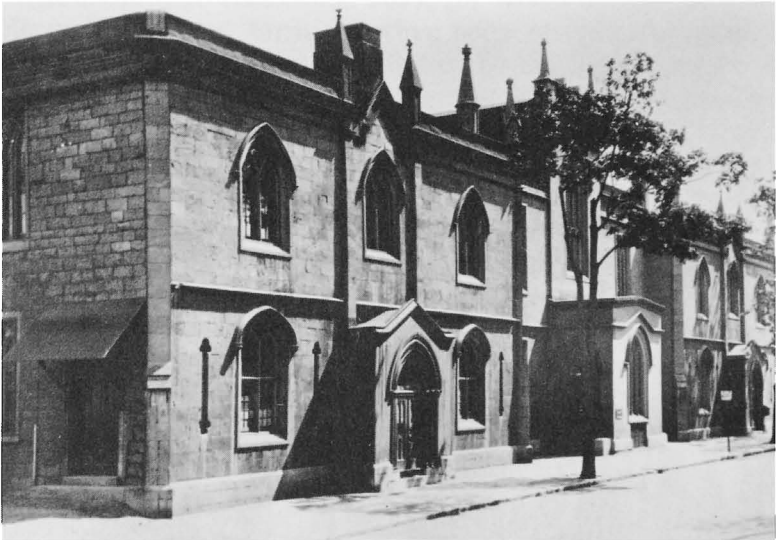
in, as will be noted in the captions and attributions which follow, from a variety of sources, but particularly from the extremely rich Notman Photographic Archives in the McCord Museum, the ultimate fate of which has not yet been finally determined. The cooperation and assistance of Mr. Stanley Triggs of the Notman Photographic Archives and of Mr. Harvey Schacter of the *McGill News* is most gratefully acknowledged.

## THE BUILDINGS

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1. "Walker Del" "McGill Normal School (High) — about 1850 — [sic] cc Fraser Institute Engraver's proof." McGill University Archives Accession No. 324/39. 5½ x 4". Although captioned as above indicated, this engraver's proof appears to have little relationship to illustration numbered 2. It is included simply in order to encourage further research and an accurate identification.



2. McGill Normal School, Belmont Street, 1857-1907. McGill University Archives, Accession No. 74. 8" x 10". (Canada Wide Photo)

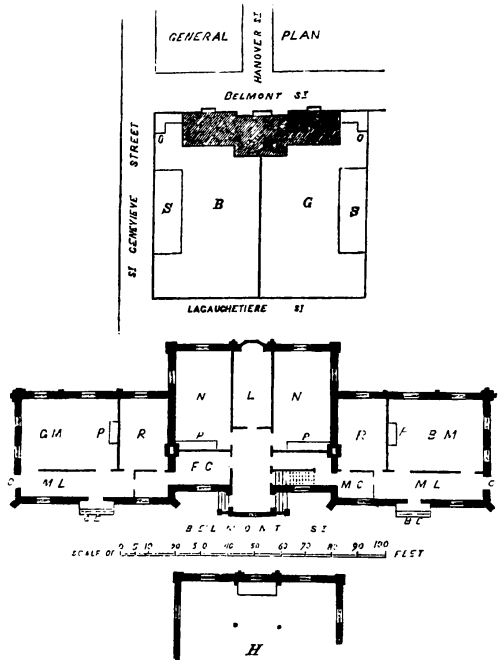
3. In the Official Papers of Sir William Dawson, McGill University Archives Accession 927, Bundle 3, item no. 106, there was recently identified the page proof of "Prospectus of the McGill Normal School" 1857 on the 4th page of which is a floor plan of McGill Normal School. A reproduction of this plan indicates quite clearly how well the building illustrated in 2, was to be used. A Preliminary List of the materials in this bundle should issue early in 1971, (prepared by Miss Lois Gerth). The manner in which use of the facilities was planned in 1857 is clearly indicated in the caption under the sketch which follows: "Reference to General Plan of McGill Normal School.

N, N, Normal school class rooms, 21 ft. x 37 ft.; L, Library and Apparatus, 16 ft. x 28 ft.; A, M, Girls' model school room, 27 ft. x 38 ft.; B, M, Boys' model school room, 27 ft. x 38 ft.; R, R, Model school recitation rooms; F, C, Cloak and retiring room for female teachers in training; M, C, Cloak and retiring room for male teachers in training; M, L, Model school Lobbies; E, E, Principal entrance; G, E, Entrance for girls and female teachers in training; B, E, Entrance for boys and male teachers in training; O, Entrances for playground and outhouses; P, Teachers' platforms; H, Examination hall, 49 ft. x 60 ft.

The building was erected for the Montreal High school, and has been adapted to the use of the Normal school with as little change of plan as possible.

It is heated by three furnaces in the basement, in which is also a residence for the porter.

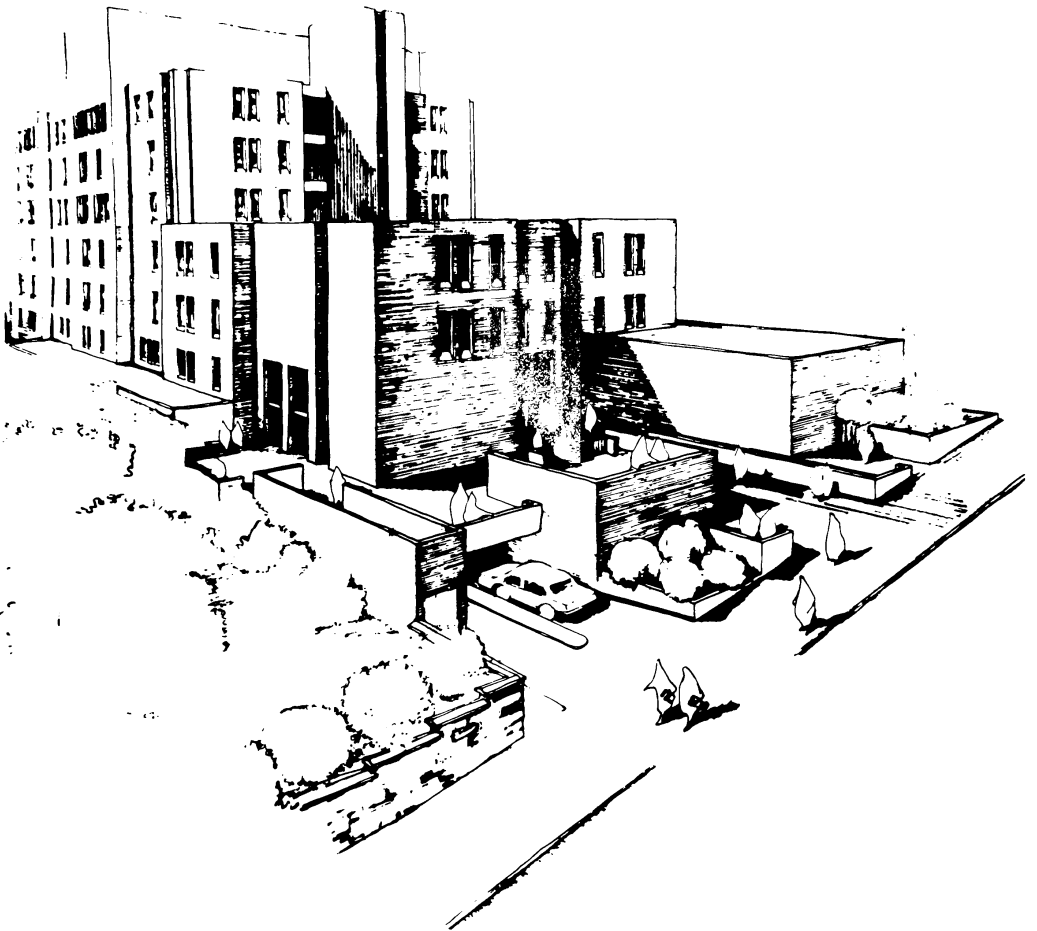
The model schools are seated with double desks and chairs, on the Boston plan, for 200 children. The Normal school class rooms are seated in a similar manner, each with chairs for 50 teachers in training. The examination hall is seated with moveable settees. The model school recitation rooms are furnished with galleries and benches, and all the class rooms are provided with large surfaces of wall blackboard."



4. *Macdonald College, McGill University Aerial View [n.d.]. McGill University Archives Accession No. 62. Fairchild Aviation Limited Photo. The Main Building housing most Faculty of Education and McGill Institute of Education activities, 1907-1970 is in the left center of this photograph.*



5. *The new Faculty of Education Building 1970 — located on 3700 McTavish Street. The original sketch was borrowed from Mr. G. S. Kingdon, Physical Planning Officer, McGill University.*



## FOUNDING FATHERS OF TEACHER EDUCATION AT MCGILL

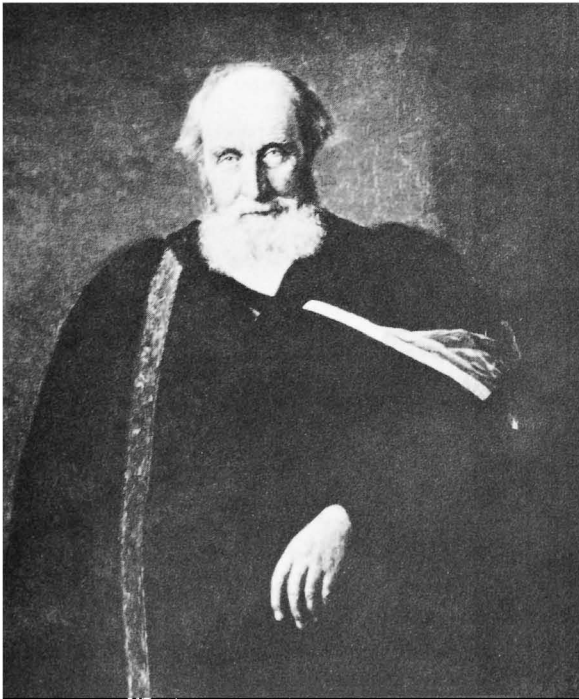


6. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education, Lower Canada, 1855-1877. He found on the statute books authorization for a Normal School and an appropriation of £1500. With the support of Georges-Etienne Cartier, the act was changed in 1856 to increase the grant to £5000 and to authorize three normal schools. That at McGill was intended to train English Protestant teachers, those at Laval University and that named Jacques Cartier, to train Catholic school teachers. The full-length portrait of Superintendent Chauveau was found in the Notman Photographic Archives, number 3954-1 and was taken in 1863.





7. *The Right Reverend Francis Fulford, Bishop of Montreal. McGill had few persons on staff equipped to train teachers in 1857. Bishop Fulford, however, already had a Normal School in operation designed to train teachers for the Anglican parochial schools. It had been founded in 1853 in Montreal by the local branch of the Colonial Church and School Society. By 1855 there was a group of 16 teachers-in-training and some 250 students in the model school. This well-housed, staffed and established student body was turned over to McGill as a successful venture to be shared by the whole of the English Protestant community. The remarkable portrait of Bishop Fulford was obtained from the Notman Photographic Archives of McCord Museum, number 31769-I and was taken in 1868.*



8. *Principal John William Dawson, McGill Normal School, 1857-1870. John William Dawson's participation in the founding and early operation of the McGill Normal School is amply covered in his Official Papers which are only now becoming known, although no one has ever doubted his practical and constructive contributions to the cause of teacher training. The portrait here presented is a copy from that found in McGill University Archives Accession number 69/4.*

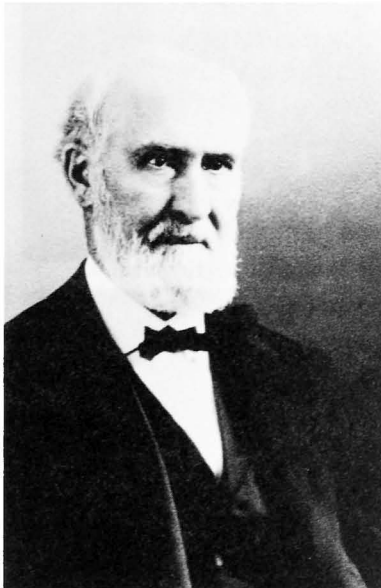


9. *The Honorable Charles Dewey Day, President, McGill Board of Governors 1852-1884; Chancellor of McGill University 1857-1884, Principal Pro Tempore 1855. The portrait was obtained from the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum, McGill University No. 15, 318-1 and was taken in 1865.*



10. *Christopher Dunkin was, according to Professor John Irwin Cooper, one of the two members of the new McGill Board of Governors most interested in the subject of teacher training. "Dunkin was a Township's man, and thus could voice the views of the important rural areas." This portrait was obtained from the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of McGill University, number 13735-1 and was taken in 1864.*

11. *Henry Starnes, Mayor of Montreal, 1857, participated in the inaugural of the McGill Normal School on 3 March, 1857. The portrait comes from the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of McGill University, number 67,709-I, and was taken in 1871. The inaugural ceremonies for l'Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier took place on the morning of the same day at the Chateau de Ramezay.*

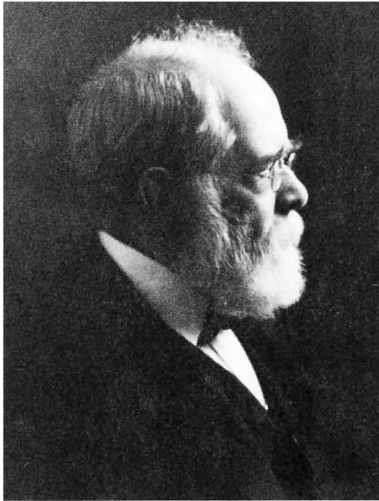


12. *Sir William Christopher Macdonald. The transfer of the Normal School to Macdonald College was made possible by the efforts and the beneficence of Sir William Macdonald and the educational faculty was transferred there in 1907. Photograph from McGill University Archives, Accession 72/20.*



13. *William Henry Hicks, Principal, McGill Normal School, 1870-1883. This portrait was obtained from the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of McGill University, number 42702-BI and was taken in 1869. Hicks had been Headmaster of the Normal School which began under auspices of the Colonial Church and School Society in 1855 and continued on under Dawson's principalship until he, in turn, was appointed Principal.*

14. *Sampson Paul Robins, Principal, McGill Normal School, 1883-1907. Robins had been trained under Egerton Ryerson at Toronto Normal, and had served as Headmaster of the Central School at Brantford, Upper Canada. He was one of the original staff of the McGill Normal School in 1857. The original photographic portrait from which this copy was made is endorsed: "S.P. Robins to Mr. G. Lomer, June 1907" and is located in McGill University Archives, Accession number 221/41.*



15. *Sinclair Laird, Dean, School for Teachers, Macdonald College, 1920-1948. This 1913 portrait was copied from the negative in the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum, number 198891-B II.*



16. *David Climie Munroe, Director of School for Teachers, later Institute of Education, 1949-1964; Macdonald Professor of Education, 1957-1969. This photograph was obtained from the files of The McGill News.*



17. *Professor C. Wayne Hall, Dean, Faculty of Education, 1965-.*