

MOULDING OUR TOMORROWS

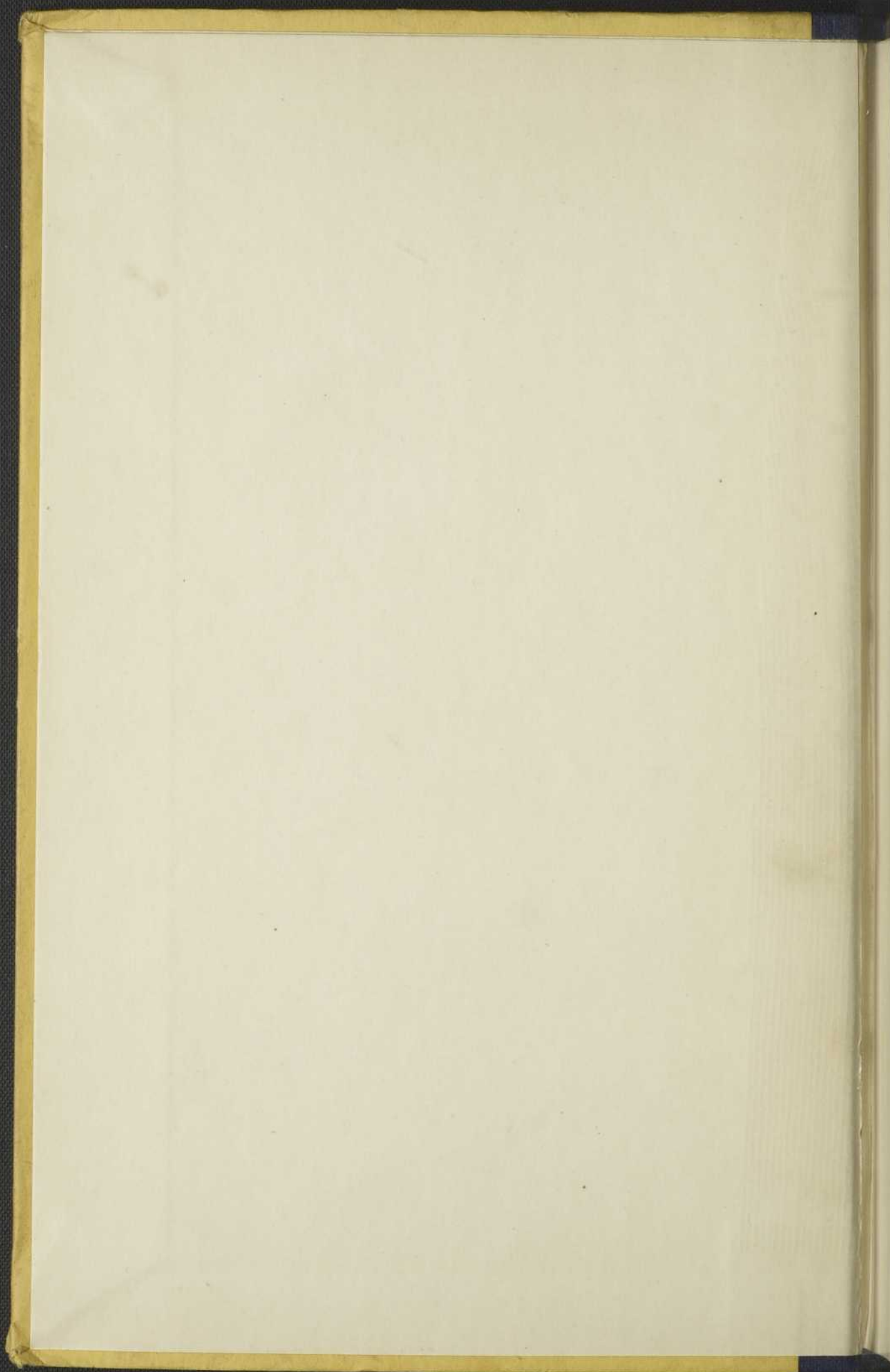
A Survey of the First Hundred Years
of Protestant Education
in Quebec City.

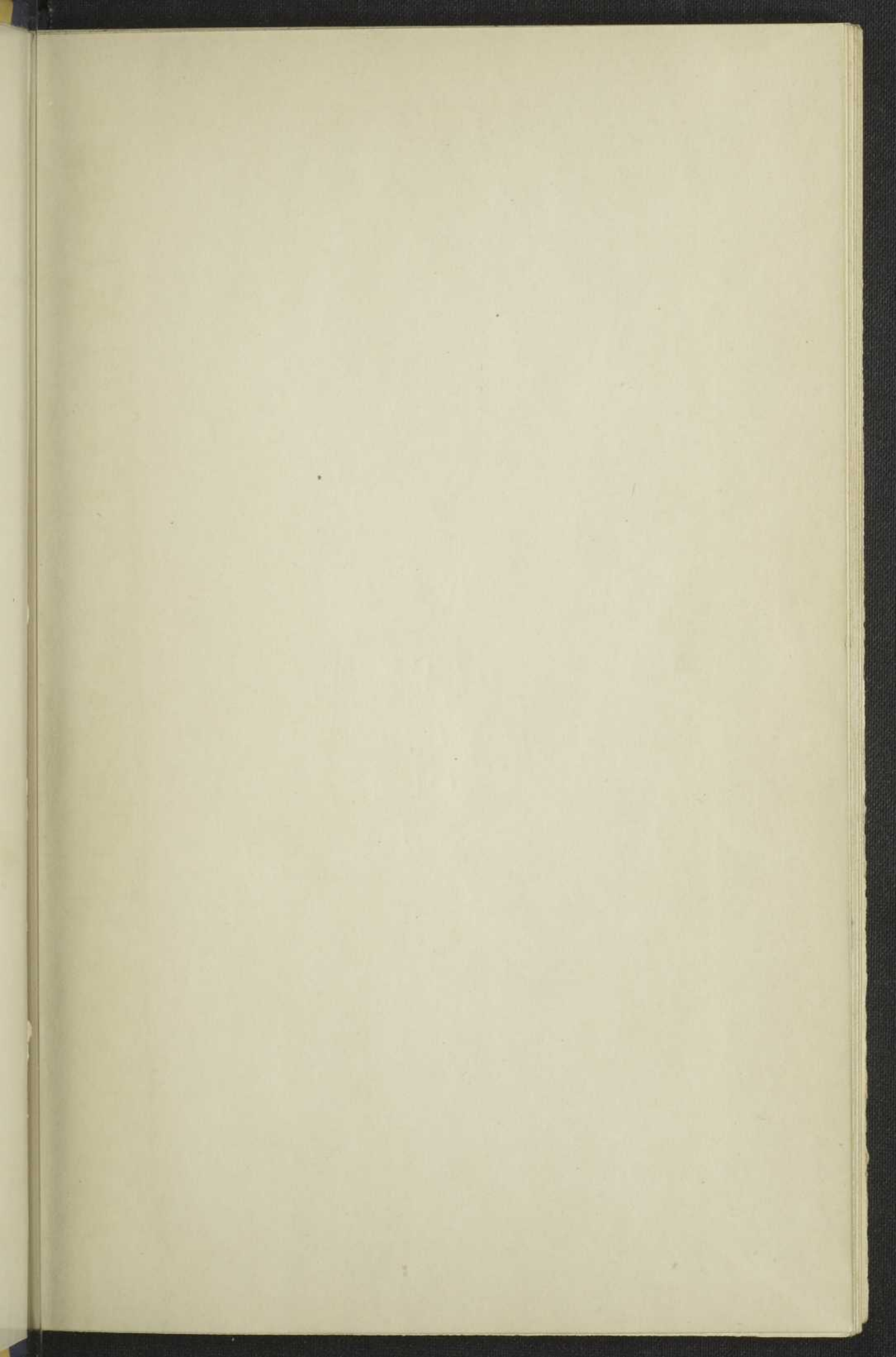
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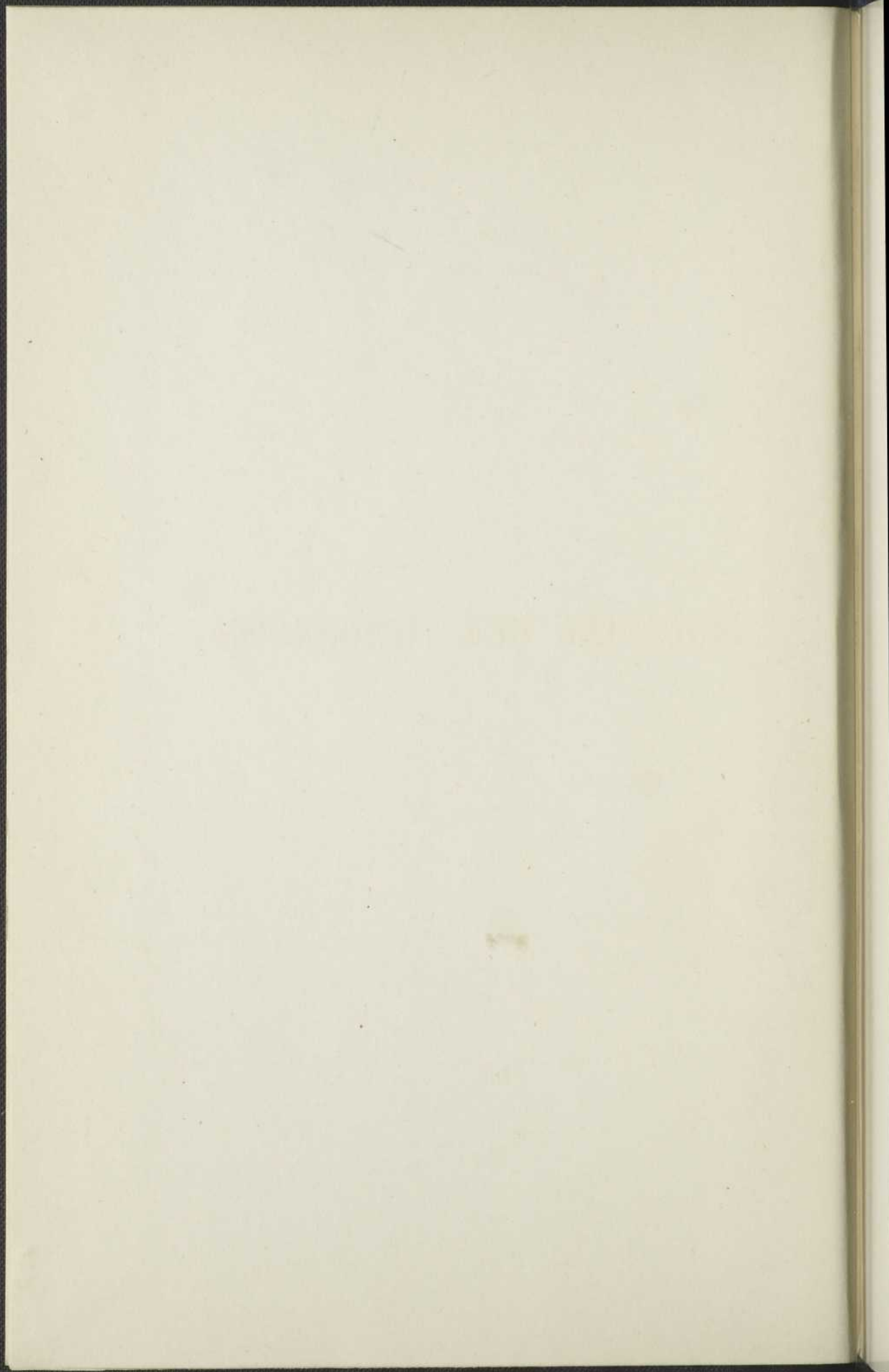


*Made to the Order of The Protestant Board
of School Commissioners by*

ARTHUR G. PENNY, B.A.





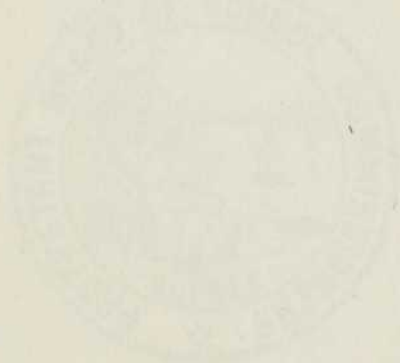


MOULDING OUR TOMORROWS

A Survey of the First Hundred Years
of Protestant Education
in Quebec City.

1840-1940

MOULDING OUR TOMORROWS



Made in the Print of The Secretary General
of School Commissioners of

ARTHUR G. PERCY, B.A.

September 21, 1947

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

MOULDING OUR TOMORROWS

MOULDING OUR TOMORROWS

A Survey of the First Hundred Years
of Protestant Education
in Quebec City.

1846-1946



*Made to the Order of The Protestant Board
of School Commissioners by*

ARTHUR G. PENNY, B.A.

September 9, 1947

MOLDING OUR TOMORROWS

A Survey of the First Hundred Years
of Protestant Education
in Quebec City

1840-1940



Printed in the Office of the Protestant Board
of School Commissioners by

ARTHUR G. PENNY, P.A.

September 2, 1941

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FOREWORD

HOW soon today turns to yesterday! How quickly what is commonly known becomes forgotten! Only those who try to find information concerning the past appreciate the importance of keeping accurate records.

Soon after Champlain founded Quebec, teachers began to arrive in the settlement. Immediately after the English took possession of the city, the Governor appointed a schoolmaster. It was almost a century later, however, before the Boards of School Commissioners were appointed to organize schools, the one for Roman Catholics and the other for Protestants. Another century passed before a compulsory education act was passed forcing children to attend school and thus giving to many children opportunities that they would not have obtained without the benefit of such legislation.

How many people who pass St. Andrew's Kirk Hall realize that it was the forerunner of the present magnificent High School on Belvedere Road. The first elementary school erected by the School Commissioners on Artillery Street in 1849 is now practically unrecognized as such. No cairn or tablet marks either, nor the second elementary school at Diamond Harbour, which still stands.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners deserve hearty congratulations for their wisdom in deciding to commemorate one hundred years of organized education in the city by the preparation of a brochure on the schools, and Mr. Arthur G. Penny, Editor of the Chronicle-Telegraph, is to be complimented on the ready pen which has written the history in so

FOREWORD

readable a form. A century hence, by means of this history, residents of Quebec will be able to form a good idea of the schools of the past as well as those of today, and of the quality of the men and women who managed them and taught in them.

W. P. PERCIVAL,

Director of Protestant Education.

EXPLANATORY PREFACE

IN CONNECTION with the centenary of the Quebec Education Act passed in 1846, an historical review of the period has been written by Dr. Walter Pilling Percival, Deputy Minister and Director of Protestant Education of the Province of Quebec, under the title of "Across the Years—A century of education in the Province of Quebec", as part of the programme of commemoration. The past year has also marked the centenary of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Quebec City, which was created under the above Act, and organized February 6th, 1846.

Consequently, the members of the present Board have felt that a similar historical review, covering the work done by their body during the century completed February 6th, 1947, should be published as a revised and enlarged edition of the historical sketch compiled by the then Secretary, F. C. Wurtele, in 1917, to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Protestant education in this city, and printed in pamphlet form.

The present work has therefore been compiled to the order of the Board from the minute books of 1846 to date; other sources having been the Historical Sketch of 1917, the souvenir programme of the Official Opening and Dedication of the Quebec High School, Belvedere Road, September 4th, 1941; Dr. Percival's book, "Across the Years"; an historic sketch by Henri de Lottinville in the High School of Quebec Year Book for 1932; information kindly collected and supplied by Mr. W. E. Paxman of Montreal, but formerly of Quebec; and the files of the local press.

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IN CONNECTION with the ... of the ...

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The ... with the ...





BOARD OF PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, QUEBEC CITY.

LEFT TO RIGHT: COL. J. V. BOSWELL, E.D., V.D.; EVAN E. TURNER; ROBERT F. CREAM, VICE CHAIRMAN;
W. Q. STOBO, CHAIRMAN; DAVID MARSH; JEFFERY T. MARTIN.

I — Historical Background

THE PRESENCE of two races in the Province of Quebec created educational as well as other problems, and Dr. Percival divides the early attempts to find solutions for these into two periods; one from 1760 to 1824 when, following the British conquest, an effort was made to furnish education for the English children and the other from 1824 to 1846, which years are said to have been years of "educational experiment", during which "the Legislators sought with varying degrees of success to find a formula for the conduct of good schools".

In 1824, the Fabrique Act was passed, by whose provisions every fabrique or church council was authorized to found and to support one or more elementary schools in each parish. The value of the school property was not to exceed £100 and not more than £50 should be the annual expenditure. A second school might be established where the number of families exceeded 200 and a further stipulation was made that not more than one quarter of the annual revenue of the Fabrique might be used for school purposes.

The Act "for the Encouragement of Elementary Education" was passed in 1829, authorizing the Government to grant subsidies to School Boards that conducted good schools. These were in common, no distinction being made between Protestant and Catholic institutions. In 1841, an Education Act was passed by the united Parliament of Lower and Upper Canada which, among other things, provided for the establishment of a permanent Common School Fund; the building of schools and the levying of taxes by Municipal Corporations as Boards of Education; the election of School Commissioners to manage the schools, examine the teachers and text books

and determine the course of study; and authorization allowing the minority to dissent and set up independent schools.

In 1845, a bill was passed withdrawing the mandatory right of taxation by Municipal Corporations for school purposes and allowing either for taxation or for contributions of a voluntary nature, which would be equivalent to the amount of the School Tax. This also proved unsatisfactory and a year later taxation powers were taken from the Municipal Councils and handed to the School Commissioners who were also given the right to take over school lands and buildings. Boards of six Commissioners were set up in Quebec and Montreal for Catholics and Protestants respectively, the grants of these Boards to be based on the population under the control of each. Finally, in 1846, all previous acts were repealed and a new Education Act was passed that was hailed as the "great charter of Education for the Province of Quebec" and it was under this Legislation that the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Quebec city was first organized.

Then, as now, the members of the Board were six in number, three being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and three by the Municipal Corporation for terms of three years in all cases, although the appointments could be and were renewed. The share of the first grant accorded to the Board from the Common School Fund was £190:17:3 and this, together with an equal amount received from the City, was divided among several applicants whose schools were well kept and whose teachers were sufficiently qualified.

Later the Government voted £359:14:5 to the Board towards building schools and it was decided to build four as follows: in the suburb of St. Roch, the suburb of St. John or St. Louis, St. Peter's Ward and Champlain Ward. The Commissioners resolved, however, that the inhabitants must

furnish half of the cost of each school and that each site be vested in them. Each school should be in operation for at least eight months of every year, being attended by not less than 15 pupils, and teachers to be appointed after examination and removable by the Commission.

II—The Board of School Commissioners

Although the Board of School Commissioners is an appointed body, a study of its minutes during the past century will convince any reasonable person that it has always discharged its duties in a democratic manner, giving careful consideration to the representations made to it from time to time by individuals as well as groups. And such a study also reveals the fact that, as its task has grown, so also has the administrative efficiency of the Board grown with it, a record of virtually unbroken progress standing to its credit. There have been obstacles in the way and problems of varying difficulty that have had to be solved, but these have all been successfully dealt with and have served to keep the Board keenly active.

While the membership has included more than one outstanding personality at different times, it has been made up for the most part of representative citizens with average business experience and no special qualifications as educationists. In spite of this fact, its judgment in dealing with school matters has been unfailingly sound and it has evinced a genuinely statesmanlike vision in its attitude toward the role it should play, not merely in its own school municipality, but also in the school area of which it is the centre.

The idea of central school boards is a comparatively new one, so far as the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education is concerned, and yet, as far back as 1922, we find the Board inviting the representatives of the school municipalities adjoining Quebec to attend a meeting to deal with the question. Within the last few years, legislative provision has been made for a Quebec Central School Board, but at the end of the century this unified system, advocated twenty-five years ago, has yet to be applied. It is only fair



W. Q. STOBO, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, QUEBEC CITY, AND MEMBER OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



ROBERT F. CREAM, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE
BOARD OF PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,
QUEBEC CITY.

to say, however, that the Quebec Board has made special arrangements with most of the Protestant Boards in the vicinity to close the small schools and, for a fair contribution, to educate the pupils concerned in the city schools.

The first Board organized on February 6th, 1846, was composed of Honourable A. W. Cochrane, K. C., Chairman; Reverend George MacKie, Reverend Mr. Squires, Jeffery Hale, Reverend J. Cook, D.D., and James Dean; the denominational composition being three members of the Church of England, two Presbyterians and one Methodist. This was adhered to for many years, but denominational distinctions have been less closely observed in more recent times. The complete list of the Chairmen for the hundred year period is as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Hon. A. W. Cochrane, K.C., D.C.L..... | 1846-1849 |
| Jeffery Hale..... | 1849-1854 |
| Reverend George MacKie..... | 1855-1856 |
| Reverend W. B. Clark..... | 1856-1866 |
| John Gilmour..... | 1866-1869 |
| Christian Wurtele..... | 1869-1872 |
| William Hossack..... | 1872-1893 |
| Very Rev. A. W. Norman, D.D..... | 1893-1899 |
| Reverend D. MacRae..... | 1899-1900 |
| Very Rev. Lennox Williams, D.D..... | 1900-1913 |
| Lt.-Colonel W. J. Ray..... | 1913-1919 |
| Hon. Judge G. F. Gibsone..... | 1919-1924 |
| W. Q. Stobo..... | 1924 to date |

Here also is the complete list of School Commissioners from 1846 to date:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Honourable A. W. Cochrane, D.C.L..... | 1846-1849 |
| Reverend George MacKie, D.D..... | 1846-1857 |
| Mr. Jeffery Hale..... | 1846-1854 |
| Reverend J. Cook, D.D..... | 1846-1851 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Reverend Mr. Squires..... | 1846-1847 |
| Mr. James Dean..... | 1846-1847 |
| Reverend A. V. Davidson..... | 1847-1848 |
| Mr. Robert Cassels..... | 1847-1848 |
| Mr. J. Gilmour..... | 1848-1869 |
| Mr. W. S. Sewell..... | 1849-1851 |
| Mr. P. Langlois..... | 1849-1851 |
| Mr C. R. Stewart..... | 1851-1854 |
| Mr. J. S. Hossack..... | 1852-1860 |
| Mr. W. S. Henderson..... | 1852-1853 |
| Reverend W. B. Clark..... | 1853-1873 |
| Mr. C. N. Montizambert..... | 1853-1863 |
| Mr. Robert Middleton..... | 1854-1860 |
| Mr. Robert Shaw..... | 1854-1856 |
| Mr. Christian Wurtele..... | 1854-1872 |
| Mr. William Cassels..... | 1860-1866 |
| Reverend J. Gemley..... | 1860-1864 |
| Reverend Henry Roe, B.A..... | 1864-1868 |
| Mr. Andrew Thompson..... | 1864-1868 |
| Mr. J.N.O. Laird..... | 1864-1868 |
| Reverend G. H. Davis..... | 1868-1872 |
| Reverend Charles Hamilton..... | 1868-1885 |
| Mr. William Hossack..... | 1868-1893 |
| Mr Joseph Whitehead..... | 1869-1886 |
| Mr. R. Herbert Smith..... | 1869-1887 |
| Mr. William Walker..... | 1869-1885 |
| Mr. William Wurtele..... | 1872-1883 |
| Mr. Robert Brodie..... | 1884-1893 |
| Captain W. H. Carter..... | 1885-1887 |
| Mr. C. B. Irvin..... | 1885-1887 |
| Mr. A. Miller..... | 1883-1884 |
| Mr. G. R. Renfrew..... | 1886-1897 |
| Mr. W. H. Brown..... | 1887-1893 |
| Mr. Richard Turner..... | 1887-1898 |
| Very Reverend A. W. Norman, D.D.. . . | 1888-1899 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Mr. W. G. Wurtele..... | 1887-1894 |
| Mr. Peter Johnson..... | 1893-1902 |
| Mr. Thomas Brodie..... | 1893-1894 |
| Mr. George Lampson..... | 1893-1898 |
| Mr. A. H. Cook..... | 1894-1898 |
| Mr. John Hamilton..... | 1895-1897 |
| Reverend D. MacRae..... | 1897-1900 |
| Mr. Thomas A. Piddington..... | 1897-1900 |
| Mr. W. H. Wiggs..... | 1897-1900 |
| Mr. E. H. Taylor..... | 1898-1902 |
| Very Reverend Lennox Williams, D D.... | 1899-1913 |
| Mr. Thomas Davidson..... | 1900-1904 |
| Mr. Alex Cummings..... | 1900-1913 |
| Lt.-Colonel W. J. Ray..... | 1900-1919 |
| Mr. A. E. Pfeiffer..... | 1902-1923 |
| Reverend E. J. Etherington..... | 1902-1903 |
| Reverend B. Watkins..... | 1903-1905 |
| Mr. P. Johnson..... | 1904-1909 |
| Mr. A. J Messervey..... | 1906-1912 |
| Reverend W. Clarke..... | 1906-1911 |
| Colonel W. Davidson..... | 1911-1919 |
| Lt. Colonel R.E W. Turner..... | 1912-1913 |
| Lt. Colonel E. F. Wurtele..... | 1913-1919 |
| Reverend A. R. Beverley..... | 1913-1919 |
| Reverend S. J. MacArthur..... | 1918-1921 |
| Mr. D. H. Pennington..... | 1919-1919 |
| Honourable G. F. Gibsone..... | 1919-1924 |
| Mr. W. H. Brown..... | 1919-1926 |
| Mr. W. Q. Stobo..... | 1919 to date |
| Mr. R. F. Cream..... | 1919 to date |
| Mr. George MacWilliam..... | 1921-1933 |
| Gen. Sir. R E.W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O..... | 1923-1930 |
| Reverend A. D. Matheson, M.A., D.D.... | 1924-1945 |
| Mr. David Marsh..... | 1926 to date |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Mr. E. A. Brisset..... | 1930-1937 |
| Mr. E. E. Turner..... | 1933 to date |
| Mr. Jeffery T. Martin..... | 1937-1942 |
| Colonel James V. Boswell..... | 1942 to date |
| Mr. Jeffery T. Martin..... | 1945 to date |

It is interesting to note that the present Chairman, Mr. W. Q. Stobo, has had by far the longest term of office and that the present schools have been planned, erected and placed in operation during his administration. His service on the Board goes back even farther and ante-dates that of Mr. R. F. Cream, the present Vice-Chairman, but by less than a month. These two gentlemen have worked closely together and it is not too much to say that they have been the backbone of the Commission during the last 25 years. They have maintained sympathetic relations, at first with Dr. G. W. Parmelee and more recently with Dr. W. P. Percival, as Director of Protestant Education and Secretary of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. The other members of the Board at the present time are: David Marsh, E. E. Turner, Colonel J. V. Boswell and Jeffery T. Martin.

It is pleasant to be able to record that two former Chairmen, the Right Reverend Lennox Williams and Judge Gibsone are still living; Bishop Williams in retirement at Montreal and Judge Gibsone still active on the Bench in this city. Two former Commissioners, Sir. R.E.W. Turner and Reverend Dr. Matheson, are also living; Sir Richard in this city and Dr. Matheson in Toronto. Since 1944, Mr. Stobo, the present Chairman of the Board, has also been a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education.

Secretary-Treasurers

Indispensable officers of the Board have been its Secretary-Treasurers, the first of whom, J. S. Hossack, was



H. H. SMITH, SECRETARY TREASURER, THE
PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMIS-
SIONERS, QUEBEC CITY, 1938—TO DATE.



D. S. MCMULLAN, B.A., M. S. ED., PRINCIPAL
OF THE COMMISSIONERS' HIGH SCHOOL, 1926-
1941, AND OF THE QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL,
1941—TO DATE.

appointed in 1885. The present Secretary is Mr. Henry H. Smith, whose appointment dates from 1938. In all, there have been ten such officers during the one hundred year period, whose names and terms of service are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| J. S. Hossack..... | 1855-1860 |
| William Cassels..... | 1860-1866 |
| W. B. Clark..... | 1866-1873 |
| Alex McQuarrie..... | 1873-1883 |
| John M. Harper..... | 1883-1896 |
| F. C. Wurtele..... | 1896-1920 |
| Frank Glass..... | 1920 |
| Mrs. M. R. Thorn..... | 1920-1927 |
| George E. Fry..... | 1927-1938 |
| Henry H. Smith..... | 1938 to date |

In the Historical Sketch of 1917, Mr. Wurtele observes that "The minutes from 1846 to 1850 seem to have been kept on loose sheets of paper up to the time when C. Rodgers was appointed Secretary and who copied them into a book". However this may have been, prior to a meeting held July 31st, 1849, the minutes in the book covering the period 1846 to 1877 bear no signature. From July 31st, 1849, to March 3rd 1855, they are signed by the Chairman, Jeffery Hale, not by anyone as Secretary.

At the meeting of March 7th, 1859, the Chairman was directed to obtain complete minutes of the Board before the next meeting, if possible, which seems to indicate that up to that time they had been kept somewhat irregularly and at the meeting of April 8th, 1950, the book of minutes of the Board from February 6th, 1846, written up to December 1st, 1848, was produced with the account of Mr. C. Rodgers for writing, amounting to £2:10: which was ordered to be paid. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Rodgers was simply commissioned to write up the back minutes. There is no record of his appointment as Secretary.

At this meeting, March 23rd, 1955, the first mention of the Secretary-Treasurer is made, Mr. J. S. Hossack being appointed to this position according to the terms of the Act of Parliament and the minutes thereafter are signed by him until the meeting of January 17th, 1860, which is signed by W. B. Clark, the Chairman, as is also the following meeting of the 24th of October in which the death of Mr. Hossack and the election of Mr. William Cassels to succeed him is reported.

The first history of the proceedings of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners was compiled by William Cook in the form of a draft petition to the Quebec Legislature and submitted January 22nd, 1874. As it had not been contemplated that the history would take this form, consideration of it was postponed to a later meeting and the work does not seem to have been printed or published.

III — The Teaching Staff

Apart from a general betterment in position and qualifications, the main development in the situation of the teaching staff over the past century has been one from a general practitioner to a specialist, this being particularly true in the High School grades. Whereas the teacher originally taught a certain number of standardized subjects to a class or form, he now specializes also in one or more optional subjects which are followed by a larger or smaller group within the higher grades, and this necessarily means that he is highly qualified as compared with many of his predecessors.

Even today teaching is not one of the most paying vocations but, at any rate, present salaries represent a great advance from the almost nominal remuneration that school teachers received in the last half of the 19th century. With more favourable economic conditions, the teacher's position in the community has likewise made marked progress and he now enjoys something of the professional prestige that is his due. At one time, not a few teachers were poorly qualified or uncertificated, but today a reasonable standard of competency is expected in all cases and this is more easily acquired as a result of improved training facilities, not only at the outset but also throughout the teacher's career by means of summer school and refresher courses.

Another important factor in the situation has been the establishment of professional associations to protect and promote the interests of teachers individually and collectively. Then again, the teacher has today a link with the school children through the Student Council and with the parents through the Home and School Association, all of which makes for better understanding and the most friendly relations. Quebec City has always had a good teaching staff, included

in which have been several outstanding members of the profession, and the proof of this is to be found in the generally satisfactory standing of the boys and girls in their examinations, particularly in the school-leaving examinations and the Junior and Senior Matriculation.

The Principals of the Girls' High School since its foundation have been successively:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Miss E. MacDonald..... | 1870-1906 |
| Miss E. Maud Graham, B.A..... | 1906-1908 |
| Miss Mary Stewart, B.A..... | 1908-1912 |
| Miss Ethel Gale, B.A..... | 1912-1918 |

Miss Gale, who was the last Principal of the Girls' High School and who is living in retirement, was also the first Quebec woman to hold this position. In 1932, the Order of Scholastic Merit was conferred upon her and a special resolution of appreciation was passed by the Board. Miss Gale, now Mrs. Herbert Williams, resigned in 1939 and was made Lady Principal Emeritus.

In 1918, following the admission of boys as well as girls to the High School grades, Mr. Myles G. Walker, B.A., was named the first Principal of the Commissioners High School and retained this position until 1926, when he was succeeded by Mr. D. S. McMullan, B.A., M.S., Ed., who still retains that position and who has been intimately associated with all the latest progress of the High School. Special tribute should be paid to his services in connection with the building and equipment of the new school on Belvedere Road. This was for Mr. McMullan a labour of love, and he has for the school, which is recognized to be one of the most modern and best equipped institutions in Canada, that deep personal affection which the Sea Captain has for the ship under his command.

After having been appointed Principal of Victoria School in 1923, Mr. A. D. McGibbon was named Principal of Elementary Schools in 1926, following the completion of the new St. George's School. He resigned in 1945 and was succeeded by Mr. C. L. Hall who still remained Principal at the end of the period under review.

The complete list of the teaching staffs of the present schools under the jurisdiction of the Board for the school year 1946-1947 is as follows:—

Quebec High School Staff:

- Mr. R. C. Amaron, B.A. (Queen's), Senior French Specialist.
Mr. D. W. Amos, B.Sc. (Mount Allison), Senior Physics and Mathematics.
Mr. R. I. Bailey, Commercial Specialist.
Miss F. O. Boyce, B.A. (McGill), French Specialist.
Miss S. L. Burton, B.A. (Bishop's), Senior Latin.
Mr. T. A. Cleland, Mathematics
Mrs. T. A. Cleland, B.A. (McMaster), Art Specialist.
Mr. R. H. Estey, Industrial Arts and Technical Drawing Specialist.
Mrs. R. H. Estey, B.Sc. (University of New Brunswick), Biology, Junior Chemistry, General Science.
Miss J. C. Greig, P. T. Specialist (McGill), Girls Physical Training and Athletics (part time High School and part time Elementary School).
Mr. J. R. Harlow, B.A. (Mount Allison), M. A. (Columbia); Junior Physics, General Science, Junior English.
Mr. K. F. Keirstead, B.A. (Mount Allison), M.A. (Columbia), M.C.I.C., Chemistry, Physical Geography, General Science.
Miss M. M. Laurie, B.Sc. H.Ec. (Macdonald), Household Science Specialist.

Mr. A. D. Lennon, B.A. (Bishop's) Senior History and Senior Eng.

Major A. A. MacMillan, Boys Physical Training and Athletics.

Miss M. E. McLellan, Junior Latin and Junior Maths.

Mr. S. G. Martin, Music (singing), (part time High School and part time Elementary School).

Mr. D. S. McMullan, B.A. (McGill), M.S.Ed. (Cornell), Principal.

Mrs. W. G. Price, B.A. (Queen's), English and History.

St. George's School:

Mr. C. L. Hall, M.A., Principal

Miss Hazel S. Sinclair, Supervisor of Junior Grades.

Miss F. Eileen Brown, French Specialist.

Mr. Sidney G. Martin, Music (part time).

Miss Jean C. Greig, Girls Physical Training and Athletics (part time).

Miss Muriel H. Leitch, Grade VII—Girls.

Miss Reta G. Jacobsen, Grade VII—Boys.

Miss Beatrice M. Jackson, Grade VI—Girls.

Mr. Russell O. Brander, Grade VI—Boys.

Miss Florence C. MacKinnon, Grade V—Girls.

Miss Laura I. MacKinnon, Grade V—Boys.

Miss Elga M. LeMesurier, Grade IV—Girls.

Mrs. Ida R. Barras, Grade IV—Boys.

Miss Myrtle A. Devine, Grade III—Mixed.

Miss Doris S. Aikens, Grade II—Mixed.

Miss Lillian E. Bailey, Grade I—Mixed.

Miss E. Dorothy Elliott, Kindergarten.

Limoilou School:

Mrs. Mabel L. Joly, Grades, I, II and III.

School Nurse:

Miss M. G. Fischer, R.N.

IV — Children and Parents

If the average school child of 1846 could visit Quebec City and see the general situation of his successor in the present day, he would undoubtedly complain that he had been born a century too soon. During his school days, he lived in, but was not part of a grown-up world which governed him firmly on the basic principles that "children should be seen and not heard" and that "Father, Mother or Teacher", as the case might be, "knows best". He led a somewhat monotonous life in the school where he was taught a certain limited number of subjects, according to his particular class or form, and at home his life was very simple; amusements and entertainments being comparatively few and far-between.

Today the average school child has a definite and important place in the family circle; while his interests and needs are the subject of careful consideration. His home life is interesting and varied, including a whole new world of entertainment, recreation and amusement. At school the Master is now less a dictator than a counsellor and friend. In high school grades a wide variety of optional subjects is open to him so that he may follow the line of any particular talent or aptitude he may have. Apart from home and class room, moreover, there is a rich and active life, from day to day, inside the school and outside of it; all under the direction of an elected Student Council, which serves as a connecting link with the Faculty as well as maintaining order and discipline in the student body.

Like the children, the parents have undergone a considerable change in the past one hundred years. Instead of leaving the education of their children entirely in the hands of the school, unless to see that the homework was faithfully done,

parents now take a keen personal interest in their children's education; what course they shall follow and what activities they shall pursue. It is in line with this spirit that a Home-and-School Association was organized in Quebec City in 1945 and is now well established, affording a common meeting ground for parents and teachers on which they may exchange views, discuss problems and cooperate closely to promote the best interests of the school children.

As a result of compulsory school attendance in the elementary grades and with the encouragement of free text books, more children are attending school in Quebec City than ever before and more of them are continuing their education for longer periods; in a fair percentage of cases to the eleventh and even to the twelfth grade; so that when they leave school, they are thoroughly prepared either for the University or for vocational employment.

The health of the children attending the schools of the Protestant Board is a matter of constant concern, if only because of a realization of the extent to which a sound mind depends upon a sound body. On several occasions, the city has been visited by severe epidemics of poliomyelitis and influenza, and the schools have been promptly closed until the disease then prevalent had run its course.

In the spring of 1919, the Chairman was authorized to employ a trained nurse to visit the schools and consult with parents and teachers as to the best means of promoting the health of the children where this was needed. Miss Una Gale was engaged for the beginning of the school year, September 1919, and remained in the service until 1935 when she resigned. In May of the same year, Miss Muriel Fischer was appointed to succeed her and still remains in office.



MISS ETHEL GALE, B.A., NOW MRS. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
LADY PRINCIPAL OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, 1912-1939.



F. T. HANDSOMBODY, RECTOR OF THE
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL OF QUEBEC, 1914-1941.

Up-to-date lunch rooms for boys and girls are operated in the High School and are well patronized, light lunches and fresh milk being available at cost prices. In the elementary schools milk is supplied free to young children where this is necessary.

V — Buildings and Equipment

The plainest evidence of the progress of a century in Protestant School Education in Quebec City is to be found in a comparison between photographs of the earliest buildings that antedate even the traditional "little red school house" and the imposing example of architectural handiwork that is afforded by the new High School on Belvedere Road, recognized to be the latest word for an institution of its kind. Naturally, with the improvement in construction there have been increases in cost. Thus we find that the old school on Elgin Street, when sold in 1907, brought in only \$7,500, while the cost of the building of the Victoria School on St. Joachim Street was \$45,000 in 1917 and the new High School has cost approximately \$273,000.

When the Board was formed in 1846, it not only had no buildings, but no building fund and in 1849 it subsidized twelve private schools as follows:—

St. Antoine Street, Lower Town,
Ste. Anne Street,
Notre-Dame Street, Lower Town,
Dauphine Street,
D'Aiguillon Street,
St. Joseph Street,
Diamond Harbour, Champlain Street,
St. Stanislas Street,
Palace Street,
St. Vallier Street,
St. Eustache Street,
St. Vallier Street.

These establishments between them accommodated 335 pupils. It was then decided to open a Central School in St. John and St. Louis wards and this was built on a lot of ground, bought for the purpose on Artillery Street, to hold

100 scholars. It was opened in 1849 and thereafter the subsidizing of private schools was discontinued.

There has been a transformation in school buildings, inside as well as out, in order that class-rooms, libraries, gymnasiums and other departments may all be perfectly suited to their special purposes, enabling the pupils to have the best light, ventilation and modern sanitation. Until well on in the century, school equipment was extremely limited; apart from the desks and black boards, there might be a globe for the teaching of geography and simple gymnasium accessories, but these things are a far cry from the elaborate modern facilities that are placed at the disposal of highly privileged present day students in the form of laboratories, domestic science rooms, rooms for business courses and so forth.

Fees and Taxes

At the outset, the funds for Protestant education were provided by the Government of the Province from the Common School Fund, supplemented by an equal sum from the City Corporation. In 1875, when the school conducted by Miss MacDonald in St. Andrew's Church School House, the present Kirk Hall, was raised to the status of a High School, the fees were placed at \$1.00 per month. By 1917 the financial statement of the Board for the fiscal year ending June 30th, showed Receipts of \$44,736.86 and Expenditures of \$43,029.77, leaving a balance of cash in the bank of \$1,707.09. Of the Receipts, \$21,969.00 were derived from School fees. These last have always been kept as low as possible, being at the present time as follows:—

| | Residents | Non-Residents |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 8th grade..... | \$2.00 | \$3.00 |
| 9th grade..... | 2.50 | 3.75 |
| 10th grade..... | 3.00 | 4.50 |
| 11th grade..... | 3.50 | 5.00 |

12th grade..... 8.00 12.00 (or \$10 in the case
of pupil continuing
from 11).

In addition to this, there are various scholarships and bursaries, while free tuition is given in deserving cases.

The following are abstracts from the Financial statements of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the years ending June 30th 1917 and 1946 respectively:

Receipts, year ending June 30th 1917.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| City Taxes..... | \$ 21,969.00 | Salaries and | |
| School fees..... | 3,898.65 | Maintenance .. | \$ 22,104.47 |
| | | Other expenses... | 2,723.07 |
| | | Balance on hand | 1,040.11 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | \$ 25,867.65 | | \$ 25,867.65 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |

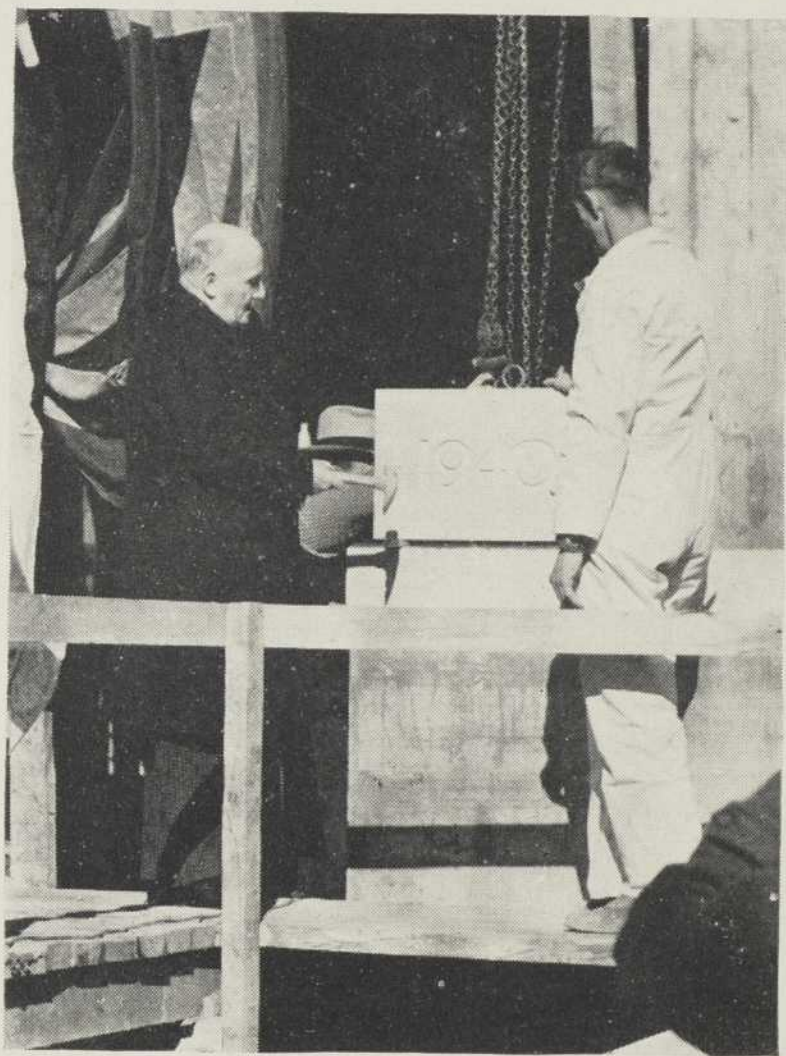
Receipts, year ending June 30th 1946.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| City Taxes..... | \$ 61,708.10 | Salaries etc | \$ 79,757.22 |
| School fees etc.... | 12,225.48 | Repairs and | |
| High School of | | Maintenance .. | 22,034.66 |
| Quebec..... | 771.35 | Administration... | 4,687.31 |
| Grant. Dept. of | | Bond interest | 1,800.00 |
| Education | 15,616.90 | Balance on hand | 542.64 |
| Special Grant | | | |
| from Dept. of | | | |
| Education re- | | | |
| ceived July, 1946 | 18,500.00 | | |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | \$ 108,821.83 | | \$ 108,821.83 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |

As of December 30th, 1946, the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Quebec have Property and other Assets valued at over \$500,000.00, against which there are no debts, the last of the outstanding Bonds having been redeemed in November, 1946.



FRONT ELEVATION, QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL, BELVEDERE ROAD.



THE LATE HON. L. C. WEBSTER, SENATOR,
LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE QUEBEC
HIGH SCHOOL'S NEW BUILDING, BELVEDERE
ROAD, OCTOBER 16TH, 1941.

VI — The Curriculum

In common with other aspects of Protestant Education in this city, the curriculum during the century just closed has undergone a tremendous evolution: if, indeed, the developments of the past 25 years may not be more accurately characterized as a revolution. For a clear yet concise picture of these developments one can do no better than turn to the Annual Report presented by Mr. D. S. McMullan, as Principal, at the Commencement Exercises of the Quebec High School, held in the Webster Auditorium on Friday, November 15th, 1946, when he said in part:

“The present year marks the 100th anniversary of public education in the Province of Quebec. At such a time the thoughts of each of us turn to the changes which have come about in our schools since we have known them. We all recognize that the period has been one of rapid development in all phases of education from the elementary school to the university. A significant feature has been the growth of the high school with its increasing enrolment from a school offering at first limited studies, to the school of today with its extensive programme which, while providing fully for the increasing number who intend to continue to higher studies, also attempts to provide options suited to the diverse needs, capacities and interests of a much wider group.

“The high schools of our city have joined in this forward march, and it has been my privilege during the twenty years I have been associated with the work in Quebec City, to see rapid changes in the facilities provided for high school work and the extension of the programme so that we have been able to keep well in the forward ranks of the advance.

“Just as we are convinced that the regular curriculum should provide training suited to the needs, capacities and interests of the pupils, so also do we feel that extra-curricular activities must be diverse in nature in order to meet the varying interests and capacities of the group. In these times in

which the working hours for many are coming to an eight hour day and a five-day week, it is important to train pupils in activities which may lead to worth-while use of leisure time in later life.

“Developments in the extra-curricular field have been along two lines: first, those supplementary to and closely associated with the regular work, and second, those primarily of an extra-curricular nature. In the former class have been debating, public speaking, dramatic work and physical training. In the latter class, which has recently been fostered by the Student’s Council, have been the orchestra, glee club, photographic club, social functions of a diverse nature and the long list of athletic activities including football, hockey, basketball, track, badminton, volley ball, skating and curling.”

The main change in the public school system since 1846—apart from the offering of a wide variety of optional subjects instead of a few limited ones based on the three traditional “R’s”, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic—referred to by Mr. McMullan, is the division of the pupils into eleven grades instead of six forms. Within the past ten years, a twelfth grade has been added to the High School Course. This is primarily intended for the benefit of those who are unable to attend the University for one reason or another, but who wish to continue their education for an additional year. At the same time, however, it enables those who take it, although not necessarily, to secure admission directly to the second year of the University Course in Arts or Science or to the first year course in Engineering. The number of students who have taken this grade since its inception proves that it meets a definite demand.

VII — Unified Administration

As we have seen, at the time the Protestant Board of School Commissioners was organized there were already a number of private schools in operation and these were at first subsidized by the Board until it was able to build or acquire schools of its own. However, for one reason or another, the Board at different times has had to join with or annex outside school administrations and it was not until 1941 that this process of unification was completed by the voluntary amalgamation of the High School of Quebec with the then Commissioners High School to form the present Quebec High School.

The first step toward unification was taken in 1878 when a school on St Margaret Street was taken over. This had been built by a group of prominent citizens that included Jeffery Hale, Christian Wurtele and H. S. Scott, who formed a body called the British and Canadian School Association, supported by annual membership subscriptions. A second step was taken in the same year, 1878, when the National School on d'Auteuil Street, which had previously been subsidized, was taken over and the building leased.

In 1886, the Commissioners took over the High School of Quebec for boys as a going concern by agreement and at a nominal rental on a ten year lease. This, however, was cancelled on its expiration in 1895, the Board finding that the funds were "not sufficient to warrant the large expenditure". However, it continued to nominate boys for scholarships at the High School from time to time.

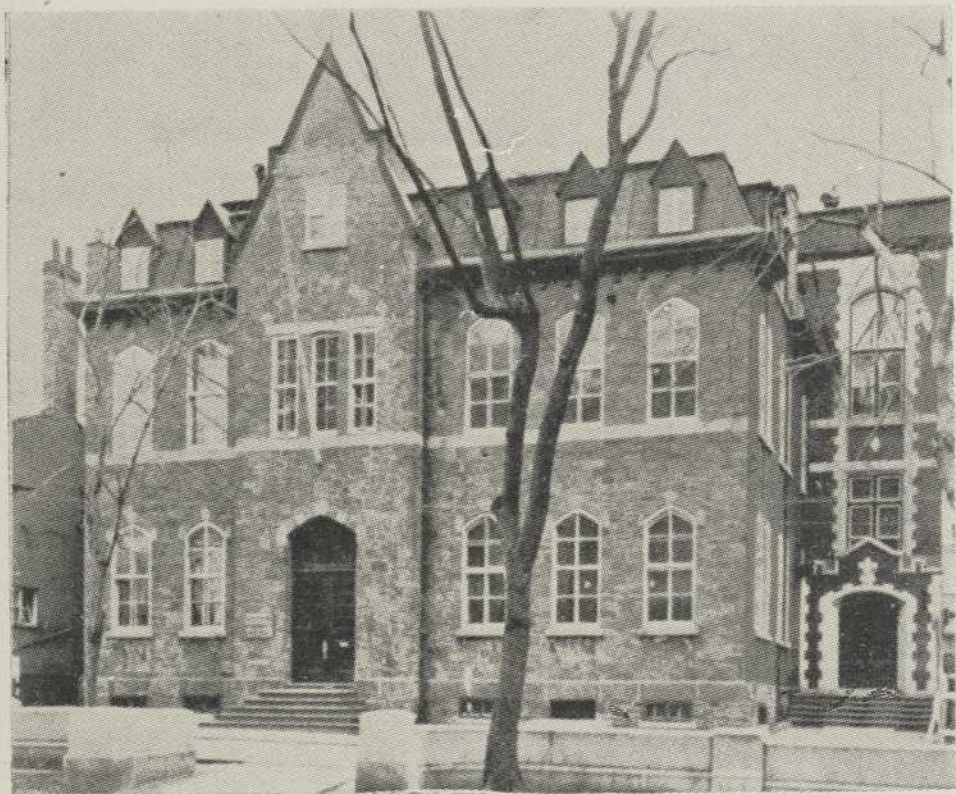
In June 1918, a meeting of the rate-payers was called by a committee of citizens to consider the placing of the Anderson School, Limoilou, and St. George's School, Mont-

calmville, under the Protestant Board of School Commissioners and the Act providing for the annexation of the municipalities of Limoilou and Montcalmville came into force July 1st, 1919. As a consequence, the Protestant schools previously administered by their local school boards automatically came under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Quebec City.

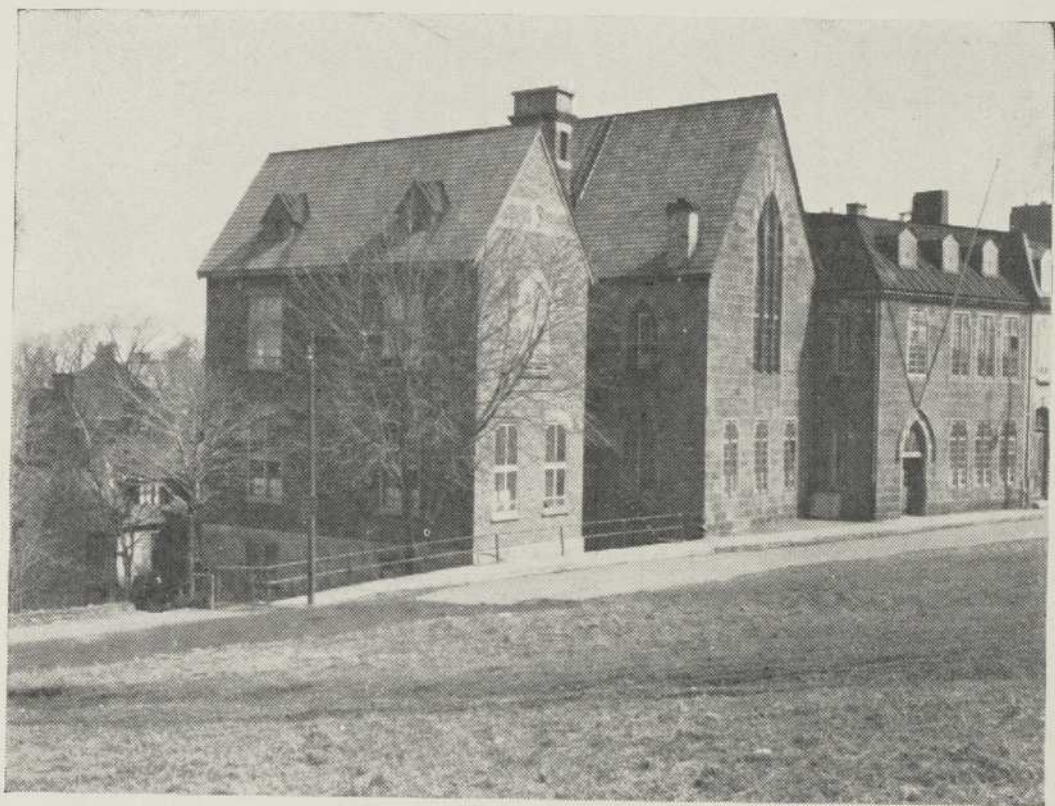
In November 1919, a delegation representing the Municipality of Ste-Foye appeared before the Board with a view to reaching an agreement for the admission of the school children resident in that Municipality to the schools under the Board's jurisdiction and it was decided that pupils from Ste-Foye be admitted, temporarily at least, on the same basis as pupils resident in Quebec City.

The voluntary amalgamation of the High School of Quebec with the Commissioners' High School, which, as we have seen, took place in 1941 had been under negotiation ever since 1918, at which time a deputation called on the Protestant Board of School Commissioners with the request that it supply a high school education for boys as well as girls. There had been a somewhat similar situation in Montreal but there the amalgamation took place at a much earlier date and therefore came about more easily.

The High School of Quebec was founded in 1804, antedating the present system of public education in the Province and except for the ten year period during which it had been conducted by the School Commissioners, the administration had been in the hands of a Board of Directors, who had the field of education among boys to themselves for many years. Under the circumstances, traditions had been established and a strong, as well as loyal Old Boys' Association grew up, so that a painful sacrifice was inevitably involved in the final merger of the identity of their historic institution with that of the public school.



THE COMMISSIONERS HIGH SCHOOL
1878-1940



THE BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL OF QUEBEC,
ST. DENIS STREET,
1865-1941

On the side of the Commissioners, it had always been part of their duty to educate boys equally with girls, but as long as the situation whereby boys were educated at the High School of Quebec proved satisfactory to parents and rate-payers it was possible for the Board to devote its attention in the High School grades, exclusively to girls. As soon as the demand was made upon it to give education to boys, largely as a result of dissatisfaction over the disparity between private and public school fees, the Board could not properly refuse to accede to it and the decision was reached that boys should be admitted to grades nine, ten and eleven in the Girls' High School building on St. Augustin Street, which was enlarged by the purchase of an adjoining lot, with dwelling house and dependencies on it.

In 1922, there were negotiations between the Directors and Commissioners that came to no conclusion and these were renewed in 1923 again without an agreement being reached. Nothing further was then done until 1934, when negotiations were renewed and continued intermittently until the final agreement was reached. At this time, Mr. F. T. Handsombody, who had long been the Head-Master of the High School of Quebec, retired and several of the Masters were taken on the staff of the new Quebec High School, the remainder being taken care of in one way or another. All the pupils of the High School of Quebec, of course, attended the new school, to the building of which the Directors made a considerable contribution.

The souvenir programme of the Official Opening and Dedication of the Quebec High School, Belvedere Road, contains an explanatory statement entitled "A PAGE OF HISTORY", which said in part:

"The new High School under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Quebec, that is now being officially inaugurated, represents

the voluntary amalgamation of two distinct institutions, each of which has played a useful part in the cause of Protestant Education and each of which has been regarded with sentiments of legitimate pride by parents and former pupils in the local community. The two institutions in question are the High School of Quebec and the Commissioners' High School. Thus History repeats itself, for an exactly similar amalgamation took place in Montreal to form the present Montreal High School many years ago.

“From the first, the seed of the present amalgamation lay in the fact that one was a private and the other a public school. As the public system developed and as school costs inevitably tended to rise, both parents and tax payers began to feel that the Protestant Board of School Commissioners should assume responsibility for the high school training of all children who might be entrusted to them, whether boys or girls.

“As a natural consequence of the situation forced on the Commissioners—independently of their own wishes, although by no means contrary to them—by the need of the Provincial Government for the St. Augustin Street property and the consequent necessity of moving the school from there, the question of amalgamation came once more to the front in a very practical, as well as in an urgent form. If Protestant education here was to meet the situation adequately, it was evident that all Protestant resources would have to be placed in the same pool. To continue competition between the public and the private school any further would not be in the best interest of either of them and might well be prejudicial to both.

“On the side of the Directors of the High School of Quebec, the desirability of union, for the reasons indicated, was intelligently recognized; while on that of the Commissioners there was sympathetic appreciation of the painful sacrifice involved—for an actively loyal Old Boys' Association above all—in merging the identity of their historic institution with the public school. The one consideration that both sides kept resolutely before them was the good of the Protestant Community and this, with the addition of

mutual good-will, made it possible to reach a final agreement within the past year. . . . Thus, 'all's well that ends well' and particularly so when the ending is such a happy one as in the present instance".

In July 1927, the Board was notified by Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Director of Protestant Education, that an Order-in-Council has been passed confirming an agreement entered into between the Protestant Board and the School Trustees of Beauport, whereby the latter agreed for a period of 5 years to provide conveyance for the Protestant children of Beauport to Quebec and to pay the sum of \$50 per annum for each Protestant child from Beauport admitted to the Quebec School. For its part, the Board agreed to receive these children on the same terms as children resident in Quebec City.

Early in 1941, the Board acceded to the request of the Dissident School Trustees of Levis that they be allowed to pay annually \$50 per pupil who might be educated in the Protestant Elementary schools of Quebec, the total minimum payment to be \$300 a year, covering six pupils, the agreement to be for a period of 5 years.

In 1942, an agreement was entered into with the Dissident Protestant School Board of St. Sauveur, whereby the Quebec Board would receive pupils from St. Sauveur, for whom the St. Sauveur Board should pay an annual fee of \$60 per pupil with a minimum total of \$180 a year, covering the fees of three pupils. While this is a separate school municipality, St. Sauveur is, of course, a ward of the City of Quebec. Also, in 1942, the agreement with the Dissident Board of Beauport which had again expired was renewed for 10 years. Under this agreement, the Beauport Dissident Trustees would pay \$60 a year for each pupil educated by the Quebec Board, the minimum total payment for each year to be \$300.

Late in 1943, an agreement was reached with the Protestant School Board of Sillery that the Quebec Board should educate a minimum of 5 High School age children at a fee of \$12.50 per month. In consideration of the services provided by the Quebec Board, Sillery agreed to turn over to it an amount received from the Department of Education amounting to some \$400.

At different times there were negotiations for the education of children by the Quebec Board with the Trustees of St. Romuald and Beaupré.

VIII — The Present Schools

The Quebec High School

The old Girls' High School building on St. Augustin Street dates back to 1873, when the original site was purchased for \$1,100 and since that time it had "grow'd like Topsy" through the building of annexes and additions. Eventually, it came to be crowded, antiquated and generally inconvenient, so that the Board was considering ways and means of improving the situation when a solution providentially presented itself through the proposal of the Provincial Government, made in 1931, to purchase the annex to the school. The Board very properly considered that if the annex was to be sold, the main building would have to be disposed of with it and the whole school removed elsewhere. In the course of negotiations, the Government recognized the justice of this position and finally purchased the whole St. Augustin Street property, July 1st, 1940, for \$90,000.

After consideration had been given to several other sites, the one on Belvedere Road, where the new school stands, was finally decided on as being close to the centre of the Protestant population, whose trend is steadily westward toward Sillery. Although still close to the present city limits, it is considered that the school will be centrally situated, so far as the Protestant community is concerned, before too many years have passed.

The architects for the building were Perry, Luke and Little of Montreal, with whom was associated Mr. E. B. Staveley, of this city. The general contractor was the Komo Construction Company Limited. The price received for the St. Augustin Street property, although a substantial one, was by no means sufficient to cover the cost of building the

new school and, since the aim of the Commissioners was to build and equip it without placing any fresh burden on the Protestant tax-payers, a campaign was put on by them to obtain the necessary additional funds by means of voluntary subscriptions, that was crowned with success.

The first sod was turned August 24th, 1940, the corner stone being laid by the Honourable Lorne C. Webster on October 16th of the same year and the Official Opening and Dedication took place September 4th, 1941. The ceremony was largely attended and was presided over by the Chairman, Mr. W. Q. Stobo. The programme included a Scripture reading by Rev. Dr. A. M. Gordon, D.S.O., M.C.; a Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. A. D. Matheson, M.A., D.D.; addresses by His Honour Lucien Borne, Mayor of Quebec; the Honourable Lorne C. Webster, Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen, Rt. Reverend Philip Carrington, Litt. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec; Dr. W. P. Percival, Deputy Minister and Director of Protestant Education for the Province of Quebec; Mr. E. C. Joseph, representing the High School of Quebec; and Mr. A. G. Penny, Editor-in-Chief of the Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

The building, which will be a lasting monument to Protestant culture, ensures the best educational facilities to the Protestant community for years to come. It was built at a cost of \$273,711.50, divided as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Purchase of Land, draining, levelling, seeding and fencing..... | \$ 47,926.00 |
| Building..... | 200,185.00 |
| Furniture and equipment..... | 25,600.00 |

As has been stated, the price received for the former School on St. Augustin Street was only \$90,000.00, but in addition a grant of \$25,000.00 was received from the Department of Education. The High School of Quebec contributed

\$35,000.00 towards the cost of the Playing Field, which forms part of the school property. The balance of the cost of land, building and equipment was donated by generous public spirited citizens whose names appear later in this chapter. The building, therefore, was completed free of bonded or other indebtedness.

Situated on a lot bounded by Belvedere Road, St. Cyrille Street and Père Marquette Street, the school is 230 feet in length and three stories high, there being ample space not only for boys' and girls' play-grounds, but also for a field for playing football and other outdoor games.

On the ground floor the front entrance opens on to a foyer with the Principal's office on the right and the office of the Secretary of the Board on the left. Directly across the main hall is located the combined auditorium and gymnasium with a floor area eighty feet long and fifty-six feet wide. At one end is a large stage and along the inner side a gallery for spectators. Adjoining this room there are rooms for storage of seating and equipment. The span under the stage was excavated so as to provide room for the furnace and pumps. At either end of the main hall there is a large play-room for boys and girls respectively, with adjoining lunchrooms, washrooms and athletic rooms. On the front side of this floor there are two teachers' rooms, a large library and a manual training room with space for storage of material.

On the second floor there are five regular class-rooms, a medical room, an art studio, and rooms for shorthand, typewriting, general domestic science and cooking, and boys' and girls' wash-rooms.

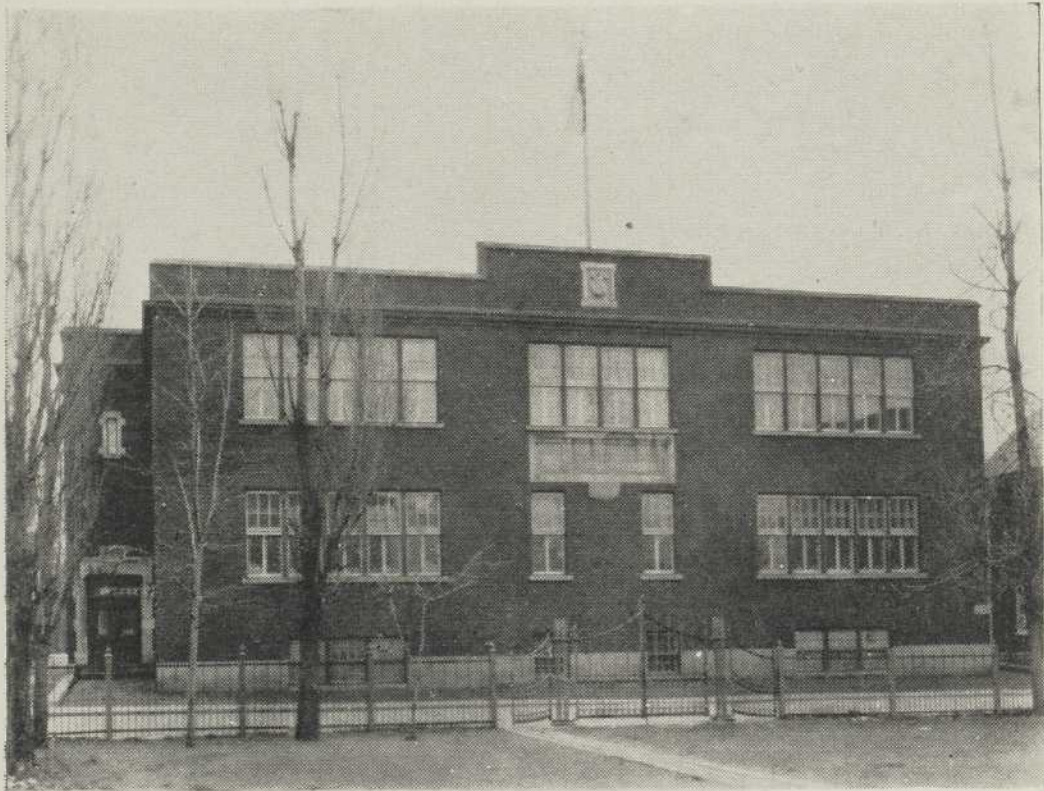
There are eight class-rooms on the third floor, besides a chemistry laboratory with a special supply room, a physics and biology laboratory and demonstration theatre with

raised seating for visual education work and boys' and girls' wash-rooms.

The building is thoroughly fire-proof, the floors in the halls and in certain special rooms are asphalt tile; in the class rooms, linoleum; and in the bath rooms and in shower rooms, marble terrazzo. The walls are of sand-finished plaster and the ceilings of squared Donnacona board. All the rooms are well lighted electrically and are fitted with electrical clocks with signal gongs operated by an electrical programme system in the Principal's office. The windows of the gymnasium and of the ends of the boys' and girls' corridors are of glass brick. There is ample accommodation in the school which houses high school grades eight to twelve, inclusively.

The complete list of donors to the cost of the land, building and equipment is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bignell, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril B. | High School of Quebec |
| Boswell, Col. and Mrs. J. V. | Holt, Mrs. John H. |
| Brodie, Miss M.D. | Laurie, Mrs. D. A. |
| Brown Corporation | Laurie, Mr. W. P. |
| Carter, Dr. and Mrs. W. Le M. | Love, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. R. |
| Craig, Mr and Mrs. M.K. | MacWilliam, Mrs. George |
| Cream, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. | Martin, Capt. and Mrs. J.T. |
| Cream, Mr and Mrs. R.F. | Pedvis, Mr. and Mrs. Norman |
| Dobell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. | Percival, Dr. and Mrs. W.P. |
| Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. J.M. | Perry, Mr. James |
| Evans, Mrs. Lorenzo | Petrie, Mr. Alex. Jr. |
| Ford, Jos. & Co., Ltd. | Pollack, Mr. Maurice and |
| Gale Brothers Ltd. | Family |
| Gardiner Mr. and Mrs. M. | Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. |
| Gibson, Hon. Justice G.F. | Schwartzman, Mr. and Mrs.J. |
| Hetherington, Major and | Simak, Mrs. R. H. |
| Mrs. E. A. | Simpson, Mr. and Mrs Guy H. |



ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,
ST. CYRILLE STREET,
1925 TO DATE.



THE FIRST COMMISSIONERS'
HIGH SCHOOL 1875-1886.
TODAY THE KIRK HALL OF
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH.

Stobo, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Q. Webster, Hon. Lorne C. and
Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Family
Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Winfield, Mrs. R. J.

St. George's School

The history of St. George's School goes back to 1884 when Protestant residents of Ste-Foye and Banlieu of Quebec dissented and formed a Protestant School Municipality. One of those whose names appeared on the petition of dissent was Mr. W. H. Brown, who was later a member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Quebec. From 1884 to 1892, the only school serving the municipality later known as Montcalmville, was in Ste-Foye. At the end of that period a school was opened in a private house on Wolfe Avenue. Mr. William Lee was the first Chairman and was succeeded by Mr. William Jacques.

In 1898, two lots were purchased on what is now Fraser Street for \$150 and a building erected for about \$3,500. Funds were raised by public subscription to purchase two lots adjoining the school to serve as a playground. The school was opened on St. George's Day in 1899 and, at the time of the annexation of the Municipality of Montcalmville to the City of Quebec, St. George's School came under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the Province of Quebec and the Board took over its active control in 1919.

In February 1925, consideration was given to the possibility of erecting a new school on the St. George's site. It was decided that such a building was not merely desirable but necessary. After study, it was later decided to have plans drawn up for the erection of a building to accommodate 250 pupils to cost not more than \$55,000. To finance the undertaking, a bond issue of \$50,000 should be made.

In September of that year, the corner stone was laid by Dr. G. W. Parmelee, then Provincial Director of Protestant Education, the members of the Board being present. When completed, the building actually cost \$58,471, plus an additional \$1,703 for grading and leveling the grounds, or a total of \$60,174. The architects were Staveley and Staveley and the general contractor was C. A. Vezina. The construction is of solid brick with Citadel brick facing and with Deschambault cut stone base and "trim" to entrance doors and so forth. There are three storeys in all; basement, ground floor and second storey. In the basement, the accommodation includes boys' and girls' play-rooms and wash-rooms, all with terrazzo floors; the janitor's work room and coal and ash storage. On the ground floor is the Principal's room, as also the teachers' room, a waiting room, an assembly room—at first—and three class rooms. On the second storey there are five class rooms and a library.

A year later the school was opened and in 1928 a steady increase of pupils in the lower grades made it necessary to provide increased space, so that an addition was built in the rear of the main school measuring 33 feet by 56 feet at a cost of \$21,174. The architects were again Staveley and Staveley, the general contractor being C. Jobin Ltée. The accommodation includes a large play room in the basement with mastic asphalt floor, an assembly room on the ground floor with stage — the former assembly room in the main school being divided into two class-rooms — and two new class-rooms on the second storey or ten class-rooms in all, one of which is used as a kindergarten.

This fine modern building amply meets the needs of elementary and secondary education under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. With the new High School on Belvedere Road it represents the present real estate holdings of the Board. In 1941, consider-

ation was given to adding another storey to St. George's school but later it was not found necessary to follow through with the plan.

Limoilou School

What is to-day the Limoilou Ward of Quebec City was, prior to its annexation, the Municipality of St. Roch's North and at one time part of it, at any rate, was known as Hedleyville; the name being that of a family which had large landholdings there. In 1875, a dissentient school board was set up with Mr John Brown, a lumber merchant from La Canardière Road, as its first Chairman, while a man named E. Blondin, who was apparently connected also with the French Catholic School, acted as its first secretary-treasurer. There still stands on 6th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the old building containing a single class room in which children bearing some of Quebec's most prominent names received their early education; among them such names as Bisset, Gore, Wolf, Brown, Harding, Hunter, Knight, Taylor and Mountain.

This school was known as the Anderson School, taking its name from Mr. Hedley Anderson, who with his family is said to have owned practically all the land which is now Limoi'ou. In addition, many streets were named after members of the family; for instance, Hedley, Wheatley, Anderson, William and Gulston Streets. Families in the districts of Beauport and Charlesbourg, as well as in Hedleyville, were interested in this institution, but after a brave start something went wrong and the school had to be closed in 1880. Six years later, however the Board of Protestant School Commissioners for the Municipality of St. Roch's North was formed and the Anderson School re-opened under its jurisdiction. The Chairman was again Mr. John Brown, although not the same man as previously. The Secretary-

Treasurer was Mr. W.G.L. Paxman, an official in the Provincial Department of Education. Among those who served on the Board as Commissioners at different times were Messrs. C. Richardson, H. Bignell, F. Denning, Hillyer and Doddridge.

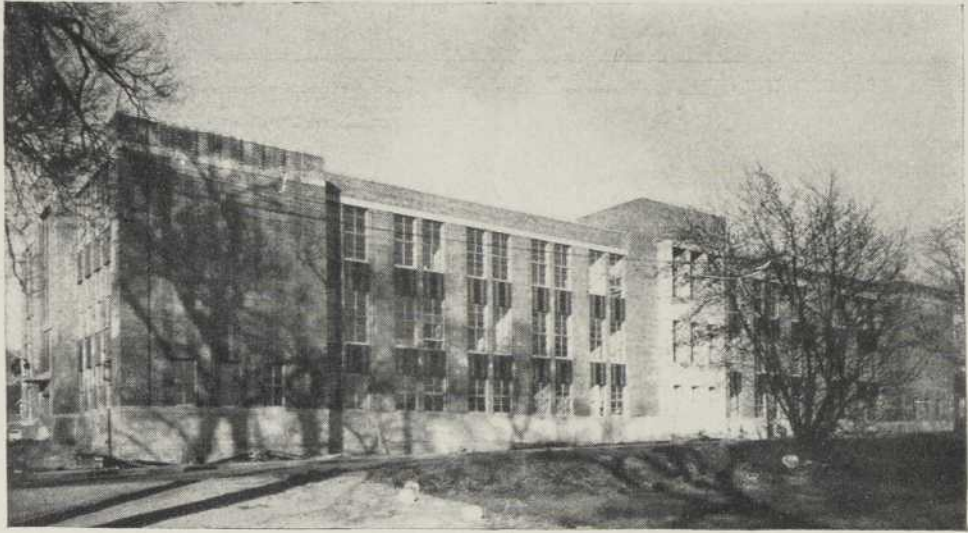
The first teacher of the school was Mrs. A. McKitchan, who started with an attendance of 15 pupils. After the re-opening in 1886, Miss Fanny Morton was appointed to succeed her, the enrolment then being 26 pupils in grades 1 to 6, with the courses of study patterned after those of the Quebec city schools. The teacher's salary at that time is said to have been \$5.00 a month, to which was added the children's school fees — which ranged from 10 to 15 cents per month, depending upon their ages. In addition, she could, if she so wished, live in a part of the building which contained modest living quarters in addition to the class room. Miss Morton resigned in 1890 and was followed successively by Miss Mountain, Miss Carrie Donn, Miss Margaret Donn and Mrs. Copeland. On the death of the last-named lady in 1917, Mrs. W. G. Waddell, the former Miss Fanny Morton, was again asked to teach in the school where she had served so faithfully 31 years previously, and continued her work here until the annexation in 1919 when she resigned because of ill health.

Speaking of these teachers of days long past, an observer says that "words are quite inadequate to describe the many sacrifices made by them, for they treated the children as if they were members of their own families". Mrs. Waddell is still living at an advanced age in Montreal and rejoices because of the amazing advance made since her time in educational methods and because at last teachers are being given the position in society they so richly merit.

In 1919, when the Municipality of Limoilou was annexed to Quebec and the school municipality of St. Roch's North



THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE NEW QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL IN THE WEBSTER AUDITORIUM, PRESIDED OVER BY W. Q. STOBO, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941.



QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL:
ANOTHER VIEW OF THE FRONT ELEVATION



WEBSTER AUDITORIUM — GIRL'S BADMINTON

was annexed at the same time to the Protestant Board of Quebec City, the former school body owned a building and site on 6th avenue valued by them at \$5,000 and the school furniture valued at \$200. There were, however, only 15 pupils in attendance and it was felt by the Quebec Board that these might be absorbed by the High School and Victoria School, according to grades; this, although the Dissident Board had been planning to erect a new building at a cost of \$18 000 on a site on 14th Street valued at \$9,000. It was found, however, that no public notice had been given by the Dissident Board of its resolution providing for acquisition of the new site, as required by law. Consequently, it had never come into force and the Quebec Board took steps to repeal it.

At the beginning of the school year in 1920-21 public notices were inserted in the Chronicle and Telegraph that the Limoilou school would be closed. Arrangements were made that the children in grades 1 to 3 should attend St. George's School; car fare being provided for them; and that the remaining children should attend Victoria School.

An offer to purchase the Limoilou School building at a price of \$3,500 was received in March 1922, but the Board felt that this was not enough and the following month agreed with the purchaser, Mr. Charles Slythe, who paid \$4,000 for it. Two years later a delegation of tax-payers from Limoilou waited on the Board asking to have the school there re-opened. A list of names and addresses of forty-one children was submitted, many of whom had no chance of schooling at all, particularly as it was necessary to transfer twice on the street railway to reach St. George's School. At the same time, a list of Protestant tax payers was also submitted, showing school assessments from that district amounting to \$2,000. Accordingly, assurance being given of an attendance of not less than 25 pupils, it was decided to re-open the school to

accommodate the children in grades 1, 2 and 3, contingent upon finding suitable accommodation at a reasonable rental. As it was found impossible to obtain a house or flat, arrangements were made to make use of the Mission Hall of St. Peter's Anglican Church and there the school has since remained.

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IX — Earlier Schools

The High School of Quebec

This fine institution, in which succeeding generations of Quebecers have taken a great pride and from which they parted with regret when the necessity for its incorporation in the public school system of the city was brought about by changed conditions, was one of the pioneers of education in the Province of Quebec; going back, as it did, to the beginnings of the 19th century.

For some time, the idea of establishing a classical school in the City of Quebec had been present in the minds of persons who were concerned with the training of boys, when the Reverend Daniel Wilkie, a Scottish school master, established a school of this character here in 1804 which, twelve years later, passed under the control of the Royal Institution and thus became the Royal Grammar School of Quebec.

Some idea of the character of the teaching given under the auspices of the Royal Institution, prior to the inauguration of public education in the Province, is afforded by an advertisement published in the Quebec Gazette, January 16th. 1830, which read as follows:

“Royal Grammar School, Quebec, Dalhousie Street near St. Louis Street, now re-opened after the Christmas holidays.

The Latin and Greek languages taught on the soundest principles, occupying about one third of the pupils' time. English Reading and Grammar, Spelling and Derivation, Writing and Arithmetic with Mathematics, Geography, with the use of Globes and Construction of Maps, occupying the other two-thirds.

Terms: under 12, £8 for the first year, £10 for the second and £12 for each of the succeeding years”.

In 1839, the Royal Grammar School was suspended by Lord Sydenham, at that time Governor General of Canada, but three years later it was revived as the High School of Quebec, through the initiative of a number of public spirited citizens who subscribed liberally of their means to that end. And on March 17th, 1844, it was incorporated by an Act of Parliament under the name it was destined to bear for almost a century, the direction being placed in the hands of a Board of Directors who should represent the shareholders. In 1846 it was granted the same privileges and functions as those formerly possessed by the Royal Grammar School.

The school building was destroyed by fire in 1865, and the Act of Incorporation was then amended in order that the Board of Directors might receive additional subscriptions to the corporation for the purpose of erecting a new building on the same St. Denis Street site.

As noted elsewhere, in 1886 the institution was placed under the management of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Quebec by the Board of Directors who, however, resumed its direction on the expiry of the agreement between the two bodies in 1895. An important land mark in the history of the school was the formation of the Old Boys' Association in 1912, the principal object being to give practical assistance to the directors in the maintenance of the institution. To this end an endowment fund was created, the proceeds of which could be used in meeting operating expenses.

Next came the first World War of 1914-18 when the School made a magnificent contribution to the service of King and Country. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities the average attendance was 100 students and yet no fewer than 264 former students joined the armed forces; of these, 38 were killed in action and 34 were wounded, while more

than 60 attained to high distinction through promotions in their military careers. It will readily be admitted that this is a remarkable record and one that need not fear comparison with the showing made by any similar institution in Canada or, indeed, in the British Empire.

Dr. Wilkie, the first Rector, was succeeded in turn by Doctors Smith, Hatch, Dale, Harper and Young; the last-named having been appointed at the time that the school was under the management of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. The last Rector was Mr. F. T. Handsombody, who followed Dr. Young in 1914 and who has been living in hale and hearty retirement since the school closed its doors in 1941.

The Old Boys' Association was disbanded in 1946, as it was felt that its purpose had been served. However, the Board of Directors still remains in being and controls funds through which it is able to make a substantial contribution to the continued advance of Protestant Education.

Commissioners High School

This institution was founded in December 1875 when the Commissioners raised St. Andrew's School, in what is to-day the Kirk Hall of St. Andrew's Church, of which Miss E. MacDonald had been mistress, to the status of a High School with the same lady as Principal; the school fees being placed at \$1.00 per month. The actual opening occurred early the following year.

Previously, in October 1873, the original St. Augustin Street site of 11,080 square feet had been purchased from Colonel Rhodes for \$1,100. In 1875, plans were made for the building of a school on this site for boys and girls who should, however, be kept apart from each other; provision being made in particular for the accommodation of from 100

to 150 girls; with the sum to be expended on the building not to exceed \$8,000. This building was completed in time for the beginning of the school year, September 10th, 1878. It was then found, however, that the Girls' High School in St. Andrew's Church Hall was so crowded that no more pupils could be admitted, although many were applying. Accordingly this school was transferred to the new building on St. Augustin Street and the boys were removed to St. Andrew's School.

Incidentally, since the giving of optional courses in the High School is supposed to be a modern development, it is interesting to note that in November, 1877, Mr. A. P. Moore was appointed teacher of telegraphy, the necessary apparatus having been purchased and set up in St. Andrew's School with a fee for each pupil being fixed at \$0.50 a month. At the time that the High School was first opened, it had been decided that instrumental music should be included in the course of studies and later, when Miss E. Maud Graham became Principal of the School in 1907, Domestic Science was approved, at her instance, as a subject to be taught in the Girls' High School, provided sufficient encouragement was given by the citizens. A year later Miss Graham informed the Board that she had sufficient money to equip the School for domestic science and was authorized to begin operations.

At the end of 1908, Miss Graham resigned in order to be married and was succeeded by Miss Stewart, who in turn resigned in 1912 to accept a position in Winnipeg and was succeeded by Miss Ethel Gale.

In March, 1914, plans were made for an extension to the High School building and it was decided to issue debentures for \$45,000. to meet the cost. Later, it was decided to increase this amount to \$50,000, of which \$10,000 should be retained in the Treasury and held in trust.

In May of the same year, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, then Governor General, made a visit to the School and was received by a cadet guard of honour when an address of welcome was read by the Chairman, Lt.-Colonel W. J. Ray, and His Excellency spoke to the scholars.

January 22nd, 1915, the new wing was publicly opened, with parents, rate-payers and friends present, as well as the members of the Board. The Chairman opened the programme with a short speech; other speakers being Mr. J. C. Sutherland of the Department of Education, Honourable R. Turner and Dr. Parmelee, Director of Protestant Education for the Province of Quebec.

In the month of June, 1918, a deputation of citizens called on the Board with a view to having it supply a high school education for boys, as well as girls, and the representations then made were favourably received as the Board had already decided in April that boys should be admitted to grades 9, 10 and 11 in the Girls' High School. In view of this step, the need for additional accommodation was felt and a month later it was resolved to purchase from Mr. George C. Scott a lot of land on the west side of St. Augustin Street, with the dwelling house and dependencies on it, for \$7,000.

In August it was decided to change the name of the High School to the Quebec High School and to engage Mr. J. P. Miller of St. Francis College, Richmond, as head-master. This appointment, however, was never completed. It was also decided that fees for the High School for the ensuing year would be \$2.00 per month for grades 1, 2, 3 and 4; \$1.50 per month for grades 5, 6 and 7 \$1.00 per month for grades 8, 9, 10 and 11.

In September 1918, an Advisory Committee consisting of Messrs. W. M. Bancroft, G. M. Simpson, W. Q. Stobo, J. Walsh and H. B. Poliwka was appointed to act in conjunc-

tion with the Board for the ensuing year and in November of the same year the name of the School was again changed to Commissioners High School in order to avoid possible confusion with the Boys High School of Quebec. At a special meeting of the Board held in Montreal, in December, it was unanimously resolved that the position of Principal be offered to Mr. M. G. Walker, who accepted it. He resigned in February, 1926, and was succeeded two months later by D. S. McMullan, the present Principal.

During the year 1921, especially prepared courses of study were adopted in the higher grades so as to raise the standard of scholarship in the Commissioners High School to the level of the High Schools of Westmount and Montreal, the plan of specialization being then followed for the first time in the teaching staff, so that the pupils should have the advantage of instruction from several teachers each specially qualified in certain subjects.

In February 1928, the Board received an offer to purchase the annex to the High School building on St. Augustin Street at a price tentatively fixed at \$11,000. After consideration, it was decided that the whole property must be sold together, if at all, and a firm offer was made to sell for \$145,000, subject to success in securing a new site at a reasonable price.

It was not until the spring of 1940, however, that the sale to the Government was actually consummated, the Board accepting a price of \$90,000 in view of the reasonable expectation of a grant of \$25,000 from the Department of Education towards the new building.

With the end of the 1939-1940 school year, the Commissioners' High School was finally vacated and the property turned over to the Government. During the construction of the new school, the High School was transferred to Victoria School. Several class rooms were rented in the Montcalm

Palace building at \$100.00 per month for the 1940-1941 school year, to accommodate some of the lower grades.

Victoria School

For some years all children in the elementary grades, both boys and girls, attended the Elgin Street School but eventually this building was found to be not large enough and also not very sanitary, so that it was decided to build a new and modern school on some suitable site. In November 1905, the Trustees of the Jeffery Hale Sunday School on St. Joachim Street gave that property, except a portion reserved for the Ladies' City Mission, to the Commissioners, together with a contribution of \$1,500 towards the building fund. As the lot was not large enough to meet requirements, the Commission bought a property known as Hartford Terrace from Mr. J. G. Hearn, together with a large vacant lot up to d'Youville Street, while a piece of land was given by the Municipality of Quebec to straighten out the boundary line. The plans for the new school were based on those of the Cartier School at Ottawa and work was begun in June 1906, a debenture issue of \$45,000. being made by the Board to finance construction.

The corner stone was laid by the Chairman, the Very Reverend Lennox Williams, M.A., D.D., Dean of Quebec and afterwards Lord Bishop of Quebec, in the presence of members of the Board; the Mayor and Aldermen of the City; the Principals, Teachers and Scholars of the Protestant schools; the Trustees of the Jeffery Hale's Sunday School and a large number of invited guests.

Along with coins and other papers, a document was placed in the corner stone which read in part: "For some time past the accommodation in the central school in Elgin Street has been felt to be quite inadequate and the Protestant

Board of School Commissioners has been anxious to provide better accommodation.

“The chief difficulty lay in procuring a suitable site for a new school in a central position. It seemed at one time that a very large expenditure of money would be necessary for a site alone, but subsequently, after some unavoidable delay, the present property was obtained. The great part of this property was given to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners by the Trustees of the Jeffery Hale’s Sunday School, together with a sum of \$1,500, the transfer having been ratified by the King-in-Council.

“It is a matter of satisfaction that the new school will stand upon the site of the old Sunday School which was built and endowed by Mr. Jeffery Hale, between 1841 and 1842, in which many of the Protestants of the city received religious instruction.”

In his report for 1906-07, the Honourable Boucher de la Bruère, then Superintendent of Education, stated: “I had the pleasure of being present at the inauguration of the splendid school house built by the Protestant School Commissioners of Quebec. The building is very well divided, the class rooms are spacious, there is an abundance of light and the outward appearance is imposing. It is called the Victoria School and is a credit to the city of Quebec”.

The opening of the new institution, which had been christened Victoria School, was marked by a formal reception that took place October 7th, 1907, the enrolment being 340 pupils. By 1912, however, the enrolment had increased to 403 and more accommodation was needed, so an additional storey was built which gave three more rooms and a large assembly hall containing a rifle range of 80 feet. This work was financed by a \$7,000 bond issue. Later again, in 1915, the enrolment had risen to 550 so that still greater accommoda-

tion was required and the Board added a wing to the east end of the building which gave three additional class rooms, that were ready for the opening of the School in September 1916.

On Empire Day, May 24th, 1921, a roll of honor in Victoria School, on which was shown names of former Elgin and Victoria scholars, also teachers and nurses, who had served their country overseas in World War I, was unveiled by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. This memorial tablet was a donation of the Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., and the ceremony was attended by Regents of local I.O.D.E. Chapters and relatives of those commemorated, as well as members of the Board. The dedication was made by Reverend Canon F. G. Scott.

Late in 1941, advances were made by the Provincial Government to purchase the Victoria School building, on which the Board tentatively fixed a price of \$170,000. In the event of the sale being made, it was planned to transfer the classes from that school to the High School of Quebec building on St. Denis Avenue.

In December of the same year, a firm offer was made to purchase the Victoria School for delivery April 1st, 1942, at a price of \$150,000 for the property, with an additional \$12,500 to cover expenses and damages on account of the early release, and it was decided to accept; an agreement being reached with the Board of Directors of the High School of Quebec to rent the St. Denis Avenue building for the sum of \$1,300 for the first year and a nominal rental thereafter, if required.

In April 1942, the sale of Victoria School to the Provincial Government was consummated, the deed of sale being signed in July of the same year. This made it possible to move the classes from the St. Joachim Street building to

St. Denis Avenue on April 1st, 1942, considerable repair work and improvements being done by the Protestant Board.

In November 1945, the Board of Directors of the High School of Quebec intimated a desire to sell the St. Denis Street property and the Quebec Board stated their willingness to vacate upon reasonable notice. Early in 1946, the building was sold and the classes moved to St. George's School the following month. Thus, Victoria School came to an end, leaving only the St. George's and Limoilou Schools for the accommodation of elementary grades.

Elgin Street and Other Schools

It has already been shown that when first constituted, the Protestant Board, for obvious reasons, had no schools of their own, and were obliged to subsidize a number of private schools, each of which was attended by a small number of pupils ranging from a minimum of 18 to a maximum of 37, but, after having taken over the School of the British and Canadian School Association in February 1878, the Commission started to build or lease schools of their own and by 1885 had a half dozen of these, apart from the High School on St. Augustin Street, as follows:— St. Andrew's Church Hall School, Artillery Street School, Diamond Harbour, St. Matthew's, d'Aiguillon Street, St. Margaret Street and the National School, d'Auteuil Street, while St. Matthew's School was closed the following year, and it was at this time that the Board took over the High School of Quebec and operated it for a ten year period.

Eventually it was found to be desirable, for financial and other reasons that all of these schools, except the High Schools, should be gathered into a single central building. Accordingly, the Board purchased the old Commercial Academy, at the corner of Ste Angele and Elgin Streets, from the

Christian Brothers in November, 1894, and, after repairs and alterations had been made, this building was opened as the Elgin Street School with two entirely independent sections, one for boys and the other for girls; each with its own staff of teachers, except that the Principal of the boys' school had a general supervision of the whole building.

After some ten years, however, as previously stated, the Elgin Street building was found to be too small and not sufficiently modern. Accordingly, the Victoria School was built on St. Joachim Street and in July 1907 the Elgin Street property was sold to L. H. Peters for \$7,500.

Earlier in 1894, the Artillery Street and the St. Margaret Street Schools had been sold. The National School on d'Auteuil Street, which had previously been subsidized, was taken over in January 1879 and the building leased, but when the Elgin Street School was opened, the lease was terminated.

The first school built by the Board was that on Artillery Street, which was opened in 1849. The second was the Diamond Harbour School built in 1863 when a lot was purchased at the foot of the long steps leading from the Cove Fields and a school house built on it. Actually, however, the school had been in existence since 1854 when the basement of the Mariner's Chapel was leased for the purpose. Later on, the attendance at Diamond Harbour fell to such an extent that it was decided in 1876 to put the building up for sale at a minimum price of \$3,000. It was not until October, 1888, however, that the school was finally closed.

X — Looking Forward

In the light of the evidence available in the foregoing pages, it can fairly be said that the end of the century just closed finds the affairs of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in excellent condition so that the century ahead may be looked forward to with reasonable optimism; not only is there ample provision for the present needs of Protestant education in the city of Quebec, but also, humanly speaking, for its needs in any future it is possible to foresee. In the natural course of events the Commissioners who have been responsible for the modern development of our Protestant school system will have to leave its administration in years ahead to the younger men who come after them, but thanks to the faithful stewardship of the public spirited citizens whose names are recorded in these pages, the men of tomorrow, when the time comes, will enter into a goodly heritage on which it will then be their turn to build yet further. Moreover, there is always the hope that friends of Protestant Education may follow the fine example set by the late Honorable Frank Carrel, who died in 1939 leaving a bequest of \$30,000 to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, to be applied to the establishment of scholarships, with the money to be payable on the demise of two usufructuaries of his estate.

As of this date, Quebec is among the Protestant School Boards in the Province that are self-sustaining and therefore have not found it necessary to place themselves under Government tutelage with respect to their finances. This is the more creditable because, for some time past, the revenues available to the local Board from school taxation have shown a tendency to shrink, and this for two reasons. In the first place, the number of Protestant property-holders in the city

has fallen off sharply and although, on the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of Protestant tenants, most of these have been obliged to lease their homes from Catholic landlords and are therefore supporting Catholic schools through the rent they pay. Secondly, since the neutral panel is divided between Protestant and Catholic schools in proportion to their respective school populations and since the growth of the Catholic school population from year to year is out of all proportion to the growth, if any, of the Protestant School population, the share of the Protestant schools is diminishing progressively.

The two-fold problem of revenue thus indicated has been a matter of some concern to the present School Board, which has been able to balance its budgets with Government grants of \$15,000 or more, and it is to be feared it may become acute hereafter unless some practical solution, acceptable to all interests concerned, can be worked out. This, however, is the only cloud on the horizon and one feels that the Protestant community may have faith in the good-will and spirit of justice that animates both the Provincial and the Civic Administrations. In this connection it is only right that a record should be made of the keen appreciation felt by all members of the Board for the ever increasing financial assistance willingly given by the Provincial Department of Education through the good offices of the Director of Protestant Education, Dr. W. P. Percival.

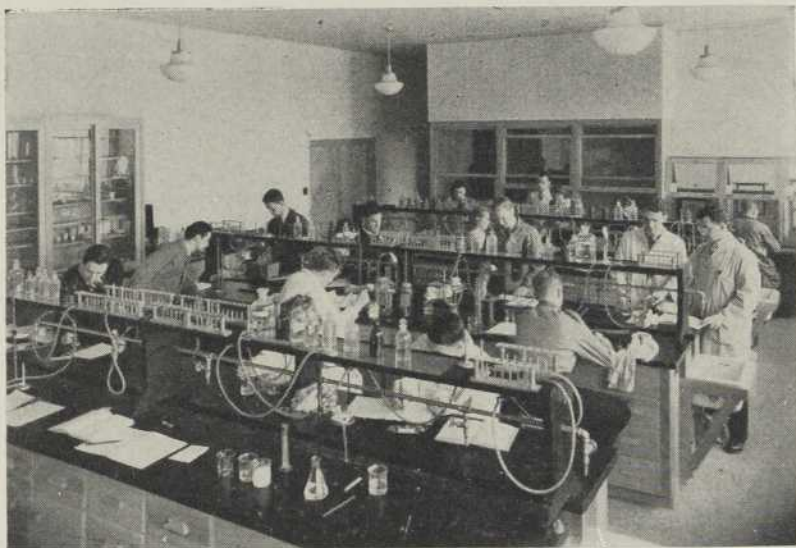
The next important task awaiting the local Board would seem to be the organization of a central commission under the legislation that provides for the establishment of such institutions. Of late years, a growing number of boys and girls have been coming in to attend our city schools from outlying parts, some of them quite far distant — notably from the eastern extremity of the Province — in order to profit by educational advantages offered them and although

this influx materially increases the cost of operating the school, the Commissioners have shown wisdom and generosity in shouldering the responsibility.

However, there are still a number of small schools in neighboring municipalities that are being maintained under conditions of some difficulty and that constitute an undue expense to the tax-payers. If these were grouped together with Quebec City in one centralized administration, appreciable economies, as well as a much greater efficiency could be achieved. If a central Board has not already been set-up, it is not the fault of the local Commissioners who have shown their willingness to take part in such a development ever since 1922.

In that year, the School Municipalities adjoining Quebec were invited by the Board to attend a meeting to be held November 6th to deal with the problem of an increase, that was great even then, in the number of pupils both from within and without the city, attending the Boards' schools and creating congestion in them. It was explained that the policy followed up to that time had been to admit pupils from outside on the same terms as those resident in the city, but in view of changed conditions a reconsideration of this policy was felt to be necessary.

The Board, however, declared that it "was inclined to the view that for educational purposes the English-speaking Protestant population of the city and neighboring municipalities should be looked upon as a unit and not as a number of unconnected and independent groups. This being the case, steps should be taken to assure the organization and maintenance of a unified system in the best interests of all". The meeting was duly held, representatives of school municipalities in the district being present from Levis, Little River,



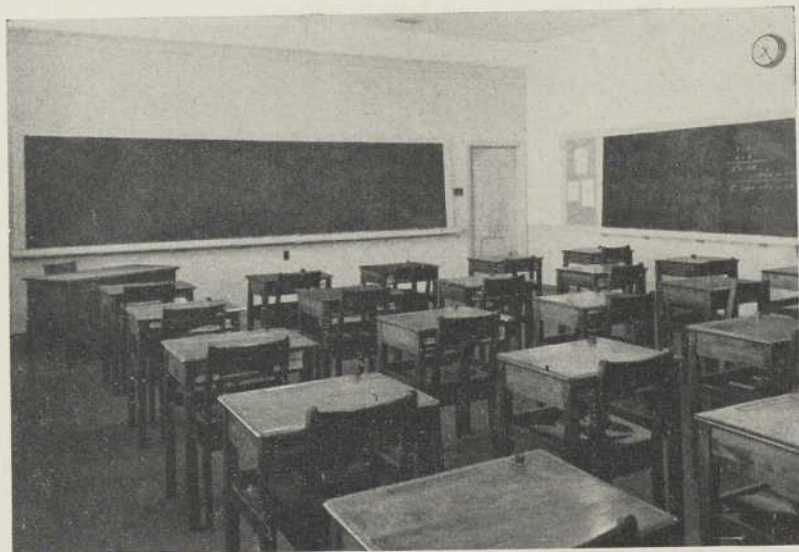
QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL: THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY



THE MEDICAL ROOM



QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL: THE LIBRARY



A CLASSROOM — GRADE X GIRLS

Charny, Sillery, Montmorency and Ste-Foye and it was agreed that the Quebec Board should make a definite proposal to the individual municipalities.

Presumably because the time was not yet ripe, nothing came of this initiative. It is the known policy of the Protestant Committee of the Provincial Council of Education, however, to favour the establishment of central school boards wherever conditions make this desirable and with the Quebec Board ready and willing to provide leadership, we may hope that this big forward step in the organization of a Protestant School system for Quebec city and its environs will be made before too many years have passed. In any event, it is pleasant to think that the High School property on the Belvedere Road is sufficiently large and centrally situated to provide the best modern education for Protestant school children in Quebec city for many years to come, whatever contingencies may arise in the course of general events.

XI — Honor Rolls

During the hundred year period surveyed in this work, Canada participated in the South African campaign, 1899-1902, the First World War, 1914-18; and the Second World War; 1939-45. In all of these hostilities the Protestant Schools of Quebec City played an honorable and gallant part.

The following honor rolls are proudly preserved by the Board of School Commissioners. In all they contain for the South African Campaign the names of 22 who served; for the First World War 376, of whom 66 were killed in action and for the Second World War 628, of whom 43 were killed in action, 2 died as prisoners of war and 4 are missing.

World War II—1939-1945

Graduates, past students and teachers of the High School of Quebec, Commissioners High and Quebec High School who served in any of the Four Arms of the Fighting Services.

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|--------------------|-------------------|
| Adamakis, A. A. T. | k Angus, D. C. B. |
| Adamakis, L. | Angus, D. I. R. |
| Adams, D. | Angus, J. O. S. |
| Addie, G. R. | Annett, G. T. |
| Addie, J. L. | Annett, S. R. P. |
| Addie, K. G. | Arbuckle, W. E. |
| Agnés, F. A. | Arniotis, D. |
| Agnés, J. G. | Arthur, R. W. |
| Allard, L. | Atkins, W. G. |
| Alleyn, L. | Atwood, H. W. |
| Alleyn, L. De G. | Aves, W. W. |
| Altherr, A. E. | Aylwin, J. H. |
| Amaron, D. G. A. | Baker, H. H. |
| Amaron, E. M. M. | Baller, P. |
| k Amy, F. K. | Bancroft, H. D. |
| Amy, H. W. | k Bancroft, H. W. |
| Anderson, H. H. | Bancroft, J. L. |
| Anderson, R. A. | Baptist, B. S. |
| Anderson, T. E. | Baptist, K. O. |
| Andrews, N. | Barrat, F. G. |

- Barrat, W. A.
 Barrow, F. B.
 Bartlett, D. H.
 k Bate, G. B.
 Bate, P. C. B.
 Beattie, A. M.
 Bédard, M.
 Beebe, J. R.
 k Begley, W. P.
 Behm, H.
 Belanger, E.
 Bell, R. F.
 Benoit, P. A.
 Berridge, C.
 Bigman, C.
 Bigman, S.
 Bignell, D. C.
 Bignell, E. S. W.
 Bilodeau, A. W.
 Bilodeau, T. M.
 k Bishop, S. B.
 Blackadder, T. E. F.
 Blackburn, G. K.
 Blackburn, K. W.
 Blackmore, N. A.
 Blair, D. W.
 Blair, H. F.
 Blair, R. E.
 Blais, E.
 Booth, R. M.
 Bossé, W. de S.
 Boudreau, P. D.
 Bradley, J. K.
 Breakey, I.
 Brewer, K. N.
 Broadhurst, P. S.
 Broadhurst, R. S.
 Brodie, C. S.
 Brown, A. J.
 Brown, A. M. E.
 Brown, C. B.
 Brown, G. A.
 Brown, G. C.
 Brown, H. E. D.
 Brown, J. M. G. D.
 Buchanan, D. J.
 Buchanan, J. A.
 Budden, H. A.
 Bunbury, A. C.
 Burnside, J. K.
 Burnside, R. D.
 Butler, A. G.
 Cairns, R. E. S.
 Calhoun, J. M.
 Calhoun, W. F.
 Cambon, K. G.
 Cambon, M.
 Cambon, N. I. M.
 Campbell, A. P.
 Carew, R. D.
 Carew, V. J.
 Caron, C.
 Caron, J. R. R.
 Carpenter, J. T.
 Carpenter, K. A. E.
 Carpenter, R. V.
 Carpenter, S. S.
 Carter, E.
 Carter, W. Le M. Owen
 Cathcart, D. G.
 Cathcart, J. K.
 Champion, C. A.
 Champion, W. J.
 Charron, M.
 Charron, S.
 Chassé, H.
 Chassé, P.
 Chateauvert, P. B. R.
 Cherry, D.
 Chicoine, J. H.
 Clarke, B. A.
 Clarke, J.
 Clarke, J. M.
 Clarke, S.
 Clarke, S. D.
 Clegg, B. J.
 Clegg, M. I.
 Clint, H. C.
 Cole, H. T.
 Constantin, C.
 Cook, A. H.
 Cook, J. G.
 Cook, W. A. S.
 Cooper, H. W.
 Cornell, A. H.
 Cornell, R. S.
 Corrigan, R. T.
 Cotton, M.A.F. née Smith
 Coull, R. A.
 Couture, R. T.
 Craig, H. M.
 Crawford, G. W.
 Crowfoot, W. H.
 Daley, F. G.

- Davis, R. H.
 Davis, W. J. H.
 Davy, H. L.
 Davy, R. W.
 de Ceuleneer, J. W.
 deLottinville, F. J.
 deRome, J.D.J.
 Derouin, L.
 Dery, L. E.
 Desourdy, W. E.
 Devine, L. A.
 Devine, T.R.
 Devlin, B.
 Devlin, M. P.
 Dickson, D. C.
 Dickson, J. H.
 Dinan, J. J.
 Doddridge, A. C.
 Doddridge, C. B.
 Doddridge, J. P.
 Doddridge, L. H.
 Doddridge, M. M.
 Doddridge, P. W.
 Doddridge, R. R.
 Dodick, A.
 Doherty, W. M.
 Dolan, B. J.
 Dolan, F.
 Dolan, T. J.
 Dolbell, N. D. née Valpy
 Domnas, A. J.
 Donovan, R.
 Drouin, P.
 Duchene, P. J.
 Duffy, F. R.
 Dunford, D. L.
 k Dunn, S. St. H.
 Dunn, T. H.
 DuPlain, J. G.
 Dynes, H. E.
 Eagan, K. W.
 Eardley-Wilmot, R.
 Edgley, E. A.
 Edgley, A. W. G.
 Ellis, G.
 England, D.
 k England, P. P.
 Ethingoff, C.
 Ethingoff, H.
 Fair, R. G.
 Fairchild, J. W.
 Ferguson, A. F.
 Ferstman, A. N.
 Findlay, F. E.
 Finkelstein, J. I.
 Fiset, J. A. R.
 Fitzgerald, E. M.
 Fitzgerald, H. D.
 Fleet, E. G.
 Fleet, L. B.
 Fleming, H. A. T.
 Ford, A. J.
 Ford, G. I.
 Forster, S.
 Fournier, J. J. A.
 Fragasso, D.
 Franklin, J. A.
 Franklin, R. A.
 Franklin, R. E.
 Franklin, W. A.
 Frye, A. H.
 Fugère, C. A.
 Fusk, L. J.
 Gagner, L. C.
 Gallup, K. J.
 Gallup, M. A.
 Gamble, A. E.
 Garneau, A. M.
 Garrett, A. E.
 Garrett, H. S.
 Gaston, J. M.
 Gauthier, L. H.
 Gauvin, C.
 k Gibsone, G. D.
 k Gill, J. H.
 Gillis, A.
 Gillis, W.
 Gilmour, G. D.
 Gilmour, J. E.
 Gilpin, R. N.
 Glustien, A.
 k Good, E. A.
 Good, L. G.
 Gosselin, P. E.
 Graham, C. H.
 Graham, L. A.
 Guay, J. J. P. F.
 Guenett, R. D.
 Gwilliam, H.
 Hall, J. W. F.
 k Hall, V. J.
 Hannan, C. P.
 Hannington, S. M.
 Hanrahan, L. A.

- Hanson, L. A.
 Hatch, H. F.
 Hatch, J. C.
 Hatch, J. V.
 Hatch, K. G.
 Hay, J.
 Hayward, L. E. C.
 Hearle, R. G.
 Heath, F. D.
 Heath, J. L.
 Henchey, W. G.
 Henderson, I. M.
 Henderson, W. K.
 Hicks, B. S. S.
 Hicks, E. J.
 Hill, A. B.
 Hobbs, F. W. J.
 Holiday, A. E.
 Holiday, M. C.
 Holmes, W. J.
 Home, J.
 Home, W. J.
 m Hood, A. McI.
 Howard, H. J.
 Hughes, R. E.
 Hunt, M. C.
 k Hunter, D. N.
 Hunter, A. J.
 Hutchin, G. W.
 k Hyndman, B. D.
 Ievers, J. A.
 Jess, E. M.
 Jess, R. E.
 Johnson, K. L.
 Johnson, M. E.
 Johnson, W.
 Johnston, T. A.
 Johnston, W.
 m Jones, E.
 Jones, S.
 Jordan, D. W.
 Josey, R. W.
 Kell, H.
 Kell, T. H.
 Kelley, F. G. S.
 Kemp, R. G.
 Keough, I. A.
 Kerr, C. I.
 Kerr, C. L.
 Kerr, D. F.
 Kerr, J. A.
 Kerr, R. C.
 Killin, J. J.
 Kingston, P. B.
 Kingston, N. E.
 Kinnear, J. G.
 d Knapp, W. A. G.
 k Krampe, W. E.
 Labadie, L. R. E.
 LaBar, W. O.
 k L'Abbe, J. A.
 Lachance, J. B.
 Lanctot, D.
 Langford, F. R.
 Langford, W. R.
 Langton, D. E.
 Larsen, A. I.
 k Larsen, G. M.
 Larsen, L. M.
 Larsen, W. R.
 LaRue, G. A.
 Latter, A. T.
 Latter, E. R.
 Laurie, D. A.
 Laurie, G. G.
 Laurie, J. F.
 Laurie, S. D.
 Lavallee, L. G.
 Law, A. C.
 Law, S.
 Lawrence, A. J.
 Lax, J. S.
 Lecouvie, M. C.
 Lecouvie, N. W.
 Leipnik, R.
 Leitch, J. E.
 Lesser, P. M.
 Lesser, P. W.
 Levasseur, A.
 Lewis, C. W.
 Lindsay, C. L.
 Lindsay, E. L. C.
 Lindsay, H. H.
 Little, A. F.
 Little, J. F.
 Little, L. I.
 k Lockhart, R. J.
 Logan, J. T.
 Long, A. C.
 Long, J. D.
 Love, R. A.
 Lowe, R. H.
 Lowe, S. C.
 Lyons, H. S. née Gale

- MacAuley, G. D.
 MacDiarmid, H. A.
 MacDonald, N.
 MacGregor, J. R.
 MacMillan, M. J.
 k MacNaughton, W. G.
 MacNeil, R. E.
 MacRae, K. A.
 MacWilliam, D. D.
 MacWilliam, D. L.
 MacWilliam, G. F. G.
 Maeder, R. L.
 Marchbank, W. W.
 Martin, J. T.
 Martin, J. P.
 Martin, J.W.S.
 Martin, P.V.
 Matheson, J. R.
 k Matthews, R. A.
 Maynard, Y. B.
 McCartney, C.
 k McDunnough, W. R.
 McGibbon, J. D.
 McInnis, R. J.
 McLaren, A. J.
 McLaren, D.
 McLimont, D. W.
 McNicol, J.
 McOwen, A.
 Miedema, L. J.
 Miedema, P. J.
 Miller, A. E.
 Miller, D. A.
 Miller, E. W.
 Miller, J. O.
 Mitchell, G. A.
 k Mitchell, H. G. C.
 Mitchell, W. J.
 Moller, P.
 Montreuil, P. L. J.
 Mooney, D. V.
 Mooney, J. J.
 Mooney, M. G.
 Mooney, W. R.
 Moore, A. R.
 Morton, J. N.
 Morton, N. McD.
 k Moulds, S.
 Murphy, C. E.
 Murray, G. W.
 k Murray, L. K.
 Murray, W. A.
 Nation, E. A.
 Nation, E. W.
 Natress, T.
 Neil, M. J.
 Neilson, W. I.
 Newton, R. E.
 k Oliver, P. S.
 Olsen, C. D.
 O'Neill, B. L.
 O'Neill, G. H.
 O'Neill, H. J.
 O'Neill, T. L. B.
 O'Regan, R. M. B.
 Osborne, G. W.
 Osborne, M. C.
 Ott, B. R.
 Ott, W. C.
 Ott, R. J.
 Pabke, J. G.
 Padgham, E. W.
 Pappas, N.
 Paradis, L. R.
 Parry, R. J.
 Parsons, F. A.
 Payson, H. R.
 Payson, W. G. R.
 Peacock, T. S. R.
 Peck, R. A.
 Pedvis, S.
 Pennington, F. L.
 Penny, A. E. G.
 Percival, A. F.
 Percival, K. W.
 Percival, W. L.
 Pergantes, H. P.
 Pergantes, K. S.
 k Pettigrew, R. E. J.
 Pettigrew, Y. M.
 Pfeiffer, W. M.
 Phillips, J. W.
 Pinto, B. J. D.
 Piton, W. J.
 Pollack, C. C.
 Pollack, I.
 Pollack, S. L.
 Power, D. H.
 Power, J. R.
 Pratt, E. C.
 Pratt, I. B.
 k Pratt, R. W.
 Price, A. S.
 Price, C. E.

Price, D. G.
 k Price, L. E.
 Price, F. A.
 Price, H. E. C.
 Price, H. V.
 Price, J. H.
 Prince, B.
 Purdon, G. A.
 Quinn, N. H.
 Radley-Walters, J. D.
 Ralph, H. E.
 Ramsay, K. M.
 k Raphael, G. L.
 Raphael, M. I.
 Rattray, J. E.
 m Rawland, A. G.
 Raymond, C. P.
 Reed, M. C.
 Reid, H. C.
 Reid, R. A.
 Reynolds, H. P.
 Ribond, M. C.
 Richard, J. J. M.
 Richardson, R. R.
 Richardon, R. S.
 Richardson, W. A.
 Riddock, R. A.
 k Ridlington, A. J.
 Ridlington, A. R.
 Roberts, R. I.
 Robertson, P. A.
 Robinson, A. H.
 Robinson, A. W. G.
 Robinson, F. F.
 Robinson, G. J.
 Robinson, S. J.
 Ross, E. P.
 Ross, F. D.
 Ross, G. D.
 Ross, J. G.
 Ross, M. T.
 Ross, T. J.
 Rourke, M. T.
 Rowsell, S. J.
 Roy, G. R.
 Rudd, J. R.
 Rutherford, S. J.
 Ruthman, R. W.
 Ryan, J. E. née Windus
 Sangster, W. R.
 Sarty, R.
 Savard, E.

Savard, G.
 k Savard, L.
 Savard, T. A.
 Schiller, W.
 Schreiber, E. G.
 k Scott, A. B.
 k Scott, A. G.
 Scott, B. W.
 m Scott, G. B.
 Scott, H. G.
 Scott, J. G.
 Scott, J. M.
 Seifert C.
 k Seifert H. B.
 Semple D. B.
 Semple, E. Q.
 Serchuk, F.
 Sevigny, J. A. P.
 Shaffer, S.
 Sharpe, J. A.
 Simons, R. E.
 Simpson, E. A.
 Slater, G. R.
 Slater, H. R.
 Slater, J. K.
 Slater, K. W.
 Sleeth, M. A. A.
 Smith, D. M.
 Smith, G. W.
 Smith, J.
 Smith, O.
 Smith, T. M.
 Somerville, G.
 k Sommerville, R. D.
 k Stanton, J. P.
 Stevens, A. D.
 Stevens, A. H.
 k St. Jacques, J.
 St. Jacques, Y. A.
 Stobo, J. D.
 Strover, W. A.
 Sturton, A. H. G.
 Sturton, C. F.
 Sturton, H. A.
 Sudsbury, A. L.
 k Sullivan, E. G.
 Swift, E. G.
 Taschereau, H. R. H.
 Teakle, C. D.
 Teakle, D. A. W.
 Teakle, J. C.
 Theobald, E. G. F.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Theobald, L. W. | Walter, J. M. |
| Theriault, G. J. | Ward, G. G. |
| Thomas, B. J. | Ward, J. H. |
| Thomas, H. E. | Ward, L. W. |
| Thompson, G. R. | Ward, M. M. |
| Thompson, K. N. | Warner, J. W. |
| Thompson, L. K. | Warner, W. E. |
| Thompson, L. T. | Watkins, S. J. |
| Thompson, A. C. M. | Watson, D. L. |
| Thomson, G. A. | Watson, R. C. |
| Thorburn, L. H. | Watson, R. M. |
| Thorn, C. C. R. | Weber, J. B. J. |
| k Thorn, R. F. | Weiner, J. |
| Thornton, R. T. | Weiser, M. M. |
| d Todd, E. C. | Welsby, H. G. |
| Trakas, L. | West, C. C. |
| Treggett, G. R. | West, E. |
| Turcotte, L. G. R. | West, H. E. |
| Turner, H. A. | West, H. R. K. |
| Turner, H. R. | West, L. W. |
| Turner, R. E. W. | Wiggs, E. A. |
| Turpin, C. | Wiggs, E. A. Jr. |
| Turpin, J. A. | Willows, R. C. C. |
| Turpin, R. M. | Wilson, C. C. |
| Turpin, S. J. | Wilson, D. |
| k Turpin, T. E. | Wilson, D. A. |
| Tweddell, A. N. | Wilson, D. F. R. |
| k Valiquette, R. J. | Wilson, E. V. M. |
| k Van, J. H. | Wilson, I. C. |
| Van, V. M. | Wilson, M. L. |
| Vezina, A. E. | k Woodside, A. R. S. |
| Vincent, D. H. M. | Woodside, E. H. G. |
| Wade, A. S. | Wright, A. M. |
| Waller, S. J. W. | Wright, B. S. |
| | Wright, L. H. |

Teachers and past teachers of the Quebec Elementary Schools who served in any of the Four Arms of the Fighting Services.

Derick, G. V.
k Gale, E. B.

Gould, H. G.
Jones, S. W.

MacMillan, A. A.

k — killed in action.
m — missing.
d — died as prisoner of war.

World War I — 1914-1918

HIGH SCHOOL of QUEBEC

Killed in action :

Amy, R. A. J.
 Andrews, J. B.
 Belley, F.
 Blair, S. C.
 Bradley, H. P.
 Brown, J. S.
 Craig, T. H.
 Doucet, C. A. M.
 Gibaut, A.
 Glass, F. K.
 Hay, A. W.
 Jewell, H. F.
 Jones, M. C. A.
 Langford, E. C.
 Learmonth, O. M.
 Lemesurier, G. W.
 Moore, C. J.

Moore, F. N.
 MacFarlane, J. R.
 Oliver, L. O.
 Oliver, T. H.
 Parke, C. W.
 Pope, H. B.
 Pope, E. C.
 Pope, C. A.
 Price, H. B.
 Reid, A. M. R.
 Ross, P. A.
 Ross, S. P.
 Scott, H. A.
 Scott, H. H.
 Scougall, W. M.
 Smith, N. McC.
 Stewart, G. E.
 Stewart, N.

On active service :

Ahern, A. W.
 Ahern, G. S.
 Allerton, T. B.
 Amaron, E. C.
 Amy, H. E.
 Anderson, A. O.
 Ashmead, A. C.
 Armstrong, W. G.
 Beckett, D.
 Beckett, R. M.
 Behm, H.
 Benson, F. H.
 Benyon, J. W.
 Billingsly, F. C.
 Blair, R. M.
 Blanchet, A.N.
 Brodie, J.
 Brodie, W. L.
 Brown, C. I.
 Brown, F. E.
 Brown, J.
 Brown, R. H.
 Buchanan, C. A.
 Buchanan, H.G.
 Burford, S.
 Burran, H.A.L.
 Campbell, H.

Carrier, W.
 Carruthers, J. E.
 Carter, W. LeM.
 Clark, C. B.
 Clint, A. H.
 Colley, G.
 Common, J.
 Cook, P. W.
 Craig, C. W.
 Crawford, E.
 Crawford, I. L.
 Davis, H. B.
 Dean, A. C. P.
 Dean, J.
 Dobell, Sir Chas. K.C.B.
 Doucet, R.
 Douglas, R. A.
 Douglas, R.E.W., V.C.,
 D.S.O.
 Drum, Lorne
 Duchene, A. F.
 Duchene, H. D. J.
 Dunbar, J. B. P.
 Dunsford, S.
 Edgley, W. J.
 Elliot, C. A.
 Ellis, W. E.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Evans, A. J. | Laurie, H. A. |
| Fellows, H. V. | Laurie, J. D. |
| Fellows, W. A. H. | Learmonth, A. G. |
| Findlay, F. E. | Lee, J. |
| Fitzpatrick, J. | Lemesurier, S. A. |
| Fleming, A. | LeSueur, P. |
| Fletcher, A. E. R. | Lindsay, K. |
| Fletcher, N. E. | Love, A. R. G. |
| Fletcher, R. | Love, K. H. L. |
| Fletcher, R. H. | Marsh, J. P. |
| Foulds, A. | Miller, A. L. |
| Fraser, J. A. C. | Moffat, D. B. |
| Fraser, N. D. | Murray, D. S. |
| Galbraith, J. H. | Monaghan, G. |
| Geggie, R. C. G. | McCaghey, N. F. |
| Gibaut, H. H. | McFarlane, K. |
| Gibaut, J. L. | McGreyy, H. S. |
| Gibsone, G. F. | McNaughton, F. M. |
| Gibsone, W. W. P. | McNaughton, G. P. |
| Glackmeyer, B. | McTeer, D. |
| Glassford, H. | McWilliams, W. L. |
| Gowen, H. P. D. | Nash, J. R. |
| Green, W. L. | Nicholson, A. R. V. |
| Hale, E. R. | O'Donell, J. |
| Hall, E. V. | O'Regan, C. |
| Hall, B. O'H. | Ormsby, J. H. |
| Hall, H. F. | Pennington, S. |
| Hall, P. L. | Piddington, A. G. |
| Hall, S. D. | Pope, A. |
| Hare, M. P. | Poston, H. B. |
| Hawkins, S. S. | Price, H. |
| Hetherington, E. A. | Price, J. H. |
| Hill, A. T. | Pym, F. |
| Hill, F. R. | Ramsay, C. A. S. |
| Hoare, E. S. | Rattray, E. E. B. |
| Holloway, E. S. | Reade, C. A. |
| Holloway, K. | Reed, W. E. |
| Home, W. J. | Ritchie, J. S. |
| Ievers, E. W. | Ross, D. |
| Jack, P. | Ross, J. E. |
| Jack, T. W. | Ross, M. V. |
| Jacques, A. St. G. | Roy, J. A. |
| Jewell, H. | Russell, L. A. |
| Johnston, G. | Schwartz, G. B. |
| Joly de Lotbinière, A. | Scott, C. E. A. |
| Kingsland, L. | Scott, E. |
| Kingsland, W. | Scott, H. A. |
| Kinnear, A. M. | Scott, H. E. |
| Lamb, H. J., D. S. O. | Scott, J. A. |
| Landreau, P. | Scott, L. G. |
| Langton, E. | Scott, W. B. |
| Laurie, D. A. | Scougall, G. H. |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Sewell, H. A. | Turner, W. G. |
| Shirley, C. | Turcot, P. E. |
| Smith, C. S. | Wade, P. H. |
| Smith, G. | Walcot, A. A. |
| Smith, H. L. | Walcot, H. |
| Smith, S. | Watson, D. |
| Smith, S. R. | Weir, G. P. |
| Smith, W. W. | Welch, H. T. |
| Staveley, H. L. | West, K. |
| Stott, P. I. G. | Wheeler, G. H. |
| Strachan, C. | White, B. |
| Strang, A. W. | Wiggs, C. W. |
| Sutherland, W. W. | Wiggs, E. A. |
| Swift, A. E. | Wiggs, H. R. |
| Taylor, G. M. | Williams, H. |
| Teakle, L. | Wilkinson, C. L. |
| Thompson, A. C. M. | Woodley, H. J. |
| Thorne, A. R. | Woodly, R. |
| Treggett, G. J. | Woods, P. D. |
| Turner, G. M. | Woodside, E. H. L. |
| Turner, W. E. | Wurtele, E. C. |
| Turner, R. E. W., V. C., C. B., D. S. O. | Wurtele, H. A. C. |
| | Young, C. |

 VICTORIA SCHOOL

School Commissioner:

Turner, General Sir
R. E. W., V.C., K.C.M.G.,
C.B., D.S.O.

Teachers:

Good, Capt. R.J. (Russian
Cross of St. George)
Good, John
Lamb, Wm. S. (killed in
action)

Nurses:

Jack, Charlotte
Reynar, Mabel
Starke, Deborah

Pupils:

Killed in action:

Amy, Raulin
Applin, Samuel
Adair, John
Baugh, Charles W.
Beach, Ernest J. W.
Blair, Stuart
Bradley, Hector P.
Brown, Carl
Burford, Edward S.

Craig, T. Harold
Courtenay, Samuel H.
Courtenay, R. John
Fanning, William
Fraser, Harold G.
Gibaut, Alfred P.
Jewell, Horace S.
Marchant, J. Stanley
Mortimer, Ernest G.

Nauffts, George A. F.
 Nother, George
 Ross, Stuart
 Smith, Gordon, H.
 Smith, Norman McC.
 Smith, R. Stanley

Southall, Frederick
 Stewart, George
 Todd, Arthur C.
 Wills, Alexander
 White, Stanley R.
 White, George

On active service :

Amy, Henry G.
 Applin, John
 Armstrong, William G.
 Aslin, Herbert
 Baugh, Arthur
 Beach George E.
 Bill, Alfred
 Bridgeford, Thomas A.
 Borland, Andrew C.
 Burran, Albert
 Behm, Harold V.
 Colman, Morton
 Carson, William John
 Cooper, St. George
 Courtenay, Herbert
 Crawford, Allan
 Crawford, Andrew
 Crawford, Edgar
 Crawford, Norman
 Duchène, Hawett
 Duchène, Albert
 Duggan, Albert B.
 Eckhardt, William
 Endler, Samuel
 Fletcher, Norman
 Fletcher, Clifford
 Fletcher, Raymond
 Fletcher, Russell R.
 Fraser, Frederick
 Fanning, Frederick
 Fellows, Harold V.
 Gibaut, Joseph T.
 Gibaut, H. Helier
 Gilpin, Norman
 Goodnoh, Clifford A.
 Groves, Harry
 Hagans, Robert J.
 Hagans, Joseph J.
 Hallett, William
 Hill, Frederick
 Hill, Arthur
 Hillier, Percy
 Ievers, Wilton

Ievers, Richard M.
 Ievers, Edward
 Jack, Percy L. G.
 Jewell, Harry F.
 Jordon, John
 Karlsen, Lawrence
 Kell, J. Henry
 Kingsland, William
 Kingsland, Louis
 Keough, Walter R.
 Kenny, Thomas
 Kenny, Theodore
 Kinnear, A.M., M.C.A.F.C.
 Langton, Edwin R., M.C.
 Learmonth, Alexander
 Lobry, Frank A.
 Lyndon, Lee
 Marchant, Stuart
 Mayne-Reade, Charles A.
 McQueen, John
 Madley, Clarence, M.C.
 Nauffts, Thomas
 Norton, Alfred
 Norton, George
 Palmer, William
 Palmer, Albert
 Plaine, Walter E.
 Ramsay, Kenneth McR.
 Raynar, Joseph
 Rose, Ernest T.
 Rowbotham, R. Harold
 Ruthman, Ewart
 Sangster, John T.
 Shirley, Charles
 Smith, Stanley R.
 Smith, Sidney
 Smith, Cecil A. R.
 Sweezy, Lewis A.
 Starke, Murray
 Sleeth, W. M. Elliott
 Taylor, William
 Thorn, Allan R.
 Tingman, James H.

Tingman, William
 Turpin, Wilfred
 Vatcher, Stephen
 Vatcher, Robert
 Wark, Cecil R.
 Watters, William A.
 Wells, Frederick
 White, Charles

White, Arthur
 White, Frederick
 Wilkinson, Curt L.
 Wilkinson, Thomas
 Woods, Percy
 Woods, Charles
 Woodley, Herbert J.
 Young, Charles A.

South African War—1899-1902

HIGH SCHOOL of QUEBEC

Bisset, W.
 Drum, Arthur,
 Drum, Col. Lorne, M.D.,
 4th C.M.R.
 Dynes, E. J.
 Elliott, Lt. Col. Charles,
 M.D., 4th C.M.R.
 Hill, Fred
 Hill, John
 Holliday, William
 Home, Frank
 Lee, Fred

MacNaughton, F. M.
 McWilliams, Leo
 Pope, H. B.
 Price, A. J.
 Rattray, E. E. B.
 Russell, Percy
 Scott, Charles C.
 Swift, Brig. Gen. A. E.
 Swift, Matt.
 Treggett, John
 Turner, A. J.
 Turner, Gen. Sir. R.E.W.

