

**Royal  
Architectural  
Institute  
of Canada**

**College of Fellows**

A History written in 1962  
and revised in 1977

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The College of Fellows  
of the Royal Architectural  
Institute of Canada  
is of recent foundation.  
Its establishment was  
authorized by the  
Council of the Royal  
Architectural Institute of  
Canada at a meeting on  
January 17, 1941, and  
the first Convocation was  
held at the Arts and  
Letters Club, Toronto, on  
February 21<sup>st</sup> 1941.

At the turn of the century there was a growing awareness of the need for closer professional ties between the provincial groups of architects throughout Canada, and it became evident that the prestige of the architectural profession could be securely established and enhanced only by the creation of a national organization. As the result of a series of meetings held over a period of about twelve months between Mr. D. Ewart, Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works at Ottawa; Edmund Burke, President of the Ontario Association of Architects; Alcide Chaussé, President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, it was decided that the time was, indeed, opportune for the formation of a national organization. There seems to be little doubt that M. Chaussé was the staunchest advocate of this proposal, and it was largely due to his untiring efforts that a positive decision was reached, and a national institute of architects founded.

In April, 1907, a circular letter was sent to 500 architects practising in the Dominion inviting them to join the proposed Institute as Charter Members upon payment of a fee of \$10.00. M. Chaussé, Secretary pro tem, stated in his letter that "It is thought by some architects that the time has arrived for the organization of a society embracing the whole Dominion. It is also felt that such a Society has become a necessity in order to promote and conserve the honour and dignity of the profession. Also that it will help to unify the various local organizations and be of service to practi-

tioners in localities having no local organizations."

The response was encouraging and a provisional board of organization was formed with A.F. Dunlop, R.C.A., P.Q.A.A., Montreal, Quebec, as President; Vice-Presidents were Edmund Burke of Toronto; Maurice Perrault, P.Q.A.A., Montreal, Member of the Province of Quebec Legislature; S. Frank Peters of Winnipeg, Manitoba, President of the M.A.A. The Secretary was M. Chaussé, Past President of the P.Q.A.A.; and the Treasurer J.W.H. Watts, R.C.A., Ottawa Vice-President of the O.A.A. and the Chairman of the Ottawa Chapter of the O.A.A. There were fourteen members of Council drawn from Provincial Associations right across the country, and legal advice was sought from Mr. J.C. Walsh, Member of Parliament for the St. Ann's Division of Montreal.

### **The Act of Incorporation**

The next, and most important step was to draft an act in order to obtain Government approval for formal incorporation. Under Mr. Walsh's guidance a "Project of an Act to Incorporate the Institute of Architects of Canada" was prepared; this workmanlike and comprehensive document was devised to restrict the use of the title "Architect," and the practice of Architecture to corporate members of the Institute. The qualifications of individuals wishing to be admitted as corporate members were carefully defined and it was proposed that a board of not less than seven examiners be set up in order to review the qualifications of candi-

dates, and to administer the preliminary and final examinations proposed for the Institute. An educational programme was described briefly and it is interesting to note that candidates were required to pass an examination in the following subjects:

nature of soils and foundations, strength of materials and construction, architectural history, ornament and design, hygiene and sanitation of buildings, architectural jurisprudence, heating and ventilation, acoustics and specification of works. This list brought an irate comment from Mr. Joseph Venne in a letter to the Secretary in which he said "Why don't you strike out acoustics, it has proved a useless encumbrance with the P.Q.A.A. taking the place of more useful qualifications"!

Clause 17 of the Project states "the membership of the said Institute shall consist of honorary members, corresponding members, associates, members, associates (sic) members and students as may be provided by the by-laws hereafter to be made." There is no mention of a Fellowship Class.

The provisional board of organization proposed that a congress, or convention of Canadian architects be held in Montreal from August 19th to 23rd, 1907, so that the draft of the Act could be discussed in detail. This proposal was welcomed by the profession although the Secretary's hope that "every architect in Canada will find it to his interest to attend the first National meeting" was not realized. It is evident, however, from the re-

ports of the meetings and correspondence that the provinces were well represented, and lively discussions ensued.

The letter of invitation to attend the first Congress of Canadian architects carried the heading " 'Forward always, banded together for the protection of our fellow citizens and the advancement of our art' (Gervais)."

Members were advised that they would receive a card of identity, a congress badge, all the literature issued in connection with the congress, the final compte-rendu of the congress and invitations to several social functions. There does not appear to have been a registration fee, or any other payment of the kind and tickets for the members' dinner were \$2.50. Of 11 hotels listed the charges ranged from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per night on the American plan. Members coming from the West by the Grand Trunk, or Canadian Pacific Railways were offered the alternative of a trip from Toronto or Kingston down the St. Lawrence River, and through the Thousand Islands by the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company on payment of an additional \$8.00 from Toronto or \$4.50 from Kingston. The board of the Engineers' Club of Montreal elected all delegates to the Congress honorary members of the club for the duration of the meetings, and the management of the new Bennett's Theatre invited the ladies to one of their performances of "Refined Vaudeville"!

## The First Convention

The first congress of Canadian architects and the first annual Convention of the Institute of Architects of Canada was opened on Monday, August 19th, 1907 at 2:30 p.m. by the President, Mr. A.F. Dunlop, who introduced the Honorable W.A. Weir, Minister of Public Works of the Province of Quebec. In his opening address, the Minister encouraged his audience to press for protective legislation for the whole Dominion, and he gave an assurance that careful consideration would be given to any suggestions that might be made for amending the laws of the province of Quebec to further the objectives they had in view. The President, Mr. Dunlop, spoke of progress made by the P.Q.A.A. not only in the field of protective legislation but in education. He said “The students of today have a future before them equal to any of the professions and I would impress upon them the great advantage of a collegiate education. I consider that our future architects will require to be men of much higher attainment than heretofore, to secure the respect and confidence of the rising generation.”

Mr. Edmund Burke, the President of the Ontario Association of Architects, drew attention in his speech to the extraordinary fact that this was the first time that English and French-speaking architects had met together - “never before,” he said “as far as I am aware, have we of the West, English-speaking members of the profession, had the pleasure of meeting in convention our friends

and confrères of the Province of Quebec.” Toronto, it will be noted, was considered to be “of the West” at this time! Mr. Burke, too, stressed the importance of education and he said:

“If we train our students thoroughly and see that none but first class men are permitted to enter the profession, I think the rest will take care of itself.”

He pointed out also that in addition to the Province of Quebec, which had had restrictive legislation for many years, the Province of Alberta had obtained it in 1906, and Manitoba expected to follow very shortly.

A roll call indicated that 72 members were in attendance, with 20 guests mainly drawn from Quebec; the remainder of the Congress was taken up with a careful study of the draft of the proposed Act. The deliberations are recorded verbatim in the archives of the R.A.I.C. and it would seem that a “Fellowship Class” of members was not under consideration at this time.

On Wednesday, November 20th, 1907, the draft of the proposed Bill, or Act to Incorporate the Institute of Architects of Canada, was deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, and petitions praying for the incorporation under the name of the Institute of Architects of Canada were sent to the House of Commons, to the Senate, and to the Governor General in Council.

The Bill had a stormy passage through Parliament and was strongly opposed by those who saw in it an attempt to create not only a closed corporation but a high professional standard throughout the Dominion to the disadvantage of building contractors, engineers, manufacturers and others who wished also to function as architects.

However, after much revision a Bill was finally approved and the Institute of Architects of Canada was incorporated by a special act of the Dominion Parliament on June 16th, 1908 under the title "The Architectural Institute of Canada" - the change in name having some political significance.

### **The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada**

An alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects was completed on May 15th, 1909, and Royal assent to the adoption of the prefix "Royal" to its corporate name was granted in a letter from the Governor General dated June 2nd, 1909.

The Charter of the R.A.I.C. was amended by a special Act of Parliament on April 1st, 1912, and again on June 10th, 1929; its objects, as set forth in the Charter, were as follows:

"The objects of the Institute shall be to facilitate the acquirement and interchange of professional knowledge among its members and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which has special reference to the profession of Architecture, and further to encour-

age investigation in connection with all branches and departments of knowledge connected with that profession."

Three classes of members are laid down in the charter:

1. Members of the R.A.I.C.
2. Fellows of the R.A.I.C.
3. Honorary Fellows of the R.A.I.C.

This would seem to be the first time that the Fellowship Class is mentioned in an official document of the R.A.I.C., although the records of the Institute indicate that several distinguished gentlemen had been created Fellows as far back as 1908.

### **The Fellows**

The by-laws of the R.A.I.C. adopted December 28th, 1929, and subsequently amended in 1932 and 1934 devoted considerable space to the establishment of an "original body of Fellows" and the procedures for nomination and election. Council determined that in order to create an original body of Fellows under the charter as amended in 1929, the Fellowship of the Institute should be offered to all Past-Presidents of the federated provincial societies, along with those who had been nominated Fellows prior to 1913, subject to acceptance within two months. Thereafter the election of Fellows would be formalized and each nomination would have to be made by a Fellow supported by two other Fellows. Various other rules were clearly laid

down: for example, the nominee had to be over 35 years of age and already a member of the R.A.I.C.; he had to have practised as a principal for 10 years, or to have held appointments of equivalent standing. Not only was the letter of nomination to state clearly the grounds on which election was recommended - "Professional eminence, services to the profession, artistic ability, etc.," but the nominee had to state his willingness to become a Fellow.

By this method it was hoped that the Fellows would constitute an advisory body that could more effectively express its views to Council, the Executive, or before the General Meeting.

It was agreed that those eligible for election as Honorary Fellows may be "fellows who have retired from practice, and any persons who have contributed by research, scholarship, public service or professional standing to the good of Architecture in Canada, or elsewhere ..." Nominations could be made by any Fellow with the support of five other Fellows, or by the President of the Institute supported by five other Fellows. It is interesting to note the emphasis upon research and scholarship both of which are important aspects of professionalism.

In 1930, the Secretary of the Institute sent letters to 38 former Fellows and 51 Past Presidents of the Royal Institute and Provincial Associations inviting them to become Fellows of the R.A.I.C. Out

of the total of 89 members eligible under the By-laws for "original fellowship" 45 accepted.

The distribution of the Fellows was as follows:

Quebec	13
Ontario	12
Saskatchewan	6
Alberta	5
Manitoba	4
British Columbia	3
The Maritimes	2

It was at this time also that the R.A.I.C. conferred its first Honorary Fellowship. The person chosen for this distinction was the Right Honorable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.M., G.B.E., Governor-General, and Commander-in-Chief of Canada. The preparation of the diploma was entrusted to Mr. W.S. Maxwell and when completed it was presented privately to His Excellency on July 1st, 1930, by the President Mr. Percy E. Nobbs.

Over succeeding years the minutes of the R.A.I.C. recall many applications for fellowship from members of the Royal Institute, and a number of resignations. There seems to have been some misunderstanding of the By-laws and, for example, it became necessary for the Honorary Secretary to point out that the holding of a Fellowship was contingent upon an individual retaining his membership in a Provincial Society, and that if he re-

signed from the Society he would be required to return his fellowship diploma.

The payment of annual dues caused endless problems for the administrative officers. Owing to the economic recession of the 1930's, many Fellows had difficulty in paying their dues. The President, therefore was asked to write to the Senior Fellows in each Province urging them to ensure that "a prospective Fellow must be informed before nomination of the financial obligation involved and express his willingness to accept such responsibility."

### **Retired Fellows**

Consideration was given to the possibility of establishing a class of Retired Fellows. In 1933 the Honorary Secretary gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the by-laws at the next annual meeting of Council to provide for the establishment of a Retired Fellows class. This motion was approved by Council on February 23rd, 1934.

From 1930, when M. Alcide Chaussé was the first to accept Fellowship for the purpose of instituting the original body of Fellows, to 1939 it would seem that application, nomination, and election were, if not haphazard affairs, then at least lacking in formal dignity. There does not appear to have been any attempt to present Fellows at Annual Assemblies of the R.A.I.C. and, in the early days at least, Fellowship Diplomas were sent usually

through the post.

In a letter to the author dated October 27th, 1961, Mr. H.L. Fetherstonhaugh who was President of the R.A.I.C. in 1939, writes of the presentation of the honorary fellowship to Lord Tweedsmuir who was unable to attend the Annual Dinner.

"I was authorized to make the presentation to his Excellency and was advised to be at Government House at a certain time on a certain day. I overlooked the question of how I should be clad for such an occasion and learned at the last moment that a morning coat or a dark suit were permissible - I had both with me and chose the first. I was introduced to Lord Tweedsmuir by one of his Aides and presented the Scroll to him, which his Excellency said would be a very happy souvenir of his term of office in Canada.

I was prepared to leave at once but was requested to stay a few minutes, during which time Lord Tweedsmuir discussed Canadian architecture in a most intricate way. I shall not go into detail but his ideas were very well formed on what might be the basis of Canadian architecture in the domestic field from sea to sea. After this his Excellency expressed his best wishes for the success of the R.A.I.C. and his great pleasure in being an honorary fellow."

The R.A.I.C. Record shows that "it was moved by Mr. MacDonald and seconded by Mr. Coon that

the travelling expenses to Ottawa incurred by this presentation be tabled and suitable compensation made. Carried.”

(Mr. Maxwell was asked to design a new seal for the Fellowship diploma and silver was chosen instead of the gold seal generally used.)

The election of Mr. Eric W. Haldenby and Mr. Forsey Page both of Toronto (numbers 67 and 68 Fellowship list) seems to have brought new vitality to the group. It is interesting to note that their nomination was moved by Professor Milton S. Osborne of Manitoba and seconded by Mr. MacKenzie Waters; Mr. MacKenzie Waters was very active in the Toronto area and Professor Osborne, then directing the School of Architecture, University of Manitoba, later became Head of the School of Architecture at Pennsylvania State University<sup>1</sup>

The records of the R.A.I.C. show that a great deal of time during the 1930's was taken up by procedures relating to the nomination of Fellows, the problem of fees and the recovery of arrears. Some revision of the by-laws was obviously necessary and Mr. G. McL. Pitts was asked to study the situation and to present a report for circulation to Council. Mr. Pitts proposed a new schedule of

fees for Life Fellowships, a sliding scale of payments and the remission of fees for Fellows over 65 years of age. This created considerable interest and discussion and after certain amendments the report was passed to Council for approval.

At the conclusion of the debate, the following minute appeared in the R.A.I.C. records: “moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Abra, that Messrs. Craig and Pitts form a committee to organize a College of Fellows and be prepared to present a definite plan at the next meeting of the Executive. (Carried).”

It was also suggested that “the Chairman of the College of Fellows be the immediate Past President of the Institute.

### **The College of Fellows**

The choice of the quasi-academic title of “College of Fellows” is not easy to account for. It seems to have had no precedent in a professional organization and those who played an active part in its foundation claimed that the College was the first of its kind. Certainly no precedent is offered by the Royal Institute of British Architects in which the conferring of the Fellowship is dealt with in a dignified and straightforward manner at the Annual General Meeting where senior members of the Profession so honoured merely advance to receive their diploma from the President, who greets them with a handshake. The American Institute of Architects at this time offered no parallel either,

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<sup>1</sup> On his return to the USA Professor Osborne introduced the Canadian idea of a “College of Fellows” to the American Institute of Architects. The American ritual of “investiture” and the Convocation of Fellows is based upon Canadian Practice. Ladies were admitted to Convocation for the first time in 1962 at the Dallas Assembly.

although, in recent years, the proceedings have been formalized and a ritual has been established similar to that practised by the College of Fellows of the R.A.I.C. (see footnote).

The Craig and Pitts Committee reported to the Executive of the R.A.I.C. which at its meeting on January 17th, 1941, authorized the creation of "The College of Fellows." It was further agreed that the Head, or Presiding Officer be designated "Chancellor"; the Vice-Head "Dean"; the Secretary or Recording Officer "Registrar"; with a Council or Board of 8 members appointed from the 8 largest geographical centers of membership. This group would have the title of "Senate."

The principal Convocation of the College was to be held at the time and place of the Annual Meeting of the R.A.I.C. when the installation of new Fellows would take place; and at this time also the regular business of the College would be transacted. The annual meeting of Fellows was to be in two parts; the first, known as the Ritual of Installation would be private and would take place in the presence of Fellows only, whereas the second, the Presentation of Diplomas of Fellowship, would be held before all members of the Institute, as had become the custom over the past few years. The Ritual had been carefully prepared by Mr. A.J. Hazelgrove and Mr. G. McL. Pitts. At his investiture each candidate was to receive a collar "of red watered silk with gold braid binding" from which would be suspended the medallion of the

Institute. Authority was to be given for all Fellows in good standing to wear the medallion not only in the Convocation of the Fellows, but at formal functions of the Institute.

It was hoped that the College of Fellows would work effectively through regional meetings held during the year between annual assemblies which would provide an opportunity for bringing forward recommendations and nominations for new Fellows from the various provincial groups and facilitate other business.

The Committee specified that the meeting place of the Convocation should seat about 40 people and should be provided with a dais to accommodate the Chancellor, Dean and Registrar, with four chairs on each side for the eight members of Senate. The Chancellor was to wear the red gown, hood, and hat "customarily worn for a Doctor's degree in a Canadian University,"<sup>2</sup> the Dean was to have a dark purple gown with a suitable mortar board and the Registrar a black gown and mortar board. All candidates were to be provided with a gown but no mortar boards, although a spare one was to be provided for the Chancellor to cap new candidates upon installation. The candidates themselves were to be seated at the side of the room so that the centre could be left free for the presentation of each individual.

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<sup>2</sup> A gown, hood and hat were presented to the College of Fellows in 1956 by Mrs. James H. Craig.

It is a curious fact that throughout these deliberations and, indeed, in all the discussions relating to the Fellowship recorded in the R.A.I.C. minutes no suggestion is made that the senior body might have any special aims or objectives beyond that of self-perpetuation through the nomination and election of new members. The report of the committee formed by Hazelgrove and Pitts concerned itself entirely with the organization of the ritual of the new College. This is understandable, however, because the loose organization of the Institute, and Council's preoccupation with other matters had militated against the establishment of a clear policy for the Fellows.

Furthermore the limitations imposed by the Act and the difficulties of communication presented by the very size and geographical character of the country made regular meetings difficult if not impossible to arrange even upon a regional basis, consequently the formulation of any positive or coherent policy for the advancement of the profession was a complicated and slow task. It is evident, however, that the members of the profession involved in this new concept sincerely believed that the introduction of a more formal and dignified procedure of installation, and the sense of unity it would create, would not only impress upon new Fellows the honour that was being conferred upon them, but would renew the enthusiasm of those already initiated. Then, following the ceremony, a business meeting would provide an opportunity for the interchange of ideas between

the Fellows and for the promulgation of plans for the advancement of the profession.

### **The First Convocation of the College of Fellows**

The 34th Annual Assembly of the R.A.I.C. and the first Convocation of the College of Fellows was held at the Arts and Letters Club in Toronto on February 21st, 1941. The first Convocation met at 5:30 p.m. in the Members Room of the Club and the following Fellows were present:

L.U. Audet  
 Murray Brown  
 J.H. Craig  
 A.H. Chapman  
 A.R. Cobb  
 C. David  
 L. Fairn  
 H.L. Fetherstonhaugh  
 J.P. Hynes  
 A.J. Hazelgrove  
 H. Labelle  
 C. Watts  
 A.S. Mathers  
 M.S. Osborne  
 Forsey Page  
 G. McL. Pitts  
 B.E. Parry  
 W.L. Somerville

Mr. Forsey Page occupied the chair by reason of his position as chairman of the Committee ap-

pointed by the Council of the R.A.I.C. “for the purpose of preparing a scheme of organization of the College of Fellows.”

Mr. Page explained the objects of the Assembly and initiated the proceedings as follows:

“By and with the authority of the Institute, it is now in order for this meeting to proceed to the constitution and organization of the Fellows of this Institute under the name and title of the College of Fellows and to elect a Chancellor, Dean and Registrar as the duly constituted officers for the administration of the affairs of the College.”

A motion that the meeting constitute itself into an organization known as the College of Fellows of the R.A.I.C. was moved by M. Henri Labelle and seconded by Mr. Murray Brown. The motion was carried unanimously. On a motion by Mr. Pitts seconded by Mr. Audet and carried unanimously the following officers were appointed:

- Mr. H.L. Fetherstonhaugh,  
Past President of the R.A.I.C., Chancellor;
- Mr. W.L. Somerville,  
Past President of the R.A.I.C., Dean;
- Mr. A.J. Hazelgrove, President of the Ontario  
Association of Architects, Registrar.

The Fellows then rose and the officers assumed their academic gowns: the Chairman, Mr. Page, invested them with their respective hoods, that of the

Chancellor being red, that of the dean purple and that of the Registrar blue. The Chairman presented the officers with their collars and medallions. When the officers had assumed their stations the Chancellor expressed thanks on behalf of himself and his colleagues for the honour bestowed upon them. He also expressed regret that two Fellows Mr. R.M. Macdonald and Mr. P.J. Turner, were absent by reason of illness.

Convocation then proceeded to the election of its senate and on a motion by M. Charles David, seconded by Mr. J.H. Craig, the following were elected unanimously:

- Leslie R. Fairn representing the  
Province of Nova Scotia
- H. Claire Matt representing the  
Province of New Brunswick
- Louis A. Amos representing the  
Province of Quebec
- Forsey Page representing the  
Province of Ontario
- Milton S. Osborne representing the  
Province of Manitoba
- F.B. Reilly representing the  
Province of Saskatchewan
- Cecil S. Burgess representing the  
Province of Alberta
- P. Leonard James representing the  
Province of British Columbia

The Chancellor requested the Registrar to call the Role of Fellows and those present came forward to be invested with their insignia. Convocation then proceeded to the business of admission and investiture of newly elected Fellows. The first new members of this inaugural convocation were:

W.J. Abra, Ottawa; V.G. Blackwell, London, Ontario; C.W.A. Chivers, Winnipeg; B.R. Coon, Toronto; B.A. Jones, Kitchener, Ontario; R.I. Macbeth, St. Catherines; W.B. Riddell, Hamilton; G.R. Richer, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; W.R. Souter, Hamilton; A. Campbellwood, Montreal. The following members were received in absentia: F.R. Findlay, Montreal; H.W. Neech, Lethbridge; L. Parent, Montreal; J.J. Perrault, Montreal; S. Douglas Ritchie, Montreal.

A business meeting was held at the conclusion of the Convocation and several members at once requested a ruling on the proper method of wearing the collar and medallion. On a motion by Murray Brown, seconded by G. McL. Pitts and carried unanimously, it was agreed that the collar and medallion be worn **under** the coat collar! A further motion urged fellows to endeavour to organize meetings on a provincial, or district basis between annual conventions. The grateful thanks of the fellows were then extended to Mr. Forsey Page for his devoted and arduous work in the organization of the College of Fellows, and a similar vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Pitts, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, the Chancellor; Mr. Sommerville, the Dean; and Mr. Hazelgrove, the Registrar,

for their work in the preparation of the Ritual of Installation.<sup>3</sup>

Convocation then adjourned, to be reconvened at the next Annual General Meeting of the R.A.I.C. or at the call of the Chancellor.

The formation of the College of Fellows did not solve all the procedural problems, and that of nomination to the Fellowship by the senior Fellows in a Province still caused some embarrassment, especially where, as in British Columbia (1946), there was only one Fellow.

It was agreed later that in such exceptional cases provincial councils might make nominations, but normal procedures would be for the Registrar to write to the Senator, or Senior Fellow in each Province asking him to call a meeting of Fellows in that Province, for the purpose of nominating new members. Such nominations would be considered by council and, be circulated in ballot form to all members of the College of Fellows.

Although the elaborate Ritual had been approved, the length of service of the officers had not been laid down. In 1945 Mr. Forsey Page proposed that the appointment of Chancellor, Dean and Registrar be of two years duration; Convocation of 1946 decided, however, that these offices be held for one year only and that the officers be ineligible for

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<sup>3</sup> The formal Ritual adopted in this first Convocation is printed in full in the Appendix on page 20.

re-election for a period of one year after the expiry of their term. This decision was changed later to provide for an initial three-year term in office.

Modifications were made to the Ritual in 1948, and the year 1951 saw a major change in Convocation procedures; ladies, and visitors, were admitted to the installation ceremony and the “Lamp of Learning”, now solemnly carried in procession, was purchased with funds donated by Honorary Fellow Sylvester Sullivan, the R.A.I.C.’s representative at the R.I.B.A., and used for the first time. In a letter to the author (27th October, 1961) Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, the first Chancellor, writes:

“Having attended the meeting of the College of Fellows recently, I was delighted with the change which had taken place in the arrangement of the meetings. In the early days the College assembled in semi-darkness and the lengthy wording was certainly quite a tax on the memory of your first Chancellor. At that time no ladies were admitted to the ceremony and I think it is much better as now carried out.”

It has not been possible to determine whether the early ceremonies of the College were held intentionally in semi-darkness or whether this was just the natural condition of the Members’ Room at the Arts and Letters Club in Toronto, where the inaugural meeting of the College of Fellows was held and which Mr. Fetherstonhaugh addressed in his position as Chancellor!

During the 1960’s and 1970’s the ceremony of induction was simplified and shortened. In 1975, for example, instead of reading a citation for every new Fellow a single citation was presented by the Registrar covering in general terms the attainments of all those to be inducted. Now, booklets or brochures, containing printed citations are given to Fellows and guests at the time of Convocation.

Each Officer of the College serves for a term of three years and terms are so arranged that one new Officer is elected every year. Each Past Chancellor of the College of Fellows is given a replica of the Chancellor’s Badge of Office in which his Fellow’s medal has been mounted. A Past Chancellor who is also a Past President of the R.A.I.C. is given a gold bar, engraved with the dates of his period of office as Chancellor, to be affixed on the collar which supports his replica of the R.A.I.C. President’s Badge.

Through its registration fees and annual dues, the College of Fellows soon found itself in possession of a substantial sum of money for which no particular use had been specified in its constitution. On the recommendation of Mr. Forsey Page, it was decided, therefore, to inaugurate every second year a scholarship of \$1,500 open to graduates of Canadian schools of architecture. Although the R.A.I.C. records do not specify the precise circumstances, Mr. Forsey Page states

that the scholarship was established in 1948 and in the following year a committee set up the terms of award. The first winner was Mr. Kiyoshi Izumi, who was presented at the Annual Dinner in 1950. Mr. Izumi entered the Graduate School at Harvard, as did Mr. G.A.P. Carrothers, the winner of 1952.<sup>4</sup>

An appeal was made at this time to Fellows over 65 years of age and still in practice to continue paying their annual dues in order to sustain the scholarship fund. Four years later (1955) the continuing Chancellor, Mr. Page, reported that 41 out of 55 Fellows over 65 years of age were voluntarily contributing their dues to the fund; in the following year the value of the scholarship was increased to \$2,000 and in 1959 it was still further increased to \$2,500.

Since its inauguration in 1941, the College of Fellows has maintained its form of ritual with few modifications and although the records do not indicate any major policy decisions affecting the profession as a whole, the College is highly respected and keenly aware of its responsibilities as the senior advisory body.

As at present constituted, the College has three main functions:

1. To honour members of the Institute and distinguished laymen.

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<sup>4</sup> A list of Scholarship winners is given in the Appendix, page 27.

‘The purpose of the College is to honour certain members of the Institute ... being made a Fellow is the highest honour the Institute can confer... out of a membership of approximately 2,300, only 140 are Fellows’ (Chancellor Galt Durnford, 1960)

2. To serve as the senior advisory body of the Institute.

“The College is expected to act in an advisory capacity to the President and Council in matters of policy” (Chancellor Forsey Page, 1953)

3. To encourage research and scholarship - one of the major concerns of the R.A.I.C. as laid down in the Act. “... the fees of the College go practically in their entirety to the presentation of scholarships to graduates of Canadian schools of architecture” (Chancellor Forsey Page, 1955)

The number of Fellows is now maintained at about 8% of the total membership of the Institute.

All Members are notified each year of the opportunity of, and the procedures for nominating a candidate for Fellowship. Special forms are available on request and require the signatures and written support of five members of the Institute at least one of whom must be a Fellow. Formerly nominations were sent directly to Council where an approved list was proposed and circulated to all Fellows as a ballot. In recent years, however,

the procedure has been changed. The Chancellor from time to time appoints Regional Chairmen in geographic areas of Canada, to be designated by him, these areas may consist of one or more provinces. The Regional Chairmen in their respective areas assist the Officers of the College by receiving nominations, by initiating Committee work when so requested, and by liaison with the Component Associations on matters of common interest to the Component Associations and the College of Fellows. Each Regional Chairman chooses a committee of one to six members to receive and/or initiate nominations for Fellowship. The Regional Chairmen on behalf of their Committees forward all nominations with supporting documents and with their recommendations to a Screening Committee. The Screening Committee consists of the Chancellor as Chairman, the Dean of the College of Fellows, the President and First Vice President of the Institute, and two additional members chosen by the aforementioned Officers from the membership of the Institute. The Screening Committee considers all nominations submitted with powers to accept, reject or postpone. This Committee also recommends Honorary Fellowships. Thereafter a list of the proposed nominees is sent to all Fellows with a notice that if any Fellow objects to any name he must write a confidential letter stating his reasons to the Screening Committee by a given date. The By-law states that "The Screening Committee shall act on any such letter or letters entirely at its discretion". The list of proposed Fellows and Honorary Fellows is treated

confidentially until the Council of the R.A.I.C. has given final approval and the nominees have been notified and have accepted the appointment.

The By-law still specifies that the qualifications for nomination to Fellowship are "professional eminence" or "distinctive service to the profession or to the community at large" and the Member must be over 35 years of age. It should be noted, however, that a Fellow is now elected for life subject to the regular payment of annual dues, and the Fellowship may be retained even though his Provincial Association may cease to be a "Component Association" of the R.A.I.C. This latter clause was added to Article IV Section 8(a) of the By-laws in January 1975, and is of very considerable significance. In 1973 the architects of the Province of Quebec formally withdrew from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, but under this By-law those who have been elected Fellows have the privilege of using the title F.R.A.I.C. and of continuing to participate in the affairs of the College of Fellows.

Over the past decade (1966-76) the College has grown in strength and influence. Its former student scholarship program has been modified to meet changing educational needs and its funds used accordingly. For example it has made funds available to the Education Committee, the Scholarships and Awards Committee, a Committee consisting of the Heads of the Canadian University Schools of Architecture, and it has com-

pletely financed the major project of revising and up-dating the R.A.I.C. Suggested Minimum Syllabus which is designed for candidates for the architectural profession other than those qualifying through University Schools of Architecture. The College has also offered to provide working groups to assist the R.A.I.C. with various projects and two major proposals have been considered - the preparation of a communications system appropriate to the needs of the R.A.I.C. membership to facilitate the work of the Institute; and the development of a policy for architectural research, including the establishment of an R.A.I.C. Research Institute. However, during the 1970's, the serious condition of the national economy which has had a profound effect upon the profession and has affected adversely the financial situation of the R.A.I.C., has delayed the development of these ambitious plans.

The College of Fellows has firmly endorsed in principle its belief in the concept of uniform standards of registration for all architects in Canada, and has contributed substantially to the financing of the work of the R.A.I.C. Certification Committee. The College is also observing with interest international experiments in reciprocity. Reciprocal registration between architects in the U.K. and the U.S.A. was established in 1970 and an extension of this kind of professional agreement involving other countries may be anticipated. As a gesture of goodwill towards professional colleagues overseas, and to encourage the Royal Institute in strengthening

international links, the College of Fellows agreed (1975) to contribute a sum of \$1,000 to the design and making of a medallion, similar to the "Badge of Office" given to the R.A.I.C. by the R.I.B.A. in 1955, for presentation by the R.A.I.C. to the Commonwealth Association of Architects.

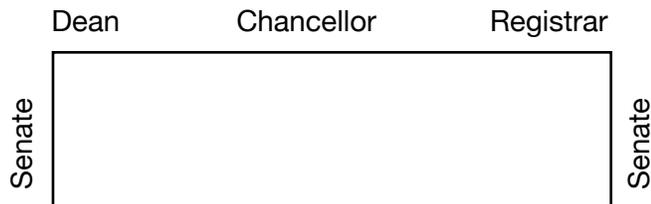
The medallion, designed by Dora de Pedery Hunt of Toronto, was presented formally at the R.I.B.A., London, during the summer of 1976, to Mr. Ronald Gilling, of Sydney, Australia, then President of the C.A.A. The presentation was made on behalf of the Chancellor of the College of Fellows by Mr. C.F.T. Rounthwaite who was in England at that time.

It would seem evident that the College of Fellows will have an increasingly important and very special role to play in supporting the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada as the Institute continually seeks ways and means of meeting the demands of our rapidly changing society. The nature of that role, however, has yet to be determined.

## Appendix 1

### **Original Form of Ritual for the Conduct of a Convocation for the Investiture of Newly Elected Fellows**

The Fellows being assembled, all stand while the Chancellor, the Dean, and the Registrar of the College of Fellows assume their stations.



**The Dean** Fellows, be seated. Mr. Registrar, do you vouch that all present are Fellows?

**Registrar** (vouches or not)

**The Dean** Mr. Registrar, you will call the Roll of Fellows, and the Fellows present will answer “Adsum.”

The Roll is called.

**The Dean** Fellows of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, you will affirm in due and solemn form the pledge of your fidelity to the College of Fellows. Say, I, repeat your name, and say after me

“I .... solemnly declare and affirm my submission to all rulings which have been, shall now, or may hereafter be ordained for the governance and good order of the College of Fellows. I further solemnly promise to advance the interests of Architecture, both as an Art and as a Profession, by every means in my power; and to uphold and maintain the honour and dignity of a Fellow.

**The Dean** Mr. Chancellor, the College of Fellows being convened in due form, I request you to declare this Convocation open.

**Mr. Chancellor** Fellows! By and under the authority conferred upon me as chancellor of the College of Fellows of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, I declare this convocation of Fellows to be properly constituted and open for all relevant business. Mr. Registrar! How standeth the Agenda?

**Registrar** Mr. Chancellor, the business of this Convocation concerns the installation and reception into the College of Fellows of certain members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, who having been favourably recommended and balloted on, as the regulations require, are now deemed worthy of advancement to the honourable estate of a Fellow.

**Mr. Chancellor** Mr. Registrar, you will read the names of the members to whom you refer.

**Registrar** (Reads names and titles, together with place of residence).

Example: Mr. John Doe, Bachelor of Architecture (McGill), Member of Prov. Que. Assn. of Architects, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

**Mr. Chancellor** Being assured of full compliance with the regulations for admission, I declare Messr. John Doe et al to be eligible for admission to the College of Fellows. Mr. Registrar, are these gentlemen in waiting?

**Mr. Registrar** They are.

**Mr. Chancellor** Fellows, we will proceed to the Installations. Mr. Registrar, will you please retire, summon the Candidates and introduce them to this Convocation.

(Registrar retires and returns with candidates).

**Registrar** Mr. Chancellor, I present to you, and through you to the assembled Fellows, Mr. John Doe et al.

**Mr. Chancellor** Gentlemen! In all ages men have been singled out to honour and advancement by their confreres. It is in this ancient tradition that we, having already received the honour of Fellowship, are in turn qualified to proffer and request your acceptance of equal rank in this assembly.

Are you willing that I, on behalf of this convocation, should confirm and install you in the ranks of the Fellows?

**Candidates** (severally) I am

**Mr. Chancellor** Then I request you to repeat, after me, a solemn pledge of your fidelity to the College of Fellows.

I . . . solemnly declare and affirm my submission to all rulings which have been, shall now, or may hereafter be ordained for the governance and good order of the College of Fellows. I further solemnly promise to advance the interests of Architecture, both as an Art and as a Profession, by every means in my power, and to uphold and maintain the honour and dignity of a Fellow.

(The candidates are then presented, one by one, by the Registrar, with this introduction).

**Mr. Registrar** I present to you Mr. John Doe that at your hands he may be received and installed into the College of Fellows.

**Mr. Chancellor** I dub thee Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and invest you with this collar and medallion, emblematic of your admission to the College of Fellows.

(After all candidates have been installed)

**Mr. Chancellor** I congratulate the newly received Fellows on their elevation, and welcome them into the College of Fellows. It is inevitable that some should receive preferment, while others, perhaps equally worthy, should be passed by. In this spirit let us regard the rank of Fellowship not as a mark of personal aggrandizement, but rather as a reminder that our opportunity has perhaps been greater, our achievement, may be, less difficult.

May the College of Fellows never degenerate into an institution circumscribed by self-interest. Rather may it be a continuing source of guidance and help.

Thus will the Order of Fellows be justified, and the College of Fellows perpetuated.

**Mr. Chancellor** Has any Fellow anything to bring forward for the benefit of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in general or of the College of Fellows in particular?

(N.B. This form of ritual has been progressively modified and shortened over the years. T.H.)

## **Appendix 2**

### **List of Honorary Fellows**

#### Year of Appointment

1930	°Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon	Nominated as first Hon. Fellow, Governor-General of Canada
1931	Sir Andrew Taylor	London, England
1933	°Mr. S.G. Curry	Toronto, Ontario
1935	°Sir Raymond Unwin	Past President of the RIBA
1936	°Mr. Walter S. Allward, R.C.A.	Toronto, Ontario
1938	°Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir	Ottawa, Ontario, Governor General of Canada
1939	°Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey	High Commissioner for Canada to U.K.
1941	°The Earl of Athlone	Governor General of Canada
1942	°Prof. Ramsay Traquair	Guysborough, N.S.
	°Prof. C.H.C. Wright	Toronto, Ontario
	°Mr. Hugh Vallance	Toronto, Ontario
	°Mr. Eden Smith	Toronto, Ontario
1946	°Mr. Ernest Wilby	Windsor, Ontario
1947	°Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, FRIBA	London, England
1948	°The Rt. Hon. Wm. Lyon MacKenzie King	Prime Minister of Canada
	°Sir Ian McAlister	Secretary of the RIBA
1949	°Mr. Jacques Greber	Paris, France
1950	°Mr. Joseph P. Ouellet	Past President, Quebec City, Dean of Profession in Quebec. 1950
1951	°Mr. Arthur L. Fleming, KC	Toronto, Ontario
	Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, P.C., K.C., LL.D.	Prime Minister of Canada
1952	°Mr. A. Graham Henderson	Glasgow, Scotland
	°Mr. Glenn Stanton, FAIA	President, AIA
	°Mr. F.J. MacNab	Montreal, Quebec
	°Mr. Chas J. Thompson	Vancouver, British Columbia
1953	°Mr. Robert F. Legget	Ottawa, Ontario
1954	°Mr. Clair W. Ditchey	President, AIA
1955	°Mr. Percy E. Nobbs	Montreal, Quebec
1957	°Mr. Kenneth M.B. Cross	President, RIBA
	°Mr. Leon Chatelain, Jr.	President, AIA
1958	°Hon. Robert Winters	Toronto, Ontario
1960	°Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker	Prime Minister of Canada
	°Sir Basil Spence	President, RIBA
	Mr. John N. Richards	Past President, AIA
1961	°His Excellency Maj. Gen. Georges P. Vanier	Governor General of Canada
	Mr. Philip Will, Jr.	President, AIA
	°Mr. Stewart Bates	President, CMHC
1962	Sir William Holford	President, RIBA
	Prof. Henry Ingham Ashworth	President, RAIA
1963	Henry Lyman Wright	Past President, AIA
1964	°Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson	Prime Minister of Canada
	°Sir Robert Matthew	President of the AIBA, UIA and CAA

1965	°His Excellency Pierre Dupuy, CMG Mr. J. Roy Carroll, Jr.	Commissioner General of the Canadian World Exhibition 1967 Immediate Past President. AIA
1966	Morris Ketchum, Jr.	President, AIA
1967	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr. M. Eugène Beaudoin	Past President, AIA President, UIA
1968	Sir Hugh Wilson, OBE Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, CC	President, RIBA Governor General of Canada
1969	Robert L. Durham George E. Kassabaum Charles M. Nes, Jr.	Past President, AIA President, AIA Past President, AIA
1970	Joaquin Alvarez Ordonez Rex Whitaker Allen Ramon Corona Martin	President of the Mexican Society of Architects President, AIA President, UIA
1971	Peter Shephard José Luis Sert °Robert F. Hastings	President, RIBA Toronto, Ontario President, AIA
1972	Hon. John R. Nicholson Max O. Urbahn Rafael Norma	Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia President, AIA President of the Federation of Pan American Architects
1973	S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. Alexander J. Gordon André Wogenscky Jai Rattan Bhalla	President, AIA President, RIBA President of the Le Corbusier Foundation President, CAA
1974	Archibald C. Rogers	President, AIA
1975	William Marshall, Jr.	President, AIA
1976	Louis De Moll Buckminster Fuller Georgui Orlov	President, AIA Engineer, Hon. FAIA Past President, UIA

**The Following have been elected but not formally inducted:**

1972	Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Prime Minister of Canada
1974	Honourable G.W. Grant McEwan	Former Lieutenant Governor of Alberta

°Deceased

### Appendix 3

#### List of Officers of the College of Fellows

Year	Chancellor	Dean	Registrar
1941	A.L. Fetherstonhaugh	Wm. L. Sommerville	A.J. Hazelgrove
1942	A.L. Fetherstonhaugh	Wm. L. Sommerville	A.J. Hazelgrove
1943	°Charles David	Forsey Page	A.J. Hazelgrove
1944	A.L. Fetherstonhaugh	Wm. L. Sommerville	A.J. Hazelgrove
1945	°A.L. Fetherstonhaugh	Wm. L. Sommerville	A.J. Hazelgrove
1946	Wm. L. Sommerville	A.J. Hazelgrove	H. Claire Mott
1947	°Wm. L. Sommerville	A.J. Hazelgrove	H. Claire Mott
1948	°A.J. Hazelgrove	H. Claire Mott	Forsey Page
1949	H. Claire Mott	Forsey Page	J. Roxburgh Smith
1950	H. Claire Mott	Forsey Page	°J. Roxburgh Smith
1951	H. Claire Mott	Forsey Page	W. Bruce Riddell
1952	Forsey Page	Pierre C. Amos	W. Bruce Riddell
1953	Forsey Page	Pierre C. Amos	W. Bruce Riddell
1954	Forsey Page	Pierre C. Amos	W. Bruce Riddell
1955	°Forsey Page	A.T. Galt Durnford	W. Bruce Riddell
1956	Burwell Coon	A.T. Galt Durnford	°W. Bruce Riddell
1957	Burwell Coon	A.T. Galt Durnford	F. Bruce Brown
1958	Burwell Coon	John A. Russell	F. Bruce Brown
1959	A.T. Galt Durnford	John A. Russell	F. Bruce Brown
1960	A.T. Galt Durnford	°John A. Russell	F. Bruce Brown
1961	°A.T. Galt Durnford	John Y. McCarter	F. Bruce Brown
1962	H.H.G. Moody	John Y. McCarter	F. Bruce Brown
1963	H.H.G. Moody	Earl C. Morgan	Gérard Venne
1964	H.H.G. Moody	Earl C. Morgan	Gérard Venne
1965	Harland Steele	Earl C. Morgan	Gérard Venne
1966	Harland Steele	°Earl C. Morgan	Neil M. Stewart
1967	Harland Steele	Henri Mercier	Neil M. Stewart
1968	Peter M. Thornton	Henri Mercier	°Neil M. Stewart
1969	Peter M. Thornton	Henri Mercier	Howard L. Bouey
1970	Peter M. Thornton	Allan F. Duffus	Howard L. Bouey
1971	Richard E. Bolton	Allan F. Duffus	Howard L. Bouey
1972	Richard E. Bolton	Allan F. Duffus	James W. Strutt
1973	Richard E. Bolton	Ernest J. Smith	James W. Strutt
1974	Gérard Venne	Ernest J. Smith	James W. Strutt
1975	Gérard Venne	Ernest J. Smith	Frank Noseworthy
1976	Gérard Venne	Thomas A. Groves	Frank Noseworthy
1977	William G. Leithead	Thomas A. Groves	Frank Noseworthy

°Deceased

## **Appendix 4**

### **Gifts to the College of Fellows**

- 1951** “The Lamp of Learning” from funds donated by Mr. Sylvester Sullivan
- 1956** Chancellor’s Gown, Hood and Cap; gift of Mrs. James H. Craig  
The Chancellor’s Medal; designed and presented by Mr. Forsey Page
- 1959** “The Register”; presented by Dr. Bruce Brown, “The Attendance Record”; presented by Mr. W. Bruce Riddell
- Three inscribed folders to match the above volumes, for the use of Officers during Convocation:  
Mr. A.T. Galt Durnford.
- 1967** Certificates for retiring Officers of the College: presented by Mr. Harland Steele

## **Appendix 5**

### **R.A.I.C. College of Fellows Scholarship Winners**

<b>1950</b>	Kiyoshi Izumi
<b>1952</b>	G.A.P. Carrothers
<b>1954</b>	C. Ross Anderson
<b>1956</b>	David Horne
<b>1958</b>	Richard E. Tustian
<b>1960</b>	Jean Gareau
<b>1962</b>	John D. Turner
<b>1964</b>	Pierre Guertin
<b>1966</b>	Ronald Brian Walkey
<b>1968</b>	Michèle Bertrand James McKellar
<b>1970</b>	W.D. Hulme Thomas E. Martin

The Author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Forsey Page and to the following who contributed to the first edition of this history (1962):

H.L. Fetherstonhaugh: First Chancellor of the College of Fellows (1941)

H.H.G. Moody: Chancellor of the College of Fellows (1962-1964)

Burwell Coon: Chancellor of the College of Fellows (1956-1958)

A.T. Galt Durnford: Chancellor of the College of Fellows (1959-1961)

Bruce Brown: Registrar of the College of Fellows (1957-1962)

Robbins Elliott, Executive Director, R.A.I.C.

W.G. Raymore for comments upon the text

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Thomas Howarth  
Toronto 1977

