

SECTION A

HISTORICAL SKETCH

As the American Revolutionary War drew to a close, thousands of Loyalists gathered in New York City to await transportation to homes in other British Colonies. Among these Loyalists were Charles Inglis, a former interim President of King's College, New York (Columbia University); Benjamin Moore, later President of Columbia; and Jonathan Odell, minister, poet and pamphleteer. These men were the visionaries of their day. In the midst of war, privation and exile, they drew up a plan for the future education of their sons in the Nova Scotia wilderness. Recognizing that the new American nation would provide instruction only in revolutionary "Principles contrary to the British Constitution" and that the cost of an overseas education would be prohibitive, they urged the representatives of the British government to consider the "founding of a College . . . where Youth may receive a virtuous Education" in such things as "Religion, Literature, Loyalty, & good Morals"

Initially, these gentlemen intended that the area of Nova Scotia have only one college. However, in 1784 when the Province of New Brunswick was created from a part of Nova Scotia, New Brunswickers began a clamour for their own school which led to the foundation of two of Canada's oldest institutions of higher learning - King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia (now affiliated with Dalhousie University) and the academy which became the University of New Brunswick.

UNB began with a petition presented to Governor Thomas Carleton on 13 December 1785. Headed by William Paine, the seven memorialists asked Carleton to grant a charter of incorporation for an "academy or school of liberal arts and sciences," which they maintained would result in many "public advantages and . . . conveniences." In addition, the "principal Officers of disbanded Corps and other Inhabitants" in and around the provincial capital of Fredericton asked that the Governor reserve a substantial grant of land in support of this academy.

Despite the approval of Carleton, it was many months before the academy opened. During this period a draft charter was written, based on the 1754 Charter of King's College, New York, urging that the college never "exclude or restrain any Person . . . of any religious Denomination, Sect, or Profession . . . from equal . . . Liberties, Privileges, [or] Degrees" - a very liberal notion in the eighteenth century. Unfortunately, times were changing in New Brunswick and such sentiments seemed to recall the recent American Revolution. Therefore, while the academy had commenced operation by the 1790s, it functioned less as a college and more as a symbol of Carleton's governmental policy for the promotion of the twin tenets of the Anglican religion and the British Constitution. As the provincial leaders of the opposition dismissed the academy as nothing but a "country school," Carleton realized he must more actively and effectively offer it support. On 12 February 1800, over the signature of Provincial Secretary Jonathan Odell, the College of New Brunswick received a Provincial Charter, the first college in Canada to be so honoured. It was intended that the academy would serve as the College's preparatory school and that the two would be governed by a common College Council drawn almost entirely from the ranks of a governmental hierarchy. As for the professors, they were all to be Anglicans.

For a number of years, the history of the future University continued to lie with the academy. A series of masters came and went until 1811 when the Reverend James Somerville, an ex-patriate Scotsman, took the position of Principal Preceptor. There can be no question that Somerville, a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, was a superb teacher who provided the Council and New Brunswick with their first chance to have a real College. In 1820, Somerville was formally named President of the College of New Brunswick and, in April 1822, he held the very first college classes in Fredericton. This development helped spur efforts to set the institution on a firmer footing. A new Charter for "Brunswick College" was proposed in 1823, asking for permanent and substantial funding directly from the King. Lieutenant Governor Sir Howard Douglas quickly threw his influence behind the scheme. Douglas viewed the welfare of the College to be of prime importance to the success of New Brunswick. To this end, he pressed for a Royal Charter and urged the erection of a fine stone building to house the institution.

Three designs for the building were submitted in 1825 to the Council, which selected that drawn by J.E. Woolford. There was, of course, a good deal more involved in the transformation of the neglected College of New Brunswick into King's College, Fredericton. Douglas spent the next four years keeping a wary eye on the growth of his "child." In 1826, having chosen the site for the building himself, Douglas laid the cornerstone. In December 1827, largely through Douglas' efforts in Great Britain, King's College, Fredericton, received a Royal Charter nearly identical to that granted to King's College, Toronto. Before allowing the new Charter to take effect, the College of New Brunswick performed one final, official act, on 21 February 1828, by awarding degrees to its first and last three graduates.

On 1 January 1829, King's College and the structure (now known as Sir Howard Douglas Hall, formerly referred to as the Old Arts Building) erected to house it were officially opened. In one way, King's was a failure. In its thirty-year tenure it graduated fewer than 125 students, in large measure because its classical curriculum was not well-suited to the needs of New Brunswickers. Yet, it was at King's that many of the courses offered in later years by the University of New Brunswick had their start. In 1834, for example, three of the professors proposed admitting "young men of good abilities and diligence" to a special, one-year course entitling each to a teacher's certificate. Even after the creation of the Provincial Normal School this kind of university training continued sporadically and in various forms until the Faculty of Education emerged in the twentieth century.

It was also in the 1830s that King's introduced "public lectures," more familiar to today's students as "extension courses." These early lectures dealt with subjects such as geology, chemistry, physics and astronomy. Much to the disgust of one professor, James Robb, some of his lectures at the College were open to the general public, including the young ladies of Fredericton. Some years later, Mr. McMahon Cregan, an engineer from England who was brought to New Brunswick to conduct a survey for the European and North American Railway, offered "instruction of a really practical and useful character" in the field of engineering to students and non-students alike.

King's spent several tumultuous periods in conflict with members of the New Brunswick Legislature. Ostensibly, they were arguing over the issues of curriculum and religion but the real issue was probably the cost of higher education. Fortunately, King's did have defenders, in particular, the elegant debater William Needham who, in the face of threats to burn down the College or to turn it into an agricultural school, made an impassioned speech that saved the institution from such ignominious fates. Through the efforts of Needham, Lieutenant Governor Sir Edmund Head and a few others, the Legislature was persuaded to reform rather than destroy the College. On 13 April 1859, the act creating the secular, provincial University of New Brunswick was passed.

At first, the UNB Charter seemed to promise more than the University could deliver but, slowly, under the guidance and tutelage of several innovative professors, both the University's attitude and curriculum blossomed. In 1880, UNB began offering a certificate to those women who performed well in entrance (matriculation) examinations, though ladies were not permitted to enrol at the University. In 1885 a brilliant young girl named Mary Kingsley Tibbits met head-on the University's stricture against women and, in 1886, became UNB's first, regularly admitted, female student. The racial barrier had been broken earlier with the completely non-controversial entry of Arthur St. George Richardson, a black who came to UNB via Bermuda and Saint John. Gradually, the University expanded its educational horizons. In 1887 the four-year program was introduced and in 1891 a Bachelor of Science degree was added to complement the traditional BA. Just after the turn of the century, when Cecil Charles Jones took over as Chancellor of the institution, whose title subsequently was changed to that of President, the foundations were laid for three major faculties: Law, Engineering and Forestry.

The post-World War I era brought the first great expansion of the physical facilities of the campus. In 1920, UNB consisted of the Sir Howard Douglas Hall (Old Arts Building), the Science Building, the small Observatory, a small gymnasium and the Dominion Entomological Laboratory. By 1931, Memorial Hall, a modern Library and a Forestry and Geology Building had been added. The first university residence was a gift from Lord Beaverbrook who, growing up in New Brunswick as William Maxwell Aitken, studied law, and over the succeeding years developed an increasing interest in the welfare of the university. Other buildings brought into being through his efforts and those of his family were the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium, Aitken House, Ludlow Hall, for the Faculty of Law, and the Aitken Centre. In 1947, his Lordship became the University's Chancellor, to be succeeded by his son, Sir Max Aitken, in 1966 and in turn by Lady Violet Aitken, the wife of Sir Max, who served until 1993.

After World War II, returning veterans pushed registration to over 770 in 1946, almost double the number enrolled in 1941. With this increased student population came a commensurate increase in faculty and course offerings, and a surge of building activity from 1953 to 1977 that transformed the campus. The year 1964 brought three important developments: Teachers' College (the old Provincial Normal School) was relocated on the campus, to become incorporated into an enlarged Faculty of Education in 1973; St. Thomas University also relocated on campus, moving from Chatham and affiliating with UNB; and a second UNB campus was established in Saint John.

UNB reached the end of its second century as a major provincial and national institution, offering a wide range of graduate and undergraduate programs in administration, arts, computer science, education, engineering, forestry, law, nursing, physical education and science: the University enters its third century proudly treasuring its past and eagerly facing the challenges of the future.

PRINCIPALS (1820-1860) AND PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY (1861-PRESENT)

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|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| James Somerville | 1820-1829 | C. William Argue (Acting) | 1953 |
| Edwin Jacob | 1829-1860 | Colin B. Mackay, O.C., Q.C. | 1953-1969 |
| Joseph Hea | 1860-1861 | James O. Dineen | 1969-1972 |
| William Brydone Jack | 1861-1885 | Desmond Pacey (Acting) | 1972-1973 |
| Thomas Harrison | 1885-1906 | John M. Anderson | 1973-1979 |
| Cecil Charles Jones | 1906-1940 | Thomas J. Condon (Acting) | 1979-1980 |
| Norman MacKenzie, C.C. | 1940-1944 | James Downey, O.C. | 1980-1990 |
| Milton F. Gregg, V.C. | 1944-1947 | Robin L. Armstrong | 1990-1996 |
| A. Foster Baird | 1947-1948 | Elizabeth Parr-Johnston | 1996- |
| Albert Trueman, O.C. | 1948-1953 | James F. O'Sullivan (Acting) | 1997 |

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Burden Academy

As a Centennial project, the University brought to the campus and restored a one-room New Brunswick schoolhouse, located for more than a hundred years at Burden in York County. The schoolhouse, located at the King's College Road entrance, was officially opened in May 1967.

The Maggie Jean Chestnut House

Officially opened as the University of New Brunswick's first women's residence on October 20, 1949, the Maggie Jean Chestnut House, a Victorian mansion located in Fredericton's historic district, was the culmination of a dream long held by the Associated Alumnae. Named for a graduate of the Class of 1927, whose family had built the house and who also owned the world famous Chestnut Canoe Company, the building served as the home for the local manager of the Bank of Montreal until it was purchased by Lord Beaverbrook in April 1949. He challenged the Associated Alumnae, led by Muriel Farris Baird ('27), to raise the money needed to equip and furnish it for the students. They responded with enthusiasm, raising \$28,000 and, with additional assistance from the University and Lord Beaverbrook himself, opened the 21-bed facility in time for the fall term.

Closed in February 1999 because of concerns over the outmoded electrical wiring, the Maggie Jean Chestnut House was identified as the site for the Renaissance College in December 1999. Extensive renovations have transformed it into a state-of-the-art living and learning facility. Maggie Jean Chestnut House is an important and continuing part of UNB's heritage." In October 2000, almost 51 years to the day of its first opening, Maggie Jean Chestnut House was opened as Renaissance College. (Photos are available on the RC web site <http://www.unb.ca/Renaissance>).

McCord Hall

McCord Hall, located at the east entrance of the Sir Howard Douglas Hall (Old Arts Building), was once used as the University's ice house. The nineteenth-century structure was restored in 1963 and named in honour of David T.W. McCord, the distinguished writer and former executive director of the Harvard University Fund Council, and honorary graduate of UNB.

Sir Howard Douglas Hall (Old Arts Building)

The building that housed King's College is now known as the Sir Howard Douglas Hall (Old Arts Building) and is the oldest university building in Canada still functioning as a viable part of a university campus. In the Great Hall are portraits of past presidents and two memorial stained glass windows. Immediately to the left of the front entrance is the Edwin Jacob Chapel, named in memory of the Vice-President and Principal of King's College. A permanent display illustrating the history of the University is located in the Great Hall, including the cornerstone of the building, laid in 1826 and excavated in 1978 prior to the sesquicentennial celebrations.

The Neville Homestead

The Neville Homestead, a small white clapboarded house on the east side of the campus, dates back to 1876. It was the home of Fred Neville, University groundskeeper for 42 years, who lived in the house from his birth in 1878 to his death in 1969. The Neville family first settled the land in 1850 with a purchase from the Hon. William Odell. In its 84th year, the house was moved a short distance to its present location to make way for a new men's residence, named to honour Mr. Neville. The Homestead now houses the Student Placement Service.

William Brydone Jack Observatory

The Observatory, located at the east entrance to the Sir Howard Douglas Hall (Old Arts Building), was built in 1851 through the efforts of William Brydone Jack, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at King's College and later President of UNB. Constructed of wood, it has an octagonal tower especially designed to house its equatorial telescope. It now houses a small museum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAINT JOHN CAMPUS

The University of New Brunswick in Saint John (UNBSJ) was established in September 1964 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Higher Education, chaired by the late Dr. John J. Deutsch, Vice Principal (Administration) and subsequently Principal of Queen's University. The Commission emphasized the need for facilities for higher education in this metropolitan community of over 100,000 persons.

During the first five years of operation, classes were held at various locations in the city of Saint John, including Beaverbrook House, formerly the home of the UNB Faculty of Law. In the fall of 1969, the new campus at Tucker Park was opened. This site, proposed by the City Council as early as 1963, was originally bequeathed to the City of Saint John for park purposes. At the request of the City, the New Brunswick Legislature authorized that a portion of this land be used for the new campus.

Construction of the Tucker Park campus began after the then Governor General and Madame Vanier turned the first sod on the site. Originally consisting of three buildings - Sir Douglas Hazen Hall, William Ganong Hall and the Ward Chipman Library Building - the new campus opened officially in 1969. In 1975 the G. Forbes Elliot Athletics Centre was added to the physical plant. This versatile, well-equipped building serves the recreational needs not only of the students, faculty and staff of UNBSJ, but also of the wider Saint John community. In 1985 the Jeux Canada Games Stadium was constructed on the UNBSJ campus, and in 1986 the Thomas J. Condon Student Centre was opened. UNBSJ's physical facilities expanded again in the 1990s with the opening of a new academic building, Philip W. Oland Hall, in late 1992, and the addition of the campus's first on-site student housing facility, the Sir James Dunn Residence, in the fall of 1993. The campus's newest building, K.C. Irving Hall, opened in January, 1999.

A special feature of UNBSJ is the fact that all of the permanent buildings on the campus are connected by a series of tunnels and walkways, allowing comfortable access to all facilities during inclement weather and the months of winter.

Operating initially as a feeder institution offering only the first year or first two years of certain programs, UNB Saint John now offers full four-year degree programs in Arts, Business, Computer Science, Data Analysis, Health Sciences, Hospitality & Tourism, Information and Communication Studies, Nursing and Science. In addition to the full-time enrollment, large numbers of part-time students are now pursuing their studies at the University of New Brunswick Saint John.

Sir Douglas Hazen Hall

This building is named for Sir Douglas Hazen (1860-1937), a prominent former premier, member of the federal cabinet and Chief Justice of the province. Hazen Hall houses the offices of all departments in the Faculty of Arts, the campus computing centre, classrooms and a 240-seat lecture theatre.

William Ganong Hall

The Science building, William Ganong Hall, is named after William Francis Ganong (1864-1941), a graduate of UNB, long-time faculty member at Smith College and a former president of the Botanical Society of America. The four-storey building is designed to provide facilities for Biology, Chemistry, Geology and Physics. Ganong Hall houses the largest lecture theatre on the campus, a micro-lab, a spacious display area, student laboratories, and facilities of a more specialized nature, such as a large greenhouse, a controlled environment room and research laboratories.

Philip W. Oland Hall

Philip W. Oland Hall houses the campus's Faculty of Business, and most of its administrative offices, including the Registrar's Office, the Business Office, the President's Office, the Vice-President's Office, Community Relations, the Alumni Office, and Student Services. Five classrooms, an audio-visual theatre, a business case room with four break-out labs, a micro-computer lab and state of the art videoconferencing facilities are also contained in Philip W. Oland Hall.

Opened in December, 1992, the building is named for one of UNB's staunchest supporters. A loyal alumnus (BSc 1930, DLitt 1978), Philip W. Oland (1910-1996) was chairperson and CEO of Moosehead Breweries Ltd. Dr. Oland dedicated a lifetime of service to his country and his community. He served in the Canadian Armed Forces during World War II, was the founder of the New Brunswick Youth Orchestra and sat on numerous boards and committees for such organizations as the United Way, the YM/YWCA, the University of New Brunswick and St. Thomas University.

Ward Chipman Library

The Ward Chipman Library, one of the three original buildings on campus, is named in honour of Ward Chipman (1754-1824), a Massachusetts Loyalist who was deputy muster-master general to the British forces during the American Revolution; thereafter, he settled in Saint John where he culminated a distinguished legal career in being named to the New Brunswick Supreme Court.

The building accommodates the library, a study area, the bookstore, classrooms, the language laboratory, an art gallery and snack bar.

For a description of library holdings, facilities and services, see Libraries in Section D.

K. C. Irving Hall

K. C. Irving Hall is UNBSJ's newest academic building, opened in January, 1999. The home of the campus's Biology, Engineering and Nursing Departments, Irving Hall features modern classrooms and state-of-the-art research and computer laboratories. Like all buildings at UNBSJ, Irving Hall is accessible for disabled persons and is part of the campus's inside walkway connection.

The building is named for Kenneth Colin Irving, founder of the renowned Irving empire of companies, in recognition of his and his family's significant contribution to the economy of New Brunswick and to the lives, culture and education of New Brunswickers. The Irvings have not only provided generous support to the university, but have also continually supported innumerable community groups and initiatives.

Thomas J. Condon Student Centre

UNBSJ's Student Centre, located adjacent to the Athletics Centre, is interconnected to the other buildings on campus by an overhead walkway and an underground tunnel. The centre houses the cafeteria, Student Representative Council offices, OPTAMUS (The Organization for Part-Time and Mature Students), a social club and lounge. The building was named in honour of former Vice-President (Saint John) Thomas J. Condon.

G. Forbes Elliot Athletics Centre

UNBSJ's Athletics Centre features a 30,000 square foot (2,949 square metre) surface with an all purpose synthetic floor. The Athletics Centre includes space for four basketball courts, four tennis courts, four volleyball courts, six badminton courts and a four-lane running track. There is also plenty of space for activities such

as soccer and flag football. Spectators can enjoy the Campus's athletic teams, the Seawolves, from the 900 bleacher seats overlooking the main court surface. The ground floor also includes locker and shower rooms, equipment storage rooms, a trainer's room, and an officials' room. Upstairs, in addition to a suite of offices and a reception area, there is a classroom, a lounge, a games room, and a conditioning room that includes fitness and strength-training equipment.

The Athletics Centre serves the recreational and physical education needs of UNBSJ students, faculty and staff. Community groups are encouraged to make use of the building's excellent facilities which have added significantly to the recreational opportunities of the citizens of greater Saint John.

The Centre bears the name of the founding principal and first Vice-President of UNB Saint John. It was the dynamic leadership of G. Forbes Elliot and his awareness of the needs of both the young undergraduate and the part-time mature student which launched the campus on a successful start and set the pattern for the future.

Canada Games Stadium

UNB Saint John boasts one of the finest track and field facilities in the country. A legacy of the 1985 Jeux Canada Games, the Stadium has a 400-meter, eight-lane all weather running track and a natural grass infield lighted for night play. There is fixed seating for 5,000, a press box, and other auxiliary facilities.

Sir James Dunn Residence

UNBSJ offers co-educational residence facilities for about 71 students in the modern Sir James Dunn Residence. Comprised of 57 single rooms, 7 double rooms and 3 two-bedroom apartments, the residence is located adjacent to the Thomas J. Condon Student Centre. Two of the single rooms are specially equipped to accommodate physically challenged occupants.

Construction of the residence was made possible by a generous donation from the Sir James Dunn Foundation. It is named in honour of the noted Canadian industrialist and philanthropist, Sir James Dunn, who was a native of Bathurst, NB.

The residence also includes various lounge/meeting/study areas, two laundry rooms, a mailroom and a vending machine area. Dining facilities for residents are provided in the Baird Dining Room in the Student Centre.

In keeping with UNBSJ's site development philosophy of having all campus buildings interconnected, the residence complex is attached to the Student Centre by a tunnel, thus allowing residents easy indoor access to the Athletics Centre, the library and the campus's academic buildings.

The Sir James Dunn Residence is administered by a Don, and three residence assistants, with a residence manager.

For more information on residence accommodation at UNB Saint John, contact the Registrar's Office, UNB Saint John, P. O. Box 5050, Saint John, N. B., E2L 4L5, 506-648-5674, sjreg@unbsj.ca

Annexes

Located on campus, temporary buildings called annexes house facilities for the International Recruiting Centre, the International Liaison Office, the Modern Languages Centre, part-time faculty and graduate students.